

2010 Texas A&M University Combined Research and Extension Annual Report of Accomplishments and Results

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I. Report Overview

1. Executive Summary

Texas is the second largest state in the nation with approximately 25 million citizens. The size and scope of Texas poses unique challenges with a wide range of diversity including both the agricultural and human sectors. The issues and needs of Texans vary by numerous factors and, in many cases, are complex. Texas is one of the most rural and most urban states in the nation with a majority of its citizens living in 20 of the 254 counties in the state.

Texas AgriLife Research and the Texas AgriLife Extension Service are the land grant research and Extension components of the Texas A&M System and are headquartered in College Station, Texas. Since its beginning in 1876 as a land grant institution, Texas A&M University has been a recognized leader in agriculture, food, and natural resources. Today, Texas A&M University, Texas AgriLife Research (AgriLife Research), and the Texas AgriLife Extension Service (AgriLife Extension) continue this legacy through outstanding academic programs, important contributions to science through research and discovery, and lifelong learning and youth development through Extension programs. The work of both AgriLife Research and AgriLife Extension is guided by strategic plans and/or roadmaps. The major topical areas in the AgriLife Research strategic plan are identified as imperatives. These imperatives are vital and equally important to ensuring a positive future for Texas and its citizens. The imperatives are as follows:

- 1) Sustain healthy ecosystems and conserve our natural resources.
- 2) Enhance competitiveness, prosperity, and sustainability of urban and rural agricultural industries.
- 3) Improve public health and well-being.
- 4) Mitigate negative effects of global climate change.
- 5) Create and utilize fundamental information (genomic, proteomic and metabolomic) to optimize plant and animal production, and human health.

The Extension Roadmap, developed by AgriLife Extension, is designed to enable the dissemination of research based information to the citizens of Texas on issues of importance as identified through grassroots and other stakeholder input processes. This information is intended to allow the citizens of Texas to make sound decisions that will improve the overall quality of life for themselves and all Texans. The goals of the Extension Roadmap are: 1) Ensure a sustainable, profitable, and competitive food and fiber system in Texas. 2) Enhance natural resource conservation and management. 3) Build local capacity for economic development in Texas communities. 4) Improve the health, nutrition, safety, and economic security of Texas families. 5) Prepare Texas youth to be productive, positive, and equipped with life skills for the future. 6) Expand access to Extension education and knowledge resources.

Work on issues of importance in the state is a joint endeavor by both AgriLife Research and AgriLife Extension. Research based information is translated to practical best management practices and disseminated via multiple channels including the network of agents in all 254 counties in the state.

Identification of issues and needs is conducted at multiple levels by both AgriLife Research and AgriLife Extension. Grassroots involvement by citizens, advisory groups, and commodity and industry groups are just a few of the ways this information is generated. Work with other states on areas of shared interest is also of high priority. Efforts by AgriLife Research and the AgriLife Extension in 2009 were very successful. Data in this report highlight the activities and success of 22 major program areas supported by AgriLife Research and AgriLife Extension.

The 22 program areas represent areas from livestock and crop production to human health and serving under represented audiences. Specifically, the 22 programs include Range Management, Economics and Management, Livestock and Meat Quality, Safety and Productivity, Crop and Forage Production, climate change, sustainable energy, and Water Management in the area of Agriculture and Natural Resources. Community and Economic Development programs are addressed by the Community Resource and Economic Development program. Family and Consumer Sciences program areas addressing Cancer Risk Reduction and Early Detection, Child Passenger Safety, Diabetes Education, Exercise and Wellness, Food and Nutrition for Limited Resource Audiences, Food Safety, financial management, childhood obesity, and global food security and hunger, and Parenting and Dependent Care. An unplanned program on Financial Management has also been included in this area. Finally, 4 H and Youth Development programs included address Character Education, Leadership and Volunteer Development, Life Skills for Youth, and Out of School Time. Output and Outcome indicators represented in the specific program areas of this report represent representative samples of successes. In many cases, additional successes were achieved. Some of these additional successes are noted in the evaluation section for selected programs.

Total Actual Amount of professional FTEs/SYs for this State

Year: 2010	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
Plan	461.4	0.0	182.0	0.0
Actual	461.7	0.0	144.6	0.0

II. Merit Review Process

1. The Merit Review Process that was Employed for this year

- Internal University Panel

2. Brief Explanation

AgriLife Research and AgriLife Extension Administrative Leaders serve as merit reviewers for the Federal Plan of Work, the Federal Report of Accomplishments and Results, and associated grants and contracts. This team is comprised of senior administrative staff, as well as department heads, associate department heads for Extension, and resident directors at research centers. This leadership team is responsible for the oversight and management of all programs conducted by research and Extension faculty.

III. Stakeholder Input

1. Actions taken to seek stakeholder input that encouraged their participation

- Use of media to announce public meetings and listening sessions
- Targeted invitation to traditional stakeholder groups
- Targeted invitation to non-traditional stakeholder groups
- Targeted invitation to traditional stakeholder individuals
- Targeted invitation to non-traditional stakeholder individuals
- Survey of traditional stakeholder groups
- Survey specifically with non-traditional groups

Brief explanation.

Both AgriLife Extension and AgriLife Research utilize various methods to reach stakeholder groups within the State of Texas. AgriLife Extension uses multiple sources of input from stakeholders. These include local clientele, commodity/special interest groups, trend data monitored by specialists, various county committees, elected officials, and emerging issues. Teams of Extension and research faculty meet based on need to analyze these issues, which leads to priority setting and development of programs to address the needs and issues raised by the various stakeholder groups and methods.

In 2010 and carrying on into 2011, and as part of AgriLife Extension's strategic planning effort, local Leadership Advisory Boards (LABs) are leading an effort to raise new and validate current issues being addressed in local communities. The process allows for flexibility in approaches based on community resources. Face-to-face meetings and an online data collection effort are part of the options offered. Approximately 2,500 individuals serve on Leadership Advisory Boards across the state. To date, over 4,000 individuals have been involved in this process.

In addition, another 10,000 citizens serve on program area committees, task forces, coalitions, and youth boards. These volunteers represent specific areas of the local program and are involved in issues identification, program development and delivery, evaluation and interpretation of programs, and management of other volunteers. These volunteers represent all 254 counties in the state.

AgriLife Research Administration, Department Heads, and Resident Directors regularly met with the major agricultural industries and commodity groups in Texas. AgriLife Research has encouraged the public to participate in helping set priorities, assess current program and process effectiveness, and determine future directions. These processes were open, fair, and accessible to encourage individuals, groups, and organizations to have a voice, and treated all with dignity and respect. Stakeholders were initially identified by membership in listed organizations, though all events were public and were announced in the press and other written notice. Input from these events was captured by AgriLife Research participants, and in some cases, was published for further public use.

Stakeholder input has always been critical to AgriLife Research processes and programs, and listed events and organizations continue as essential partners in setting the AgriLife Research agenda, and recognizing and addressing emerging issues. A concentrated effort was done for small grains, corn, sorghum, and cotton resulting in a jointly developed strategic plan.

2(A). A brief statement of the process that was used by the recipient institution to identify individuals and groups stakeholders and to collect input from them

1. Method to identify individuals and groups

- Use Advisory Committees
- Open Listening Sessions
- Needs Assessments
- Use Surveys
- Other (Meetings with various stakeholder groups)

Brief explanation.

The basis for AgriLife Research and AgriLife Extension's relevance in the State of Texas is grassroots involvement. AgriLife Extension has utilized local community listening sessions and advisory board validation as part of the grassroots issue identification process. These sessions provide local clientele the opportunity to voice their opinion on issues of importance to their lives and the lives of others in their community.

In 2010 and carrying on into 2011, and as part of AgriLife Extension's strategic planning effort, local Leadership Advisory Boards (LABs) are leading an effort to raise new and validate current issues being addressed in local communities. The process allows for flexibility in approaches based on community resources. Face-to-face meetings and an online data collection effort are part of the options offered. Approximately 2,500 individuals serve on Leadership Advisory Boards across the state. In addition, another 10,000 citizens serve on program area committees, task forces, coalitions, and youth boards. These volunteers represent specific areas of the local program and are involved in issues identification, program development and delivery, evaluation and interpretation of programs, and management of other volunteers. These volunteers represent all 254 counties in the state.

Information from other stakeholders is obtained in various ways. Regular meetings are held with various commodity and interest groups. These groups provide input into programmatic decisions including development of new efforts, modification of existing efforts, and termination of programs that are no longer relevant. Finally, various subject matter groups employ the use of surveys and other needs assessment processes to gain information about their subject area. Data from these processes are used to develop programs to address issues.

AgriLife Research has incorporated data from the AgriLife Extension's process, as well as other stakeholder input methods, for development of initiatives and programs.

2(B). A brief statement of the process that was used by the recipient institution to identify individuals and groups who are stakeholders and to collect input from them

1. Methods for collecting Stakeholder Input

- Meeting with traditional Stakeholder groups
- Survey of traditional Stakeholder groups
- Meeting with traditional Stakeholder individuals
- Survey of traditional Stakeholder individuals
- Meeting with the general public (open meeting advertised to all)
- Survey specifically with non-traditional groups

- Other (Modified Nominal Group Process)

Brief explanation.

Both AgriLife Extension and AgriLife Research use multiple methods to reach stakeholder groups within the State of Texas. AgriLife Extension uses multiple sources of input from various stakeholders. These include local clientele, commodity/special interest groups, trend data monitored by specialists, various county committees, elected officials, and emerging issues. Teams of Extension and Research faculty meet to analyze these issues which promotes priority setting and development of programs to address the needs and issues raised by the various stakeholder groups and methods. Methods of data collection include surveys, focus group sessions, data collected as a result of program evaluations, expert panels, meetings with stakeholders, and open forum type meetings to solicit input. All data from all sources is considered when decisions are made regarding the future directions of Research and Extension efforts.

3. A statement of how the input will be considered

- In the Budget Process
- To Identify Emerging Issues
- Redirect Extension Programs
- Redirect Research Programs
- In the Staff Hiring Process
- In the Action Plans
- To Set Priorities
- Other (Create strategic plans)

Brief explanation.

Both AgriLife Research and AgriLife Extension use data from the various stakeholder input processes to direct programming efforts at the local, district, regional, and state level. Regional Teams to meet to analyze current and emerging issues raised from various stakeholders. Information from these meetings will lead to the refinement of current programs and the development of new programs to address high priority issues.

In addition, strategic plans and roadmaps for AgriLife Research and AgriLife Extension have been developed to guide our efforts. Priority areas of this plan have been used to guide the efforts of this POW.

Brief Explanation of what you learned from your Stakeholders

Information from key stakeholder groups both informs and validates the strategic plans, and research and programming efforts for both AgriLife Research and AgriLife Extension. This information allows both agencies to remain relevant and accountable for the public funds entrusted via partnerships with local, state, and federal governments.

IV. Expenditure Summary

1. Total Actual Formula dollars Allocated (prepopulated from C-REEMS)			
Extension		Research	
Smith-Lever 3b & 3c	1890 Extension	Hatch	Evans-Allen
12560133	0	7559544	0

2. Totaled Actual dollars from Planned Programs Inputs				
Extension			Research	
	Smith-Lever 3b & 3c	1890 Extension	Hatch	Evans-Allen
Actual Formula	6659707	0	7317334	0
Actual Matching	6659707	0	18022795	0
Actual All Other	45006431	0	21304000	0
Total Actual Expended	58325845	0	46644129	0

3. Amount of Above Actual Formula Dollars Expended which comes from Carryover funds from previous				
Carryover	2746743	0	0	0

V. Planned Program Table of Content

S. No.	PROGRAM NAME
1	Range Management
2	Economics and Management
3	Diabetes Education
4	Exercise and Wellness
5	Community Resource and Economic Development
6	Water Management
7	Parenting and Dependent Care
8	Character Education
9	Youth Leadership and Out of School Programs
10	Adult Leadership and Volunteer Development
11	Food Safety
12	Food and Nutrition Education for Limited Resource Audiences
13	Livestock and Meat Quality, Safety, and Productivity
14	Life Skills for Youth
15	Crop and Forage Production Systems
16	Child Passenger Safety
17	Cancer Risk Reduction and Early Detection
18	Family Financial Security
19	Global Food Security and Hunger
20	Childhood Obesity
21	Climate Change
22	Sustainable Energy

V(A). Planned Program (Summary)

Program # 1

1. Name of the Planned Program

Range Management

V(B). Program Knowledge Area(s)

1. Program Knowledge Areas and Percentage

KA Code	Knowledge Area	%1862 Extension	%1890 Extension	%1862 Research	%1890 Research
112	Watershed Protection and Management	40%		40%	
121	Management of Range Resources	60%		60%	
	Total	100%		100%	

V(C). Planned Program (Inputs)

1. Actual amount of professional FTE/SYs expended this Program

Year: 2010	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
Plan	17.5	0.0	20.0	0.0
Actual	31.3	0.0	14.8	0.0

2. Actual dollars expended in this Program (includes Carryover Funds from previous years)

Extension		Research	
Smith-Lever 3b & 3c	1890 Extension	Hatch	Evans-Allen
451481	0	544317	0
1862 Matching	1890 Matching	1862 Matching	1890 Matching
451481	0	1692951	0
1862 All Other	1890 All Other	1862 All Other	1890 All Other
3051118	0	3001522	0

V(D). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Brief description of the Activity

Primary activities in this program were focused on development and conducting of research and educational programs to support proper management and restoration of native rangelands for clientele. Applied research and result demonstrations to support improved rangeland management were also conducted. Training and support for County Extension Agent and Specialist training were provided on

appropriate and timely aspects of rangeland management. Emphasis was placed on continued development of appropriate publications, websites, online courses, and other teaching materials.

Work of the AgriLife Research and AgriLife Extension is conducted jointly where research-based information is generated and transferred to clientele.

2. Brief description of the target audience

The target audiences for this program include federal and state agencies, youth and adults. The adult audiences specifically include traditional landowners, operators, absentee landowners, and "new", novice landowners that either just bought land or have made a career off the land and has returned to it.

V(E). Planned Program (Outputs)

1. Standard output measures

2010	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Actual	25883	93056	1274	0

2. Number of Patent Applications Submitted (Standard Research Output)

Patent Applications Submitted

Year: 2010

Actual: 0

Patents listed

3. Publications (Standard General Output Measure)

Number of Peer Reviewed Publications

2010	Extension	Research	Total
Actual	5	197	202

V(F). State Defined Outputs

Output Target

Output #1

Output Measure

- # of group educational sessions conducted.

Year

Actual

2010 910

Output #2

Output Measure

- # of research-related projects.

Year	Actual
2010	83

Output #3

Output Measure

- # of result demonstrations conducted

Year	Actual
2010	317

V(G). State Defined Outcomes

V. State Defined Outcomes Table of Content

O. No.	OUTCOME NAME
1	% of Land Managers who report increased knowledge leading to better decision-making for wise pesticide use.
2	% of livestock producers who report increased knowledge of rangeland monitoring, watershed management, weed and brush control.

Outcome #1

1. Outcome Measures

% of Land Managers who report increased knowledge leading to better decision-making for wise pesticide use.

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Extension
- 1862 Research

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Quantitative Target	Actual
2010	65	84

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

Rangeland owners and managers in Texas are required to accumulate 15 continuing education units (CEUs) every five years to maintain private pesticide applicator licenses. Education on wise use of pesticides for rangeland brush control is of primary importance

What has been done

For 2010, the ESSM Unit developed a presentation (Brush Ecology and Management) and companion retrospective-post evaluation for use at county CEU training sessions throughout the state. The companion retrospective-post evaluation was conducted to evaluate effectiveness on 10 teaching points on brush ecology and management.

Results

From January through August 2010, the presentation was made in 13 counties with 642 in attendance. With an average land ownership of 826 acres, clientele educated with this program manage about 530,000 acres of rangeland in the state. Overall knowledge gained averaged 84% with the greatest increase in knowledge for understanding mesquite seedling establishment and survival, pricklypear and effects on livestock and Ashe juniper establishment and rainfall effectiveness. Ninety-seven percent of respondents indicated that the information received would help them make better decisions in selecting and using herbicides to control brush on rangeland.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
112	Watershed Protection and Management

121 Management of Range Resources

Outcome #2

1. Outcome Measures

% of livestock producers who report increased knowledge of rangeland monitoring, watershed management, weed and brush control.

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Extension
- 1862 Research

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Quantitative Target	Actual
2010	50	67

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

Small acreage landowners need to know the impacts of management practices used, methods to determine changes in landscapes, plants, soils and animals to help the landowner to make effective management decisions.

What has been done

The 2009-10 Range 101-401 series was conducted to provide knowledge and understanding to small acreage landowners 1) with land in Travis County, 2) residing in Travis County with land outside the county, and 3) in counties surrounding Travis County. Range 301 and 401 classes were held in October, 2009 and 101 and 201 classes were held in April and May of 2010.

Results

Post retrospective evaluations from all four classes demonstrate that perceptual knowledge was gained. Landowners present for the classes owned or managed 3,253, 4,828, 4,630, and 3,905 acres for each of the four classes respectively. Average gain in perceptual knowledge by participants in each class ranged from 47% to 87%. Based on what they learned in Range 201, participants were asked to choose between two herbicides equally effective, but large price differences for pricklypear management. Ninety-five percent indicated they would choose the least expensive herbicide, which would provide about 44% savings in herbicide cost.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
112	Watershed Protection and Management

V(H). Planned Program (External Factors)

External factors which affected outcomes

- Natural Disasters (drought, weather extremes, etc.)
- Economy
- Appropriations changes

Brief Explanation

No external factors influenced this work plan during 2010.

V(I). Planned Program (Evaluation Studies and Data Collection)

Evaluation Results

Retrospective post evaluations were conducted throughout the year on a variety of programs. For the 2010 Pesticide CEU Brush Ecology and Management program, results indicated overall knowledge gained in subject matter was 84%. For County Range 101-401 programs, knowledge increase averaged 62%.

Key Items of Evaluation

V(A). Planned Program (Summary)

Program # 2

1. Name of the Planned Program

Economics and Management

V(B). Program Knowledge Area(s)

1. Program Knowledge Areas and Percentage

KA Code	Knowledge Area	%1862 Extension	%1890 Extension	%1862 Research	%1890 Research
602	Business Management, Finance, and Taxation	25%		25%	
604	Marketing and Distribution Practices	25%		25%	
605	Natural Resource and Environmental Economics	10%		10%	
606	International Trade and Development	10%		10%	
608	Community Resource Planning and Development	10%		10%	
610	Domestic Policy Analysis	20%		20%	
	Total	100%		100%	

V(C). Planned Program (Inputs)

1. Actual amount of professional FTE/SYs expended this Program

Year: 2010	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
Plan	23.0	0.0	14.0	0.0
Actual	18.6	0.0	8.0	0.0

2. Actual dollars expended in this Program (includes Carryover Funds from previous years)

Extension		Research	
Smith-Lever 3b & 3c	1890 Extension	Hatch	Evans-Allen
289929	0	458299	0
1862 Matching	1890 Matching	1862 Matching	1890 Matching
289929	0	889611	0
1862 All Other	1890 All Other	1862 All Other	1890 All Other
1959344	0	1109776	0

V(D). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Brief description of the Activity

Numerous activities, events and experiences were conducted to address the needs of producers and other clientele in the area of economics and management. These included but were not limited to workshops, one-on-one intervention, marketing clubs, cooperatives, popular press articles, extension publications, and other methods as needed. These educational approaches focus on the identified needs of those who participate in our programs.

Work of AgriLife Research and AgriLife Extension was conducted jointly where research-based information was generated and then transferred to clientele. This work was conducted primarily on campus with dissemination efforts both on campus and at various research and extension centers across the state.

Collaborative efforts were also an important part of this area. Work with various commodity groups and other agencies were routinely conducted by both AgriLife Research and AgriLife Extension faculty. Examples of this work included cooperating with Grain and Livestock organizations on Farm Policy options and biofuels programming and the Texas FSA office on price forecasts for lending purposes for the coming year.

2. Brief description of the target audience

The target audience for the economics and management program included all Texas producers. Specifically, commercially viable agricultural producers were targeted, but additional efforts were targeted to small scale operators, part-time producers, new/young landowners/producers, and commodity groups.

The target audiences were very diverse in knowledge, skills, attitudes, and aspirations to learn and adopt important strategies to be successful. Therefore, the methods used in this area varied depending on which audience was being addressed.

V(E). Planned Program (Outputs)

1. Standard output measures

2010	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Actual	18519	90719	110	0

2. Number of Patent Applications Submitted (Standard Research Output)

Patent Applications Submitted

Year: 2010

Actual: 0

Patents listed

3. Publications (Standard General Output Measure)

Number of Peer Reviewed Publications

2010	Extension	Research	Total
Actual	20	248	268

V(F). State Defined Outputs

Output Target

Output #1

Output Measure

- # of group educational sessions conducted.

Year	Actual
2010	697

Output #2

Output Measure

- # of research-related projects.

Year	Actual
2010	48

V(G). State Defined Outcomes

V. State Defined Outcomes Table of Content

O. No.	OUTCOME NAME
1	Percent of producers that report a savings in money or increased profit by best management practices adopted.
2	% of target audience that reports an increased knowledge of economics and management strategies.
3	Number of producers who conduct whole farm or ranch risk assessment evaluations.

Outcome #1

1. Outcome Measures

Percent of producers that report a savings in money or increased profit by best management practices adopted.

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Extension
- 1862 Research

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Condition Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Quantitative Target	Actual
2010	30	49

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

Producers attending in-depth workshops are learning the information needed to improve their risk management skills, and increase their economic returns.

What has been done

A 2.5 year post survey was mailed to participants of the 2008 Master Marketer program to determine knowledge gained, adoption of new practices, and economic impact. The survey was an in-depth 14-page survey that was followed up with reminder postcards and phone calls. The survey was done 2.5 years after the initial program to allow time for adoption of new practices and to identify economic impacts.

Results

Survey results indicated participants increased understanding of risk management tools, increase their willingness to use new tools and analysis, and felt that they had increase their income by an average of \$15,010 or 2.6% of gross farm income relative to how they would have performed before going through the program.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
602	Business Management, Finance, and Taxation
604	Marketing and Distribution Practices
605	Natural Resource and Environmental Economics
610	Domestic Policy Analysis

Outcome #2

1. Outcome Measures

% of target audience that reports an increased knowledge of economics and management strategies.

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Extension
- 1862 Research

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Quantitative Target	Actual
2010	75	92

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

Producers attending in-depth workshops are learning the information needed to improve their risk management skills.

What has been done

Pre-test and post-test instruments and retrospective post tests were used to determine knowledge gained at Master Marketer, Advanced topic series and Profitability Workshops.

Results

Master Marketer graduates (58 respondents) showed a knowledge gain of 38.1% from pre-test to post-test. Of the respondents from the Profitability Workshops, 92% reported an increase in knowledge. Over 100 producers attended one of five, 1 or 2 day long Advanced Topic Series Workshop. Test results indicated average knowledge gains of 35.6% - 60.0% across the programs.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
602	Business Management, Finance, and Taxation
604	Marketing and Distribution Practices
605	Natural Resource and Environmental Economics
610	Domestic Policy Analysis

Outcome #3

1. Outcome Measures

Number of producers who conduct whole farm or ranch risk assessment evaluations.

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Extension
- 1862 Research

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Action Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Quantitative Target	Actual
2010	100	167

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

The FARM Assistance model (financial simulation strategic planning tool) was used to complete 167 analyses for producers, for demonstrations or agent planning purposes. Survey respondents show that as a result of participating in FARM Assistance, 97% claim a better understanding of the financial aspects of their operation and 98% claim an improved ability to assess the financial risks and potential impacts of strategic decisions they make. A comparison of various scenarios analyzed show that strategic planning tools can have economic benefits.

What has been done

Participants are able to analyze their own economic situation over a 10-year planning arise in using the FARM Assistance model.

Results

Comparing the difference between the basic situation and one alternative scenario implies that producers using the program, on average, could expect a \$22,500 per year difference in net worth.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
602	Business Management, Finance, and Taxation
604	Marketing and Distribution Practices
610	Domestic Policy Analysis

V(H). Planned Program (External Factors)

External factors which affected outcomes

- Natural Disasters (drought, weather extremes, etc.)
- Economy
- Appropriations changes
- Public Policy changes
- Government Regulations
- Competing Programmatic Challenges

Brief Explanation

Weather problems during the winter months resulted in reduced workshop attendance.

V(I). Planned Program (Evaluation Studies and Data Collection)

Evaluation Results

Key Items of Evaluation

V(A). Planned Program (Summary)

Program # 3

1. Name of the Planned Program

Diabetes Education

V(B). Program Knowledge Area(s)

1. Program Knowledge Areas and Percentage

KA Code	Knowledge Area	%1862 Extension	%1890 Extension	%1862 Research	%1890 Research
724	Healthy Lifestyle	100%		0%	
	Total	100%		0%	

V(C). Planned Program (Inputs)

1. Actual amount of professional FTE/SYs expended this Program

Year: 2010	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
Plan	18.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Actual	13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

2. Actual dollars expended in this Program (includes Carryover Funds from previous years)

Extension		Research	
Smith-Lever 3b & 3c	1890 Extension	Hatch	Evans-Allen
187516	0	0	0
1862 Matching	1890 Matching	1862 Matching	1890 Matching
187516	0	0	0
1862 All Other	1890 All Other	1862 All Other	1890 All Other
1267238	0	0	0

V(D). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Brief description of the Activity

Partner with local health care professionals to provide a 5 9-lesson nutrition and self-care education classes using the Do Well, Be Well with Diabetes curriculum and 4 class series using the Cooking Well with Diabetes cooking school series. Partner with leaders in Hispanic communities such as priests, preachers, promotoras, and other Hispanic organizations to provide *¡Si, Yo Puedo Controlar Mi Diabetes!* 6 classes each with novelas (Spanish curriculum with lessons, handouts, food cards, recipes in Spanish with nutritive value of each recipe). After the pilot testing of the Hispanic class series for low-literacy, *¡Si,*

Yo Puedo Controlar Mi Diabetes! is being offered in additional counties. In addition, an adaptation for other low-literacy populations such as a segment of the African-American population will be created, pilot-tested and adapted for future use.

2. Brief description of the target audience

The target audience is all people with type 2 Diabetes who need training to learn nutrition and self-care management skills such as eating more healthfully (limiting carbohydrate intake, cutting fat and sodium and increasing fiber in meal plan), increasing physical activity, taking prescribed medications, checking their blood glucose levels, and regularly visiting their health care providers. Now that the Hispanic under-served audience has been targeted with a culturally-sensitive program and pilot tested, the African-American audience will be targeted in future years.

V(E). Planned Program (Outputs)

1. Standard output measures

2010	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Actual	16050	30329	121	0

2. Number of Patent Applications Submitted (Standard Research Output)

Patent Applications Submitted

Year: 2010

Actual: 0

Patents listed

3. Publications (Standard General Output Measure)

Number of Peer Reviewed Publications

2010	Extension	Research	Total
Actual	2	0	2

V(F). State Defined Outputs

Output Target

Output #1

Output Measure

- # of group educational sessions conducted.

Year	Actual
2010	1314

V(G). State Defined Outcomes

V. State Defined Outcomes Table of Content

O. No.	OUTCOME NAME
1	# of participants who report improved before meals blood glucose levels after attending 4 of the 5 Do Well, Be Well with Diabetes and 3 of 4 Cooking Well with Diabetes classes.
2	# of individuals who complete the first diabetes series of 5 lessons.
3	Number of nurses trained on diabetes education.
4	¡Si, Yo Puedo, Yo Puedo Controlar Mí Diabetes! (Yo Puedo) is a six-week diabetes self-management education program for low literate, Spanish-speaking Hispanic/Latinos.

Outcome #1

1. Outcome Measures

of participants who report improved before meals blood glucose levels after attending 4 of the 5 Do Well, Be Well with Diabetes and 3 of 4 Cooking Well with Diabetes classes.

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Extension

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Action Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Quantitative Target	Actual
2010	1100	1961

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

Diabetes is growing health problem in Texas. Poor diabetes management leads to increased health-care costs. People with diabetes who maintain their blood glucose, blood pressure, and cholesterol numbers within recommended ranges can keep their costs, health risks, quality of life, and productivity very close to those without the disease. Currently, however, only 7 percent of people with diabetes are at the recommended levels.

What has been done

County agents are trained to organize local health professionals to help plan, market, and provide the Nutrition/Self-care and Diabetes Cooking class series. The program's primary goal is to improve blood glucose management.

Results

At the beginning of Nutrition/Self-care classes, the average blood glucose before meals reported by participants (634 reporting) was 134 mg/dL, decreasing to 121 mg/dL at 5 weeks (554). In diabetes cooking classes, the self-reported average hemoglobin A1C was 7.1.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
724	Healthy Lifestyle

Outcome #2

1. Outcome Measures

of individuals who complete the first diabetes series of 5 lessons.

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Extension

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Action Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Quantitative Target	Actual
2010	750	1329

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

Diabetes nutrition/self-care classes are not available in many communities across the state. Percentages of Texas populations with diabetes range from about 6 to 10.5 percent.

What has been done

Trained County Agents work through local health coalitions to provide class curriculum consistent with the American Diabetes Standards of Care to plan, implement and conduct the 5 week class series.

Results

925 (68 percent) participants reported having no previous diabetes classes. Some 593 (43 percent) reported receiving no meal plan from their doctor. At the beginning of classes, 43% (589) rated their ability to control their diabetes as good to excellent; this rating increased to 87% (777) by the last class.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
724	Healthy Lifestyle

Outcome #3

1. Outcome Measures

Number of nurses trained on diabetes education.

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Extension

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Condition Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Quantitative Target	Actual
2010	75	75

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

75 + Wesley nurses were trained by Extension nutrition/health specialists and serve underserved portions of Texas to help extend the diabetes education in nutrition and self-care and assist agents.

What has been done

Helping clientele to know how to keep their blood glucose levels in control.

Results

When agents live in some of these counties served by Wesley nurses, they are able to conduct this and cooking well with diabetes because these health professionals which give their services provide the health care professionals needed to conduct these programs in those underserved areas. Wesley nurses are helping clientele to have better blood glucose control as well.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
724	Healthy Lifestyle

Outcome #4

1. Outcome Measures

¡Si, Yo Puedo, Yo Puedo Controlar Mi Diabetes! (Yo Puedo) is a six-week diabetes self-management education program for low literate, Spanish-speaking Hispanic/Latinos.

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Extension

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Action Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Quantitative Target	Actual
2010	{No Data Entered}	144

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

Texas Hispanic/Latinos over the age of 18 are disproportionately affected by diabetes prevalence (12.3 percent) than their White, non-Hispanic counterparts (8.5 percent). 1 In 2005, mortality rates were more than double among Texas Hispanic/Latinos (52 per 100,000) than Whites, non-Hispanics (21 per 100,000).1 Medically under-served Texas Hispanic/Latinos are adversely impacted by diabetes. Among persons with diabetes, a higher proportion of Hispanic/Latinos (32.5 percent) could not see a doctor in the last 12 month due to cost compared to Whites (16.5 percent).

What has been done

Proper management is critical to minimize the potential negative effects of diabetes. Self-management education is the cornerstone for diabetic care and vital for blood glucose control. Recognizing the need for a culturally-relevant type 2 diabetes self-management education targeting Texas Hispanic/Latinos Yo Puedo was developed to address this gap in health programming.

Results

Pilot testing for intervention group (n=84) and control (n=60) for the Hispanic initiative was conducted in Hidalgo and Starr Counties.

Key Findings were that Yo Puedo can do as follows: increase diabetes management self-confidence; improve diabetes self-care behaviors; help participants maintain good blood glucose control; and is an effective diabetes community-based self-management education.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
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V(H). Planned Program (External Factors)**External factors which affected outcomes**

- Natural Disasters (drought, weather extremes, etc.)
- Economy
- Appropriations changes
- Public Policy changes
- Government Regulations
- Competing Public priorities
- Competing Programmatic Challenges

Brief Explanation

Any of the above factors could influence whether a class attendee improves their management of type 2 diabetes. For example, if Medicare or Medicaid improved reimbursement for private or group instruction by health professionals, our class participants might choose that option over our classes. Also, if there were better reimbursement for more and better medicines or care by skilled health care professionals such as endocrinologists, certified diabetes educators, dietitians, or pharmacists, people might choose these options instead of our classes or even show greater improvement in blood glucose management when attending our classes. If the economy worsens, people might not be able to afford adequate medicines or supplies such as food glucose strips which is already a problem for the under-served population and those on fixed incomes.

V(I). Planned Program (Evaluation Studies and Data Collection)**Evaluation Results**

The Do Well, Be Well (DWBW) program's primary goal is to improve blood glucose management. In nutrition/self care management results were:

- In 2010, 1,367 people with diabetes registered for classes; 891 (53 percent) completed the five-week series and the Wrap-Up or post-test. The classes were provided in 77 counties.
- The average age of participants was 62 years. 127 (9 percent) were African American; 274 (20 percent) were Hispanic/Latino; 23 (2 percent) Native American; 908 (67 percent) Caucasian, and 22 percent classified as other.
 - At the beginning of classes, the average blood glucose before meals reported by participants (634 reporting) was 134 mg/dL, decreasing to 121 mg/dL at 5 weeks (554).
 - At the beginning of classes, 43% (589) rated their ability to control their diabetes as good to excellent; this rating increased to 87% (777) by the last class.

Qualitative Results from Nutrition/Self Care:

- "I haven't really taken my diabetes serious enough; however, attending these classes makes me realize the seriousness of managing my diabetes."
- "These have been the best classes. I've learned more in these classes than I

have in 15 years since being diagnosed."

- "...My husband and I have both lost weight, reduced our A1c, and improved our lipids.

Working on portions, reducing carbohydrates, and moving more is a direct result of the classes we have attended. We thank you for the support, knowledge, and experience of the leaders of the classes of both Do Well, Be Well and Cooking Well with Diabetes."

- "After taking the class, my A1c was within range for the first time since I was diagnosed with diabetes."

In 2010, the following additional surveys were completed by diabetic individuals enrolled in the diabetes cooking classes (CWWD):

In diabetes cooking classes, these results were: 608 registration pretest, 461 wrap-up posttest, and 226 follow-up surveys.

- When asked about the type of meal plan they followed on the : 608 registration pretest surveys, some 8.7 percent (49) answered diabetes food exchanges; carbohydrate counting, 20.6 percent (115); plate method, 6.4 percent (36); 6.8 percent (38) other meal plans; and 48.2 percent (269) receiving no meal plan at all.

- The 2010 wrap-up evaluations (461) revealed that 83.5 percent (366) could recognize starchy vegetables; at least 91.5 percent (411) knew how to make foods taste sweeter by adding vanilla; and 95 percent (436) knew which cooking method would not reduce the fat content of the food. Many other food preparation techniques were learned during the Cooking Well lessons.**Qualitative Results from Cooking Well with Diabetes:**

- "With all that my wife and I have learned in both Do Well, Be Well with Diabetes and Cooking Well with Diabetes, my hemoglobin A1C has gone from 13.7 in February to 6.0 in June. I still do not exercise enough, but the diet and medications have both lowered my A1C as well as my cholesterol."

- "Know how to count carbs easily and effectively. Learned to apply the plate method, and to modify recipes effectively. I'd done all of these before, but was not effective or able to apply. Now I truly understand and can use things I'd learned, but not put them into practice. Have wonderful resources at hand to refer to where others were complicated and unclear."

- "I have had lower blood glucose results and continued my weight loss. Have been told my complexion is changed and that I look better. I believe it is due to healthier eating habits. Reading food labels!"

- " I learned more about starchy and non-starchy foods, carbohydrates and how they affect my blood glucose. I also learned how to count carbohydrates and about using the plate method to control how much that I eat."

In Yo Puedo, these are key findings in pilot study in 2010:

- increases diabetes management self-confidence.
- improve diabetes self-care behaviors.
- helps participants maintain good blood glucose control, and
- is effective diabetes self-management education that can be implemented in community-based settings.

Key Items of Evaluation

These diabetes series have all been created using the American Diabetes Association's Standards of Practice plus knowledge of educational theories for health education which have shown results in helping persons with diabetes understand nutrition and self-care education so that they can practice behaviors which lead to blood glucose control. With the rising diabetes national problem, it would behoove the NIFA-USDA to provide these programs nationally to help fight and control this devastating disease. What is unique is that all this data is collected online directly from each participant's test results and at end of each year we have exact data to help us see the strengths and weaknesses of our educational diabetes programming.

National recognition in 2010 were:

2010 American Association of Diabetes Educators Annual Conference, San Antonio, Poster Presentation on the Yo Puedo Hispanic Model for Low Literacy, Purcell, Boggess (Poster selected as first place).

2010 American Dietetic Association Poster Presentation on Creative Diabetes Education via Cooking Well with Diabetes (Bielamowicz, Pope, Rice), Journal of the American Dietetic Association, September 2010 Supplement 2--Abstracts Volume 110, Number 10, p A-42. Annual Food and Nutrition Conference & Expo Abstracts. Boston, MASS. Annual Conference, Boston, MASS

2010 Analysis of the Cooking Well with Diabetes Data from 2005-2009 used in a national peer reviewed journal article submitted in Jan, 2011 (Bielamowicz, Pope, Rice)

2010 and submitted January, 2011:

Bielamowicz, M.C.K., Pope, P. and Rice, C.A. 2011. *Creative Community Diabetes Education Motivates Texans with Type 2 Diabetes to Do Well with Diabetes Control.* Journal of American Association of Diabetes Educators -- The Diabetes Educator (submitted, pending approval).

V(A). Planned Program (Summary)

Program # 4

1. Name of the Planned Program

Exercise and Wellness

V(B). Program Knowledge Area(s)

1. Program Knowledge Areas and Percentage

KA Code	Knowledge Area	%1862 Extension	%1890 Extension	%1862 Research	%1890 Research
724	Healthy Lifestyle	100%		0%	
	Total	100%		0%	

V(C). Planned Program (Inputs)

1. Actual amount of professional FTE/SYs expended this Program

Year: 2010	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
Plan	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Actual	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0

2. Actual dollars expended in this Program (includes Carryover Funds from previous years)

Extension		Research	
Smith-Lever 3b & 3c	1890 Extension	Hatch	Evans-Allen
96196	0	0	0
1862 Matching	1890 Matching	1862 Matching	1890 Matching
96196	0	0	0
1862 All Other	1890 All Other	1862 All Other	1890 All Other
650093	0	0	0

V(D). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Brief description of the Activity

A local coalition recruits participants and provides leadership to implement Walk Across Texas! Teams of eight or classes of children at schools are recruited to walk for eight weeks. Teams and classes are challenged to walk regularly for eight weeks, reporting their mileage on <http://walkacrosstexas.tamu.edu>, to achieve the goal of walking the approximate 830 miles across Texas on a map that allows comparisons of teams and class progress. Participants are personally recruited as well as groups like worksites, schools, churches and clubs using free media time.

2. Brief description of the target audience

Walk Across Texas! is open to anyone wanting to increase their physical activity level if they live in a community with a AgriLife Extension educator.

V(E). Planned Program (Outputs)

1. Standard output measures

2010	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Actual	17573	31816	16272	0

2. Number of Patent Applications Submitted (Standard Research Output)

Patent Applications Submitted

Year: 2010

Actual: 0

Patents listed

3. Publications (Standard General Output Measure)

Number of Peer Reviewed Publications

2010	Extension	Research	Total
Actual	0	0	0

V(F). State Defined Outputs

Output Target

Output #1

Output Measure

- # of group educational sessions conducted.

Year	Actual
2010	803

V(G). State Defined Outcomes

V. State Defined Outcomes Table of Content

O. No.	OUTCOME NAME
1	Increased number of miles walked per week at week one compared to week eight.

Outcome #1

1. Outcome Measures

Increased number of miles walked per week at week one compared to week eight.

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Extension

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Action Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Quantitative Target	Actual
2010	25000	237306

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

27% of Texans are obese. Texas ranks 15th as the state with the highest childhood obesity rates. Regular physical activity and controlling weight can significantly reduce the incidence and impact of chronic diseases like heart disease, stroke, diabetes, cancer, high blood pressure, and depression. It is also associated with fewer physician visits, hospitalizations, and medications.

What has been done

The Walk Across Texas! program was designed to help establish the habit of regular physical activity. For eight weeks, teams of eight people, school classes or individuals walk 830 miles across a map of Texas.

Results

- During 2010, the Walk Across Texas (WAT) program was implemented in 187 Texas counties with the leadership of agents and their coalitions.
- Over 42,835 people registered to participate in the program. Of these, 21,260 were youth participants.
- In 2010, the mean difference in miles walked from week 1 to week 8 increased by 5.54 miles from 22.8 miles to 28.3 miles.
- Including the cost of lost wages, the total potential economic impact for the 2010 team participants is approximately \$193 million.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
724	Healthy Lifestyle

V(H). Planned Program (External Factors)

External factors which affected outcomes

- Natural Disasters (drought, weather extremes, etc.)
- Economy
- Appropriations changes
- Public Policy changes
- Government Regulations
- Competing Public priorities
- Competing Programmatic Challenges
- Other (Partnering with the Texas Education Agency significantly increased teacher and youth participation in Walk Across Texas.)

Brief Explanation

Participation in Walk Across Texas has steadily increased because we have visited with many state agencies to gain their participation. For two years, we worked with the Texas Education Agency to engage their employees as well as Independent School Districts across Texas and their students. We have provided face-to-face and distance education to these groups to help them manage their own on-line process. We continue to add features as participants request them. All materials are easily accessed on-line, including short instructional videos that step participants through each part of the on-line process. We have added a blog feature to expand the user experience to include healthy eating and physical activity tips.

V(I). Planned Program (Evaluation Studies and Data Collection)

Evaluation Results

- In 2010, the mean difference in miles walked from week 1 to week 8 increased by 5.54 miles from 22.8 miles to 28.3 miles.

Key Items of Evaluation

Walk Across Texas! is a community health program that clearly increases physical activity for adults and children, and helps them establish a regular habit of physical activity.

V(A). Planned Program (Summary)

Program # 5

1. Name of the Planned Program

Community Resource and Economic Development

V(B). Program Knowledge Area(s)

1. Program Knowledge Areas and Percentage

KA Code	Knowledge Area	%1862 Extension	%1890 Extension	%1862 Research	%1890 Research
602	Business Management, Finance, and Taxation	20%		0%	
608	Community Resource Planning and Development	55%		0%	
803	Sociological and Technological Change Affecting Individuals, Families, and Communities	25%		0%	
	Total	100%		0%	

V(C). Planned Program (Inputs)

1. Actual amount of professional FTE/SYs expended this Program

Year: 2010	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
Plan	35.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Actual	50.7	0.0	0.0	0.0

2. Actual dollars expended in this Program (includes Carryover Funds from previous years)

Extension		Research	
Smith-Lever 3b & 3c	1890 Extension	Hatch	Evans-Allen
731313	0	0	0
1862 Matching	1890 Matching	1862 Matching	1890 Matching
731313	0	0	0
1862 All Other	1890 All Other	1862 All Other	1890 All Other
4942227	0	0	0

V(D). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Brief description of the Activity

Provided training and curriculum materials to County Extension Agents and volunteers for the purpose of conducting educational programs on community leadership, disaster preparedness, youth entrepreneurship, and nature based tourism at the county level. Specialists provided in-depth educational programs to targeted audience relative to community and economic development strategies, based on local needs. Provided multi-county, regional and statewide educational programs on various topics to business owners and community stakeholders utilizing specialist faculty and other government and private sector partners. Coordinated and collaborated with state and federal agencies in rural development activities as well as worked with regional rural development centers in curriculum and professional development. Developed working relationships with rural community colleges to obtain support and follow-up for local educational activities. Expand web-based information delivery relative to community resource and economic development topics.

2. Brief description of the target audience

Primary target audiences for the program consist of residents, elected and appointed officials, community leaders/potential leaders, and existing and potential business owner/managers in and around the over 1,200 communities in all 254 counties of the state.

V(E). Planned Program (Outputs)

1. Standard output measures

2010	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Actual	147886	395967	94561	0

2. Number of Patent Applications Submitted (Standard Research Output)

Patent Applications Submitted

Year: 2010

Actual: 0

Patents listed

3. Publications (Standard General Output Measure)

Number of Peer Reviewed Publications

2010	Extension	Research	Total
Actual	0	0	0

V(F). State Defined Outputs

Output Target

Output #1

Output Measure

- # of group educational sessions conducted.

Year	Actual
2010	3252

V(G). State Defined Outcomes

V. State Defined Outcomes Table of Content

O. No.	OUTCOME NAME
1	Percent of targeted counties conducting educational programs and activities related to strategies for community economic development
2	Landowners/managers in selected counties serve as demonstrators or program collaborators for support of educational programs on nature-based tourism and other natural resource strategies for economic development.
3	Participants of in-depth leadership educational programs who increase knowledge of community and individual leadership principles.

Outcome #1

1. Outcome Measures

Percent of targeted counties conducting educational programs and activities related to strategies for community economic development

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Extension

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Action Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Quantitative Target	Actual
2010	25	52

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

Issue identification activities continue to show that economic growth, jobs, income, and quality of life are concerns of rural communities. Community leaders, elected officials, local business people want their area to survive and thrive in order to maintain an economic base to grow the population and provide opportunities for the rural areas.

What has been done

The imperative of the Texas CRED program is the development of individual abilities and community support for creating and growing businesses, jobs, wealth, and income. Programs such as Rural Entrepreneurship, Community Leadership, Nature Tourism, Workforce Training and Certifications, Texas Friendly Hospitality, and Community Based Planning address the priority issues facing rural Texas.

Results

Some 126 of the targeted 241 counties have reported educational program activities addressing issues of community resources and economic development. Key programs were in entrepreneurship, leadership, workforce preparedness, nature-based tourism, and disaster preparedness.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
602	Business Management, Finance, and Taxation
608	Community Resource Planning and Development
803	Sociological and Technological Change Affecting Individuals, Families, and Communities

Outcome #2

1. Outcome Measures

Landowners/managers in selected counties serve as demonstrators or program collaborators for support of educational programs on nature-based tourism and other natural resource strategies for economic development.

Not Reporting on this Outcome Measure

Outcome #3

1. Outcome Measures

Participants of in-depth leadership educational programs who increase knowledge of community and individual leadership principles.

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Extension

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Quantitative Target	Actual
2010	60	92

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

Issue identification processes at the local level continue to emphasize the importance of leadership to fostering sustainable and vibrant communities. Community stakeholders must be prepared to build on local strengths through leadership and partner with others to create support for economic development and quality of life. This is particularly true given the importance of regionalism to development.

What has been done

"Building Connections: Community Leadership" is an in-depth curriculum to assist participants in determining their individual leadership traits and in developing strategies for effectively leading organizations/communities. "Developing Critical Thinking Leaders" is another curriculum based program by Extension that is expanding.

Results

92% of 758 participating indicated they gained knowledge from the leadership curriculum relative to leadership characteristics and skills.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
608	Community Resource Planning and Development
803	Sociological and Technological Change Affecting Individuals, Families, and Communities

V(H). Planned Program (External Factors)

External factors which affected outcomes

- Economy
- Appropriations changes
- Public Policy changes
- Government Regulations
- Competing Public priorities
- Competing Programmatic Challenges
- Populations changes (immigration, new cultural groupings, etc.)

Brief Explanation

The recession of 2009 finally hit Texas in 2010. Budget rollbacks at the state level has reduced the capability of Texas A&M AgriLife to respond to clientele needs. The recession also has impacted the ability of clientele to attend multi-county educational activities. It is anticipated that web-based educational programs will have increased contacts by clientele. Also, fewer businesses and landowners were willing to cooperate as a demonstration of best management practices for educational purposes.

V(I). Planned Program (Evaluation Studies and Data Collection)

Evaluation Results

Key Items of Evaluation

V(A). Planned Program (Summary)

Program # 6

1. Name of the Planned Program

Water Management

V(B). Program Knowledge Area(s)

1. Program Knowledge Areas and Percentage

KA Code	Knowledge Area	%1862 Extension	%1890 Extension	%1862 Research	%1890 Research
111	Conservation and Efficient Use of Water	50%		50%	
112	Watershed Protection and Management	50%		50%	
	Total	100%		100%	

V(C). Planned Program (Inputs)

1. Actual amount of professional FTE/SYs expended this Program

Year: 2010	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
Plan	27.5	0.0	14.0	0.0
Actual	19.0	0.0	9.6	0.0

2. Actual dollars expended in this Program (includes Carryover Funds from previous years)

Extension		Research	
Smith-Lever 3b & 3c	1890 Extension	Hatch	Evans-Allen
273701	0	441132	0
1862 Matching	1890 Matching	1862 Matching	1890 Matching
273701	0	1319741	0
1862 All Other	1890 All Other	1862 All Other	1890 All Other
1849679	0	1777526	0

V(D). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Brief description of the Activity

Publish research findings generated through evaluation of best management practices to efficiently manage available water resources, to limit off-site contaminant transport from production, processing, and landscaping systems, to utilize alternative water sources and to remove contaminants from impaired/alternative water sources.

Develop and conduct research and educational programs utilizing direct and indirect educational methods to support efficient utilization and conservation of water resources, to develop alternative water supplies, to implement best management practices on agricultural production and landscapes to protect water resources from contaminants, to promote proper management of surface and ground water resources, to enhance rainwater harvesting and to remove contaminants from impaired water supplies.

The work of the AgriLife Research and AgriLife Extension is conducted jointly where research-based information is generated and then transferred to clientele.

2. Brief description of the target audience

Programs focusing on the issue of Water addresses target audiences including but not limited to producers, homeowners, landscape managers, industry practitioners, water resource managers, and others who identify themselves with this issue.

V(E). Planned Program (Outputs)

1. Standard output measures

2010	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Actual	32844	522260	7947	0

2. Number of Patent Applications Submitted (Standard Research Output)

Patent Applications Submitted

Year: 2010

Actual: 1

Patents listed

?Aqueous Treatment System and Process Using a Hybrid Reactive Solid/Secondary Reactor?
 application number: 61/357,466

3. Publications (Standard General Output Measure)

Number of Peer Reviewed Publications

2010	Extension	Research	Total
Actual	0	199	199

V(F). State Defined Outputs

Output Target

Output #1

Output Measure

- # of group educational sessions conducted.

Year	Actual
2010	4073

Output #2

Output Measure

- # research-related projects.

Year	Actual
2010	59

V(G). State Defined Outcomes

V. State Defined Outcomes Table of Content

O. No.	OUTCOME NAME
1	% of participants who report an increased knowledge of best management practices related to water management.
2	% of participants who report the plan to or have adopted best management practices related to water management.

Outcome #1

1. Outcome Measures

% of participants who report an increased knowledge of best management practices related to water management.

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Extension
- 1862 Research

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Quantitative Target	Actual
2010	65	88

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

Increased awareness and understanding of local water quality and quantity issues are critical to protect vital water resources. Knowledge of the consequences of individual actions on the quality and sustainability of water resources drives the adoption of best management practices. Training in proper selection and management of best management practices is critical to achieve local and regional water quality and water conservation goals.

What has been done

Outreach education programs have been provided to watershed stakeholders across the state. Intensive (7 to 16 hr) training programs have been implemented to empower local citizens to take leadership in protecting their water resources. Targeted training is provided for, but not limited to, watershed management, ET Networks, irrigation management, rainwater harvesting, nutrient management, chemigation, feral hog management, livestock management, pesticide management, home water use, and on-site wastewater management.

Results

Results from a series of 20 irrigation short courses targeting design, installation and operation of systems showed an average knowledge increase of 88%. Attendees at three chemigation workshops focused on proper use of fertilizers and pesticides showed an average knowledge increase of 92%. Knowledge regarding pollutant sources/BMPs and watershed function was increased for 99% of attendees at 8 workshops targeting watershed management for threatened and impaired waterbodies. Participants at 19 training events ranging from 6 to 16 hours in length demonstrated knowledge increases ranging from 75 to 94%.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
111	Conservation and Efficient Use of Water
112	Watershed Protection and Management

Outcome #2

1. Outcome Measures

% of participants who report the plan to or have adopted best management practices related to water management.

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Extension
- 1862 Research

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Action Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Quantitative Target	Actual
2010	25	75

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

Proper selection, installation and management of best management practices is essential to achieve water quality and water conservation goals. Extension education programs enable citizens to identify the most appropriate best management practices for their situation and provide information and training on installation and management to ensure that practices function effectively to conserve and protect water resources.

What has been done

Education and training programs have been developed and delivered to citizens and watershed stakeholders across the state. Intensive (7 to 16 hr) training programs have been implemented to empower local citizens to take leadership in protecting their water resources. Targeted training is provided for, but not limited to, watershed management, ET Networks, irrigation management, rainwater harvesting, nutrient management, chemigation, feral hog management, livestock management, pesticide management, home water use, and on-site wastewater management.

Results

80% of individuals participating in 8 intensive (7hr) watershed training programs indicated an intent to adopt best management practices to protect water resources. 70% of participants at 20 irrigation short courses reported an intent to adopt recommended irrigation management practices related to design, installation and operation of systems. 75% of attendees at three chemigation workshops indicated an intent to adopt improved fertilizer and pesticide use BMPs. 71 to 94% of participants at 19 on-site septic system training events indicated an intent to adopt

recommended design, installation and management practices.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
111	Conservation and Efficient Use of Water
112	Watershed Protection and Management

V(H). Planned Program (External Factors)

External factors which affected outcomes

- Natural Disasters (drought, weather extremes, etc.)
- Economy
- Appropriations changes
- Public Policy changes
- Other (Other Program Areas)

Brief Explanation

Texas experienced severe drought conditions which affected program content, but had limited impact on the ability to achieve project goals and outcomes. Economic stresses also impacted program delivery efforts, however, effective planning and the use of distance education tools enabled successful implementation of programs.

V(I). Planned Program (Evaluation Studies and Data Collection)

Evaluation Results

Twenty irrigation management short courses were conducted and reached a total of 254 irrigators with training on topics including auditing, drip irrigation, weather stations, irrigation scheduling, computer aided design and smart irrigation controllers. Overall the program has a 96% overall satisfaction rate and averages an 88% increase in knowledge per course. Over 70% of the students who completed the course plan to make changes to their irrigation practices with 75% planning to benefit economically as a result of the courses. Eighty-five vineyard owners, managers and consultants representing over 800 acres of irrigated grapes attended 3 chemigation workshops. 75% of attendees planned to make changes to their irrigation practices and 81% expected to benefit economically as a result of the training. Participants on average increased their knowledge of chemigation and irrigation scheduling by 92%. Estimated water savings is approximately 800 acre-feet (260,681,142 gallons). A total of 19 on-site wastewater system training programs were conducted with gains in knowledge ranging from 60 to 100% and intent to adopt best management practices ranging from 75 to 94%. Eight watershed stewardship training courses were conducted for over 320 participants, with pre-post and six-month delayed post survey results indicating that 80% had increased their knowledge about watersheds and water quality and 80% intended to adopt recommended practices to improve and/or protect water resources.

Key Items of Evaluation

Overall, planned programs had significant impacts on citizen knowledge, understanding, and intentions to implement recommended management practices. Changes in knowledge ranged from 60 to 100% at various events, depending on pre-existing competency levels of the audience, and averaged over 80% for all non-technical audiences. Participant intent to adopt practices was highly significant, ranging from 70 to 94% across all audiences, demonstrating the high degree of program effectiveness for both technical and non-technical audiences across a wide range of water resource management and protection subject matter areas.

V(A). Planned Program (Summary)

Program # 7

1. Name of the Planned Program

Parenting and Dependent Care

V(B). Program Knowledge Area(s)

1. Program Knowledge Areas and Percentage

KA Code	Knowledge Area	%1862 Extension	%1890 Extension	%1862 Research	%1890 Research
802	Human Development and Family Well-Being	100%		0%	
	Total	100%		0%	

V(C). Planned Program (Inputs)

1. Actual amount of professional FTE/SYs expended this Program

Year: 2010	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
Plan	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Actual	11.2	0.0	0.0	0.0

2. Actual dollars expended in this Program (includes Carryover Funds from previous years)

Extension		Research	
Smith-Lever 3b & 3c	1890 Extension	Hatch	Evans-Allen
161552	0	0	0
1862 Matching	1890 Matching	1862 Matching	1890 Matching
161552	0	0	0
1862 All Other	1890 All Other	1862 All Other	1890 All Other
1091774	0	0	0

V(D). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Brief description of the Activity

AgriLife Extension's Family Development and Resource Management Unit is committed to providing educational programs to support and strengthen Texas families. In the areas of parenting, child care, and dependent care, Extension offers a wide range of programs and resources to citizens across the state. Programs and resources include train-the-trainer workshops for professionals and volunteers, multi-session parent education workshops, 1-2 hour lectures, distance education workshops, self-study child

care training guides, internet resources (e.g., online child care courses, fact sheets, research briefs, trend data, links to juried websites), and newsletters.

2. Brief description of the target audience

Target audiences for child care programming include adults and teens providing care for preschool and school-age children in family, center and school-aged settings. Target dependent care audiences include adults and teens providing care for adults and children who are unable to provide some portion of care for themselves due to illness or age-related disabilities. Programs and resources are accessible to target audiences regardless of gender, marital status, family status, race/ethnicity, income level, or educational level. It is estimated that 70% of this audience falls under the category of "low-income."

V(E). Planned Program (Outputs)

1. Standard output measures

2010	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Actual	43161	72632	6637	0

2. Number of Patent Applications Submitted (Standard Research Output)

Patent Applications Submitted

Year: 2010
Actual: 0

Patents listed

3. Publications (Standard General Output Measure)

Number of Peer Reviewed Publications

2010	Extension	Research	Total
Actual	0	0	0

V(F). State Defined Outputs

Output Target

Output #1

Output Measure

- # of group educational methods conducted.

Year	Actual
2010	1905

V(G). State Defined Outcomes

V. State Defined Outcomes Table of Content

O. No.	OUTCOME NAME
1	% of child care providers who increase their knowledge of child care best practices as a result of participating in child care provider trainings.
2	% of dependent care providers who increase their knowledge of dependent care best practices as a result of participating in depend care trainings.
3	% of parents who increase their knowledge of parenting practices as a result of attending parenting trainings.
4	% of fathers (father-figures) who increase the amount of time spent reading to their children.

Outcome #1

1. Outcome Measures

% of child care providers who increase their knowledge of child care best practices as a result of participating in child care provider trainings.

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Extension

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Quantitative Target	Actual
2010	85	97

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

Over 60 percent of children from birth through age 6 receive some form of child care on a regular basis from persons other than their parents. Researchers have found that quality matters when it comes to child care. Children who receive high-quality care develop better language, math, and social skills; exhibit fewer behavior problems; and tend to be better prepared for entrance into school. Having a well-trained child care workforce is essential to providing the high quality child care that children need to reach their developmental potential.

What has been done

In 2010, county Extension agents and their community partners conducted 28 child care provider training conferences throughout the state of Texas for over 3,000 child care providers and directors who provide care for approximately 40,000 children enrolled in child care centers or family day homes. Over 17,000 clock hours of training were provided to child care professionals. In addition to the face-to-face conferences, early childhood educators in the U.S. enrolled in and/or completed 47,642 online courses in 2010, including 26,178 in Texas.

Results

Results from a 2010 evaluation study indicate that child care providers found the trainings to be very beneficial. Over 90% of participants acquired new information (97%), plan to utilize the information to improve their programs (96%), consider themselves better equipped to work with children (96%), and consider the trainings to be very cost effective (94%). Moreover, 56% of child care providers rated the quality of the trainings ?Better? or ?Much Better? compared to other trainings they have attended that were not conducted by Extension.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code Knowledge Area

802 Human Development and Family Well-Being

Outcome #2

1. Outcome Measures

% of dependent care providers who increase their knowledge of dependent care best practices as a result of participating in depend care trainings.

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Extension

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Quantitative Target	Actual
2010	80	97

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

Families provide an estimated 80% of care to older adults, with the remaining 20% provided by formal community agencies and institutional facilities. Texas has the second largest number in the U.S. of grandparents rearing their grandchildren. Estimates show that Texas has approximately 2.1 million caregivers, who provide more than 2.2 billion hours of care valued at more than \$22 billion.

What has been done

AgriLife Extension offered workshops and/or conferences related to eldercare, grandparents raising grandchildren, fall prevention in the home, Alzheimer's disease, improving health literacy, and memory improvement. 395 professionals received in-service training including, but not limited to, Adult Protective Services Caseworkers Long-term Care Administrators, Activity Directors, RNs, LVNs, CNAs and Certified Family and Consumer Sciences professionals

Results

In 2010, AgriLife Extension eldercare programs reached more than 2,700 educational contacts, providing more than 4,500 contact hours. In 2010, an evaluation study was conducted with 127 participants who completed the Master of Memory series. Ninety-seven percent of respondents indicated that they learned a new memory strategy. Ninety-four percent of respondents indicated they felt more confident with their ability to remember or improve their memory.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code Knowledge Area

802 Human Development and Family Well-Being

Outcome #3

1. Outcome Measures

% of parents who increase their knowledge of parenting practices as a result of attending parenting trainings.

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Extension

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Quantitative Target	Actual
2010	75	98

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

Research indicates that children who grow up with actively involved and nurturing parents reap numerous benefits, including better school performance, increased self-esteem, healthier relationships with peers, etc. They are also less likely to engage in behaviors that put them at risk for a variety of physical and mental health problems. Research suggests that quality educational programs can assist parents in developing the skills they need to effectively raise their children (CDC, 2009).

What has been done

In addition to newsletters, fact sheets, and single-session parenting seminars, AgriLife Extension offered parents the opportunity to participate in county Extension agent and volunteer led parenting programs designed to increase participants' knowledge of key parenting concepts and to improve parenting practices.

Results

Results from a evaluation study with over 300 parents who participated in the Parenting Connections series indicated that the program had a very positive impact on specific parenting practices. Statistically significant attitudinal and behavioral changes occurred in the following areas: parent-child communication, parental self-efficacy, parental involvement, and use of positive disciplinary practices. Also, parents reported a significant improvement in their children's behavior.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
802	Human Development and Family Well-Being

Outcome #4

1. Outcome Measures

% of fathers (father-figures) who increase the amount of time spent reading to their children.

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Extension

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Action Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Quantitative Target	Actual
2010	65	57

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

Reading aloud to children is a simple, yet powerful, activity that has been shown to improve children’s literacy development across a variety of domains, including vocabulary growth, print awareness, enjoyment of reading, and writing abilities. According to recent statistics, 60% of 3- to 5-year olds have a family member who reads to them daily. Fathers who find time to read with their children are taking advantage of one of the best opportunities to care for, connect with, and contribute to their children’s future.

What has been done

Fathers Reading Every Day (FRED) is a family literacy program designed by the Texas AgriLife Extension Service to increase parental involvement in children’s early literacy development, with a specific focus on fathers. Since its inception in 2002, over 20,000 fathers and children have participated in FRED nationally, including more than 9,000 from Texas.

Results

Results from a recent study involving more than 700 FRED participants show: Statistically significant differences from pre to post in the amount of time fathers spent reading to their children, number of books read during a typical week, level of involvement in their children’s education, quality of time spent with their children, and level of satisfaction with the father-child relationship. The percentage of fathers reading to their children three or more times per week increased from 56% (pre-test) to 76% (post-test).

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
802	Human Development and Family Well-Being

V(H). Planned Program (External Factors)

External factors which affected outcomes

- Appropriations changes
- Competing Public priorities
- Competing Programmatic Challenges
- Populations changes (immigration, new cultural groupings, etc.)

Brief Explanation

Participation in the FRED program declined in 2010. I believe this is due to competing interests and program saturation in various counties. Returning participants, who adopted higher reading levels to their children during initial participation in the program, have less room for improvement in reading frequency.

V(I). Planned Program (Evaluation Studies and Data Collection)

Evaluation Results

Results from a 2010 evaluation study indicate that child care providers found the trainings to be very beneficial. Over 90% of participants acquired new information (97%), plan to utilize the information to improve their programs (96%), consider themselves better equipped to work with children (96%), and consider the trainings to be very cost effective (94%). Moreover, 56% of child care providers rated the quality of the trainings "Better" or "Much Better" compared to other trainings they have attended that were not conducted by Extension.

In addition to the face-to-face conferences, early childhood educators in the U.S. completed 47,642 online courses in 2010, including 26,178 in Texas. Evaluation data collected from over 1,200 online participants indicate that they are very satisfied with the quality of the courses. Over 90% rated the quality and usefulness of the information presented in the courses as "Very good" or "Excellent." Ninety-eight percent of respondents stated that they learned new information from the courses, and 99% would recommend the online courses to others. In addition, when asked to rate the quality of the online courses compared to online courses taken from other organizations, over 77% indicated that Extension's courses were "Better" or "Much Better."

Key Items of Evaluation

V(A). Planned Program (Summary)

Program # 8

1. Name of the Planned Program

Character Education

V(B). Program Knowledge Area(s)

1. Program Knowledge Areas and Percentage

KA Code	Knowledge Area	%1862 Extension	%1890 Extension	%1862 Research	%1890 Research
806	Youth Development	100%		0%	
	Total	100%		0%	

V(C). Planned Program (Inputs)

1. Actual amount of professional FTE/SYs expended this Program

Year: 2010	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
Plan	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Actual	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0

2. Actual dollars expended in this Program (includes Carryover Funds from previous years)

Extension		Research	
Smith-Lever 3b & 3c	1890 Extension	Hatch	Evans-Allen
69237	0	0	0
1862 Matching	1890 Matching	1862 Matching	1890 Matching
69237	0	0	0
1862 All Other	1890 All Other	1862 All Other	1890 All Other
467903	0	0	0

V(D). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Brief description of the Activity

Extension agents will form coalitions of community organizations to deliver character education to young people and adults and will train other adults as teachers for a variety of community groups and organizations as well. Character education will be delivered through the 4-H program, public and private schools and school-based clubs, juvenile courts and probation, activities directed to at-risk youth, sports programs, youth livestock activities and job skills and workforce training.

2. Brief description of the target audience

County Extension agents, Ag Science teachers, youth 5 -19, volunteer leaders, parents, schools, community education and service organizations.

V(E). Planned Program (Outputs)

1. Standard output measures

2010	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Actual	3605	10259	11147	0

2. Number of Patent Applications Submitted (Standard Research Output)

Patent Applications Submitted

Year: 2010

Actual: 0

Patents listed

3. Publications (Standard General Output Measure)

Number of Peer Reviewed Publications

2010	Extension	Research	Total
Actual	3	0	3

V(F). State Defined Outputs

Output Target

Output #1

Output Measure

- # of group educational sessions conducted.

Year	Actual
2010	455

V(G). State Defined Outcomes

V. State Defined Outcomes Table of Content

O. No.	OUTCOME NAME
1	% of youth who report abilities (skills) changed as a result of participation in character education programs.
2	% of youth who plan to adopt character practices as a result of participation in character education programs.
3	% of youth who report an increased knowledge of character education principles.

Outcome #1

1. Outcome Measures

% of youth who report abilities (skills) changed as a result of participation in character education programs.

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Extension

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Action Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Quantitative Target	Actual
2010	40	40

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

Character education continues to be a major issues with youth. This is especially true with new issues related to bullying and youth picking on other kids.

What has been done

Many programs have been conducted in the area of character education. These include: Texas Building Character, Take a Stand, and Quality Counts. These programs are conducted through community clubs, project clubs, after school programs, in schools, and project trainings/workshops/clinics.

Results

Program evaluations reveal positive skill changes like appreciating the differences in others, listening, and team work. These results are captured in retrospective post evaluations and focus groups. Some highlight results include:

* 81.7% can recognize signs of anger in themselves and others and know how to control it.

* 77.5% can identify ways people are alike and different.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
806	Youth Development

Outcome #2

1. Outcome Measures

% of youth who plan to adopt character practices as a result of participation in character education programs.

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Extension

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Action Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Quantitative Target	Actual
2010	10	50

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

Character education continues to be a major issues with youth. This is especially true with new issues related to bullying and youth picking on other kids.

What has been done

Many programs have been conducted in the area of character education. These include: Texas Building Character, Take a Stand, and Quality Counts. These programs are conducted through community clubs, project clubs, after school programs, in schools, and project trainings/workshops/clinics.

Results

Program evaluations reveal positive adoption of practices for topics associated with character education. These results are captured in retrospective post evaluations. Some of these results include:

- * 55.6% always or often can identify the characteristics of a bully.
- * 45.9% always or often uses communication to work out problems.
- * 34.1% always or often uses peer mediation to avoid conflict.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
806	Youth Development

Outcome #3

1. Outcome Measures

% of youth who report an increased knowledge of character education principles.

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Extension

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Quantitative Target	Actual
2010	65	70

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

Character education continues to be a major issues with youth. This is especially true with new issues related to bullying and youth picking on other kids.

What has been done

Many programs have been conducted in the area of character education. These include: Texas Building Character, Take a Stand, and Quality Counts. These programs are conducted through community clubs, project clubs, after school programs, in schools, and project trainings/workshops/clinics.

Results

Program evaluations reveal positive increases in knowledge related to the six pillars of character. These include accurate responses to questions related to trustworthiness, respect, responsibility, fairness, caring, and citizenship. These results are captured in based questions most notably through the quality counts program. These questions address right or wrong responses on the six pillars on a multiple choice approach. All achieved more than a 70% correct response.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
806	Youth Development

V(H). Planned Program (External Factors)

External factors which affected outcomes

- Appropriations changes

Brief Explanation

We did lose some County Extension Agents as a result of budget cuts in 2010. The majority of these County Extension Agents focused on 4-H and Youth Development.

V(I). Planned Program (Evaluation Studies and Data Collection)

Evaluation Results

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Evaluations for character education are typically characterized into three segments. These include:

- Before and after for knowledge based programs.
- Retrospective post for programs measuring behaviors (for older youth)
- Focus group evaluations to measure behaviors for youth ages 8-12.

Outcomes are noted in previous section regarding outcomes.

Key Items of Evaluation

V(A). Planned Program (Summary)

Program # 9

1. Name of the Planned Program

Youth Leadership and Out of School Programs

V(B). Program Knowledge Area(s)

1. Program Knowledge Areas and Percentage

KA Code	Knowledge Area	%1862 Extension	%1890 Extension	%1862 Research	%1890 Research
806	Youth Development	100%		0%	
	Total	100%		0%	

V(C). Planned Program (Inputs)

1. Actual amount of professional FTE/SYs expended this Program

Year: 2010	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
Plan	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Actual	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

2. Actual dollars expended in this Program (includes Carryover Funds from previous years)

Extension		Research	
Smith-Lever 3b & 3c	1890 Extension	Hatch	Evans-Allen
14424	0	0	0
1862 Matching	1890 Matching	1862 Matching	1890 Matching
14424	0	0	0
1862 All Other	1890 All Other	1862 All Other	1890 All Other
97480	0	0	0

V(D). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Brief description of the Activity

Youth leadership program called Leaders 4 Life was implemented in 2010 with the Texas 4-H Program. This program addressed leadership skills, service learning and parliamentary procedure. Counties were encouraged to target their county 4-H Councils or other existing youth groups to conduct the program.

Training was conducted for agents, youth, and volunteers throughout the year. A website was developed where resources are posted to support the program.

Counties partner with afterschool staff and programs to provide training and educational programming.

NOTE: WORK IN THIS AREA IS BEING TRANSITIONED TO THE LIFE SKILLS FOR YOUTH PROGRAM. THIS PROGRAM WILL BE REMOVED FROM THE 2012 POW.

2. Brief description of the target audience

The following groups are the target audience for this program:

- * 4-H members
- * Afterschool program youth
- * 4-H volunteers
- * Afterschool Staff

NOTE: WORK IN THIS AREA IS BEING TRANSITIONED TO THE LIFE SKILLS FOR YOUTH PROGRAM. THIS PROGRAM WILL BE REMOVED FROM THE 2012 POW.

V(E). Planned Program (Outputs)

1. Standard output measures

2010	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Actual	196	0	1117	0

2. Number of Patent Applications Submitted (Standard Research Output)

Patent Applications Submitted

Year: 2010
 Actual: 0

Patents listed

3. Publications (Standard General Output Measure)

Number of Peer Reviewed Publications

2010	Extension	Research	Total
Actual	6	0	0

V(F). State Defined Outputs

Output Target

Output #1

Output Measure

- # of group education sessions conducted.

Year	Actual
2010	38

Output #2

Output Measure

- Number of trainings conducted by Extension educators with out of school time programs.
Not reporting on this Output for this Annual Report

Output #3

Output Measure

- # of youth reached in out of school time programming with Extension curriculum.
Not reporting on this Output for this Annual Report

V(G). State Defined Outcomes

V. State Defined Outcomes Table of Content

O. No.	OUTCOME NAME
1	% of 4-H club participants who develop new leadership skills.
2	# of new 4-H clubs established.
3	# of outcome plans conducted by agents in leadership.
4	% of 4-H club participants applying leadership skills.

Outcome #1

1. Outcome Measures

% of 4-H club participants who develop new leadership skills.

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Extension

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Action Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Quantitative Target	Actual
2010	40	40

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

Leadership skills are important for youth to be able to effectively serve in leadership roles in their 4-H clubs and through other youth organizations.

What has been done

Through the Leaders 4 Life program we are focusing training on developing soft skills such as communication, teamwork, trust, problem solving, decision making, etc. We are also addressing service learning and instructing them on proper parliamentary procedure to better equip them to run the meetings. In addition to the instruction, a new contest called the Leaders 4 Life Skill-a-thon was established to provide an opportunity for youth to exhibit their skills in leadership, parliamentary procedure and service learning through a team competition.

Results

- * 91 of 149 (67.4%) increased their knowledge of different communication strategies.
- * 70 of 149 (51.9%) increased their knowledge of teamwork.
- * 92 of 149 (69.2%) increased their knowledge of the five methods of decision-making.
- * 75 of 149 (55.6%) increased their understanding of the definition of resiliency.
- * 70 of 149 (52.2%) increased their understanding of creativity and its characteristics.
- * 82 of 149 (61.7%) increased their knowledge of the strategies to facilitate groups.
- * 92 of 149 (67.2%) increased their understanding of different leadership styles.
- * 78 of 149 (59.1%) increased their understanding of visioning.
- * 76 of 149 (55.5%) increased their knowledge of the importance of goal setting and how to get goals accomplished.
- * 94 of 149 (69.1%) increased their understanding of the purpose and principles of parliamentary procedure.
- * 95 of 149 (69.9%) increased their knowledge of how to build an agenda for business meetings.
- * 88 of 149 (64.7%) increased their understanding of the roles and duties of all 4-H officers.

- * 90 of 149 (65.7%) increased their knowledge of the 16 motions that are most commonly used in parliamentary procedure.
- * 89 of 149 (66.4%) increased their understanding of the precedence and basic rules of motions.
- * 75 of 149 (56.4%) increased their understanding of how to determine majority vote and 2/3 vote.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
806	Youth Development

Outcome #2

1. Outcome Measures

of new 4-H clubs established.

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Extension

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Quantitative Target	Actual
2010	10	122

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

Expansion of the 4-H program to new audiences is critical to continued growth. County extension agents provide leadership in assisting new groups of youth to establish clubs so that the program is available in new locations in the county. In addition to creating clubs, counties must also insure that adequate leadership through volunteers is in place with each new club which requires volunteer training.

What has been done

Agents assist volunteers with completing charter paperwork, securing and EIN number.
Agents train new volunteers to effectively lead their club.
Agents work with volunteers to train club officers to lead the club.

Results

A total of 122 new 4-H clubs were formed in 2010.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code **Knowledge Area**
806 Youth Development

Outcome #3

1. Outcome Measures

of outcome plans conducted by agents in leadership.

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Extension

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Action Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Quantitative Target	Actual
2010	10	20

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

Equipping youth with life skills and leadership assets is important to their success and the success of future careers that they fill. Employers are looking for candidates who embody the soft skills such as communication, teamwork, problem solving, decision making, and other life skills. These skills are often more important than the technical skills which can be learned.

What has been done

Leaders 4 Life (L4L) is a new concept that was introduced to Texas counties. The goal of Leaders 4 Life is to increase the leadership skills of youth to equip them for future leadership opportunities in adulthood by:

- * providing counties with a toolbox of resources to effectively train County 4-H Council Teams or other groups of youth
- * develop a state leadership contest for County 4-H Council Teams to demonstrate their skills
- * empower adult leaders to be effective project leaders in a Leaders 4 Life project

A resource website was developed where counties can find the materials they need to effectively provide this educational program. Trainings were conducted with youth, volunteers and agents to inform them about the program and equip them to lead.

Results

A retrospective-post evaluation was administered to youth who completed the program. The following results indicate the percent of youth who increased their knowledge between their responses before the program started to their responses after completion of the program in relationship to their level of understanding on specific topics.

- * 91 of 149 (67.4%) increased their knowledge of different communication strategies.
- * 70 of 149 (51.9%) increased their knowledge of teamwork.
- * 92 of 149 (69.2%) increased their knowledge of the five methods of decision-making.
- * 82 of 149 (61.7%) increased their knowledge of the strategies to facilitate groups.
- * 92 of 149 (67.2%) increased their understanding of different leadership styles.
- * 78 of 149 (59.1%) increased their understanding of visioning.
- * 76 of 149 (55.5%) increased their knowledge of the importance of goal setting and how to get goals accomplished.
- * 94 of 149 (69.1%) increased their understanding of the purpose and principles of parliamentary procedure.
- * 95 of 149 (69.9%) increased their knowledge of how to build an agenda for business meetings.
- * 88 of 149 (64.7%) increased their understanding of the roles and duties of all 4-H officers.
- * 90 of 149 (65.7%) increased their knowledge of the 16 motions that are most commonly used in parliamentary procedure.
- * 89 of 149 (66.4%) increased their understanding of the precedence and basic rules of motions.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
806	Youth Development

Outcome #4

1. Outcome Measures

% of 4-H club participants applying leadership skills.

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Extension

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Action Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Quantitative Target	Actual
2010	25	28

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

Youth who are engaged in leadership opportunities, are better equipped to be productive members of society as adults.

What has been done

Leadership opportunities are available in each 4-H Club, county 4-H Council, District 4-H Council, State 4-H Council, Youth Boards, and 4-H and Youth Committees.

Results

There are 2137 clubs/groups in Texas 4-H at all levels of the program that involve leadership positions for youth. Total 4-H enrollment in clubs/groups is 61,148. On average, there are 8 leadership positions. This means that 17,096 youth are engaged in leadership opportunities which equates to 28%.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
806	Youth Development

V(H). Planned Program (External Factors)

External factors which affected outcomes

- Economy
- Appropriations changes
- Competing Programmatic Challenges

Brief Explanation

NOTE: WORK IN THIS AREA IS BEING TRANSITIONED TO THE LIFE SKILLS FOR YOUTH PROGRAM. THIS PROGRAM WILL BE REMOVED FROM THE 2012 POW.

V(I). Planned Program (Evaluation Studies and Data Collection)

Evaluation Results

NOTE: WORK IN THIS AREA IS BEING TRANSITIONED TO THE LIFE SKILLS FOR YOUTH PROGRAM. THIS PROGRAM WILL BE REMOVED FROM THE 2012 POW.

Key Items of Evaluation

NOTE: WORK IN THIS AREA IS BEING TRANSITIONED TO THE LIFE SKILLS FOR YOUTH PROGRAM. THIS PROGRAM WILL BE REMOVED FROM THE 2012 POW.

V(A). Planned Program (Summary)

Program # 10

1. Name of the Planned Program

Adult Leadership and Volunteer Development

V(B). Program Knowledge Area(s)

1. Program Knowledge Areas and Percentage

KA Code	Knowledge Area	%1862 Extension	%1890 Extension	%1862 Research	%1890 Research
803	Sociological and Technological Change Affecting Individuals, Families, and Communities	50%		0%	
806	Youth Development	50%		0%	
	Total	100%		0%	

V(C). Planned Program (Inputs)

1. Actual amount of professional FTE/SYs expended this Program

Year: 2010	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
Plan	36.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Actual	39.8	0.0	0.0	0.0

2. Actual dollars expended in this Program (includes Carryover Funds from previous years)

Extension		Research	
Smith-Lever 3b & 3c	1890 Extension	Hatch	Evans-Allen
574088	0	0	0
1862 Matching	1890 Matching	1862 Matching	1890 Matching
574088	0	0	0
1862 All Other	1890 All Other	1862 All Other	1890 All Other
3879697	0	0	0

V(D). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Brief description of the Activity

The following activities will be used to implement this program:

*Provide training for Extension professionals on the ISOTURE volunteer management model and key

concepts related to volunteer administration.

*Provide training and guidance to Extension specialists in the role and support of program development related to volunteerism.

*Provide orientation and training directly to volunteers in preparation for their service resulting in a positive experience.

2. Brief description of the target audience

The following groups are included in the target audience for this program:

*Youth and adult volunteers who have a need or interest in a Texas Extension program.

*Extension educators

*Youth and adults who have an interest in community development and partnerships.

V(E). Planned Program (Outputs)

1. Standard output measures

2010	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Actual	140436	182736	36061	0

2. Number of Patent Applications Submitted (Standard Research Output)

Patent Applications Submitted

Year: 2010

Actual: 0

Patents listed

3. Publications (Standard General Output Measure)

Number of Peer Reviewed Publications

2010	Extension	Research	Total
Actual	0	0	0

V(F). State Defined Outputs

Output Target

Output #1

Output Measure

- # group educational sessions conducted.

Year	Actual
2010	5711

V(G). State Defined Outcomes

V. State Defined Outcomes Table of Content

O. No.	OUTCOME NAME
1	% of participants who report an increased knowledge of leadership development practices.
2	% of participants who plan to or adopt leadership development practices.
3	# of counties who adopt and implement County Youth Boards.
4	# of counties who adopt and implement at least one youth oriented Master Volunteer program.
5	# of counties who adopt and implement youth and adult partnerships.

Outcome #1

1. Outcome Measures

% of participants who report an increased knowledge of leadership development practices.

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Extension

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Quantitative Target	Actual
2010	85	60

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

Leadership in rural counties was identified as a significant issue through long-term strategic planning. This was an issue for both youth and adults. It is important for young people to develop and gain leadership skills in order to grow into successful, contributing members of society in adulthood.

What has been done

An online 4-H volunteer orientation was created for all 4-H volunteers to complete. The course was developed for new volunteers but may also be completed by any volunteers at any time. A satisfaction evaluation was completed by course participants. As of March 10, 2011, XX volunteers have viewed the course with 60 fully completing the course and the evaluation.

Results

Volunteers ranked their satisfaction with the 4-H volunteer orientation course content and format according to a scale of 1 (not satisfied) and 5 (completely satisfied).

- Flexibility of lesson - 4.9
- Accessibility of the lessons-4.7
- Availability online-4.8
- Relevance of the information-4.7
- Information being easy to understand-4.8
- Accuracy of the information-4.8

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
803	Sociological and Technological Change Affecting Individuals, Families, and Communities

806 Youth Development

Outcome #2

1. Outcome Measures

% of participants who plan to or adopt leadership development practices.

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Extension

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Quantitative Target	Actual
2010	65	65

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

There is a strong need to develop and maintain sustainable communities using appropriate community and economic development tools and programs in dynamic social and economic environments. The Texas AgriLife Extension Service continues to develop adults and youth in counties to be leaders of tomorrow.

What has been done

The Building Connections curriculum was utilized in 14 counties in 2010. The curriculum lessons were implemented with adult and youth audiences through community programs, conferences, newsletters, to members of Texas Extension Education Association (TEEA), and Youth Boards. The goal of the Building Connections Program is for individuals to know their personal leadership traits and styles, strategies to effectively lead organizations and understand the county political process.

Results

Participants in the Building Connections programs indicated the following: 100% believed that what they learned gives them the ability to lead more effectively. The majority of the respondents indicated they can go and use the information they learned during the program in their organization.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
803	Sociological and Technological Change Affecting Individuals, Families, and Communities
806	Youth Development

Outcome #3

1. Outcome Measures

of counties who adopt and implement County Youth Boards.

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Extension

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Action Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Quantitative Target	Actual
2010	254	254

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

Youth Boards support the youth development program and give youth and adults the opportunity to create a youth-adult partnership, identify youth issues in the county and work as a team to address the issue(s) facing youth. It is important for youth to have a voice and be involved in the planning and development of programs that address issues affecting youth.

What has been done

Counties have implemented Youth Boards in their county to carry out a needs assessment process and give youth and adults the opportunity to work together to accomplish a task. Youth Boards have been established in all 254 counties in Texas, participating in the program development process of youth development programs by identifying issues, determining youth program needs for each year, helping programs reach new audiences and determining the impacts of such programs.

Results

Youth Boards are being recognized in the county and youth are given the opportunity to serve in leadership positions. Youth and adults (4-H and on 4-H) are creating partnerships and working together to accomplish a task and meet the needs of youth. In 2010, 2,269 youth and adults created partnerships to meet the needs of youth locally by implementing programs on preparing for higher education, character education, agriculture awareness, engaging youth in the community, leadership and healthy lifestyles.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
803	Sociological and Technological Change Affecting Individuals, Families, and Communities

806 Youth Development

Outcome #4

1. Outcome Measures

of counties who adopt and implement at least one youth oriented Master Volunteer program.

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Extension

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Action Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Quantitative Target	Actual
2010	75	0

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

Volunteers are the heart and hands of Extension programs and help extend the educational programs to the people of Texas. These volunteers also serve as mentors to youth.

What has been done

In previous years, volunteers have been trained through the 4-H Livestock Mentor Program and give back to the program by providing support to the youth livestock program. In 2010, due to a shift in program focus, no livestock mentor trainings were conducted.

Results

Even though no livestock mentor trainings were conducted in 2010, there are 845 volunteers (according to the 2010 Extension Volunteer Report) that have been trained through the livestock mentor and master livestock volunteer programs. These volunteers each contributed an average of 30 hours in 2010 to youth livestock programs.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
803	Sociological and Technological Change Affecting Individuals, Families, and Communities
806	Youth Development

Outcome #5

1. Outcome Measures

of counties who adopt and implement youth and adult partnerships.

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Extension

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Quantitative Target	Actual
2010	75	75

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

Youth-adult partnerships give youth and adults the opportunity to work together as a team, respect each other and work together for a common cause.

What has been done

Youth-adult partnerships have been established within Youth Boards in Texas counties. These partnerships are fostered through teamwork and board members working together with an equal voice to meet the needs of youth in the county. Five counties in Texas participate in the Engaging Youth, Serving Communities program which supports the establishment of youth-adult partnerships, facilitating forums and issue discussion and planning a program to meet the issue needs identified.

Results

As a result of the youth-adult partnerships established within Youth Boards, youth and adults are learning to work together and respect each other while accomplishing a goal. Open-ended responses about youth-adult partnerships obtained from project outcome evaluation instruments include:

- * Youth and adults have learned to respect each other.
- * Youth and adults take an equal, active role in planning meetings and activities.
- * Youth are leading programs with adult support.
- * Youth are given the opportunity to be involved in giving input and make decisions.
- * Adults have learned to listen to youths' point of view, be sensitive to their abilities and work with them in equal roles.
- * The partnerships are teaching youth to work with adults and learn to look at community issues.
- * Learning to get along with others - even learning to "agree to disagree."
- * Youth have a say in what programming is going to be conducted.
- * All are learning to cooperate to get things done.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
803	Sociological and Technological Change Affecting Individuals, Families, and Communities
806	Youth Development

V(H). Planned Program (External Factors)

External factors which affected outcomes

- Economy
- Appropriations changes
- Competing Public priorities
- Competing Programmatic Challenges
- Populations changes (immigration, new cultural groupings, etc.)

Brief Explanation

For Outcome #4, there was a shift in program priorities related to master volunteer training. Therefore, youth-focused master volunteer trainings were not conducted in 2010.

V(I). Planned Program (Evaluation Studies and Data Collection)

Evaluation Results

Various evaluations are conducted for individual volunteer and leadership development programs facilitated by the Texas AgriLife Extension Service. Evaluation results specific to these programs are summarized and included in each program report.

Key Items of Evaluation

V(A). Planned Program (Summary)

Program # 11

1. Name of the Planned Program

Food Safety

V(B). Program Knowledge Area(s)

1. Program Knowledge Areas and Percentage

KA Code	Knowledge Area	%1862 Extension	%1890 Extension	%1862 Research	%1890 Research
712	Protect Food from Contamination by Pathogenic Microorganisms, Parasites, and Naturally Occurring Toxins	100%		100%	
	Total	100%		100%	

V(C). Planned Program (Inputs)

1. Actual amount of professional FTE/SYs expended this Program

Year: 2010	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
Plan	6.5	0.0	3.0	0.0
Actual	6.9	0.0	1.5	0.0

2. Actual dollars expended in this Program (includes Carryover Funds from previous years)

Extension		Research	
Smith-Lever 3b & 3c	1890 Extension	Hatch	Evans-Allen
99528	0	65992	0
1862 Matching	1890 Matching	1862 Matching	1890 Matching
99528	0	127856	0
1862 All Other	1890 All Other	1862 All Other	1890 All Other
672611	0	113145	0

V(D). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Brief description of the Activity

County Extension Agents were trained and approved by the Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS) to become a qualified instructor for the Food Protection Management Program. The program includes a Certified Food Manager program and a Food Handler program. Additional training was provided/identified so current instructors could earn continuing education which is required by DSHS.

The program is implemented in counties across the state that have a County Extension Agent who is qualified to teach the program. Program materials are available in both English and Spanish. The food handler course is also available on-line in both English and Spanish.

The Certified Food Manager (CFM) course was evaluated by surveying participants 30-days after they completed the program. This evaluation process took place throughout the year. Another evaluation point used was the pass rate on the CFM exam. The evaluation of the food handler program was conducted by comparing the pre- and post-test scores of participants.

The food handler's course also will be offered by qualified instructors (CEA-FCS) in both English and Spanish. An on-line (English language) is being offered now but a Spanish version will be launched in late spring of 2009. Pre and post knowledge surveys will be used to evaluate the course.

2. Brief description of the target audience

Individuals who are currently employed or wish to gain employment in the retail food service industry. This includes cooks, managers, and owners who are affiliated with foodservice establishments including restaurants, school food service, bed and breakfasts, prisons, and other establishments that prepare and serve food to individuals.

V(E). Planned Program (Outputs)

1. Standard output measures

2010	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Actual	3892	16357	876	0

2. Number of Patent Applications Submitted (Standard Research Output)

Patent Applications Submitted

Year: 2010

Actual: 0

Patents listed

3. Publications (Standard General Output Measure)

Number of Peer Reviewed Publications

2010	Extension	Research	Total
Actual	0	16	16

V(F). State Defined Outputs

Output Target

Output #1

Output Measure

- # of group educational sessions conducted.

Year	Actual
2010	407

Output #2

Output Measure

- # of research-related projects.

Year	Actual
2010	17

V(G). State Defined Outcomes

V. State Defined Outcomes Table of Content

O. No.	OUTCOME NAME
1	FPM Pass/Fail Rate - percentage of participants who pass the DSHS Certified Food Manager exam on the first attempt.
2	Self-reported adoption of washing hands for 20 seconds using soap and hot water (% of participants who report practicing this behavior "always" after participating in the program).
3	Self reported increase in the adoption of using a thermometer to determine the doneness of food (percentage of participants who report practicing this behavior "always" after participating in the program).
4	Percentage of employees who clean and sanitize food contact surfaces and utensils between uses as a result of what they learned in the CFM program.
5	Percentage of employees who store raw foods below ready-to-eat foods in the refrigerator 'always' as a result of what they learn in the CFM course.
6	Percentage increase in knowledge as a result of completing the food handler's course.

Outcome #1

1. Outcome Measures

FPM Pass/Fail Rate - percentage of participants who pass the DSHS Certified Food Manager exam on the first attempt.

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Extension

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Quantitative Target	Actual
2010	85	82

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

Passing the exam is required for food service workers who wish to have the credential Certified Food Manager. It also verifies that critical knowledge was gained in areas of food safety that can reduce the risk for causing foodborne illness.

What has been done

The Certified Food Manager course offers face-to-face instruction and hands on activities to help participants learn the knowledge necessary to successfully challenge the exam.

Results

Of the 1026 participants who had received their Certified Manager Exam score, 837 (81.6%) passed. Due to the need to change exams in 2010, we offered a new Certified Food Manager exam from a different vendor (DSHS no longer offers their own Certified Food Manager exam). This may explain the slight drop in the % of participants who passed the exam on the first attempt.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
712	Protect Food from Contamination by Pathogenic Microorganisms, Parasites, and Naturally Occurring Toxins

Outcome #2

1. Outcome Measures

Self-reported adoption of washing hands for 20 seconds using soap and hot water (% of participants who report practicing this behavior "always" after participating in the program).

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Extension

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Action Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Quantitative Target	Actual
2010	85	96

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

Proper hand washing can greatly reduce the risk of food borne illness.

What has been done

During the Certified Food Manager program, participants are shown how easily hands can become contaminated with "germs" and how proper handwashing (using soap and warm water and scrubbing hands and nails) can reduce germs.

Results

30 days after individuals completed the Certified Food Manager program, they were contacted and invited to complete a survey to assess the extent to which targeted behaviors had been adopted. Of those who completed the program (n=1026), 268 individuals responded to the survey. Of those who responded to the question on handwashing (n=184), 72% reported "always" washing hands with soap and warm water before the program; after the program ended, 96% were "always" washing their hands.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
712	Protect Food from Contamination by Pathogenic Microorganisms, Parasites, and Naturally Occurring Toxins

Outcome #3

1. Outcome Measures

Self reported increase in the adoption of using a thermometer to determine the doneness of food (percentage of participants who report practicing this behavior "always" after participating in the program).

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Extension

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Action Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Quantitative Target	Actual
2010	75	80

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

The only way to correctly determine if a food has been cooked to a safe internal temperature is by using a food thermometer. For those foods that are potentially hazardous, improperly cooking foods or failing to reheat them to a proper temperature can lead to a foodborne illness.

What has been done

In the Certified Food Manager program participants are taught not only how to properly use a food thermometer but also how to calibrate it so it is properly measuring the internal temperature of food. In addition, participants are given a food thermometer to take with them when they complete program.

Results

30 days after individuals completed the Certified Food Manager program, they were contacted and invited to complete a survey to assess the extent to which targeted behaviors had been adopted. Of those who completed the program (n=1026), 268 individuals responded to the survey. Of those who responded to the question about how frequently they used a food thermometer (n=170), 41% stated that before they attended the program they used one "always." Thirty days later, that percentage had risen to 80%.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
712	Protect Food from Contamination by Pathogenic Microorganisms, Parasites, and Naturally Occurring Toxins

Outcome #4

1. Outcome Measures

Percentage of employees who clean and sanitize food contact surfaces and utensils between uses as a result of what they learned in the CFM program.

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Extension

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Action Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Quantitative Target	Actual
2010	90	96

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

Cross-contamination can be defined as the transfer of harmful pathogens from one person, object, or place to another. Preventing cross-contamination is an important step in reducing the risk of foodborne illness.

What has been done

During the Certified Food Manager program, participants are shown ways that cross-contamination can occur within a food establish. In addition, they are taught how/when to sanitize equipment, food contact surfaces, and utensils to prevent the spread of pathogens that can cause illness.

Results

30 days after individuals completed the Certified Food Manager program, they were contacted and invited to complete a survey to assess the extent to which targeted behaviors had been adopted. Of those who completed the program (n=1026), 268 individuals responded to the survey. For those who responded to the question about how frequently they cleaned and sanitized food contact surfaces and utensils, 72% reported they did so "always" before the program began; 96% reported doing so 30-days after the program ended.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
712	Protect Food from Contamination by Pathogenic Microorganisms, Parasites, and Naturally Occurring Toxins

Outcome #5

1. Outcome Measures

Percentage of employees who store raw foods below ready-to-eat foods in the refrigerator 'always' as a result of what they learn in the CFM course.

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Extension

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Quantitative Target	Actual
2010	85	82

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

Storing raw foods such as meat and poultry below food that are ready-to-eat prevents those ready-to-eat (RTE) foods (which will not be cooked but rather served directly to the public) from being cross-contaminated.

What has been done

During the Certified Food Manager program, participants learn why it is important to store raw and RTE foods properly and the possible consequences of not doing so. Hands-on activities help test participants' understanding of the concept (making sure they know where in the refrigerator to store selected foods).

Results

30 days after individuals completed the Certified Food Manager program, they were contacted and invited to complete a survey to assess the extent to which targeted behaviors had been adopted. Of those who completed the program (n=1026), 268 individuals responded to the survey. Of those who responded to the question on storing raw and RTE foods (n=165), 58% said they stored raw foods below RTE foods "always" before the completed the program. 30-days after the program, 82% of the participants were doing so "always."

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
712	Protect Food from Contamination by Pathogenic Microorganisms, Parasites, and Naturally Occurring Toxins

Outcome #6

1. Outcome Measures

Percentage increase in knowledge as a result of completing the food handler's course.

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Extension

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Quantitative Target	Actual
2010	30	30

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

Food handlers' are responsible for preparing foods in eating establishments. If they do not have sound food handling practices or present with poor personal hygiene, the risk for foodborne illness increases.

What has been done

Poor food handling practices, poor personal hygiene, not preparing and storing foods correctly, and engaging in habits that promote cross-contamination can increase the risk for foodborne illness. The food handler course is a 2-hour course that focuses on the basics of food safety to address those issues.

Results

During 2010, 1774 individuals completed the program in a group setting. Analysis of pre and post tests show that participant knowledge upon entry to the program was 66 (answered 66% of the questions correctly). After the program ended, mean knowledge score had significantly risen to 86%.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
712	Protect Food from Contamination by Pathogenic Microorganisms, Parasites, and Naturally Occurring Toxins

V(H). Planned Program (External Factors)

External factors which affected outcomes

- Government Regulations
- Competing Public priorities
- Other (sample size for the follow-up survey)

Brief Explanation

Although we met nearly all of our goals, the sample size for our 30-day followup survey was much lower than anticipated, which makes it difficult to demonstrate meaningful results. The expense of conducting the survey is outweighing the responses that we are getting so in 2011 we will be exploring other alternatives to conduct the follow-up survey. We could utilize a survey to assess participants' intent to change their behavior but having the follow-up survey and actually asking them if they have changed their behavior is more meaningful.

V(I). Planned Program (Evaluation Studies and Data Collection)

Evaluation Results

For the Certified Food Manager program, we contacted participants 30 days after they completed the program and used a retrospective post survey to assess the extent to which targeted behaviors were being followed.

During 2010, 1145 individuals completed the Certified Food Manager (CFM) program. An additional 2662 individuals completed the food handler program (1774 completed the program via group methods; 888 completed the program on-line). For individuals completing the CFM program, more than 80% passed the exam. Analysis of the follow-up survey data (completed by 268 participants) suggests marked improvements in targeted behaviors that can reduce the risk for foodborne illness. For example, when asked how often they date marked potentially hazardous, ready-to-eat (RTE) foods, 56% of those responding (n=170) said they did so "always" before completing the CFM program. Thirty-days later, 91% of those who responded to the question reported doing so "always." Less than half of the participants (42.5%) reported "never" touching ready-to-eat foods with their bare hands; 30-days later that percentage had risen to 60%. Additional evaluation results are noted in the State Defined Outcomes section of the report.

For the food handler program, participants are asked to complete and pre- and post-test which allows us to assess change in knowledge. For the 1774 individuals who completed the program in a group setting, mean knowledge score rose from 66 (pre) to 86 (post).

Key Items of Evaluation

Key evaluation items with respect to the improvement in targeted food safety practices are noted in the State Defined Outcomes section. **Certified Food Manager program:** For individuals who completed our 30-day follow-up survey (n=268) there were noted increases in the percentage of individuals who used a food thermometer to check the doneness of food, used the 2-stage cooling method to cool foods to 41 degrees or lower, and washed their hands with soap and water. The number of participants who reported showing other employees the proper way to wash hands also increased (up from 109 pre to

158 30-days later).

V(A). Planned Program (Summary)**Program # 12****1. Name of the Planned Program**

Food and Nutrition Education for Limited Resource Audiences

V(B). Program Knowledge Area(s)**1. Program Knowledge Areas and Percentage**

KA Code	Knowledge Area	%1862 Extension	%1890 Extension	%1862 Research	%1890 Research
703	Nutrition Education and Behavior	20%		0%	
704	Nutrition and Hunger in the Population	40%		0%	
801	Individual and Family Resource Management	40%		0%	
	Total	100%		0%	

V(C). Planned Program (Inputs)**1. Actual amount of professional FTE/SYs expended this Program**

Year: 2010	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
Plan	57.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Actual	19.4	0.0	0.0	0.0

2. Actual dollars expended in this Program (includes Carryover Funds from previous years)

Extension		Research	
Smith-Lever 3b & 3c	1890 Extension	Hatch	Evans-Allen
279832	0	0	0
1862 Matching	1890 Matching	1862 Matching	1890 Matching
279832	0	0	0
1862 All Other	1890 All Other	1862 All Other	1890 All Other
1891108	0	0	0

V(D). Planned Program (Activity)**1. Brief description of the Activity**

Nutrition education was conducted using a variety of methods including group, individual, media, and newsletters. Group methods included single education events that focused on a very specific

concept/behavior (e.g. washing fresh produce to reduce the risk of a foodborne illness) or a series of lessons that focused on broader concepts such as label reading or food resource management. Extension educators also partnered with other agencies and organizations (e.g. food banks, schools, faith-based organizations) to expand outreach and identify new audiences also occur.

2. Brief description of the target audience

The target audience for the Better Living for Texans (BLT) program was recipients and applicants of the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), formerly known as the food stamp program. Texas was also granted waivers by USDA/FNS that allowed us to extend our program to other limited resource audiences. These audiences included: women receiving WIC benefits, children attending schools in which 50% or more of the children receive free or reduce meals; children and parents in Head Start programs; individuals receiving food at a food bank or food pantry; children who participated in the Summer Food Service Program; and individuals living in census tracks where 50% or more of the population is at 130% of the poverty level or below.

V(E). Planned Program (Outputs)

1. Standard output measures

2010	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Actual	179656	102369	162328	0

2. Number of Patent Applications Submitted (Standard Research Output)

Patent Applications Submitted

Year: 2010
 Actual: 0

Patents listed

3. Publications (Standard General Output Measure)

Number of Peer Reviewed Publications

2010	Extension	Research	Total
Actual	0	0	0

V(F). State Defined Outputs

Output Target

Output #1

Output Measure

- # of group educational sessions conducted.

Year	Actual
2010	13084

V(G). State Defined Outcomes

V. State Defined Outcomes Table of Content

O. No.	OUTCOME NAME
1	Teams of BLT participants who enroll in Walk Across Texas will increase the number of miles walked by 15% at the end of the 8 week program.
2	Amount of monthly out-of-pocket food expenses reported saved by program participants.

Outcome #1

1. Outcome Measures

Teams of BLT participants who enroll in Walk Across Texas will increase the number of miles walked by 15% at the end of the 8 week program.

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Extension

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Quantitative Target	Actual
2010	15	24

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

Physical activity has numerous health benefits and is a component of the Dietary Guidelines for Americans. Adopting a habit of regular physical activity, in addition to a nutritious diet, can help individuals achieve a healthy weight and reduce their risk for a number of chronic diseases.

What has been done

Individuals enrolled in BLT were encouraged to participate in Walk Across Texas as a way to help them increase physical activity.

Results

During the 2010 program year 54 Counties enrolled BLT teams that added up to 2,261 participants. Of those who enrolled, 912 (40%) were White/Anglo, 19% (n=422) were Black/African American, and 36% (n=807) were Hispanic. Twenty-seven participants were Asian, 14 were Native American, and 79 identified themselves as "Other." A majority of the participants (n=1689) were female. Mean age of all participants was 38 years.

On average, each participant reported walking an average of 18.77 miles per week when the program began. At the end of the 8-week program, the mean number of miles walked (per person) had statistically increased to 23.37 miles.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
703	Nutrition Education and Behavior

Outcome #2

1. Outcome Measures

Amount of monthly out-of-pocket food expenses reported saved by program participants.

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Extension

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Action Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Quantitative Target	Actual
2010	25	28

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

Helping SNAP recipients stretch their food dollars can help keep food on the family table during the month. By adopting sound food resource management behaviors, individuals can save money for use in other areas (housing, clothing, health care, etc).

What has been done

The Better Living for Texas program emphasizes food resource management by teaching participants who to shop with a list, plan meals, and use unit pricing. Low-cost, yet nutritious, foods and food demonstrations are emphasized in the classes.

Results

For the 1266 participants who reported out-of-pocket food expense, the average monthly amount fell by \$27.95. Most of these participants continued to receive benefits from programs such as WIC, TANF, and SNAP and the percentage who needed to use emergency food systems (such as food pantries) rose from 270 (21.3%) pre-BLT to 322 (25.4) post-BLT. Therefore, we must interpret any reduction in out-of-pocket food expenses with caution.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
801	Individual and Family Resource Management

V(H). Planned Program (External Factors)

External factors which affected outcomes

- Economy
- Government Regulations
- Competing Public priorities

Brief Explanation

BLT programming efforts, with respect to the number of educational sessions conducted, were short of our goal of 11000. Several factors may have played a role in the number of group sessions actually conducted including the loss of Extension Agents (through retirements or reduction in force). Getting this audience to participate in educational programs such as BLT can be a challenge due to time constraints, transportation issues, the need for child care. Our Extension educators continue to work with local partners to help identify and address such barriers to maintain and expand outreach.

V(I). Planned Program (Evaluation Studies and Data Collection)

Evaluation Results

For BLT participants who completed pre, post, and follow-up surveys for the Eat Better to Live Better series (n=1636), there were some noticeable improvements in targeted behaviors related to food resource management and food safety. For example, the percentage of those who planned their meals "always" or "almost always" rose from 84% (pre-BLT) to 97% (30-days after the program ended). Eight-one percent of the participants reported using a list "always" or "almost always" when shopping for food but 30 days after the program ended, that percentage had risen to 96%. In the area of food safety, 87% of participants "always" washed their cutting boards and utensils after cutting raw meat or poultry. Thirty days after the program ended, that percentage had risen to 97%. Handwashing practices also improved among this group. Upon entry in to the BLT program, 82% reported "always" washing their hands with soap and warm water before and during food preparation. Thirty days later, that percentage had risen to 95%.

For those who completed a program series on label reading (titled Get the Facts), we had pre, post and follow-up surveys from 804 participants. Encouraging changes were noted among this group as well. For example, when asked "How often do you use the information about serving size on the food label to determine the amount of food you will eat?" 22.1% of the respondents answered "always" or "almost always" when they first entered the program. That percentage rose to 76.2% immediately after the program ended and was sustained at 78% 30-days later.

When asked "How often do you use the information about sodium on the food label when shopping for food?", 26.8% of respondents answered "always" or "almost always" when the program began. More than 80% were following this recommendation "always" or "almost always" immediately after the program ended and 82.9% were doing so 30 days later. Given the increased emphasis on sodium that is noted in the newly released Dietary Guidelines, this is encouraging.

When asked how often they used the information about fat on the food label when

shopping for food, 33.9% said they did so "always" or "almost always" at the beginning of the program but that percentage rose to 83% immediately after the program ended and was slightly higher (84.3%) 30 days later.

Key Items of Evaluation

As noted in the evaluation results above, participants enrolled in the Better Living for Texans program reported positive changes in targeted behaviors related to food resource management, food safety, and label reading. In addition, we noted positive improvements in physical activity and a reduction in self-reported out-of-pocket food expenses.

V(A). Planned Program (Summary)

Program # 13

1. Name of the Planned Program

Livestock and Meat Quality, Safety, and Productivity

V(B). Program Knowledge Area(s)

1. Program Knowledge Areas and Percentage

KA Code	Knowledge Area	%1862 Extension	%1890 Extension	%1862 Research	%1890 Research
301	Reproductive Performance of Animals	10%		15%	
302	Nutrient Utilization in Animals	20%		25%	
303	Genetic Improvement of Animals	15%		25%	
306	Environmental Stress in Animals	5%		5%	
307	Animal Management Systems	5%		0%	
308	Improved Animal Products (Before Harvest)	35%		20%	
313	Internal Parasites in Animals	2%		0%	
315	Animal Welfare/Well-Being and Protection	8%		10%	
	Total	100%		100%	

V(C). Planned Program (Inputs)

1. Actual amount of professional FTE/SYs expended this Program

Year: 2010	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
Plan	45.0	0.0	25.0	0.0
Actual	43.5	0.0	17.5	0.0

2. Actual dollars expended in this Program (includes Carryover Funds from previous years)

Extension		Research	
Smith-Lever 3b & 3c	1890 Extension	Hatch	Evans-Allen
627458	0	820896	0
1862 Matching	1890 Matching	1862 Matching	1890 Matching
627458	0	2605137	0
1862 All Other	1890 All Other	1862 All Other	1890 All Other
4240372	0	1967215	0

V(D). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Brief description of the Activity

Research as well as group and individual education was ongoing across the 7 key subject matter/commodity areas. Methods of education included public meetings, individual support, printed and video/DVD materials and web-based materials. Collaboration with breed associations, commodity groups and corporations targeted research and educational needs of a diverse livestock industry across the state, involving both youth and adults. Examples of food safety research include reduction of pathogens on fruits and vegetables at our E-Beam center and food safety research conducted jointly with JBS, the largest meat packer in the U.S.

2. Brief description of the target audience

The target audience is composed of beef cattle, horse, dairy, sheep, goat and swine producers/owners/users, commodity group leadership, associations and registries, and youth enrolled in 4-H and FFA livestock projects.

V(E). Planned Program (Outputs)

1. Standard output measures

2010	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Actual	62236	333954	10953	0

2. Number of Patent Applications Submitted (Standard Research Output)

Patent Applications Submitted

Year: 2010
 Actual: 1

Patents listed

?Method of Control of Seasonal Breeding Cycle Mares Using Gonadotropin-Releasing Hormone?
 application number: 61/362,654

3. Publications (Standard General Output Measure)

Number of Peer Reviewed Publications

2010	Extension	Research	Total
Actual	11	532	543

V(F). State Defined Outputs

Output Target

Output #1

Output Measure

- # of group educational sessions conducted.

Year	Actual
2010	1685

Output #2

Output Measure

- # of research-related projects.

Year	Actual
2010	111

V(G). State Defined Outcomes

V. State Defined Outcomes Table of Content

O. No.	OUTCOME NAME
1	% of livestock owners/producers that adopt or plan to adopt best management practices to improve quality and profitability.
2	% of livestock owners/producers/commodity group representatives that report increased knowledge of best management practices to improve quality and profitability.
3	% of livestock owners/producers that report a savings in money or increased profit by best management practices adopted.

Outcome #1

1. Outcome Measures

% of livestock owners/producers that adopt or plan to adopt best management practices to improve quality and profitability.

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Extension
- 1862 Research

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Action Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Quantitative Target	Actual
2010	50	56

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

Best management practices to ensure quality, profitability, productivity and optimal utility help clientele make changes to improve livestock, management, resources and time to increase income and improve profit opportunities.

What has been done

Programs conducted include Texas Beef Quality Producer, Beef and Pork 101, Beef 706, 2010, Bull Selection, Low-Stress Livestock Handling, Mare Foal Workshops and Dairy Outreach. Youth programs: 37th Annual Summer Horsemanship Schools, Lamb/Goat Camps and Judging Camps.

Results

From measures including beef cattle, meats, dairy, sheep/goats and horses, 65% to 100% reported adoption of at least one best management practice. 50% to 93% reported elimination of non-productive practices. 68% implemented financial plans, 60% hay analysis, 85% adopted EPD's and fertility testing 80% reported use of cost/lb of nutrient strategies for alternative feedstuffs and 90% body condition scoring as a management tool.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
301	Reproductive Performance of Animals
302	Nutrient Utilization in Animals
303	Genetic Improvement of Animals
306	Environmental Stress in Animals

307	Animal Management Systems
308	Improved Animal Products (Before Harvest)
313	Internal Parasites in Animals
315	Animal Welfare/Well-Being and Protection

Outcome #2

1. Outcome Measures

% of livestock owners/producers/commodity group representatives that report increased knowledge of best management practices to improve quality and profitability.

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Extension
- 1862 Research

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Quantitative Target	Actual
2010	70	75

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

Increased knowledge prompts adoption of best management practices to ensure quality, profitability, productivity and utility of livestock, management, resources and time. Knowledge of best management prompts time savings, increased confidence in management decisions and problem solving for producer and youth involved in the livestock industry.

What has been done

Programs were conducted and evaluated for both large and small scale producers/owners and youth who produce, own, market and enjoy livestock. Programs evaluated included Texas Beef Quality Producer, Beef and Pork 101, Beef 706, 2010, Bull Selection, Low-Stress Livestock Handling, Drought Management, Mare Foal Workshops and Dairy Outreach. Youth programs: 37th Annual Summer Horsemanship Schools, Lamb/Goat Camps and Judging Camps.

Results

65% to 99% reported improved decision-making ability. 75% to 100% reported increased confidence in management and use. 90% had knowledge gains of 50 to 75% for cattle handling, record keeping, food safety control, environmental management, livestock evaluation and general management.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
301	Reproductive Performance of Animals
302	Nutrient Utilization in Animals
303	Genetic Improvement of Animals
306	Environmental Stress in Animals
307	Animal Management Systems
308	Improved Animal Products (Before Harvest)
313	Internal Parasites in Animals
315	Animal Welfare/Well-Being and Protection

Outcome #3

1. Outcome Measures

% of livestock owners/producers that report a savings in money or increased profit by best management practices adopted.

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Extension
- 1862 Research

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Condition Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Quantitative Target	Actual
2010	10	12

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

Animal management system must go beyond striving to improve quality of life, quality of production and increased knowledge to achieve a significant outcome. For production systems to survive they must reduce costs, increase profit or both.

What has been done

Economic benefit was measured from the Beef Cattle Short Course, Texas Beef Quality Assurance, Southwest Beef Symposium, Reproductive Management, low-stress livestock handling, and dairy programs.

Results

Of the participants in the BQA online program 100% felt the adoption of management practices would increase income and estimated that income to be approximately \$65 per head. Throughout the year participants in Beef 706 programs estimated savings of \$50 to \$100/head

with total savings between \$1.5 and \$25 million.. Southwest Beef Symposium valued at \$600/person attending. Cattle producers reported saving money 91% said knowledge gained in livestock handling and managing input costs saved from \$10 to \$30/head. 60% of dairy producers and 97% of Beef Cattle Conference participants expected savings from adoption of practices. Reproductive management practices produced returns of \$67/ cow.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
301	Reproductive Performance of Animals
302	Nutrient Utilization in Animals
303	Genetic Improvement of Animals
306	Environmental Stress in Animals
307	Animal Management Systems
308	Improved Animal Products (Before Harvest)
313	Internal Parasites in Animals
315	Animal Welfare/Well-Being and Protection

V(H). Planned Program (External Factors)

External factors which affected outcomes

- Natural Disasters (drought, weather extremes, etc.)
- Economy
- Public Policy changes
- Government Regulations
- Competing Programmatic Challenges
- Populations changes (immigration, new cultural groupings, etc.)

Brief Explanation

Excessive rainfall in the spring and extreme dry conditions in the summer, fall and winter affect programming efforts and outcomes. Changes in policy and regulations related to confined animal operations continue to affect approach to programming and ability to conduct programs on production practices unrelated to these events.

V(I). Planned Program (Evaluation Studies and Data Collection)

Evaluation Results

Key Items of Evaluation

V(A). Planned Program (Summary)

Program # 14

1. Name of the Planned Program

Life Skills for Youth

V(B). Program Knowledge Area(s)

1. Program Knowledge Areas and Percentage

KA Code	Knowledge Area	%1862 Extension	%1890 Extension	%1862 Research	%1890 Research
806	Youth Development	100%		0%	
	Total	100%		0%	

V(C). Planned Program (Inputs)

1. Actual amount of professional FTE/SYs expended this Program

Year: 2010	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
Plan	65.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Actual	71.7	0.0	0.0	0.0

2. Actual dollars expended in this Program (includes Carryover Funds from previous years)

Extension		Research	
Smith-Lever 3b & 3c	1890 Extension	Hatch	Evans-Allen
1034223	0	0	0
1862 Matching	1890 Matching	1862 Matching	1890 Matching
1034223	0	0	0
1862 All Other	1890 All Other	1862 All Other	1890 All Other
6989303	0	0	0

V(D). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Brief description of the Activity

This program is based on five learning experiences, of a minimum of 30 minutes each, tied to the work of the project for which they participate. Each project is experientially focused. Examples of activities include workshops, demonstrations, and hands-on experiences.

Numerous materials and support is provided by the Texas 4-H faculty to agents and specialists. These items are used for implementation of projects and for professional development of staff. Use of

volunteers is significant in enhancing and extending efforts to reach and provide youth with positive experiences.

2. Brief description of the target audience

All youth of 4-H age are targeted for programs depending on location, issues identified by the local communities, and programs of interest.

V(E). Planned Program (Outputs)

1. Standard output measures

2010	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Actual	95461	293986	206712	0

2. Number of Patent Applications Submitted (Standard Research Output)

Patent Applications Submitted

Year: 2010

Actual: 0

Patents listed

3. Publications (Standard General Output Measure)

Number of Peer Reviewed Publications

2010	Extension	Research	Total
Actual	15	0	15

V(F). State Defined Outputs

Output Target

Output #1

Output Measure

- # of group educational sessions conducted.

Year	Actual
2010	7968

V(G). State Defined Outcomes

V. State Defined Outcomes Table of Content

O. No.	OUTCOME NAME
1	% of youth who increase knowledge of life skills concepts and practices.
2	% of youth who report they have adopted life skills concepts and practices.
3	% of youth who plan to pursue higher education interest or career interest as a result of their project work.

Outcome #1

1. Outcome Measures

% of youth who increase knowledge of life skills concepts and practices.

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Extension

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Quantitative Target	Actual
2010	65	65

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

The underlying theme to all programs conducted through the Texas 4-H and Youth Development Program is life skill development. Each program and project experience focuses on teaching life skills. Obviously, life skills are critically important to the development of youth and their contributions to society as adults.

What has been done

Again, almost all programs and projects are aimed to teach youth life skills in the Texas 4-H Program. These programs are conducted through community clubs, project clubs, after school programs, in schools, and project trainings/workshops/clinics.

Results

A prepost evaluation is used throughout the year to measure knowledge based life skills gained.

Noteworthy perceived knowledge changes include:

- .64 mean difference for knowing parliamentary procedure
- .32 mean difference for speaking in the public
- .31 mean difference for leading others.
- .28 mean difference for understanding one's self
- .18 mean difference for being responsible.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
806	Youth Development

Outcome #2

1. Outcome Measures

% of youth who report they have adopted life skills concepts and practices.

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Extension

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Action Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Quantitative Target	Actual
2010	50	50

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

The underlying theme to all programs conducted through the Texas 4-H and Youth Development Program is life skill development. Each program and project experience focuses on teaching life skills. Obviously, life skills are critically important to the development of youth and their contributions to society as adults.

What has been done

Again, almost all programs and projects are aimed to teach youth life skills in the Texas 4-H Program. These programs are conducted through community clubs, project clubs, after school programs, in schools, and project trainings/workshops/clinics.

Results

- * 90.5% responded they planned to implement something they learned in their county.
- * 91.8% responded that what they learned will help them to make better leadership decisions.
- * 55.4% said they would teach others about county government.
- * 31.2% increase in their confidence to give a public speech.
- * 22.5% increase in their responsibility as a person
- * 22.5% increase in team building applications.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
806	Youth Development

Outcome #3

1. Outcome Measures

% of youth who plan to pursue higher education interest or career interest as a result of their project work.

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Extension

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Condition Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Quantitative Target	Actual
2010	10	10

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

The underlying theme to all programs conducted through the Texas 4-H and Youth Development Program is life skill development. Each program and project experience focuses on teaching life skills. Obviously, life skills are critically important to the development of youth and their contributions to society as adults.

What has been done

Again, almost all programs and projects are aimed to teach youth life skills in the Texas 4-H Program. These programs are conducted through community clubs, project clubs, after school programs, in schools, and project trainings/workshops/clinics.

Results

- * 55.6% always or often can identify roles of team members.
- * 46.9% always or often uses teamwork to solve problems.
- * 74.0% always or often appreciates people for their differences.
- * 67.6% always or often will get to know someone before judging them.
- * 45.9% always or often uses communication to work out problems.
- * 34.1% always or often uses peer mediation to avoid conflict.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
806	Youth Development

V(H). Planned Program (External Factors)

External factors which affected outcomes

- Appropriations changes
- Competing Public priorities
- Competing Programmatic Challenges
- Populations changes (immigration, new cultural groupings, etc.)

Brief Explanation

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We did lose some County Extension Agents as a result of the budget cuts in 2010. The majority of these County Extension Agents focused on 4-H and Youth Development.

V(I). Planned Program (Evaluation Studies and Data Collection)

Evaluation Results

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Evaluations for life skills are typically characterized into three segments. These include:

- Before and after for knowledge based programs.
- Retrospective post for programs measuring behaviors (for older youth)
- Focus group evaluations to measure behaviors for youth ages 8-12.

Results are noted in the outcome section.

Key Items of Evaluation

V(A). Planned Program (Summary)

Program # 15

1. Name of the Planned Program

Crop and Forage Production Systems

V(B). Program Knowledge Area(s)

1. Program Knowledge Areas and Percentage

KA Code	Knowledge Area	%1862 Extension	%1890 Extension	%1862 Research	%1890 Research
102	Soil, Plant, Water, Nutrient Relationships	10%		10%	
202	Plant Genetic Resources	15%		25%	
205	Plant Management Systems	20%		10%	
211	Insects, Mites, and Other Arthropods Affecting Plants	10%		10%	
212	Pathogens and Nematodes Affecting Plants	10%		10%	
213	Weeds Affecting Plants	10%		10%	
216	Integrated Pest Management Systems	25%		25%	
	Total	100%		100%	

V(C). Planned Program (Inputs)

1. Actual amount of professional FTE/SYs expended this Program

Year: 2010	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
Plan	58.5	0.0	99.0	0.0
Actual	77.6	0.0	85.8	0.0

2. Actual dollars expended in this Program (includes Carryover Funds from previous years)

Extension		Research	
Smith-Lever 3b & 3c	1890 Extension	Hatch	Evans-Allen
1119327	0	4742833	0
1862 Matching	1890 Matching	1862 Matching	1890 Matching
1119327	0	10446182	0
1862 All Other	1890 All Other	1862 All Other	1890 All Other
7564434	0	11890710	0

V(D). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Brief description of the Activity

Perhaps the most inexpensive risk management tool for agricultural crop producers is the selection of a variety or hybrid with adapted genetics which include resistance to common pests and abiotic stresses. AgriLife maintains broad breeding efforts in major crops to supply the genetics needed to provide the tools farmers need to keep yield levels competitive. Examples include the impact of development, release and Extension programming about TAM 111 wheat. Over a period of 4 years, this stress and pest tolerant, high yielding wheat has replaced millions of acres of other varieties on the Great Plains, moving from a handful of acres to first, second and third place in planted acres in Texas, Kansas and Colorado respectively (1.6 million acres). Research delivers an excellent product and extension programming and field testing allow wheat farmers to understand the value of new varieties. Surveys and yield trials indicate that in 2010, wheat farmers received an added \$24 per acre due to AgriLife Research and Extension programs. Rice lines, corn germplasm and sorghum germplasm with similar economic values are all in final evaluation for release. AgriLife variety releases in 2010 included one each in wheat, cotton and peanut as well as 6 germplasm lines which will help breeders continue development of important traits in new varieties.

Cotton boll weevil is a very destructive pest which reduces yields and dramatically increases cost of cotton production. Weevil numbers are much higher if cotton stalks are allowed to grow and produce fruiting forms following harvest. Beginning the late 1990s and continuing through 2010, the Texas AgriLife Extension Service and Texas AgriLife Research implemented applied research studies and delivered educational programs demonstrating the effectiveness of using herbicides to destroy cotton stalks versus traditional mechanical methods.

The agrichemical industry used the results of these field studies to obtain regulatory approval for herbicide stalk destruction and to establish the optimum application timings and product-use rates.

Extension specialists developed and conducted extensive educational programs for producers across central, eastern, and southern portions of Texas on the best management practices for using herbicides to destroy cotton stalks. These programs resulted in more than 2,500 producer contacts in 2010. A publication was developed to address this alternative cotton stalk destruction method and has been distributed to producer organizations and to more than 20,000 individual producers since 2003.

Enterprise budgets were developed to assess the per acre costs of using herbicides to destroy stalks versus mechanical means for two regions of the state. Using herbicides to destroy stalks on 55 percent of the acres in the two regions resulted in an estimated \$11.8 million increase in net returns in 2009. This level of impact helps support an additional 100 jobs.

Weeds in warm season pastures cause great expense in forage and hay production, both from loss of yield and forage quality. Producers at a Pasture Weed Management seminar in Shelby County were exposed to a variety of technologies that could be used to reduce the impact of weeds on their enterprises. A post survey indicated that participants had a 45% increase in knowledge and 89% were very likely to adopt best management practices in regards to fertility management as a means to reduce their weed populations. Producers attending a Winter Pasture Management seminar in Rusk County, 95% plan to adopt best management practices in regards to analyzing their hay products for quality. From that same program 48% of the participants planned to incorporate a winter pasture system into their winter feeding program, 58% planned on incorporating legumes as well. Of those participants 100% anticipate benefiting economically as a direct result of the seminar.

A forage field day in Wood/Rains County resulted in 90% of the producers in attendance planning to adopt best management practices in regards to pasture fertility management and weed management. Some 92% of those attending producers anticipate benefiting economically as a direct result of the seminar in Wood/Rains County.

In Shelby County in response to a seminar on utilizing winter pasture, 100% of the attendees agreed that the program would have a positive economic impact on their operation. 41% agreed that they planned to incorporate forage legumes into their operation and 76% agreed that they planned to plant winter pasture. 98.18% agreed that they had a better understanding of how warm season herbicides affect their ability to establish cool season legumes and 94.64% agreed that they had a better understanding of how legumes can contribute to their operation following the seminar.

2. Brief description of the target audience

The target audience for this program consists of agricultural producers who produce food, fiber, and forages in the state. Specific focus is on those commodities listed in the program overview. In addition, these programs are interpreted to the urban public through various methods.

V(E). Planned Program (Outputs)

1. Standard output measures

2010	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Actual	71991	1125160	4410	0

2. Number of Patent Applications Submitted (Standard Research Output)

Patent Applications Submitted

Year: 2010

Actual: 8

Patents listed

Six germplasm releases: RNR9 cotton, RNR12 Cotton, TX736, TX739 and TX 740 corn; TAMO4WB cotton

Crop variety releases included TAMCOT 73 cotton, TAM 113 Wheat, RRR peanut

3. Publications (Standard General Output Measure)

Number of Peer Reviewed Publications

2010	Extension	Research	Total
Actual	113	1011	1124

V(F). State Defined Outputs

Output Target

Output #1

Output Measure

- # of group educational sessions conducted.

Year	Actual
2010	3415

Output #2

Output Measure

- # of research-related projects.

Year	Actual
2010	218

V(G). State Defined Outcomes

V. State Defined Outcomes Table of Content

O. No.	OUTCOME NAME
1	% of crop and forage producers that adopt or plan to adopt best management practices to improved quality and profitability.
2	% of crop and forage producers that report increased knowledge of best management practices to improve quality and profitability.

Outcome #1

1. Outcome Measures

% of crop and forage producers that adopt or plan to adopt best management practices to improved quality and profitability.

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Extension
- 1862 Research

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Action Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Quantitative Target	Actual
2010	40	55

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

Fruiting of cotton plants in regrowth after harvest increases boll weevils in the following crop, increasing crop loss and the expense of growing the crop.

What has been done

Extension specialists and researchers developed and conducted extensive educational programs for producers across central, eastern, and southern portions of Texas on the best management practices for using herbicides to destroy cotton stalks. These programs resulted in more than 2,500 producer contacts in 2010. A publication was developed to address this alternative cotton stalk destruction method and has been distributed to producer organizations and to more than 20,000 individual producers since 2003.

Results

Using herbicides to destroy stalks on 55 percent of the acres in the two regions resulted in an estimated \$11.8 million increase in net returns in 2009. This level of impact helps support an additional 100 jobs.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
102	Soil, Plant, Water, Nutrient Relationships
202	Plant Genetic Resources
205	Plant Management Systems
211	Insects, Mites, and Other Arthropods Affecting Plants

- 212 Pathogens and Nematodes Affecting Plants
- 213 Weeds Affecting Plants
- 216 Integrated Pest Management Systems

Outcome #2

1. Outcome Measures

% of crop and forage producers that report increased knowledge of best management practices to improve quality and profitability.

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Extension
- 1862 Research

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Quantitative Target	Actual
2010	80	95

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

Weeds in warm season pastures cause great expense in forage and hay production, both from loss of yield and forage quality.

What has been done

A Pasture Weed Management Seminar was held in Shelby County present management alternatives for reducing the impact of weeds in pastures and hay production.

Results

A post survey indicated that participants had a 45% increase in knowledge and 89% were very likely to adopt best management practices in regards to fertility management as a means to reduce their weed populations. Producers attending a Winter Pasture Management seminar in Rusk County, 95% plan to adopt best management practices in regards to analyzing their hay products for quality. From that same program 48% of the participants planned to incorporate a winter pasture system into their winter feeding program, 58% planned on incorporating legumes as well. Of those participants 100% anticipate benefiting economically as a direct result of the seminar.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
102	Soil, Plant, Water, Nutrient Relationships

202	Plant Genetic Resources
205	Plant Management Systems
211	Insects, Mites, and Other Arthropods Affecting Plants
212	Pathogens and Nematodes Affecting Plants
213	Weeds Affecting Plants
216	Integrated Pest Management Systems

V(H). Planned Program (External Factors)

External factors which affected outcomes

- Natural Disasters (drought, weather extremes, etc.)
- Economy
- Appropriations changes
- Public Policy changes
- Government Regulations
- Competing Public priorities
- Competing Programmatic Challenges
- Populations changes (immigration, new cultural groupings, etc.)

Brief Explanation

Cropping systems are continually in flux in Texas due to dramatic flux in world prices and demand as well as climatic events impacting yield and quality of crops. In 2010, crop yield and value were greatly impacted by weather events. The Coastal regions and Blacklands of Central Texas experienced very droughty weather until mid summer when a tropical weather system dumped a huge rainfall event on harvest ready grain crops, resulting in lodging, shattering of seed from sorghum panicles and the development of mycotoxins in corn which either drastically lowered value or prevented harvest altogether.

V(I). Planned Program (Evaluation Studies and Data Collection)

Evaluation Results

Key Items of Evaluation

V(A). Planned Program (Summary)

Program # 16

1. Name of the Planned Program

Child Passenger Safety

V(B). Program Knowledge Area(s)

1. Program Knowledge Areas and Percentage

KA Code	Knowledge Area	%1862 Extension	%1890 Extension	%1862 Research	%1890 Research
723	Hazards to Human Health and Safety	100%		0%	
	Total	100%		0%	

V(C). Planned Program (Inputs)

1. Actual amount of professional FTE/SYs expended this Program

Year: 2010	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
Plan	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Actual	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0

2. Actual dollars expended in this Program (includes Carryover Funds from previous years)

Extension		Research	
Smith-Lever 3b & 3c	1890 Extension	Hatch	Evans-Allen
64909	0	0	0
1862 Matching	1890 Matching	1862 Matching	1890 Matching
64909	0	0	0
1862 All Other	1890 All Other	1862 All Other	1890 All Other
438659	0	0	0

V(D). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Brief description of the Activity

County Extension agents and law enforcement officers trained and certified as child passenger safety technicians conduct child safety seat checkup events in under-served rural areas of Texas. In addition, child safety seat fitting stations have been established at county Extension offices and fire/EMS departments to allow families additional access to certified technicians. When needed, a replacement seat is issued at no charge to parents and caregivers at checkup events and fitting stations.

2. Brief description of the target audience

Under-served residents of rural areas in Texas.

V(E). Planned Program (Outputs)

1. Standard output measures

2010	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Actual	11563	32073	10807	0

2. Number of Patent Applications Submitted (Standard Research Output)

Patent Applications Submitted

Year: 2010
 Actual: 0

Patents listed

3. Publications (Standard General Output Measure)

Number of Peer Reviewed Publications

2010	Extension	Research	Total
Actual	0	0	0

V(F). State Defined Outputs

Output Target

Output #1

Output Measure

- # of group education sessions conducted.

Year	Actual
2010	474

V(G). State Defined Outcomes

V. State Defined Outcomes Table of Content

O. No.	OUTCOME NAME
1	# of car seats inspected.

Outcome #1

1. Outcome Measures

of car seats inspected.

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Extension

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Quantitative Target	Actual
2010	1500	2756

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

Although safety belts and child restraints are the single most effective tool in reducing these deaths and injuries, nationally, almost half of children killed in vehicle crashes are unrestrained. Minority children are at a greater risk of being unrestrained. An average of four children age 14 and younger were killed and 490 were injured every day in the U.S. in motor vehicle crashes during 2009.

What has been done

With funding from the Texas Department of Transportation, this project conducts the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's National Child Passenger Safety Technician Training to Certify technicians to assist parents with child safety seat education. They project also conducts safety seat inspections and trains parents to install the seats and restrain their children safely.

Results

In 2010, the project trained 52 participants as certified child passenger safety technicians. They conducted 2,759 safety seat inspections.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
723	Hazards to Human Health and Safety

V(H). Planned Program (External Factors)

External factors which affected outcomes

- Natural Disasters (drought, weather extremes, etc.)
- Economy
- Appropriations changes
- Public Policy changes
- Government Regulations
- Competing Public priorities

Brief Explanation

All the goals of the project have been met inspite of above factors.

V(I). Planned Program (Evaluation Studies and Data Collection)

Evaluation Results

Key Items of Evaluation

V(A). Planned Program (Summary)

Program # 17

1. Name of the Planned Program

Cancer Risk Reduction and Early Detection

V(B). Program Knowledge Area(s)

1. Program Knowledge Areas and Percentage

KA Code	Knowledge Area	%1862 Extension	%1890 Extension	%1862 Research	%1890 Research
723	Hazards to Human Health and Safety	100%		100%	
	Total	100%		100%	

V(C). Planned Program (Inputs)

1. Actual amount of professional FTE/SYs expended this Program

Year: 2010	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
Plan	1.5	0.0	2.4	0.0
Actual	5.0	0.0	3.7	0.0

2. Actual dollars expended in this Program (includes Carryover Funds from previous years)

Extension		Research	
Smith-Lever 3b & 3c	1890 Extension	Hatch	Evans-Allen
72122	0	32952	0
1862 Matching	1890 Matching	1862 Matching	1890 Matching
72122	0	207162	0
1862 All Other	1890 All Other	1862 All Other	1890 All Other
487399	0	334061	0

V(D). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Brief description of the Activity

County Extension educators are provided an annual opportunity to apply for funding that will allow them to purchase educational resources such as pedometers to increase the number of children walking in Title One schools, ultraviolet beads and other materials to detect sun exposure at Farm Safety Days, health fairs, and similar activities, exhibits such as the one for Put It Outside to be used at health and parenting fairs, exhibits and other materials, Towards No Tobacco curriculum and workbooks, etc.

2. Brief description of the target audience

Under-served rural residents of Texans who are at risk for cancer.

V(E). Planned Program (Outputs)

1. Standard output measures

2010	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Actual	7581	5068	7349	0

2. Number of Patent Applications Submitted (Standard Research Output)

Patent Applications Submitted

Year: 2010
 Actual: 1

Patents listed

?C-Substituted Diindolylmethane Compositions and Methods for the Treatment of Multiple Cancers? application number 12/698,437

3. Publications (Standard General Output Measure)

Number of Peer Reviewed Publications

2010	Extension	Research	Total
Actual	0	26	26

V(F). State Defined Outputs

Output Target

Output #1

Output Measure

- # of education sessions conducted.

Year	Actual
2010	195

Output #2

Output Measure

- # research-related projects.

Year	Actual
2010	7

V(G). State Defined Outcomes

V. State Defined Outcomes Table of Content

O. No.	OUTCOME NAME
1	# of kids who intend to not use tobacco based on signing a 'No Tobacco' contract.
2	Increase participation in primary cancer prevention activities. Number of miles walked to improve health and reduce chronic disease.

Outcome #1

1. Outcome Measures

of kids who intend to not use tobacco based on signing a 'No Tobacco' contract.

Not Reporting on this Outcome Measure

Outcome #2

1. Outcome Measures

Increase participation in primary cancer prevention activities. Number of miles walked to improve health and reduce chronic disease.

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Extension

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Action Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Quantitative Target	Actual
2010	{No Data Entered}	1204965

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

Texas ranks 7th as the state with the highest childhood overweight rates. Regular physical activity and controlling weight can reduce the incidence and impact of cancer and other chronic diseases.

What has been done

Teachers in 43 Texas counties organized class teams of eight as well as class teams of their students to participate in Walk Across Texas to establish a regular habit of physical activity. In addition, Texas Education Agency staff also participated as teams of eight during the same time period.

Results

As a result of this effort 175 school district teams logged 156,562 miles. 792 school youth teams logged 961,444 miles. 52 Texas Education Association teams of eight logged 86,959.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code **Knowledge Area**
723 Hazards to Human Health and Safety

V(H). Planned Program (External Factors)

External factors which affected outcomes

- Appropriations changes
- Competing Public priorities

Brief Explanation

A new agency, the Cancer Prevention and Research Institute of Texas was created to replace the Texas Cancer Council. The new agency is not funding tobacco prevention. Therefore we have no tobacco outcome numbers to report here. However, we are reporting increased physical activity as our primary cancer prevention activity.

V(I). Planned Program (Evaluation Studies and Data Collection)

Evaluation Results

We lost our funding for tobacco prevention; no outcomes to report here.

We increased teachers' and students' physical activity in schools as well as the staff of the Texas Education Agency. 175 school district teams logged 156,562 miles. 792 school youth teams logged 961,444 miles. 52 Texas Education Association teams of eight logged 86,959.

Key Items of Evaluation

We lost our funding for tobacco prevention.

We increased teachers' and students' physical activity in schools as well as the staff of the Texas Education Agency. 175 school district teams logged 156,562 miles. 792 school youth teams logged 961,444 miles. 52 Texas Education Association teams of eight logged 86,959.

V(A). Planned Program (Summary)

Program # 18

1. Name of the Planned Program

Family Financial Security

V(B). Program Knowledge Area(s)

1. Program Knowledge Areas and Percentage

KA Code	Knowledge Area	%1862 Extension	%1890 Extension	%1862 Research	%1890 Research
801	Individual and Family Resource Management	100%		0%	
	Total	100%		0%	

V(C). Planned Program (Inputs)

1. Actual amount of professional FTE/SYs expended this Program

Year: 2010	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
Plan	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Actual	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0

2. Actual dollars expended in this Program (includes Carryover Funds from previous years)

Extension		Research	
Smith-Lever 3b & 3c	1890 Extension	Hatch	Evans-Allen
64909	0	0	0
1862 Matching	1890 Matching	1862 Matching	1890 Matching
64909	0	0	0
1862 All Other	1890 All Other	1862 All Other	1890 All Other
438659	0	0	0

V(D). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Brief description of the Activity

Two family financial security initiatives are described in this report: 1) Money Smart, and 2) Wi\$eUp - Financial Planning for Generation X and Y Women. Money Smart is a 10-part financial management program developed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and adopted for implementation by Texas AgriLife Extension. The curriculum helps individuals build basic financial knowledge, develop financial confidence, and use banking services effectively. Wi\$eUp is an 8-module financial education

curriculum offered online and in classrooms/community settings nationally. Texas AgriLife Extension developed the Wi\$eUp curriculum and manages the website and database management system under contract with the U.S. Department of Labor - Women's Bureau.

2. Brief description of the target audience

Money Smart is targeted to adults outside the financial mainstream, typically known as the "unbanked" and those with low financial knowledge and skills. Extension educators and Extension-trained volunteers in Texas have used the program with a variety of Texans, including Habitat for Humanity families, recent immigrants, Head Start parents, and participants of drug rehab programs. Money Smart classes have also reached clients through various community organizations, including Crisis Centers, Pregnancy Resources Center, Volunteers of America, housing programs, Foundation Communities VITA tax sites, court-ordered probationers, and school parent groups. Wi\$eUp targets Generation X and Y women, with special emphasis on the 22-35 year old group. The program has reached military service members in Iraq and Afghanistan, Native American women, Head Start staff and parents, and local/regional partner organizations who cooperate with the USDOL-Women's Bureau and Texas AgriLife Extension.

V(E). Planned Program (Outputs)

1. Standard output measures

2010	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Actual	12725	17640	1864	0

2. Number of Patent Applications Submitted (Standard Research Output)

Patent Applications Submitted

Year: 2010

Actual: 0

Patents listed

3. Publications (Standard General Output Measure)

Number of Peer Reviewed Publications

2010	Extension	Research	Total
Actual	0	0	0

V(F). State Defined Outputs

Output Target

Output #1

Output Measure

- # of group educational sessions conducted.

Year	Actual
2010	691

V(G). State Defined Outcomes

V. State Defined Outcomes Table of Content

O. No.	OUTCOME NAME
1	Money Smart: # increased knowledge.
2	Wi\$eUp: # reduced debt and increased savings.

Outcome #1

1. Outcome Measures

Money Smart: # increased knowledge.

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Extension

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Quantitative Target	Actual
2010	2500	920

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

Increased financial knowledge enhances future financial security and is of interest to individuals and families themselves as well as to external stakeholders, including policymakers, educators, financial professionals, and taxpayers. Failure to achieve financial security has serious consequences for families, communities, and potentially, for taxpayers.

What has been done

Twelve Texas counties reported utilizing Money Smart in their financial education programs in 2010.

Results

In 2010, 12 Texas counties made 920 educational contacts by conducting 76 educational sessions. Changes in financial management practices included opening checking and savings accounts, beginning to reconcile checking accounts, using a spending plan, taking actions to restore credit and beginning to save money

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
801	Individual and Family Resource Management

Outcome #2

1. Outcome Measures

Wi\$eUp: # reduced debt and increased savings.

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Extension

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Action Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Quantitative Target	Actual
2010	500	2121

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

Increased financial knowledge and adoption of certain financial practices by women would enhance future financial security and are of interest to individuals and families themselves as well as to external stakeholders, including policymakers, educators, financial professionals, and taxpayers. Failure to achieve financial security has serious consequences for individuals, families, communities, and potentially, to taxpayers.

What has been done

Wi\$eUp was developed as a national curriculum by Texas AgriLife Extension through a partnership and contract with the U.S. Department of Labor - Women's Bureau. It is available as an online course and as a workshop/classroom-facilitated series. The scope and outreach nationally is extension and 13 Texas counties have implemented the program. Wi\$eUp has two national partners (American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and the Financial Planning Association), a dedicated website (<http://wiseupwomen.tamu.edu>), over 100 financial experts who respond to questions, and an eNews publication. Assessment tools include pre and post-assessments and a 3-month post assessment tool.

Results

During FY10, 2,121 people participated in either the online or workshop series and completed one or more of the eight learning modules. Eighty-nine percent of the respondents reported making at least one change to their credit and debt reduction, as reported by their responses on the 3-month post-assessment. Average debt reduction was \$1164.25 and median was \$300. Eighty-five percent reported making at least one change to their saving or investing behavior, with respondents reporting an average increase in savings for investment or retirement of \$538.78 (with a median of \$100) three months after taking Wi\$eUp.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code **Knowledge Area**
801 Individual and Family Resource Management

V(H). Planned Program (External Factors)

External factors which affected outcomes

- Economy
- Competing Public priorities

Brief Explanation

The changing economic environment in the U.S. during this period of recession and recovery has focused attention on the need for financial education and information as unemployment has increased, credit has tightened, and foreclosures have increased nationwide.

External funding of the Wi\$eUp program by the U.S. Department of Labor - Women's Bureau ended in FY10, due to other priorities.

V(I). Planned Program (Evaluation Studies and Data Collection)

Evaluation Results

Wi\$eUp: Evaluation procedures include pre, post and 3-month post assessment. Results were described in a previous section. Web Trends: Since its inception in 2005, the Wi\$eUp website (including the online course) has had 258,055 unique visitors and over 2.7 million page views. In 2010, there were 52,900 unique visitors and 795,813 page views. This trend suggests that more people are seeking financial information and education online.

Key Items of Evaluation

Money Smart: Findings from retrospective post: Increases in knowledge scores were significantly greater among the Spanish speakers than the English speakers for the Money Matters and Borrowing Basics classes. There was no significant difference for the Pay Yourself First class.

Wi\$eUp: The rate of return on three-month post-assessments rose by two percentage points in 2009 over the previous year. This was a direct result of additional training conducted for non-Extension partners. Programs implemented by Texas AgriLife Extension agents had the highest rate of return on three-month post-assessments.

V(A). Planned Program (Summary)

Program # 19

1. Name of the Planned Program

Global Food Security and Hunger

V(B). Program Knowledge Area(s)

1. Program Knowledge Areas and Percentage

KA Code	Knowledge Area	%1862 Extension	%1890 Extension	%1862 Research	%1890 Research
704	Nutrition and Hunger in the Population	100%		0%	
	Total	100%		0%	

V(C). Planned Program (Inputs)

1. Actual amount of professional FTE/SYs expended this Program

Year: 2010	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
Actual	19.4	0.0	0.0	0.0

2. Actual dollars expended in this Program (includes Carryover Funds from previous years)

Extension		Research	
Smith-Lever 3b & 3c	1890 Extension	Hatch	Evans-Allen
279832	0	0	0
1862 Matching	1890 Matching	1862 Matching	1890 Matching
279832	0	0	0
1862 All Other	1890 All Other	1862 All Other	1890 All Other
1891108	0	0	0

V(D). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Brief description of the Activity

Nutrition education was conducted using a variety of methods including group, individual, media, and newsletters. Group methods were both single education events that focus on a very specific concept/behavior (e.g. safe handling of food to prevent foodborne illness and/or spoilage) or a series of lessons that focus on broader concepts such as label reading or food resource management. Networking with agencies and organizations to expand outreach and identify new audiences occurred. In addition, Agents promoted federal food programs such as SNAP or WIC to help clientele increase their food

security.

AgrilLife Research faculty conducted research in Iraq that assisted local farmers to improve wheat production. Additional projects targeted to improve food security were performed in Sudan and South Africa.

2. Brief description of the target audience

The target audience for the Better Living for Texans program is SNAP recipients and applicants. However, Texas has been granted waivers by USDA/FNS that allow us to extend our program to other limited resource audiences. These audiences include: women receiving WIC benefits, children attending schools in which 50% or more of the children receive free or reduce meals; children and parents in Head Start programs; individuals receiving food at a food bank or food pantry; children who participate in the Summer Food Service Program; and individuals living in census tracts where 50% or more of the population is at 130% of the poverty level or below.

V(E). Planned Program (Outputs)

1. Standard output measures

2010	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Actual	179656	102369	162328	0

2. Number of Patent Applications Submitted (Standard Research Output)

Patent Applications Submitted

Year: 2010

Actual: 0

Patents listed

3. Publications (Standard General Output Measure)

Number of Peer Reviewed Publications

2010	Extension	Research	Total
Actual	0	0	0

V(F). State Defined Outputs

Output Target

Output #1

Output Measure

- # of group educational sessions conducted.

Year	Actual
2010	13084

V(G). State Defined Outcomes

V. State Defined Outcomes Table of Content

O. No.	OUTCOME NAME
1	Amount of monthly out-of-pocket food expenses reported saved by program participants.

Outcome #1

1. Outcome Measures

Amount of monthly out-of-pocket food expenses reported saved by program participants.

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Extension

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Action Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Quantitative Target	Actual
2010	{No Data Entered}	28

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

Helping SNAP recipients stretch their food dollars can help keep food on the family table during the month. By adopting sound food resource management behaviors, individuals can save money for use in other areas (housing, clothing, health care, etc).

What has been done

The Better Living for Texas program emphasizes food resource management by teaching participants who to shop with a list, plan meals, and use unit pricing. Low-cost, yet nutritious, foods and food demonstrations are emphasized in the classes.

Results

For the 1266 participants who reported out-of-pocket food expense, the average monthly amount fell by \$27.95. Most of these participants continued to receive benefits from programs such as WIC, TANF, and SNAP and the percentage who needed to use emergency food systems (such as food pantries) rose from 270 (21.3%) pre-BLT to 322 (25.4) post-BLT. Therefore, we must interpret any reduction in out-of-pocket food expenses with caution.

NOTE: This data is also reported under the planned program 'Food and Nutrition Education for Limited Resource Audiences'.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
704	Nutrition and Hunger in the Population

V(H). Planned Program (External Factors)

External factors which affected outcomes

- Economy
- Public Policy changes
- Government Regulations

Brief Explanation

Our monthly out-of-pocket food expenses did not drop as much as it had in previous years however this could be due to our current economic climate which includes rising food and fuel prices as well as unemployment. In Texas, about half of those eligible for SNAP benefits actually participate in the program; if those who qualify receive benefits, then it is possible that their food security status could be improved more.

V(I). Planned Program (Evaluation Studies and Data Collection)

Evaluation Results

On average, participants who graduated from the Better Living for Texans program reported a \$28 reduction in monthly-out-of-pocket food expenses. Assuming that this was not due to a loss of program benefits or other financial problem, if continued over the course of a year a household could save as much as \$336 per year.

Key Items of Evaluation

V(A). Planned Program (Summary)

Program # 20

1. Name of the Planned Program

Childhood Obesity

V(B). Program Knowledge Area(s)

1. Program Knowledge Areas and Percentage

KA Code	Knowledge Area	%1862 Extension	%1890 Extension	%1862 Research	%1890 Research
724	Healthy Lifestyle	100%		100%	
	Total	100%		100%	

V(C). Planned Program (Inputs)

1. Actual amount of professional FTE/SYs expended this Program

Year: 2010	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
Actual	4.7	0.0	1.1	0.0

2. Actual dollars expended in this Program (includes Carryover Funds from previous years)

Extension		Research	
Smith-Lever 3b & 3c	1890 Extension	Hatch	Evans-Allen
68241	0	30541	0
1862 Matching	1890 Matching	1862 Matching	1890 Matching
68241	0	95026	0
1862 All Other	1890 All Other	1862 All Other	1890 All Other
461177	0	121890	0

V(D). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Brief description of the Activity

The Balancing Food & Play curriculum was designed to improve knowledge and behaviors related to:

- snacking on fruits and vegetables,
- drinking milk with meals and water with snacks,
- encouraging at least 60 minutes of physical activity each day, and
- limiting screen time to two hours or less per day.

This enrichment curriculum, focused on nutrition and physical activity, was created to promote a healthy weight for children. In Texas 20% of children are obese. Agents provide the program package to teachers for their use in their third grade classes.

2. Brief description of the target audience

Third grade children in Texas schools.

V(E). Planned Program (Outputs)

1. Standard output measures

2010	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Actual	3596	2183	20526	0

2. Number of Patent Applications Submitted (Standard Research Output)

Patent Applications Submitted

Year: 2010

Actual: 0

Patents listed

3. Publications (Standard General Output Measure)

Number of Peer Reviewed Publications

2010	Extension	Research	Total
Actual	0	13	13

V(F). State Defined Outputs

Output Target

Output #1

Output Measure

- # of group educational sessions conducted.

Year	Actual
2010	638

Output #2

Output Measure

- # research-related projects.

Year	Actual
2010	2

V(G). State Defined Outcomes

V. State Defined Outcomes Table of Content

O. No.	OUTCOME NAME
1	Improve children's knowledge of healthy eating and activities.

Outcome #1

1. Outcome Measures

Improve children's knowledge of healthy eating and activities.

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Extension

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Quantitative Target	Actual
2010	{No Data Entered}	70

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

MyPyramid for Kids describes a healthful diet and encourages physical activity for children ages 6 to 11 years. Some research suggests consumption of sweetened beverages may be associated with increased body mass index (BMI). Additionally, most Texas children do not get the recommended amount of 60 minutes of physical activity each day. In Texas, only 1/3 of third grade children can complete all components of the FitnessGram test. Furthermore, children spend 4.5 hours a day in front of a screen, exceeding the Academy of Pediatrics' recommendation to limit screen time to 2 hours or less.

What has been done

Balancing Food & Play curriculum was designed to improve knowledge and behaviors related to:

- snacking on fruits and vegetables,
- drinking milk with meals and water with snacks,
- encouraging at least 60 minutes of physical activity each day, and
- limiting screen time to two hours or less per day.

Results

During 2010, Texas AgriLife Extension Service agents recruited third-grade classroom teachers to participate in the program. A total of 1,589 matched pre/post student surveys from 27 counties were analyzed. Children reported improved physical activity levels, decreased screen time, and consuming less sweetened beverages.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
724	Healthy Lifestyle

V(H). Planned Program (External Factors)

External factors which affected outcomes

- Appropriations changes
- Public Policy changes

Brief Explanation

Increased funding and improved health policies to reduce childhood obesity has made it easier to gain access into schools for this program.

V(I). Planned Program (Evaluation Studies and Data Collection)

Evaluation Results

A total of 1,589 matched pre/post student surveys from 27 counties were analyzed. The percentage of students who correctly identified how much of a dinner plate should be covered with vegetables or fruits and vegetables increased from 30% (506) to 62%(993). The percentage of students who correctly identified the number of teaspoons of sugar in a regular (not diet) soda increased from 20% (340) to 64% (1,018). The percentage of students who reported always or almost always drinking regular (non-diet) soda decreased from 22% (371) to 12% (199). The percentage of students who reported having 60 minutes or more of physical activity increased from 54%(906)to 71% (1,115). The percentage of students who reported having 60 minutes or more of physical activity increased from 54%(906) to 71% (1,115). The percentage of students who reported having excessive screen time (3 hours or more) decreased from 20% (349)to 14% (210).

Key Items of Evaluation

The percentage of students who correctly identified how much of a dinner plate should be covered with vegetables or fruits and vegetables increased from 30% (506) to 62%(993). The percentage of students who correctly identified the number of teaspoons of sugar in a regular (not diet) soda increased from 20% (340) to 64% (1,018). The percentage of students who reported always or almost always drinking regular (non-diet) soda decreased from 22% (371) to 12% (199). The percentage of students who reported having 60 minutes or more of physical activity increased from 54%(906)to 71% (1,115). The percentage of students who reported having 60 minutes or more of physical activity increased from 54%(906) to 71% (1,115). The percentage of students who reported having excessive screen time (3 hours or more) decreased from 20% (349)to 14% (210).

V(A). Planned Program (Summary)

Program # 21

1. Name of the Planned Program

Climate Change

V(B). Program Knowledge Area(s)

1. Program Knowledge Areas and Percentage

KA Code	Knowledge Area	%1862 Extension	%1890 Extension	%1862 Research	%1890 Research
111	Conservation and Efficient Use of Water	20%		20%	
121	Management of Range Resources	30%		30%	
132	Weather and Climate	10%		10%	
205	Plant Management Systems	40%		40%	
	Total	100%		100%	

V(C). Planned Program (Inputs)

1. Actual amount of professional FTE/SYs expended this Program

Year: 2010	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
Actual	6.3	0.0	1.3	0.0

2. Actual dollars expended in this Program (includes Carryover Funds from previous years)

Extension		Research	
Smith-Lever 3b & 3c	1890 Extension	Hatch	Evans-Allen
91234	0	141152	0
1862 Matching	1890 Matching	1862 Matching	1890 Matching
91234	0	252398	0
1862 All Other	1890 All Other	1862 All Other	1890 All Other
616560	0	316950	0

V(D). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Brief description of the Activity

Proper design and management are critical to efficient operation of irrigation systems, and consequently to effective conservation of water resources. Workshops and training programs were

conducted across the state to enable agricultural producers, land owners and installers better design and more effectively manage irrigation systems in horticultural and agricultural applications.

AgriLife Research continued research in plant breeding to identify and develop cultivars of corn, sorghum, and vegetables that are more drought and heat tolerant. These new varieties should enable producers to adapt to the negative effects of climate change. Additional research targeted crop varieties with more salt tolerance to mitigate losses that are the result of producers being forced to irrigate with water of impaired quality. Studies were conducted to identify breeds of cattle and management systems to increase adaptability of beef cattle to adverse conditions due to climate change.

2. Brief description of the target audience

The target audience for Extension includes agricultural producers for all major crops: cotton, corn, grain sorghum, wheat, vegetables, fruit trees, grapes; commercial installers of irrigation systems; urban land managers: golf course superintendents and personnel, parks and recreation directors and staff, sports and athletic field staff (public schools, city, county), and homeowners.

V(E). Planned Program (Outputs)

1. Standard output measures

2010	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Actual	796	2194	0	0

2. Number of Patent Applications Submitted (Standard Research Output)

Patent Applications Submitted

Year: 2010
 Actual: 0

Patents listed

3. Publications (Standard General Output Measure)

Number of Peer Reviewed Publications

2010	Extension	Research	Total
Actual	0	13	13

V(F). State Defined Outputs

Output Target

Output #1

Output Measure

- # of group educational sessions conducted.

Year	Actual
2010	64

Output #2

Output Measure

- # of research-related projects.

Year	Actual
2010	4

V(G). State Defined Outcomes

V. State Defined Outcomes Table of Content

O. No.	OUTCOME NAME
1	Irrigation Training Programs - % adoption of best practices.

Outcome #1

1. Outcome Measures

Irrigation Training Programs - % adoption of best practices.

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Extension

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Action Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Quantitative Target	Actual
2010	{No Data Entered}	70

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

Decreasing water supplies potentially driven in part by climate change and increased demand from public water suppliers as population growth continues require greater efficiency in irrigation water management. Extension education programs enable proper selection, installation and management of irrigation best management practices to achieve water conservation goals.

What has been done

Education and training programs in irrigation management have been developed and delivered to citizens across the state. Intensive (8 to 16 hour) training programs have used to to train agricultural producers, licensed installations and citizens in proper design, installation and management of irrigation systems.

Results

Twenty irrigation short courses were conducted to provide training to 254 irrigators on topics including auditing, drip irrigation, weather stations, irrigation scheduling, computer aided design and smart irrigation controllers. Three regional irrigation/chemigation workshops were utilized to provide training to 85 vineyard owners representing over 800 acres of irrigated grapes. Workshop topics included chemigation laws and regulations, irrigation/chemigation equipment, irrigation frequency, and irrigation requirements.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
111	Conservation and Efficient Use of Water
132	Weather and Climate
205	Plant Management Systems

V(H). Planned Program (External Factors)

External factors which affected outcomes

- Natural Disasters (drought, weather extremes, etc.)
- Economy

Brief Explanation

Texas experienced severe drought conditions which affected program content, but had limited impact on the ability to achieve project goals and outcomes. Economic stresses also impacted program delivery efforts; however, effective planning and the use of distance education tools enabled successful implementation of programs.

V(I). Planned Program (Evaluation Studies and Data Collection)

Evaluation Results

Twenty irrigation school workshops had an overall program satisfaction rating of 96% and an overall average increase in knowledge per course of 88%. Over 70% of the students who completed the course plan to make changes to their irrigation practices, with 75% planning to benefit economically as a result of the courses. Individual attending vineyard irrigation management workshops were 87% overall satisfied with the curriculum, with 75% planning to make changes to their irrigation practices and 81% planning to benefit economically as a result of the training. Students on average increased their knowledge of chemigation and irrigation scheduling by 92%. Estimated water savings is approximately 800 acre-feet (260,681,142 gallons).

Key Items of Evaluation

The most important impacts of educational programs are facilitating changes in knowledge and understanding, and adoption of recommended best management practices to improve production efficiency and enhance environmental protection. Overall, these intensive training programs resulted in an average 90% increase in knowledge and an average 72.5% intent to change existing practices or adopt new practices to improve irrigation system management.

V(A). Planned Program (Summary)**Program # 22****1. Name of the Planned Program**

Sustainable Energy

V(B). Program Knowledge Area(s)**1. Program Knowledge Areas and Percentage**

KA Code	Knowledge Area	%1862 Extension	%1890 Extension	%1862 Research	%1890 Research
201	Plant Genome, Genetics, and Genetic Mechanisms	20%		20%	
205	Plant Management Systems	50%		50%	
402	Engineering Systems and Equipment	30%		30%	
	Total	100%		100%	

V(C). Planned Program (Inputs)**1. Actual amount of professional FTE/SYs expended this Program**

Year: 2010	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
Actual	2.1	0.0	1.3	0.0

2. Actual dollars expended in this Program (includes Carryover Funds from previous years)

Extension		Research	
Smith-Lever 3b & 3c	1890 Extension	Hatch	Evans-Allen
8655	0	39220	0
1862 Matching	1890 Matching	1862 Matching	1890 Matching
8655	0	386731	0
1862 All Other	1890 All Other	1862 All Other	1890 All Other
58488	0	671205	0

V(D). Planned Program (Activity)**1. Brief description of the Activity**

The U.S. economy depends on a sustainable supply of energy for a wide variety of purposes. Over the last 10 years, grain based ethanol has experienced significant growth, growing from less than 1% of

our gasoline supply to approximately 9%. Due to competition with the feed market, and the status of Texas as a grain deficit state, it is not anticipated that this rate of growth can be sustained. AgriLife scientists are focusing on the development of secondary and tertiary biofuel feedstocks, biofuel logistics and conversion systems and the development of value streams for coproducts of the unique feedstocks. This development process includes genomics, gene discovery, conventional plant breeding, agronomic field studies, logistics research, pyrolysis and biochar research and a variety of other topics. Candidate crops for lignocellulosic bioenergy including sugar cane, energy cane, Miscanthus, biomass sorghum and unique wide hybrids of these species with improved cold and drought tolerance. They have demonstrated in field trials the capacity for per acre ethanol yields two to four times that of corn. Sweet sorghum, a drought and heat tolerant crop has the potential to serve as a feedstock for sugar based ethanol as well as doubling as a feed or a feedstock for cellulosic bioenergy. As there are no current commercial cellulosic or lignocellulosic ethanol plants in the U.S., the Extension component of sustainable energy feedstocks is limited.

An array of feedstocks yielding plant lipids for diesel and jet fuel applications are being studied as well, including jatropha, algae, castor, cool and warm season safflower, several Brassica species, high oil peanut and other 2nd and 3rd generation feedstocks. These crops offer the potential of utilizing marginal lands subject to stresses from salinity and drought to produce large quantities of plant lipids for unique applications in biofuels and industrial applications. As most of these feedstocks are not currently commercial crops in the U.S., research and Extension efforts range from basic science to the development of cropping systems BMPs.

2. Brief description of the target audience

The target audience includes petroleum-based energy companies, start up companies with an interest in bioenergy including logistics, genetics, microorganisms to enhance the digestion of lignocellulosic feedstock and other assorted interests, crop genetics companies, agricultural producers, electric generating companies, and the general public.

V(E). Planned Program (Outputs)

1. Standard output measures

2010	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Actual	142	0	0	0

2. Number of Patent Applications Submitted (Standard Research Output)

Patent Applications Submitted

Year: 2010

Actual: 2

Patents listed

* Deoxygenation of Biomass Derived Oxygenates to Hydrocarbons via direct Methane Intervention? application number : 61/356,303

* Pyrolysis and Gasification System for Biomass Feedstock? application number 61/302,001

3. Publications (Standard General Output Measure)

Number of Peer Reviewed Publications

2010	Extension	Research	Total
Actual	0	38	38

V(F). State Defined Outputs

Output Target

Output #1

Output Measure

- # of group educational sessions conducted.

Year	Actual
2010	2

Output #2

Output Measure

- # of research-related projects

Year	Actual
2010	7

V(G). State Defined Outcomes

V. State Defined Outcomes Table of Content

O. No.	OUTCOME NAME
1	Texas oilseed workshops % increase in knowledge
2	Sorghum bioenergy program

Outcome #1

1. Outcome Measures

Texas oilseed workshops % increase in knowledge

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Extension
- 1862 Research

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Quantitative Target	Actual
2010	{No Data Entered}	95

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

Oilseeds have not been a major rotation in Texas cropping systems, and knowledge of their potential role on Texas farms is insufficient to allow Texas producers to make informed decisions on including oilseeds in their crop rotations.

What has been done

Oil-seed workshops that were conducted at Corpus Christi and Lubbock TX and Clayton, N.M. by AgriLife Extension and N.M. State Extension. Workshops provided producers, crop consultants agribusiness representatives with the information necessary (risk management, economics, and production information) to make decisions on selecting, growing, and marketing oil-seed crops.

Results

Participants at the Corpus Christi workshop indicated a 100% increase in level of understanding regarding alternative crop options for Coastal Bend; a 93% increase in level of understanding regarding canola production; a 93% increase in level of understanding regarding sesame production. Of those attending, 9% indicated they plan to introduce biofuel type crops into their operation; 70% indicated they would benefit economically from participating in this seminar. The average estimated economic benefit from participation in this seminar was \$10,028.00. The number of acres managed by participants ranged from 0 to 5,500 acres

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
205	Plant Management Systems

Outcome #2

1. Outcome Measures

Sorghum bioenergy program

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Research

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Condition Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Quantitative Target	Actual
2010	{No Data Entered}	0

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

Sorghum is a well adapted species for bioenergy due to heat and drought tolerance. While it is currently produced in Texas as a grain and forage crop, new genetics are proving sorghum an excellent candidate feedstock for cellulosic biofuel. While there is no commercial cellulosic ethanol industry in the U.S., the building blocks are being developed with stress tolerant, high yielding feedstock and advanced logistics.

What has been done

AgriLife Research has partnered with industry to develop sorghum as a preferred feedstock for the south and southwest. We continue to investigate genetics for yield, composition, stress tolerance and the the effect of crop inputs (hybrid, plant population, nitrogen rate) on yield and quality of bioenergy sorghums in order to develop science based recommendations for growers and industry. New efforts include cropping systems research and demonstrations such as crop rotations and the inclusion of legumes to reduce N fertilizers costs.

Results

The AgriLife bioenergy program and the Texas Engineering Experiment Station have collaborated with Ceres Inc.in the development of sorghum feedstocks. This resulted in the purchase of bioenergy research farm in Burleson county, that employing scientists and technical personnel, enhancing the development of sorghums and providing and economic driver in Central Texas.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
201	Plant Genome, Genetics, and Genetic Mechanisms
205	Plant Management Systems

V(H). Planned Program (External Factors)

External factors which affected outcomes

- Economy
- Government Regulations

Brief Explanation

The biodiesel blenders tax credit expired in 2009, significantly reducing biodiesel production in Texas. Many plants closed or went out of business.

V(I). Planned Program (Evaluation Studies and Data Collection)

Evaluation Results

Key Items of Evaluation