

2010 University of Nevada Extension Annual Report of Accomplishments and Results

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I. Report Overview

1. Executive Summary

All programs outlined in this annual report are being developed and implemented based on local or statewide formal and informal needs assessments. Additionally, specific efforts have been taken to address the needs of underserved/under represented populations of the state, as well as activities/programs specific to the needs of these audiences. It should be noted that just about all Cooperative Extension programs in Nevada have some type of applied research component. Cooperative Extension faculty are expected to research needs, program impacts, and may use applied research projects as a teaching tool as well as to learn new information for use in programs. All Cooperative Extension faculty must have at least these minimum research components in their programs, and research is a major consideration in annual evaluations for both field faculty and campus based faculty (many of whom also have joint Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station appointments as well).

An effort has been made to include efforts that relate to the new five program priorities of NIFA. Since this involves some "breaking out" of information from other programs, it is expected that work in this area will increase as it becomes more of a specific focus. At this point, however, there are only limited outputs or outcomes to report but hopefully future reports can be more reflective or efforts related to these five priority program areas.

Although it has been mentioned in the "limiting factors" in all program areas, the dire impact of the economic situation in Nevada and past and proposed budget reductions cannot be over emphasized given their magnitude. The economic situation in Nevada is one of the worst in the nation with unemployment averaging 14.4% in 2010 and the state lost 70,000 residents to out-migration in 2010 for first time in over 30 years! Nevada has the highest home foreclosure rate in the nation and 65% of homes are "under water" at this time.

The poor economy has resulted in significant reductions to tax revenues to the state. Nevada is about \$3 Billion short on a \$6 Billion budget. This situation along with the state's economic situation has resulted in Cooperative Extension taking a 21% over two years for FY10 and FY11. For FY12 and FY13 the Governor has proposed a 33% reduction in our state appropriated budget and the president of the university has proposed increasing the reduction to 72% to make up the reduction in the universities reduced budget!!! Earlier cuts have resulted in lost positions and faculty turnover, and proposed state budget cuts could mean an additional loss of up to 70 positions. This translates into losing 31 area/state specialists positions and keeping only 6 specialists positions! It also means the loss of approximately 30 staff and almost all of Extension administration including the State 4-H Office. The loss in grant supported positions is unknown since it will depend on which faculty are retained. It could be up to another 30+ positions. The final budget reduction plan adopted will not be known until approximately July 1, 2011 with implementation to begin at that time.

The current "curricular review" and budget reduction for Cooperative Extension was only announced on March 7th. Cooperative must prepare a response, which is reviewed by the faculty senate before being forwarded by April 15th to the university president as input before the president makes a "final decision."

Given the economic situation, proposed budget reductions for Cooperative Extension and short turn around for input to the president, it is difficult to report and plan future programs at the same time.

Total Actual Amount of professional FTEs/SYs for this State

Year: 2010	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
Plan	42.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Actual	42.4	0.0	0.0	0.0

II. Merit Review Process

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

- Combined External and Internal University External Non-University Panel

2. Brief Explanation

As outlined in the plan of work, the merit review process is actually several review processes at different times. First, all Extension faculty are required to prepare a Role Statement detailing their plans and activities for the coming calendar year. They review this plan with their Area Director or Department Chair who ensures the quality and relevance of planned work efforts to the identified program goals. Both the Area Director and the Dean/Director sign off on the plan.

Second, Extension in Nevada uses a peer review process whereby Extension faculty provide evaluation and input on their peers concerning their program quality, its importance to stakeholders and relevance. In these peer reviews, the needs assessments are also examined as well as program impacts. These peer reviews are used by Area Directors and Department Chairs to not only evaluate faculty, but are also used in reviewing Role Statements and focusing faculty efforts in the future. These are also reviewed by the Dean/Director. At each of these steps, the Strategic Plan is used to evaluate program priorities and need.

Third, programs and their impacts are reviewed with the State Extension Advisory Committee to get their input and evaluation as well.

Fourth, all Extension publications and curriculum are peer reviewed from either internal experts, external experts or both. Not only does this produces better publications but provides some feedback on the need or relevance to stakeholders of the topic.

Finally, those efforts organized as Western Coordinating Committee projects through the Western Regional Coordinating Implementation Committee (RCIC) are reviewed by RCIC (which is represented by both Extension and Research) for progress during the course of the project/program and at project termination. The reviews are documented and housed at the executive director's office in the western region. Additionally, those portions of programs which are part of the eXtension effort are reviewed in the eXtension selection process.

III. Stakeholder Input

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

- Targeted invitation to traditional stakeholder groups
- Targeted invitation to traditional stakeholder individuals
- Targeted invitation to non-traditional stakeholder individuals
- Survey of traditional stakeholder groups
- Survey of traditional stakeholder individuals
- Survey specifically with non-traditional groups

Brief explanation.

Stakeholder involvement occurs at many levels and in both formal and informal way. Primarily a formal UNCE Advisory Committee, faculty needs assessments and program partnerships are used in getting stakeholder participation. In predominately urban state this has worked well for both urban and rural counties.

In 2000, UNCE established a statewide Advisory Committee that represents a diverse cross section of stakeholders from both rural and urban communities, including minorities. This Advisory Committee has met at least twice a year since 2001 and continues to review UNCE programs and provide suggestions on additional program opportunities. It provides broad guidance on UNCE programming and policies, serves as a sounding board for setting program priorities, and has helped obtain support for UNCE from key state and county elected officials. This has been especially critical during the past two years of major budget reductions and the proposed budget reductions of 33% for the new two fiscal years. CARET representatives also serve as members of this UNCE Advisory Committee and regularly communicate with Nevada's Congressional delegation as well as USDA. These same CARET representatives also serve on the advisory committee for the College of Agriculture/Experiment Station.

Within their first year of being hired, UNCE funded faculty are expected to conduct a formal needs assessment in order to identify critical issues in their subject matter area. For County Extension Educators, a very broad, community based assessment is expected. For Area Specialists, a broad, issue based assessment is expected. State Extension Specialists are charged with compiling local needs assessments and adding statewide data and impacts. Indeed, one of the criteria for annual performance evaluation is effective assessment of need. Following their initial needs assessment, faculty are required to continually assess needs through contact with stakeholders and periodically conduct a needs assessment in as expected of newly hired faculty.

Information on the community stakeholder meetings and some of the other statewide needs assessments can be found at: <http://www.unce.unr.edu/publications/assessments>. As a result of the above processes for stakeholder input, all of UNCE's major educational programs are based on one or more needs assessments. UNCE has also used this information in ongoing strategic planning for the future.

The data collected by UNCE in various community needs assessments is also shared with the Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station for their information, as well as other university faculty for their use and information. In fact, state specialist on Agricultural Experiment Station appointments often work collaboratively with Cooperative Extension faculty on various needs assessments. Thus, the information is shared not only with the Agriculture Experiment Station but with other colleges and departments at the university.

Stakeholder input is used at all levels to set program priorities, allocation of resources and to identify and develop partnerships for program implementation and delivery.

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
- Use Internal Focus Groups
- Use External Focus Groups
- Open Listening Sessions
- Needs Assessments
- Use Surveys

Brief explanation.

A variety of methods are used across the state to identify individuals/groups who are stakeholders and to get their input. No one method is required or always appropriate. In fact, one set of methods may be used in one county and a different set of methods in another county. Even within counties, one method might be used in one situation and another method used in a different situation.

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 specifically with non-traditional groups
- Survey specifically with non-traditional groups
- Meeting specifically with non-traditional individuals
- Meeting with invited selected individuals from the general public
- Survey of selected individuals from the general public

Brief explanation.

As noted above.

3. A statement of how the input will be considered

- In the Budget Process
- To Identify Emerging Issues
- Redirect Extension Programs
- In the Staff Hiring Process
- In the Action Plans
- To Set Priorities

Brief explanation.

Stakeholder input is used at all levels to set program priorities, allocation of resources and to identify and develop partnerships for program implementation and delivery. Stakeholder input is routinely used to identify emerging issues, to redirect Extension programs and stakeholders also participate in the hiring process on search committees. Where stakeholder input and needs assessments show the need for different staffing, it has been used to make changes in qualifications of those hired. Additionally, it is used in setting program priorities an allocation of resources.

Brief Explanation of what you learned from your Stakeholders

Currently there is great concern among stakeholders about the budget reductions in grant funds as well as Smith-Lever 3b & 3c funds at the Federal level.

IV. Expenditure Summary

1. Total Actual Formula dollars Allocated (prepopulated from C-REEMS)			
Extension		Research	
Smith-Lever 3b & 3c	1890 Extension	Hatch	Evans-Allen
1142074	0	0	0

2. Totaled Actual dollars from Planned Programs Inputs				
Extension			Research	
	Smith-Lever 3b & 3c	1890 Extension	Hatch	Evans-Allen
Actual Formula	1142074	0	0	0
Actual Matching	1142074	0	0	0
Actual All Other	1560262	0	0	0
Total Actual Expended	3844410	0	0	0

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

V. Planned Program Table of Content

S. No.	PROGRAM NAME
1	Global Food Security and Hunger: Agriculture, Horticulture & Natural Resources
2	Community Development
3	Health & Nutrition (Healthy Lifestyle & Food Choices)
4	Human & Family Development
5	Childhood Obesity
6	Climate Change: Water Quality, Quantity, Uses & Management
7	Food Safety
8	Sustainable Energy: Sustainable Living

V(A). Planned Program (Summary)

Program # 1

1. Name of the Planned Program

Global Food Security and Hunger: Agriculture, Horticulture & Natural Resources

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	10%			
121	Management of Range Resources	25%			
122	Management and Control of Forest and Range Fires	10%			
205	Plant Management Systems	10%			
216	Integrated Pest Management Systems	20%			
307	Animal Management Systems	5%			
601	Economics of Agricultural Production and Farm Management	5%			
605	Natural Resource and Environmental Economics	5%			
803	Sociological and Technological Change Affecting Individuals, Families, and Communities	5%			
806	Youth Development	5%			
	Total	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	17.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Actual	11.9	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
321447	0	0	0
1862 Matching	1890 Matching	1862 Matching	1890 Matching
321447	0	0	0
1862 All Other	1890 All Other	1862 All Other	1890 All Other
439150	0	0	0

V(D). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Brief description of the Activity

Nevada's population is 86+% urban concentrated in two major metropolitan areas at opposite ends of the state. Over 87% of the land in Nevada is Federally owned. In 2007 there were only 3,100 farms/ranches in Nevada (Census of Ag.). Of these only 296 were over 2,000 acres and 2,100 were under 179 acres. Besides open range cattle grazing and production, Nevada agriculture is primarily limited to isolated and/or specialized small pockets frequently of primarily one major crop. Natural resource management issues (especially weeds and wildfire), however, also have a major impact on sustainability of natural resources, agriculture production, quality of life and economics of recreation, tourism, etc. in Nevada. Invasive weeds have created increasing fires (1 million plus acres in burned last year), lost grazing land and negatively impacted agriculture and communities as well as recreation and tourism economically.

A variety of both educational outreach and applied research activities are undertaken. Applied research focuses on both social and "best management practices" for Nevada as it relates to the areas of emphasis - natural resources management, alternative agriculture, risk management and sustainable agriculture, urban horticulture, wildfire prevention, weed management and mitigation, etc. Programming addresses the needs of both the producer and the public who are also natural resource users in Nevada. A special emphasis is addressing the needs of producers on Indian Reservations as well, and in helping to facilitate the work of other Federal and state agencies with Tribal producers.

Finally, the economic situation in Nevada is currently one of the worst in the nation with unemployment averaging 14.4% in 2010 and the state losing 70,000 residents to out-migration in 2010 for first time in over 30 years! The state's economic situation has resulted in Cooperative Extension taking a 21% over two years for FY10 and FY11. The governor has proposed cuts of 33% over FY12 and FY13 in state appropriated funding but the president of the university has proposed a 72% cut in reduction of state appropriated funds! Early cuts have resulted in lost positions and faculty turnover (risk management, weeds, horticulture, livestock etc.) and further cuts could mean an additional loss of up to 70 positions if proposed budget reductions are implemented. Additionally, the College of Agriculture, Biotechnology and Natural Resources has been restructured and lost departments and faculty positions. The State Department of Agriculture and other state agencies have taken similar reductions in the past and are faced with making similar reductions now.

As a result of the economic situation and budget reductions FTE for this and all programs will continue to decline significantly. Some FTE, however, are now being reported under other programs with the new Federal priorities.

2. Brief description of the target audience

The target audiences are multiple and varied. First, Nevada land managers both public and private. Second, stakeholders in water related issues (individuals, land owners, land managers, community

leaders, business/industry, etc.). Third, home and business owners for horticulture and landscaping practices. Fourth, ag producers interested in sustainable and alternative agricultural practices. Youth are also a target audience although not the primarily focus for most of these programs.

V(E). Planned Program (Outputs)

1. Standard output measures

2010	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Plan	70000	0	10000	0
Actual	27284	0	2897	0

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

Patent Applications Submitted

Year: 2010
 Plan: 0
 Actual: 0

Patents listed

3. Publications (Standard General Output Measure)

Number of Peer Reviewed Publications

2010	Extension	Research	Total
Plan	35	0	
Actual	55	0	0

V(F). State Defined Outputs

Output Target

Output #1

Output Measure

- Number of personal contacts by Master Gardener volunteers through all means.

Year	Target	Actual
2010	12000	66760

Output #2

Output Measure

- Number of green industry employees certified in proper horticulture techniques.

Year	Target	Actual
2010	1000	330

Output #3

Output Measure

- Number of best management practices site evaluations performed on private property in the Lake Tahoe region to protect the water quality of Lake Tahoe.
Not reporting on this Output for this Annual Report

Output #4

Output Measure

- Number of individual land managers and private land/home owners reached directly with information about how to live more safely in high fire hazard environments.

Year	Target	Actual
2010	4000	7773

V(G). State Defined Outcomes

V. State Defined Outcomes Table of Content

O. No.	OUTCOME NAME
1	Number of target audiences who learn best management or risk management/skills for alternative or sustainable agriculture.
2	Total acres planted or tested for potential alternative crops in Nevada.
3	Number learning best management practices for 'living with fire' and wildfire hazards.
4	Number of participants who apply or use best management or risk management knowledge/skills learned for alternative or sustainable agriculture.
5	Eratication or reduction of weeds through Cooperative Extension's works with Cooperative Weed Management Associations or other community groups.
6	Decreased (or potential decrease) in gallons of water used through low water-use landscaping by homeowners
7	Improvement or increase niche marketing opportunities for Nevada producers.

Outcome #1

1. Outcome Measures

Number of target audiences who learn best management or risk management/skills for alternative or sustainable agriculture.

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Extension

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Quantitative Target	Actual
2010	400	877

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

What has been done

Results

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
121	Management of Range Resources
205	Plant Management Systems
216	Integrated Pest Management Systems
307	Animal Management Systems
601	Economics of Agricultural Production and Farm Management

Outcome #2

1. Outcome Measures

Total acres planted or tested for potential alternative crops in Nevada.

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Extension

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Action Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Quantitative Target	Actual
2010	300	1100

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

Alfalfa or grass hay is produced on over 92% of Nevada's croplands and numerous enterprise budgets have demonstrated producing hay in Nevada is a risky enterprise in most years. That fact was borne out in 2009 as average alfalfa prices in Nevada dropped approximately 55% (\$180 to \$100) from that received in 2008. In addition to the economic risk, Nevada agricultural producers are faced with droughts and competition for irrigation water from urban and environmental interests.

Teff has been identified as a high value, lower water use crop that can be produced by Nevada agricultural producers as alternative to hay production.

Teff is a small seeded grain crop used to make flat bread known as Injera which is a staple in the diet of Ethiopian people and used in every Ethiopian restaurant. It is also an important source of gluten free flour required by individuals who suffer from Celiac disease. Celiac disease is an autoimmune reaction to gluten in which the sufferer's immune system attacks the small intestine preventing digestion and gastrointestinal damage. The latest U.S. data indicates that as many as 2.5-3 million Americans suffer from this disease. Demand for this crop greatly exceeds supply in the U.S. as the primary producer of teff grain (Ethiopia) severely restricted International exports in 2008.

What has been done

Extension has worked intensively with targeted producers to increase production of the targeted crops, marketing and processing. Research and demonstrations on farm have been used to learn and teach cultivation of teff in Nevada.

Results

The results of the alternative crop experiments are in use by teff grain producers in Lyon, Churchill and Humboldt counties. Major results in 2010 include:

*Teff grain returns an average of \$89.34 more per acre than alfalfa in Northwestern Nevada and uses approximately 2/3rds as much water.

*In 2010 8 producers in Churchill, Lyon and Humboldt counties planted approximately 1100 acres in teff.

*The 2010 harvest of teff grain was approximately 650,000 pounds.

*Additional cleaning equipment was purchased and installed in 2010 by the owners of the local teff company which greatly expanded the seed cleaning capability of the company.

*A teff processing and marketing company was formed in Churchill County in 2009.

*The grain harvested by local farmers in 2010 was purchased at \$.40 per pound with a total value of \$260,000.

*A portion of the 2010 grain was cleaned, bagged and shipped to teff wholesalers in the U.S. at a contracted price of \$.65 per pound.

*In 2010 the company began selling teff flour from their grain which was milled in California. The flour was/is sold for \$.92 per pound. This process more than doubles the original value of the product.

*Teff grown for forage was marketed as high quality horse hay for an average price of \$150/ton (\$675/acre) which is significant as the average price of the highest quality alfalfa was approximately \$100.00 per ton in Nevada during 2010.

*Because of lower production costs both teff grain and teff forage equals or exceeds the average net income from alfalfa hay in Churchill, Eureka and Humboldt Counties.

*Most importantly, teff production reduced water use by approximately 1/3 as compared to alfalfa and input costs are lower than those associated with alfalfa.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
111	Conservation and Efficient Use of Water
205	Plant Management Systems
601	Economics of Agricultural Production and Farm Management

Outcome #3

1. Outcome Measures

Number learning best management practices for 'living with fire' and wildfire hazards.

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Extension

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Quantitative Target	Actual
2010	1500	706

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

What has been done

Results

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
111	Conservation and Efficient Use of Water
122	Management and Control of Forest and Range Fires
205	Plant Management Systems

Outcome #4

1. Outcome Measures

Number of participants who apply or use best management or risk management knowledge/skills learned for alternative or sustainable agriculture.

Not Reporting on this Outcome Measure

Outcome #5

1. Outcome Measures

Eratication or reduction of weeds through Cooperative Extension's works with Cooperative Weed Management Associations or other community groups.

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Extension

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Condition Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Quantitative Target	Actual
2010	0	4396

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

What has been done

Results

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
122	Management and Control of Forest and Range Fires
205	Plant Management Systems
216	Integrated Pest Management Systems
605	Natural Resource and Environmental Economics
806	Youth Development

Outcome #6

1. Outcome Measures

Decreased (or potential decrease) in gallons of water used through low water-use landscaping by homeowners

Not Reporting on this Outcome Measure

Outcome #7

1. Outcome Measures

Improvement or increase niche marketing opportunities for Nevada producers.

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Extension

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Action Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Quantitative Target	Actual
2010	0	0

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

Agricultural producers in Nevada have a great opportunity to move into diversified, profitable farming operations through servicing the high demand market for locally grown, quality food products in the urban centers in Nevada. There are identified market demand for fresh produce with chefs and local farmer's markets. It is essential to provide a more stable income for producers and create a local food production and consumption system. Economic sustainability of farming through niche production and direct marketing are keys.

What has been done

In Lincoln County, grants were obtained for hoop houses and they have been used for demonstrations and educational programs. In addition, a "Cuisine in the Country" event provided 150 meals made from local foods and prepared by Molto Vegas chefs on a ranch in Lincoln County. The event profiled the wonderful vegetables, fruit and meat products that can be grown locally and showed how they can be used by high-end restaurants. The "Cuisine in the Country" event taught five chefs from the Molto Vegas restaurants (rated #5 in Las Vegas survey of high-end restaurants) that local producers in the desert can produce top quality products for a full large event. Educational demonstrations and hoop houses have been used to education local producers on how to raise and market their produce. A tour of similar hoop houses was held for local producers to learn production methods using hoop houses.

Results

Results are ongoing and varied.

*A group of producers are seriously discussing the formation of a cooperative for better marketing of their products.

*All of the producers that participated in the Arizona farm study tour have taken the knowledge and confidences gained to further develop their farms and are participating in the development of the cooperative.

*The chefs commented that the products they cooked from the local producers exceeded the quality of food they were purchasing in their restaurants.

*One chef indicated that having only local food to cook at the event showed that there was volume and quality.

*The producers that supplied the food gained much confidence in their ability to produce top quality products and sell them to the chefs. As a result they are progressing with farm expansion plans.

*Las Vegas residents and rural locals learned about the local foods and how excellent they taste.

*Eleven producers, who toured the plots, implemented their knowledge gained from the education by assembling their own 16 hoop houses to gain the benefits they learned in their growing systems.

*In the spring of 2010, Lincoln County had four hoop house grants awarded to producers through the National Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) program. This is the largest grant numbers awarded in the state and found in an area where specialty crops were never part of NRCS programs before.

*Four producers have diversified their production systems by adding new crops and selling products to Las Vegas. Two of these producers had new sales each year over \$2000 through connections created by UNCE. One of these producers had weekly sales of over \$1000 during the peak production times.

*Three participating farms are currently tripling the size of their farm's niche production. The managers of the farms indicated their decision to further diversify is based on the initial successes in production and sales of products resulting from the program's education.

*Sixteen landowners/managers out of the 110 in Lincoln County are diversifying into new specialty crops.

*Six farms are currently planning to form a legal entity for expanding the farmer's market, selling produce to Las Vegas and establishing a value-added processing facility.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
111	Conservation and Efficient Use of Water

205	Plant Management Systems
601	Economics of Agricultural Production and Farm Management

V(H). Planned Program (External Factors)

External factors which affected outcomes

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

Brief Explanation

The primary external factors affecting outcomes now and in the future are the economy and appropriations.

The economic situation in Nevada is one of the worst in the nation with unemployment averaging 14.4% in 2010 and the state lost 70,000 residents to out-migration in 2010 for first time in over 30 years! Nevada has the highest home foreclosure rate in the nation and 65% of homes are "under water" at this time.

The poor economy has resulted in significant reductions to tax revenues to the state. Nevada is about \$3 Billion short on a \$6 Billion budget. This situation along with the state's economic situation has resulted in Cooperative Extension taking a 21% over two years for FY10 and FY11. For FY12 and FY13 the Governor has proposed a 33% cut in our state appropriated budget and the president of the university has proposed increasing the cut to 72% to make up the reduction in the universities reduced budget!!! Earlier cuts have resulted in lost positions and faculty turnover (risk management, weeds, horticulture, livestock etc.) and proposed state budget cuts could mean an additional loss of up to 70 positions. Additionally, the College of Agriculture, Biotechnology and Natural Resources has been restructured and lost departments and faculty positions during the past fiscal year. The State Department of Agriculture and other state agencies have taken similar reductions in the past and are faced with making similar reductions now.

As the driest state in the nation, as well as the most urban, water is always an issue.

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

1. Evaluation Studies Planned

Evaluation Results

{No Data Entered}

Key Items of Evaluation

{No Data Entered}

V(A). Planned Program (Summary)

Program # 2

1. Name of the Planned Program

Community 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
608	Community Resource Planning and Development	60%			
803	Sociological and Technological Change Affecting Individuals, Families, and Communities	10%			
805	Community Institutions, Health, and Social Services	20%			
806	Youth Development	10%			
	Total	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	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Actual	5.7	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
141692	0	0	0
1862 Matching	1890 Matching	1862 Matching	1890 Matching
141692	0	0	0
1862 All Other	1890 All Other	1862 All Other	1890 All Other
193576	0	0	0

V(D). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Brief description of the Activity

Program efforts continue to find opportunities to develop leadership skills or "capacity building" training for organizations, communities or groups across the state. The need is especially great in the rural areas of Nevada. These along with assistance in conducting "community assessments" can help local people to be more effective in their local community development efforts.

At this time, assistance is also being provided to a limited number of communities in economic modeling and/or conducting community asset assessments for planning and development. This will also include continuing to work on rural health care sector issues in rural Nevada and the national extension program "Rural Health Works."

2. Brief description of the target audience

Targeted audiences will be communities, groups or individuals who are interested in "leadership development" programming, as well as community and/or organizational leaders involved in economic development or community planning, and the National Rural Health Works program.

V(E). Planned Program (Outputs)

1. Standard output measures

2010	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Plan	9000	0	1000	0
Actual	6303	0	837	0

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

Patent Applications Submitted

Year: 2010
 Plan: 0
 Actual: 0

Patents listed

3. Publications (Standard General Output Measure)

Number of Peer Reviewed Publications

2010	Extension	Research	Total
Plan	15	0	
Actual	11	0	0

V(F). State Defined Outputs

Output Target

Output #1

Output Measure

- {No Data Entered}

V(G). State Defined Outcomes

V. State Defined Outcomes Table of Content

O. No.	OUTCOME NAME
1	Number of individuals learning new leadership or economic development skills/knowledge.
2	Number of individuals applying or using new leadership or economic development skills/knowledge in their organizations or communities.
3	Number of communities completing Rural Health Works program.
4	Rural Tonopah Farmer's Market having big impact on community, seniors, youth and the economy.

Outcome #1

1. Outcome Measures

Number of individuals learning new leadership or economic development skills/knowledge.

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Extension

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Quantitative Target	Actual
2010	250	506

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

Many local communities, especially in rural areas, lack the opportunities for individuals to gain the leadership related skills/knowledge to be effective in addressing local community needs/issues.

What has been done

UNCE is working with others to develop and implement such leadership training programs around the state through regular trainings.

A variety of leadership development programs are being implemented around the state with local sponsors/supporters. These typically involve multiple sessions over a year where in communities where participants will increase their leadership-related knowledge, understanding and skills.

Results

Although many programs are ongoing and evaluations are incomplete, program evaluations completed to this point indicate that most participants see them as effective to very effective regarding, organization and preparation, teaching style and delivery, responsiveness to students, creating a learning environment and the content of the training. Likewise participants had significant knowledge gain over all topic areas taught ($p < .0001$).

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

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

- 805 Community Institutions, Health, and Social Services
- 806 Youth Development

Outcome #2

1. Outcome Measures

Number of individuals applying or using new leadership or economic development skills/knowledge in their organizations or communities.

Not Reporting on this Outcome Measure

Outcome #3

1. Outcome Measures

Number of communities completing Rural Health Works program.

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Extension

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Action Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Quantitative Target	Actual
2010	3	3

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

What has been done

Results

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
608	Community Resource Planning and Development
803	Sociological and Technological Change Affecting Individuals, Families, and Communities
805	Community Institutions, Health, and Social Services

Outcome #4

1. Outcome Measures

Rural Tonopah Farmer's Market having big impact on community, seniors, youth and the economy.

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}	0

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

Tonopah is a mining community of approximately 2,600 in the middle of rural Nevada. The Tonopah Farmer's Market (TFM) Board's efforts are directed by their mission statement which Cooperative Extension helped them develop in 2006, "to promote economic development, encourage healthy eating habits, and increase the quality of life for residents of local and surrounding communities." The TFM was seen as an opportunity to increase economic development in Tonopah and the surrounding communities. It was also viewed as an opportunity to help more people eat healthier and to improve the quality of life and sense of community for residents of Tonopah and surrounding communities.

What has been done

This year was the 6th year of the Tonopah Farmers Market (TFM), which ran four hours every Monday evening, for 14 weeks this summer. The TFM Board is made up of community members who have been farmer market volunteers since 2005 who organize and manage the market. The local Extension Educator has been an integral part of the process and resource in helping this community program/activity move forward from the beginning. The local Extension Educator has provided knowledge/information, inspiration and helped facilitate the process as well as the learning and evaluation.

Results

Evaluation results showed the mission and goals of the TFM were met in 2010. The construction of a new firehouse greatly disrupted the farmer's market site and parking. Feedback from customers and vendors indicated that the noise, dust and parking challenges affected attendance; however the logistical challenge allowed volunteers the opportunity to further develop their negotiation, communication and problem-solving skills.

Aside from addressing the community development program area, the TFM also addressed issues in youth development, health & nutrition, horticulture, and agriculture program areas.

Short- and Medium-Term: Volunteers and 32 vendors worked together this season to create an atmosphere more conducive to multi-generational interaction. There were 23 community volunteers from 11 to 72 years old, which allowed for multi-generational interaction, extensive community involvement and leadership capacity building. Volunteers and vendors worked to engage more seniors in the market by selling sugar-free baked goods, portion size products and by partnering again with USDA to bring the "Senior Farmers Market Nutrition Program" to Tonopah, which allowed low income seniors to purchase fresh produce. The Senior Center had a booth every other week to share what they offer and to sell baked goods. Nye Regional Medical Center also came to check blood pressure and to offer senior health information. The Town of Tonopah granted the farmers market \$683 for advertising. This, coupled with \$200 in donated ads secured from a Bishop, CA radio station, resulted in an estimated average weekly adult attendance of 175. Aluminum cans were collected at the market to donate to Habitat for Humanity in Las Vegas for the Cans for Humanity recycling program. Two entire trailers of cans were collected.

Medium & Long-Term Impacts: Farmers markets stimulate local economies directly and indirectly. Additionally, the volunteer run Tonopah Farmers Market has helped to build capacity and strengthen the community. The farmers market volunteers believe that their efforts have strengthened their community. The impacts of volunteering with the farmers market were documented and published in an on-line journal this year. (Meier, A., Singletary, L., and Hill, G. (2010). Assessing the Impacts on Volunteers Who Participate in Rural Community Development Efforts. International Journal of Volunteer Administration, 27(3), 31-40.)

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
608	Community Resource Planning and Development
803	Sociological and Technological Change Affecting Individuals, Families, and Communities
805	Community Institutions, Health, and Social Services
806	Youth Development

V(H). Planned Program (External Factors)

External factors which affected outcomes

- Economy
- Appropriations changes
- Public Policy changes
- Government Regulations
- Competing Public priorities

Brief Explanation

The primary external factors affecting outcomes now and in the future are the economy and appropriations.

The economic situation in Nevada is one of the worst in the nation with unemployment averaging 14.4% in 2010 and the state lost 70,000 residents to out-migration in 2010 for first time in over 30 years! Nevada has the highest home foreclosure rate in the nation and 65% of homes are "under water" at this time.

The poor economy has resulted in significant reductions to tax revenues to the state. Nevada is about \$3 Billion short on a \$6 Billion budget. This situation along with the state's

economic situation has resulted in Cooperative Extension taking a 21% over two years for FY10 and FY11. For FY12 and FY13 the Governor has proposed a 33% cut in our state appropriated budget and the president of the university has proposed increasing the cut to 72% to make up the reduction in the universities reduced budget!!! Earlier cuts have resulted in lost positions and faculty turnover (risk management, weeds, horticulture, livestock etc.) and proposed state budget cuts could mean an additional loss of up to 70 positions.

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

1. Evaluation Studies Planned

Evaluation Results

{No Data Entered}

Key Items of Evaluation

{No Data Entered}

V(A). Planned Program (Summary)

Program # 3

1. Name of the Planned Program

Health & Nutrition (Healthy Lifestyle & Food Choices)

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	50%			
724	Healthy Lifestyle	20%			
802	Human Development and Family Well-Being	15%			
806	Youth Development	15%			
	Total	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	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Actual	7.4	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
188736	0	0	0
1862 Matching	1890 Matching	1862 Matching	1890 Matching
188736	0	0	0
1862 All Other	1890 All Other	1862 All Other	1890 All Other
257844	0	0	0

V(D). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Brief description of the Activity

The primary goal is "better individual health, better quality of life and lower medical costs throughout their lifespan." Adopting a healthy lifestyle and food choices are necessary for individuals of all ages to maintain optimal health throughout their lifespan. The various activities of this program are designed to provide health & nutrition educational programs where individuals, families, medical professionals and care givers can learn the benefits of a healthy lifestyle and proper food habits which promote health

and wellbeing. Learning and adoption of more healthful practices are the primary outcomes being sought.

A variety of activities are undertaken to reach at risk individuals, especially minorities, with appropriate information. Publications and curriculum materials are developed for use both in and out of formal educational settings. Nutrition education programs are provided in school classes for older youth, new parents, low income and other audiences as well as the general public. Newsletters, publications and other informational materials are distributed through senior centers and to professional health educators as well as to the general public through the UNCE website.

The number of contacts has increased dramatically because of the "train the trainer" model being used as well as better reporting. Also, experience has shown that the more repeated contacts the more likely learning and behavior change is going to occur. Many of the classes and programs are delivered by grant funded positions or volunteers which significantly increases the number of contacts.

Programs that primarily focus on Childhood Obesity have been moved as a separate program. Thus the FTE reported changes. In the future there may be some additional "breaking out" of efforts that may fit under the "Childhood Obesity" label.

Finally, Nevada has initiated a major "Radon Education Program" because of the significant impacts of radon gas on human lung cancer. This has also resulted in a significant increase in the numbers of contacts.

2. Brief description of the target audience

Targeted audiences are varied. One target audience is those who train or education others about health lifestyles and food choices (medical professionals, professional care givers) as well as individual adults and youth of all ages. A second target audience is children, youth and families at risk as well as minorities but much of the youth programs are focused on childhood obesity and reported in that program.

V(E). Planned Program (Outputs)

1. Standard output measures

2010	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Plan	15000	0	15000	0
Actual	51466	0	129214	0

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

Patent Applications Submitted

Year: 2010

Plan: 0

Actual: 0

Patents listed

3. Publications (Standard General Output Measure)

Number of Peer Reviewed Publications

2010	Extension	Research	Total
Plan	30	0	
Actual	27	0	0

V(F). State Defined Outputs

Output Target

Output #1

Output Measure

- Number of students reached through programs in school classes about healthy food choices.
Not reporting on this Output for this Annual Report

Output #2

Output Measure

- Number of health professional and others trained/educated about breastfeeding.

Year	Target	Actual
2010	500	2355

Output #3

Output Measure

- Number of home radon detection kits distributed.

Year	Target	Actual
2010	{No Data Entered}	5074

V(G). State Defined Outcomes

V. State Defined Outcomes Table of Content

O. No.	OUTCOME NAME
1	Number of individuals (adults & youth) who will learn knowledge or skills necessary to make healthy lifestyle and food choices for themselves or those they care for (knowledge learned).
2	Number of individuals (adults & youth) who adopt one or more healthy lifestyle practices or food choices (behavior).
3	Number of participants in a diabetes education program (An Ounce of Prevention) improving their knowledge of risk factors for diabetes.
4	Number of students increasing awareness, knowledge and skills related to increasing the consumption of calcium rich foods.
5	Number of participants in a diabetes education program (An Ounce of Prevention) making lifestyle or behavior changes to reduce their risk for diabetes.
6	That 80% of participants in the 'All for Kids' program will report eating healthy snacks often (3 or more times a week) by end of the program.
7	That 70% of participants in the 'All for Kids' program will be able to complete the skills outlined in the Nevada Pre-Kindergarten Physical Development standards by the end of the program
8	Changes in attitude, knowledge, and practice of at risk young adults regarding general nutrition and health, specific issues of pregnancy and breastfeeding, and parenting guidance (Nurturing Partners).
9	Radon testing and home mitigation education program in Nevada - number of detection kits distributed, usage and homes protected.
10	Number of Hispanics learning to modify their favorite recipes and decreasing sugar, fat, salt and sodium during preparation and increasing fiber-rich foods thereby reducing their risk for chronic diseases such as heart disease, diabetes, hypertension, some cancers and obesity ("Cocinando Delicioso Y Saludable").

Outcome #1

1. Outcome Measures

Number of individuals (adults & youth) who will learn knowledge or skills necessary to make healthy lifestyle and food choices for themselves or those they care for (knowledge learned).

Not Reporting on this Outcome Measure

Outcome #2

1. Outcome Measures

Number of individuals (adults & youth) who adopt one or more healthy lifestyle practices or food choices (behavior).

Not Reporting on this Outcome Measure

Outcome #3

1. Outcome Measures

Number of participants in a diabetes education program (An Ounce of Prevention) improving their knowledge of risk factors for diabetes.

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Extension

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Quantitative Target	Actual
2010	150	325

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

What has been done

Results

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code Knowledge Area

703 Nutrition Education and Behavior
724 Healthy Lifestyle

Outcome #4

1. Outcome Measures

Number of students increasing awareness, knowledge and skills related to increasing the consumption of calcium rich foods.

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Extension

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Quantitative Target	Actual
2010	1500	1650

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

A needs assessment conducted by the Nevada Nutrition Network (of which Cooperative Extension was a member) identified target audiences and educational priorities for food stamp recipients in Nevada. It was determined that there was a need to increase consumption of low-fat calcium-rich foods among children (particularly females) ages 11-14 years. This determination was based on low intakes of calcium, among other nutrients, in girls of this age group. If calcium needs are not met during this critical development stage, the risk of osteoporosis increases in later life. Continued updating of the data collected from this initial needs assessment data has continued to justify the need for the continuance of this program. Adolescent children ages 14-18 have the lowest average daily intake of milk - only 7.8 ounces. Since the Dietary Reference Intake for calcium is greatest for those between the ages of 9 and 18 years (1300 milligrams), education is necessary to reach those in greatest need of increased calcium intake. Current Nevada data supports the need for increased consumption of high calcium foods with only 8.5% of girls and 20.1 % of boys reporting consumption of three or more glasses of milk per day.

What has been done

Based on the Health Belief Model, the "Calcium, It's Not Just Milk" program is a train-the-trainer program in which Cooperative Extension trains middle school health teachers to teach a week-long curriculum to their health students. The program goal is to increase awareness, knowledge, and skills among the target audience (11 to 14 year old middle school students) related to increasing consumption of calcium-rich foods. The program was expanded to 9 middle schools and one high school in 2009. Program content focuses on: 1) increasing perceived susceptibility of osteoporosis risk, 2) increasing awareness of the benefits of increased calcium intake, 3) enhancing knowledge of the relationship between diet and health; and 4) decreasing

barriers related to eating more calcium-rich foods.

Results

These goals were achieved in all areas. [N = 1,650] After completing the program, participants had significant (p < .01) improvement in the core curricular concepts related to (a) their knowledge and understanding of calcium and growth, bone health, distribution of calcium in the body, importance of physical activity, and disease prevention, b) their knowledge of the calcium intake recommendation for their age group; c) their ability to identify calcium-rich foods; and d) their ability to interpret food labels to identify calcium-rich foods.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
703	Nutrition Education and Behavior
724	Healthy Lifestyle
806	Youth Development

Outcome #5

1. Outcome Measures

Number of participants in a diabetes education program (An Ounce of Prevention) making lifestyle or behavior changes to reduce their risk for diabetes.

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Extension

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Action Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Quantitative Target	Actual
2010	200	325

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

The prevalence of diabetes in the U.S. has increased from 1.5 million in 1958 to 24 million in 2008. Individuals of Hispanic origin and 1.7 times as likely and African-Americans 1.8 times as likely to develop diabetes as non-Hispanic whites of similar age.

What has been done

This program (An Ounce of Prevention) educates and motivates participants to make lifestyle modifications to prevent or delay the onset of diabetes and/or its complications. It targets people at high risk for developing diabetes. The objectives of this program have been effective in

teaching participants at making dietary changes, increasing physical activity and improved diabetes knowledge, consistent with the Diabetes Prevention Program study.

Results

Statistical analysis of pre-post self reports showed significant improvements by participants in both activity and healthy eating/food preparation behavior.

Statistical analysis of self-reported post-pre test showed significance increase in physical activity (from 20% to 87% who responded Always or Often) and significant decrease TV watching (from 70% to 6% who responded Always or Often). (n=325 P<.0001) Statistical analysis of self-reported data on six food choice items demonstrated statistically significant changes of those who responded always or often. (n=325 P<.0001) Change of intake of 5 fruits and vegetables each day from 15% to 91% for participants. Change of intake of fried food regularly decreased from 67% to 2%. Change of baking or broiling meat, chicken and fish increased from 15% to 86%. Change of trimming fat from meat before cooking or eating increased from 30% to 96%. Change of selecting low-fat rather than high fat foods increased from 25% to 94%. Change of avoiding adding fat increased from 25% to 96%.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
703	Nutrition Education and Behavior
724	Healthy Lifestyle

Outcome #6

1. Outcome Measures

That 80% of participants in the 'All for Kids' program will report eating healthy snacks often (3 or more times a week) by end of the program.

Not Reporting on this Outcome Measure

Outcome #7

1. Outcome Measures

That 70% of participants in the 'All for Kids' program will be able to complete the skills outlined in the Nevada Pre-Kindergarten Physical Development standards by the end of the program

Not Reporting on this Outcome Measure

Outcome #8

1. Outcome Measures

Changes in attitude, knowledge, and practice of at risk young adults regarding general nutrition and health, specific issues of pregnancy and breastfeeding, and parenting guidance (Nurturing Partners).

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}	3021

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

The most at-risk groups for becoming parents are young (<18 y) minority adolescents (of African American and Hispanic origin). Providing such information to teens during traditional class time is difficult to arrange, as graduation requirements do not include these subjects. However, teens at risk for becoming parents often attend non-college bound programs where there is more flexibility in programming or are found in non-school environments. Unfortunately, there is a paucity of qualified teachers to present health and MCH information.

What has been done

The goal of "Nurturing Partners"(NP) program is to increase knowledge of adolescents attending alternative high schools and community programs in nutrition and health for themselves and their future children. "Nurturing Partners" (NP) fills this gap by conducting classes at schools providing credit retrieval programs for those who need to complete additional classes in order to graduate and working in community settings to reach target audiences. NP uses anticipatory guidance to prepare teens for their future health and development needs as well as those of their families. Two types of education are available to schools: general maternal and child nutrition for all students or education focused specifically for pregnant mothers (where teens are pulled from regular classes to attend NP). NP is used to augment child development, home economics and health classes as well as in independent living and senior seminars. Length of classes depends on need. Weekly classes were presented at 5 high schools. Pull-out sessions specific to pregnant and parenting teens are delivered. Class topics at all sites include making healthful food and nutrition decisions; maternal health care; infant care skills; child development; personal development; and financial and home management.

Results

This is the sixth year of Cooperative Extension's partnership with the 21st Century Teen Character Project. Our interaction has helped them to meet their mission to build stronger families, teach and encourage nurturing behaviors that positively enhance the quality of the teen parents' futures. This project continually cites NP as a critical component to its success.

Combining school and community, NP reaches largest numbers of mainly young (78% under age 18 years), female (82%) and minority (23% African American, 36% Hispanic and 14% Asian) individuals, confirming that the program is serving the most vulnerable audiences in Clark County.

This year, community partners selected 18 of 23 appropriate classes into their educational plans, including Substance Use/Abuse (smoking, alcohol, drugs, and caffeine), MyPyramid, Nutrition Basics, Postpartum Nutrition, Planning for the Future; Ready for the Hospital, Fast Foods, and Breastfeeding. The students' interests (as expressed by their comments to the

instructors) reflect the commitment they are making to themselves and their infants.

Significant increases in nutrition knowledge were noted at 7 schools and 2 community sites. Since there was no statistically significant difference between students at schools or community agencies, we combined the results.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
703	Nutrition Education and Behavior
724	Healthy Lifestyle
802	Human Development and Family Well-Being
806	Youth Development

Outcome #9

1. Outcome Measures

Radon testing and home mitigation education program in Nevada - number of detection kits distributed, usage and homes protected.

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}	5074

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

Radon is a naturally occurring radioactive gas that has no odor, color or taste and is produced by the breakdown of uranium in soil, rock and water. As it decays into radon gas, it moves through the soil into the atmosphere, where it is harmlessly dispersed in outdoor air or can enter buildings through foundation openings and become trapped inside. When it enters a building, it can accumulate and present a health concern for occupants. Buildings other than homes can also have radon concerns (such as

Radon is classified as a Group A carcinogen, a substance known to cause cancer in humans. Next to smoking, scientists believe that radon is associated with more lung cancer deaths than any other carcinogen but is completely preventable. Radon can be detected with a simple test and fixed through well-established venting techniques."

What has been done

The Nevada Radon Education Program is a partnership with the Nevada State Health Division to educate Nevadans about the possible health risk that elevated levels of radon in the home poses. Its target audience includes homeowners, homebuilders, Realtors, home appraisers, home inspectors, code officials, medical professionals, policy makers and the general public.

The program promotes the radon message to anyone who lives in a home or works in an office building, as radon is a health risk when trapped in buildings. Educational programs, displays and materials are made available at public events (health fairs, home shows, etc.) through mass media and at various public events or where people go. The Nevada Radon Education Program Web site, www.unce.unr.edu/radon was established in November 2008. The Web site is a comprehensive source of information for a variety of stakeholders: homeowners, home buyers, home sellers, Realtors, builders, certified radon testers, and certified radon mitigators.

Results

1. 5074 people requested a test kit in 2010 from our program. In addition, at least 648 people purchased test kits from outside sources in 2010.
2. 2791 test kits were used in 2010 from our program's distribution, resulting in 55% usage. In addition, 648 test kits were used from outside sources in 2010.
3. 101 homes were mitigated in 2010, two less than 2009 data.
4. 104 homes were known to have been tested for real estate transactions in 2010, an increase of 38 homes from 2009.
5. 25 homes were reported built RRNC in 2010, a decrease of 13 from 2009.
6. In 2010, the website data shows that there were 61,001 hits, an increase of 9,597 from 2009. There were 18,325 visitors, an increase of 3,249 over 2009. There were 18,332 downloaded pages, an increase of 5,634 over 2009. There were 22,156 pages viewed, an increase of 2,551 over 2009. In 2010, 106 test kits were requested from a website coupon; out of those, 62 have been used, resulting in 58% usage.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
724	Healthy Lifestyle

Outcome #10

1. Outcome Measures

Number of Hispanics learning to modify their favorite recipes and decreasing sugar, fat, salt and sodium during preparation and increasing fiber-rich foods thereby reducing their risk for chronic diseases such as heart disease, diabetes, hypertension, some cancers and obesity ("Cocinando Delicioso Y Saludable").

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}	559

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

Modifying use of sugar, fat and salt in their diets can help reduce the risk for chronic diseases such as heart disease, diabetes, hypertension, some cancers and obesity among Hispanic families.

What has been done

The goal of this six session "Cocinando Delicioso Y Saludable" Program curriculum is to decrease risk for chronic disease in Hispanic families. The interactive culturally sensitivity curriculum encourages and teaches families to modify their favorite recipes by decreasing sugar, fat, salt and sodium during preparation and increasing fiber-rich foods; thereby decreasing the risk for chronic diseases such as heart disease, diabetes, hypertension, some cancers and obesity.

559 individuals received training on the benefits of decreasing sugar, fat, salt and sodium in cooking their favorite recipes. Goals of the program were for:

- * 30% of participants will decrease the use of fat in food preparation and food choices
- * 30% of participants will decrease the use of salt and sodium during preparation and in making food choices.

Results

Pretest and a three month post-test showed that the "Cocinando Delicioso Y Saludable" Program was effective in causing positive changes regarding fat and fiber and sodium intake among responding participants (N=339).

- * Looking at the pre to post items for fat and fiber the majority of respondents changed from an unhealthy behavior to a healthy behavior between the pre and post assessments.
- * Looking at the frequency and percentages for each of the fat and fiber items three months (post-post) after completing the program, participants continued to practice positive behaviors between the pre assessment and the post-post assessment.
- * Sodium results showed an increase in positive behaviors among participants from the pre to post assessments and continued to show an increase in positive health choices three months (post-post) after completing the program.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
703	Nutrition Education and Behavior
802	Human Development and Family Well-Being

V(H). Planned Program (External Factors)

External factors which affected outcomes

- Economy
- Appropriations changes
- Public Policy changes
- Government Regulations
- Competing Public priorities
- Other (Grant Funding)

Brief Explanation

The primary external factors affecting outcomes now and in the future are the economy and appropriations.

The economic situation in Nevada is one of the worst in the nation with unemployment averaging 14.4% in 2010 and the state lost 70,000 residents to out-migration in 2010 for first time in over 30 years! Nevada has the highest home foreclosure rate in the nation and 65% of homes are "under water" at this time.

The poor economy has resulted in significant reductions to tax revenues to the state. Currently Nevada is about \$3 Billion short on a \$6 Billion budget. This situation along with the state's economic situation has resulted in Cooperative Extension taking a 21% over two years for FY10 and FY11. For FY12 and FY13 the Governor has proposed a 33% cut in Extension's state appropriated budget. However, the president of the university has proposed increasing the cut to 72% to make up the reduction in the universities reduced budget!!! Earlier cuts have resulted in lost positions and faculty turnover and proposed state budget cuts could mean an additional loss of up to 70 positions or more.

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

1. Evaluation Studies Planned

Evaluation Results

{No Data Entered}

Key Items of Evaluation

{No Data Entered}

V(A). Planned Program (Summary)

Program # 4

1. Name of the Planned Program

Human & Family 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
702	Requirements and Function of Nutrients and Other Food Components	5%			
703	Nutrition Education and Behavior	5%			
802	Human Development and Family Well-Being	65%			
803	Sociological and Technological Change Affecting Individuals, Families, and Communities	15%			
806	Youth Development	10%			
	Total	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	14.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Actual	12.3	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
342318	0	0	0
1862 Matching	1890 Matching	1862 Matching	1890 Matching
342318	0	0	0
1862 All Other	1890 All Other	1862 All Other	1890 All Other
467664	0	0	0

V(D). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Brief description of the Activity

Human & Family Development programming primarily focuses on the interrelated areas of children, youth and families at risk, positive youth development, parenting education, literacy and child care provider training. A variety of activities are undertaken in this program including capacity building for youth, adults (including seniors), families and other youth and family professionals through education classes and workshops, newsletters, and publications including curriculum. Some curriculum and materials are web based as well. Some of the programming is also linked to eXtension COPs as well.

2. Brief description of the target audience

Target audiences include:

- Child care providers & other youth/family professionals
- Parents/families
- At Risk Youth & Families including Military families (Regular, Reserves and National Guard) and seniors

V(E). Planned Program (Outputs)

1. Standard output measures

2010	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Plan	20000	0	22000	0
Actual	18010	0	21055	0

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

Patent Applications Submitted

Year: 2010
 Plan: 0
 Actual: 0

Patents listed

3. Publications (Standard General Output Measure)

Number of Peer Reviewed Publications

2010	Extension	Research	Total
Plan	15	0	
Actual	11	0	0

V(F). State Defined Outputs

Output Target

Output #1

Output Measure

- Number of youth and parents graduated from the entry level juvenile offenders program (MAGIC).

Year	Target	Actual
2010	100	432

Output #2

Output Measure

- Number of adults and youth reached in the Family Storyteller literacy program.

Year	Target	Actual
2010	2500	1522

Output #3

Output Measure

- Number of youth reached through traditional 4-H Club membership.

Year	Target	Actual
2010	6000	5972

Output #4

Output Measure

- Number of youth reached through 4-H youth development programs through non-4-H Club membership (ES 237).

Year	Target	Actual
2010	37000	62229

V(G). State Defined Outcomes

V. State Defined Outcomes Table of Content

O. No.	OUTCOME NAME
1	Number of child care providers and family/youth professionals learning new knowledge or skills.
2	Number of youth and adults improving literacy skills.
3	Significant improvement in school functioning for youth participating in juvenile diversion program (MAGIC).
4	Significant improvement in attitudes about substance abuse for youth participating in a juvenile diversion program (MAGIC).
5	80% of participants in a program to transition 18-21 year olds to the world of work will find employment.
6	Juvenile offenders in Project MAGIC develop the positive skills and attitudes designed to leave the criminal justice system and become productive members of society.
7	"Just In Time Parenting" - eXtension Community of Practice to improve the knowledge and efficacy of parents about children and parenting.

Outcome #1

1. Outcome Measures

Number of child care providers and family/youth professionals learning new knowledge or skills.

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Extension

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Quantitative Target	Actual
2010	1000	4191

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

What has been done

Results

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
702	Requirements and Function of Nutrients and Other Food Components
703	Nutrition Education and Behavior
802	Human Development and Family Well-Being
803	Sociological and Technological Change Affecting Individuals, Families, and Communities
806	Youth Development

Outcome #2

1. Outcome Measures

Number of youth and adults improving literacy skills.

Not Reporting on this Outcome Measure

Outcome #3

1. Outcome Measures

Significant improvement in school functioning for youth participating in juvenile diversion program (MAGIC).

Not Reporting on this Outcome Measure

Outcome #4

1. Outcome Measures

Significant improvement in attitudes about substance abuse for youth participating in a juvenile diversion program (MAGIC).

Not Reporting on this Outcome Measure

Outcome #5

1. Outcome Measures

80% of participants in a program to transition 18-21 year olds to the world of work will find employment.

2. Associated Institution Types

- 1862 Extension

3a. Outcome Type:

Change in Condition Outcome Measure

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Quantitative Target	Actual
2010	80	0

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

{No Data Entered}

What has been done

{No Data Entered}

Results

{No Data Entered}

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
703	Nutrition Education and Behavior
802	Human Development and Family Well-Being
803	Sociological and Technological Change Affecting Individuals, Families, and Communities
806	Youth Development

Outcome #6

1. Outcome Measures

Juvenile offenders in Project MAGIC develop the positive skills and attitudes designed to leave the criminal justice system and become productive members of society.

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}	0

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

Nevada has one of the highest per capita juvenile incarceration rates in the nation. Several Nevada studies indicate that taxpayers support community based, prevention programming. A statewide survey of all adjudicated youth in state run juvenile detention facilities found that few alternatives to detention exist. Violence and crime among youth continues to be an enormous problem for families and communities nationwide.

What has been done

Project MAGIC is designed for entry level juvenile offenders and their families that were referred through probation. Partners include school administrators, juvenile court judges, probation department personnel and others concerned about the welfare of young people. The ultimate goal is to reduce recidivism among juvenile offenders resulting in substantial savings to taxpayers. This after school program is generally conducted three times a week over an eight week period. In 2010, Project MAGIC included 216 youth and their parents at six sites in the program. Each youth participates in 20 hours of formal instruction, and each parent participates in

10 hours of instruction. While in the program, instructors help teens increase their self-esteem, improve attitudes toward peers and school, and increase communication with parents and other adults. While participating in MAGIC, young people ages 12 to 18, learn: positive communication skills; problem solving; decision making; self-responsibility; conflict resolution; and, goal setting. Youth also select and conduct a service project designed to benefit their community.

Results

A total of 216 youth (21% female) participated in the program, though some did not complete both the pre and post-test. Youth Pre and Post-Test Comparisons revealed many significant positive changes in participants over the course of the program.

*Youth reported a significant increase in community service or volunteer work ($p < .05$).

*Participants were significantly more likely to consider self-discipline important to their success ($p < .01$).

*Participants also were significantly more likely to report setting goals for themselves ($p < .05$) and making future plans for themselves ($p < .05$).

*Participants were more likely at post-test, to report that they believed that people harm themselves by binge drinking than at pre-test ($p < .05$).

Parent Pre and Post-Test Comparisons:

*Parents reported that youth were significantly more likely to believe that the content they are learning in school is important ($p < .05$).

*Data indicated that parents significantly believed their child thought that binge drinking was significantly more harmful at post-test than at pre-test ($p < .01$).

*Parents reported a significant increase in youth's ability to identify causes of stressors, and to utilize relaxation techniques ($p < .05$).

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
802	Human Development and Family Well-Being
803	Sociological and Technological Change Affecting Individuals, Families, and Communities
806	Youth Development

Outcome #7

1. Outcome Measures

"Just In Time Parenting" - eXtension Community of Practice to improve the knowledge and efficacy of parents about children and parenting.

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}	0

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

The issue is how to provide new parents with information on their child's development and what to expect as their newborn grows and development.

What has been done

A Nevada Cooperative Extension Specialist served as co-chair to this COP. This COP is an extension of a program concept ("Little Lives") previous implemented in Nevada and other states utilizing monthly publications to new parents about parenting and child development.

Results

Data collected in 2009 was analyzed in 2010. Although a small number of parents had received all 12 newsletters and responded to the questionnaire in 2009, the results are promising. Parents reported that JITP helped change their behavior in 11 important areas: providing stimulating activities, reacting positively and calmly to behavior issues, feeding safe and healthy foods, protecting their baby from accidents, finding information and support, and taking care of themselves so they could be better parents. They also said that they gained new knowledge in 10 critical areas: age-appropriate expectations/milestones, positive guidance techniques, appropriate play activities, behaviors leading to attachment, confidence in parenting skills and in talking with doctors, information about well-baby checkups and immunizations, and recognizing when baby is hungry and full ? critical skills in the prevention of childhood obesity.

An evaluation was made of Google Analytics and a web-based survey. The monthly Google Analytics for November, 2010 indicated a total of 12, 242 site visits for the month with 76% of those being new visits, 36,656 page views with an average of 3 per visitor, and a little over 4:00 min spent on the site per visitor. Unfortunately, only a small number of readers have responded to the web-based survey so far (n=22). Of those responding, 96% said the newsletter has helped them learn what to expect of their baby, to provide more opportunities for their babies to grow and learn (100%), to talk and listen more with their babies (100%) and to feel more confident as a parent (96%).

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
802	Human Development and Family Well-Being
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
- Public Policy changes
- Competing Public priorities
- Other (Grant funding availability)

Brief Explanation

The primary external factors affecting outcomes now and the next 2-5 years are the economy and appropriations.

The economic situation in Nevada is one of the worst in the nation with unemployment averaging 14.4% in 2010 and the state lost 70,000 residents to out-migration in 2010 for first time in over 30 years! Nevada has the highest home foreclosure rate in the nation and 65% of homes are "under water" at this time.

The poor economy has resulted in significant reductions to tax revenues to the state. Nevada is about \$3 Billion short on a \$6 Billion budget. This situation along with the state's economic situation has resulted in Cooperative Extension taking a 21% over two years for FY10 and FY11. For FY12 and FY13 the Governor has proposed a 33% reduction in our state appropriated budget and the president of the university has proposed increasing the reduction to 72% to make up the reduction in the universities reduced budget!!! Earlier cuts have resulted in lost positions and faculty turnover, and proposed state budget cuts could mean an additional loss of up to 70+ positions as well as a reduction in grant funds brought in by these positions.

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

1. Evaluation Studies Planned

Evaluation Results

{No Data Entered}

Key Items of Evaluation

{No Data Entered}

V(A). Planned Program (Summary)

Program # 5

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
703	Nutrition Education and Behavior	50%			
724	Healthy Lifestyle	30%			
802	Human Development and Family Well-Being	10%			
803	Sociological and Technological Change Affecting Individuals, Families, and Communities	5%			
806	Youth Development	5%			
	Total	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	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
54437	0	0	0
1862 Matching	1890 Matching	1862 Matching	1890 Matching
54437	0	0	0
1862 All Other	1890 All Other	1862 All Other	1890 All Other
74369	0	0	0

V(D). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Brief description of the Activity

A variety of activities are being undertaken related to childhood obesity. Adopting a healthy lifestyle and food choices are necessary for individuals to maintain optimal health throughout their lifespan but it is particularly important for youth. Rather than trying to treat obesity after it occurs, strategies to prevent excessive weight gain and decrease sedentary activity are needed. Since eating and activity behaviors are established in childhood, obesity prevention experts suggest initiating strategies early in life. This is the direction Nevada is taking in its "Childhood Obesity" programming.

The various activities of this program are designed to provide health & nutrition educational programming where youth can learn the benefits of a healthy lifestyle and proper food habits which promote health and wellbeing. The benefits of physical activity as part of a healthy life style are included as well. Primarily these activities focus on youth in school and pre-school youth in family settings.

Nutrition education programs are also provided in school classes, after school settings, new parents, low income and other audiences as well as the general public. Newsletters, publications and other informational materials will be distributed to participants, families, teachers and to professional health educators as well as to the general public through the UNCE website. New curriculum and educational materials are being developed and tested.

Because of the intensive in-school nature of some of these activities, repeated multiple contacts with youth make the number of contacts is high. Use of "train the trainer" concept as well as grant funded positions also make it possible to reach more youth and reporting has also improved.

2. Brief description of the target audience

The primary audience is pre-school youth and youth in elementary school along with their families. A secondary audience is those who teach youth health and nutrition information or care for youth - parents, teachers, child care providers, health educators, etc.

V(E). Planned Program (Outputs)

1. Standard output measures

2010	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Plan	{NO DATA}	{NO DATA}	{NO DATA}	{NO DATA}
Actual	5251	0	83830	0

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

Patent Applications Submitted

Year: 2010

Plan:

Actual: 0

Patents listed

3. Publications (Standard General Output Measure)

Number of Peer Reviewed Publications

2010	Extension	Research	Total
Actual	3	0	0

V(F). State Defined Outputs

Output Target

Output #1

Output Measure

- {No Data Entered}

V(G). State Defined Outcomes

V. State Defined Outcomes Table of Content

O. No.	OUTCOME NAME
1	Preschoolers improving physical skills for improved health and weight control (All 4 Kids).
2	Preschoolers who would choose a healthy snack over an unhealthy snack when presented with a choice (All For Kids).
3	First and second grade students learning healthy food choices and good physical activity choices ("Chefs For Kids).
4	Youth learning to make healthy food choices and gaining physical activity through "hands on" school garden based educational programs (Grow Yourself Healthy).
5	American Indian youth increase awareness of and exposure to a variety of vegetables and fruits, including traditional American Indian varieties ("Veggies For Kids").

Outcome #1

1. Outcome Measures

Preschoolers improving physical skills for improved health and weight control (All 4 Kids).

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}	0

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

Almost one-third of American children are overweight or at risk for overweight, increasing their probability of developing chronic illnesses (Centers for Disease Control 2007). Data from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) I (1971-1974) to NHANES 2003-2004 show increase in overweight among preschool-aged children, aged 2-5 years rose from 5.0% to 13.9%. Although similar statistics are unavailable for children in Clark County (Las Vegas), there is no reason to believe the situation here is different.

What has been done

"All for Kids" is an interdisciplinary approach addressing child obesity. Utilizing strategies from maternal/child health and nutrition, exercise physiology and child development, this program encourages preschool children and their families to engender healthy eating habits and being active every day. Cooperative Extension staff provide 24, 30-minute lessons plans like "Go, Slow and Whoa" and "Let's Get Moving" (which includes music and videos) three times a week for eight weeks to preschoolers. Teachers take part too, and parents are engaged in family activity nights. In 2010 there were 568 children and 344 adults in the "All 4 Kids" program intervention group, totaling 744 lessons, 52 family events and 9336 program contact hours.

Results

To measure the impact of the All 4 Kids physical activity intervention on the child's ability to improve skill development, it is also necessary to consider maturation as a factor. Therefore, control subjects were used in the following study.

Movement Skills Assessment: measure a child's ability to perform 12 fundamental movement tasks as either incorrect (1), correct with uncertainty (2), or competent (3). Results: Preschoolers in the intervention group demonstrated a significantly higher composite score (combined movement skills) than preschoolers in the control group. When holding constant for pre scores, the intervention group showed a significant improvement over the control group in 4 of the 12.

Some skills, such as balance were not significant between groups, however, an independent T-test shows the intervention group obtained significantly lower scores than the control prior to the intervention as opposed to after the intervention.

Cross the Midline Assessment: measures a child's ability to penetrate both right and left sides of the vertical, cross sectional midline of his/her body. Crossing the midline is critical to both motor and brain development. Results: A composite score was determined to measure improvement on any (all) of the four attempts. The results also show that 11.7% of the intervention group successfully completed the test on the 1st attempt of the Pre-test while on the Post-Test, 49.4% were successful.

Timed-Balance Assessment: is a measure of skill, coordination and strength combined. Results: The results indicate that 42.3% of the intervention group successfully met the recommended standard on the Pre-test and 52.1% of the children were successful on the Post-test. The intervention group demonstrated a significant increase towards meeting the balance standard, as compared to the control group.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
703	Nutrition Education and Behavior
724	Healthy Lifestyle
802	Human Development and Family Well-Being
806	Youth Development

Outcome #2

1. Outcome Measures

Preschoolers who would choose a healthy snack over an unhealthy snack when presented with a choice (All For Kids).

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}	0

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

Almost one-third of American children are overweight or at risk for overweight, increasing their probability of developing chronic illnesses (Centers for Disease Control 2007). Data from the

National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) I (1971-1974) to NHANES 2003-2004 show increase in overweight among preschool-aged children, aged 2-5 years rose from 5.0% to 13.9%. Although similar statistics are unavailable for children in Clark County (Las Vegas), there is no reason to believe the situation here is different.

What has been done

"All for Kids" is an interdisciplinary approach addressing child obesity. Utilizing strategies from maternal/child health and nutrition, exercise physiology and child development, this program encourages preschool children and their families to engender healthy eating habits and being active every day. Cooperative Extension staff provide 24, 30-minute lessons plans like "Go, Slow and Whoa" and "Let's Get Moving" three times a week for eight weeks to preschoolers. Teachers take part too, and parents are engaged in family activity nights. In 2010 there were 568 children and 344 adults in the "All 4 Kids" program intervention group, totaling 744 lessons, 52 family events and 9336 program contact hours.

Results

Snack Selection - Children were shown a series of nine snack pairs (18 total food items). The children were 1) asked to name the snack food; 2) select the food they would prefer to eat for snack; and 3) identify which snack is the "healthy" snack that "helps their heart, muscles and bones." After the program, 81.0 % of Intervention children and 76.2% of Control did so. This represents a statistically significant increase based on an ANCOVA analysis. This change could be attributed to the "Go and Whoa" snack cards children used in All 4 Kids to learn and recognize the difference between healthy and unhealthy snack choices.

Selected Healthy Snack as a Preference to Eat: Prior to the program, 33.6% of Intervention preschoolers preferred to eat the healthy food whereas 33.4% of the Control children did so. After the program, significantly more Intervention children selected a healthy food as a snack than did Control: 52.2% as compared to 39.6.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
703	Nutrition Education and Behavior
724	Healthy Lifestyle
802	Human Development and Family Well-Being
806	Youth Development

Outcome #3

1. Outcome Measures

First and second grade students learning healthy food choices and good physical activity choices ("Chefs For Kids).

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}	3879

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

Positive health habits lead to decreased likelihood of adult obesity and its associated chronic diseases. Individuals (including children) from lower socio-economic status are more likely to be obese or overweight than those of higher socio-economic status.

What has been done

Chefs for Kids (CFK) is a nutrition education program for primary-grade children in "high needs" elementary schools (ES), supported in part by the ACF Chefs of Las Vegas. 'High-needs' schools are defined as those having 50% of students eligible to receive free or reduced price lunches. The program consists of two parts: an intensive, second grade curriculum (Choose Well, Be Well) and a video curriculum (Adventures with Chefs for Kids) aimed at first graders. The first grade curriculum introduces the concept of food groups to children with a five-part program. The weekly second grade program focuses on the origin, use and need for food as well as on physical activity practices that engender lifelong, healthy lifestyles in children to lower their risks for developing obesity and chronic diseases. A variety of teaching methods are used to ensure children in all learning categories will be able to achieve. All materials are written in both English and Spanish.

Results

For the second grade program:

1. Of the 1160 students assessed for hand washing skills, 84% responded successfully.
2. Of the 1052 assessed for knowledge of active lifestyle activities, 93% were able to list two activities, 7% listed one activity and less than 1% of students could not list any.
3. Of the 1018 students completing food categorization, 70% listed two foods from each food group with no errors and 17% scored 9 out of 10. Only 6% of students scored lower than eight correct answers
4. The snack behavior assessment showed that, before the intervention, 16% of students chose three snacks rated as less healthful; but following the intervention, only 9% of students chose three snacks rated as less healthful. After controlling for students who scored 30 points (chose three healthy snacks) on the pre-test (and therefore could not improve their scores), the average score increased from 20.8 at pre to 25.5 at post testing, indicating that snack choices improved by one healthy snack. One contributing factor to the large number of students scoring high on the pretest could be that our first grade program was taught in more of our schools than ever before. Of the twelve schools that teach the second grade program, five had completed the first grade program the previous year. It is feasible to conclude that some students retained information taught to them in the first grade and used that information when making snack choices at the start

of their second grade year.

For the first grade program: Of the 2030 evaluated for food categorization, the average score was 91%, with 41% identifying all foods, 24% missed only one food and 13% missed 2 foods.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
703	Nutrition Education and Behavior
724	Healthy Lifestyle
806	Youth Development

Outcome #4

1. Outcome Measures

Youth learning to make healthy food choices and gaining physical activity through "hands on" school garden based educational programs (Grow Yourself Healthy).

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}	0

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

The "Grow Yourself Healthy" program tackles the public health epidemic of childhood obesity. Thirty-eight percent of the children in Washoe County are overweight and 34 percent are obese - both above the national average.

What has been done

This program targets schools where more than 50 percent of the students are eligible for free and reduced price meals. This innovative program uses school gardens as a way of promoting healthy eating and increased physical activity to prevent obesity and chronic disease. The program reaches third- through fifth-grade students with 22 lessons. In 2010, 103 nutrition lessons were taught to 178 students. Additional nutrition education was delivered at the participating charter school during six summer lessons with youth and parent participation, three separate parent meetings and two teacher in-service meetings. All told 2,676 people (youth and adults) learned about Grow Yourself Healthy.

Hundreds more students and parents were reached through a spring plant sale and fall

farmers market that included seedlings and produce grown by students.

Results

Knowledge gains were reflected in improvements from pre- to post-testing on:

1. Correct identification of MyPyramid components with a significant difference seen between intervention and control groups on the post-test;
2. Ability to name foods representing the food groups in the intervention group, with the difference between groups approaching significance.

Qualitative findings indicated an increased willingness to sample previously untried vegetables and fruits over the course of the program. Post-program teacher interviews provided valuable qualitative data for program content and logistics refinement. Classroom and garden-based activities were appraised positively. The school principal and participating teachers continue to express enthusiastic support for the program.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
703	Nutrition Education and Behavior
724	Healthy Lifestyle
803	Sociological and Technological Change Affecting Individuals, Families, and Communities
806	Youth Development

Outcome #5

1. Outcome Measures

American Indian youth increase awareness of and exposure to a variety of vegetables and fruits, including traditional American Indian varieties ("Veggies For Kids").

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}	353

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

Native American children are at greatest risk for obesity, attendant development of diabetes

and other chronic diseases. Native Americans are eating a waning amount of vegetables, fruit, fish and lean wild game.

What has been done

"Veggies for Kids" targets Nevada second- and third-graders in schools with high percentages of American Indian students. It is currently being conducted in Wadsworth (Washoe County), Owyhee (Elko County) and Hawthorne (Mineral County). Through 10 in-class education standards-based lessons this program promotes awareness of the health benefits of traditional foods, promotion of their consumption, and subsistence or supplementary vegetable gardening as a means to promote the desired intake of vegetables and fruits recommended in the Dietary Guidelines 2005 and USDA's MyPyramid food guide.

Results

Preliminary data analysis showed an improvement in:

1. Recognition and identification of the MyPyramid food groups, with 83 percent of students correctly naming the food groups compared with 29 percent at pre-test;
2. Ability to identify all selected vegetables significantly increased at post-testing with four of the six vegetables correctly identified by > 85 percent of students;
3. Preferences increased across all vegetables from pre-test (range 13 ? 82 percent, mean = 49 percent) to post-test (range 56 percent - 90 percent, mean = 54 percent) for all vegetables previously tasted. Significant increases were shown in the following when comparing pre- and post-testing: a) Ability to identify and name the Fruits group on the MyPyramid for Kids graphic, b) Preference for four of the six vegetables used for pre- and post-testing; and c) Ability to name three of the six vegetables used for pre- and post-testing.

Response to the program from the participating teachers, principals and school food service staff continues to be positive and supportive of continuation. Qualitative data showed desirable trends in beverage selection (with reported use of sweetened beverages dropping from 41 percent at pre-testing to 38 percent at post-testing) and in physical activity (walking to school, playing outside, and engaging in sports/exercise) all increased from pre- to post-testing.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
703	Nutrition Education and Behavior
724	Healthy Lifestyle
806	Youth Development

V(H). Planned Program (External Factors)

External factors which affected outcomes

- Economy
- Appropriations changes
- Other (Grant reductions)

Brief Explanation

The primary external factors affecting outcomes now and the next 2-5 years are the economy, appropriations and grant availability.

The economic situation in Nevada is one of the worst in the nation with unemployment averaging 14.4% in 2010 and the state lost 70,000 residents to out-

migration in 2010 for first time in over 30 years! Nevada has the highest home foreclosure rate in the nation and 65% of homes are "under water" at this time.

The poor economy has resulted in significant reductions to tax revenues to the state. Nevada is about \$3 Billion short on a \$6 Billion budget. This situation along with the state's economic situation has resulted in Cooperative Extension taking a 21% over two years for FY10 and FY11. For FY12 and FY13 the Governor has proposed a 33% reduction in our state appropriated budget and the president of the university has proposed increasing the reduction to 72% to make up the overall reduction to the universities budget!!! Earlier cuts have resulted in lost positions and faculty turnover, and proposed state budget cuts could mean an additional loss of up to 70+ positions as well as losing grants generated by these positions.

The ability to acquire significant grant funding makes many more program opportunities available in this program area. However, major reductions to current faculty/staff who are getting the grants would force reductions in programming.

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

1. Evaluation Studies Planned

Evaluation Results

{No Data Entered}

Key Items of Evaluation

{No Data Entered}

V(A). Planned Program (Summary)

Program # 6

1. Name of the Planned Program

Climate Change: Water Quality, Quantity, Uses & 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
101	Appraisal of Soil Resources	10%			
104	Protect Soil from Harmful Effects of Natural Elements	15%			
111	Conservation and Efficient Use of Water	60%			
132	Weather and Climate	10%			
141	Air Resource Protection and Management	5%			
	Total	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	0.7	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
63451	0	0	0
1862 Matching	1890 Matching	1862 Matching	1890 Matching
63451	0	0	0
1862 All Other	1890 All Other	1862 All Other	1890 All Other
86683	0	0	0

V(D). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Brief description of the Activity

This program focuses primarily on water quality, quantity, uses and management. Since Nevada is the driest state in the nation, yet the most urban state, water issues and changing land use and climatic or other environmental conditions have significant impact. The intent is to make best use of water, water management and conserve energy at the same time while improving the environment.

2. Brief description of the target audience

The target audience is varied - home/property owners, water resource managers, public officials, public officials, land use managers, etc.

V(E). Planned Program (Outputs)

1. Standard output measures

2010	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Plan	{NO DATA}	{NO DATA}	{NO DATA}	{NO DATA}
Actual	7230	0	1260	0

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

Patent Applications Submitted

Year: 2010
 Plan:
 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

- Number of best management practice site evaluations performed on private property in the Lake Tahoe region to protect the water quality of Lake Tahoe

Year	Target	Actual
2010	{No Data Entered}	504

V(G). State Defined Outcomes

V. State Defined Outcomes Table of Content

O. No.	OUTCOME NAME
1	Stabilizing disturbed soils and lands where water has been lost to prevent soil loss and air pollution from wind erosion.

Outcome #1

1. Outcome Measures

Stabilizing disturbed soils and lands where water has been lost to prevent soil loss and air pollution from wind erosion.

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}	0

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

Given the value and limited water resources in Nevada, water is being lost to previously cultivated farmlands. When this occurs wind erosion not only causes loses in soils but creates air pollution and health hazards. Therefore, determine adapted species and the cultural techniques necessary to establish vegetation on drastically disturbed soil in an extremely arid environment is important to keep soil loses down and prevent air pollution from wind erosion.

What has been done

Research has been undertaken to determine plant species/cultural techniques appropriate to use for vegetating farmlands where irrigation water has been removed and farming ceased. Educational programs on the results are being provided to those individuals responsible for restoring the vegetation. This is still a small research demonstration effort that is becoming increasingly important and further educational programming is being developed.

Results

The information developed in this project is being used to develop revegetation plans on all the lands in the Walker Basin obtained by NFWF using funding from Public law 109-103. The information was also used to successfully reseed 60 acres of previously abandoned farmland in the Lahontan Valley. An additional 60 acres is in the reclamation process using the same information and process developed over the past 5 years of research.

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
101	Appraisal of Soil Resources

104	Protect Soil from Harmful Effects of Natural Elements
132	Weather and Climate
141	Air Resource Protection and Management

V(H). Planned Program (External Factors)

External factors which affected outcomes

- Economy
- Appropriations changes

Brief Explanation

The primary external factors affecting outcomes now and the next 2-5 years are the economy and appropriations.

The economic situation in Nevada is one of the worst in the nation with unemployment averaging 14.4% in 2010 and the state lost 70,000 residents to out-migration in 2010 for first time in over 30 years! Nevada has the highest home foreclosure rate in the nation and 65% of homes are "under water" at this time.

The poor economy has resulted in significant reductions to tax revenues to the state. Nevada is about \$3 Billion short on a \$6 Billion budget. This situation along with the state's economic situation has resulted in Cooperative Extension taking a 21% over two years for FY10 and FY11. For FY12 and FY13 the Governor has proposed a 33% reduction in our state appropriated budget and the president of the university has proposed increasing the reduction to 72% to make up the reduction in the universities reduced budget!!! Earlier cuts have resulted in lost positions and faculty turnover, and proposed state budget cuts could mean an additional loss of up to 70 positions.

Although the focus of this program is important and there is an effort to expand programming, it is questionable what it will be in the future given the limited FTE and reductions proposed for the future. Although some information is provided in other programs "Climate Change" has not been a priority area by itself but integrated into other programs. However, the intention before proposed budget reduction was to better define and expand programming in this area.

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

1. Evaluation Studies Planned

Evaluation Results

{No Data Entered}

Key Items of Evaluation

{No Data Entered}

V(A). Planned Program (Summary)

Program # 7

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
307	Animal Management Systems	20%			
311	Animal Diseases	30%			
504	Home and Commercial Food Service	25%			
723	Hazards to Human Health and Safety	15%			
806	Youth Development	10%			
	Total	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	0.7	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
28519	0	0	0
1862 Matching	1890 Matching	1862 Matching	1890 Matching
28519	0	0	0
1862 All Other	1890 All Other	1862 All Other	1890 All Other
38961	0	0	0

V(D). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Brief description of the Activity

Cooperative Extension has very limited expertise and therefore very limited programming in the area of "food safety." Primary emphasis has been on "animal health" and food safety and foodborne illnesses. Most of this is integrated into portions of training provided in other programs - especially those for livestock producers (including 4-H youth), other professionals in the food industry and custodial food providers (child and senior care facilities) although some aspects of food safety are included as part of other nutrition education programs. Therefore, there are no specific food safety education programs planned FTE is reported.

2. Brief description of the target audience

Target audiences include livestock producers (including 4-H youth), other professionals in the food industry and custodial food providers (child and senior care facilities).

V(E). Planned Program (Outputs)

1. Standard output measures

2010	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Plan	{NO DATA}	{NO DATA}	{NO DATA}	{NO DATA}
Actual	7230	0	1260	0

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

Patent Applications Submitted

Year: 2010
 Plan:
 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

- {No Data Entered}

V(G). State Defined Outcomes

V. State Defined Outcomes Table of Content

Outcome #1

1. Outcome Measures

{No Data Entered}

V(H). Planned Program (External Factors)

External factors which affected outcomes

- Economy
- Appropriations changes
- Competing Public priorities

Brief Explanation

The primary external factors affecting outcomes now and the next 2-5 years are the economy and appropriations.

The economic situation in Nevada is one of the worst in the nation with unemployment averaging 14.4% in 2010 and the state lost 70,000 residents to out-migration in 2010 for first time in over 30 years! Nevada has the highest home foreclosure rate in the nation and 65% of homes are "under water" at this time.

The poor economy has resulted in significant reductions to tax revenues to the state. Nevada is about \$3 Billion short on a \$6 Billion budget. This situation along with the state's economic situation has resulted in Cooperative Extension taking a 21% over two years for FY10 and FY11. For FY12 and FY13 the Governor has proposed a 33% reduction in our state appropriated budget and the president of the university has proposed increasing the reduction to 72% to make up the reduction in the universities reduced budget!!! Earlier cuts have resulted in lost positions and faculty turnover, and proposed state budget cuts could mean an additional loss of up to 70 positions.

Given the limited expertise and programming in this area, it is doubtful if there will be future programming focused primarily on food safety. Although some food safety information may be provided in some nutrition education programs, food safety will not be a priority area.

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

1. Evaluation Studies Planned

Evaluation Results

{No Data Entered}

Key Items of Evaluation

{No Data Entered}

V(A). Planned Program (Summary)

Program # 8

1. Name of the Planned Program

Sustainable Energy: Sustainable Living

V(B). Program Knowledge Area(s)

1. Program Knowledge Areas and Percentage

KA Code	Knowledge Area	%1862 Extension	%1890 Extension	%1862 Research	%1890 Research
101	Appraisal of Soil Resources	5%			
111	Conservation and Efficient Use of Water	10%			
403	Waste Disposal, Recycling, and Reuse	5%			
608	Community Resource Planning and Development	30%			
723	Hazards to Human Health and Safety	25%			
804	Human Environmental Issues Concerning Apparel, Textiles, and Residential and Commercial Structures	25%			
	Total	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	0.5	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
1474	0	0	0
1862 Matching	1890 Matching	1862 Matching	1890 Matching
1474	0	0	0
1862 All Other	1890 All Other	1862 All Other	1890 All Other
2015	0	0	0

V(D). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Brief description of the Activity

Because of minimal expertise in this area, Extension's role is small and still evolving. Currently the focus is on "sustainable living" including sustainable and/or renewable energy. The emphasis is currently primarily on awareness.

2. Brief description of the target audience

The target audience is primarily the local general public.

V(E). Planned Program (Outputs)

1. Standard output measures

2010	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Plan	{NO DATA}	{NO DATA}	{NO DATA}	{NO DATA}
Actual	1000	0	100	0

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

Patent Applications Submitted

Year: 2010
 Plan:
 Actual: 0

Patents listed

3. Publications (Standard General Output Measure)

Number of Peer Reviewed Publications

2010	Extension	Research	Total
Actual	1	0	0

V(F). State Defined Outputs

Output Target

Output #1

Output Measure

- {No Data Entered}

V(G). State Defined Outcomes

V. State Defined Outcomes Table of Content

O. No.	OUTCOME NAME
1	Local citizens learn about "sustainable living" and renewable energy on a personal level and how to be environmentally responsible in the way they work, play and live ("Sustainable Living - Renewable Energy").

Outcome #1

1. Outcome Measures

Local citizens learn about "sustainable living" and renewable energy on a personal level and how to be environmentally responsible in the way they work, play and live ("Sustainable Living - Renewable Energy").

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}	0

3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

To bring about changes in the environment and use of renewable energy sources, individuals, families and communities need to learn about "sustainable living" and renewable energy on a personal level and how to be environmentally responsible in the way they work, play and live.

What has been done

"Sustainable Living - Renewable Energy Roundup" (SLRER) is a local non-profit designed to promote sustainable practices, renewable energy use, and environmental responsibility in the way people work, play, and live. Extension in Douglas County partners with this non-profit annually to produce a "Green Living Festival" and to conduct three "sustainable living" field trips throughout the year. The goal is to help local residents feel like they have the ability to make lifestyle changes that positively affect their personal and environmental well-being including. Along with other topics, speakers at the 2010 "Green Living Festival" covered such topics as: renewable energy, house design & energy efficiency, energy economics, landscaping, gardening, well & septic maintenance, hoop house design, and recycling. Tours during the year included bio-fuels facility, an energy efficient house and a geothermal plant.

Results

One major result is that citizens feel they have the ability to make lifestyle changes that positively affect their personal and environmental well-being. The evaluation for the 2010 Green Living Festival indicated that 43% of the respondents felt the educational/informational aspect was the best part of the event. Most respondents (90%) are planning to attend the event next year. Comments included "I liked to be able to walk around, see ideas, ask questions, and appreciate the lack of being pressured," "learning about different ways to save the environment," "lots of info on many products and services for energy conservation," and "I liked all the new ideas - they opened my views on better living." The retrospective evaluation of the 2009 Festival

revealed roughly half of the respondents had changed habits or behaviors. Comments included, "my children no longer waste water bottles," "we enlarged our garden and make compost now," "we recycle in our retail store and at home, and we've changed appliances to be more efficient," and "my husband has been trained in a 'green job'."

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
111	Conservation and Efficient Use of Water
403	Waste Disposal, Recycling, and Reuse
723	Hazards to Human Health and Safety
804	Human Environmental Issues Concerning Apparel, Textiles, and Residential and Commercial Structures

V(H). Planned Program (External Factors)

External factors which affected outcomes

- Economy
- Appropriations changes
- Other (Cost of renewable energy usage for individuals and families.)

Brief Explanation

The primary external factors affecting outcomes now and the next 2-5 years are the economy, appropriations and lack of renewable energy expertise in Cooperative Extension.

The economic situation in Nevada is one of the worst in the nation with unemployment averaging 14.4% in 2010 and the state lost 70,000 residents to out-migration in 2010 for first time in over 30 years! Nevada has the highest home foreclosure rate in the nation and 65% of homes are "under water" at this time. This makes it difficult for individuals to invest in sustainable living practices and renewable energy technology which may be expensive.

The poor economy has resulted in significant reductions to tax revenues to the state. Nevada is about \$3 Billion short on a \$6 Billion budget. This situation along with the state's economic situation has resulted in Cooperative Extension taking a 21% over two years for FY10 and FY11. For FY12 and FY13 the Governor has proposed a 33% reduction in our state appropriated budget and the president of the university has proposed increasing the reduction to 72% to make up the reduction in the universities reduced budget!!! Earlier cuts have resulted in lost positions and faculty turnover, and proposed state budget cuts could mean an additional loss of up to 70 positions.

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

1. Evaluation Studies Planned

Evaluation Results

{No Data Entered}

Key Items of Evaluation

{No Data Entered}