2007 North Dakota State University Combined Research and Extension Plan of Work

Brief Summary about Plan of Work

The NDSU Extension Service and the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station are integral units of North Dakota State University. The main campus is located at Fargo, North Dakota. The extension service and experiment station serve the citizens of the state through the main campus as well as 53 extension offices located in 52 counties and one American Indian reservation, seven research extension centers located across the state, and three additional area extension offices. The purpose of the NDSU Extension Service is to create learning partnerships that help adults and youth enhance their lives and communities. Extension programs address issues and opportunities in the areas of agriculture and natural resources; 4-H youth developmen; family and consumer sciences; and community, leadership and economic development. Emerging areas of concern are increased pressure on natural resources, natural disasters, bioterrorism and foreign animal diseases, rural community decline, population shifts, and local leadership.

The mission of the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station is to develop and disseminate technology important to the production and utilization of food, feed, fiber and fuel from crop and livestock enterprises. The research must provide for an enhancement of the quality of life, sustainability of production, and protection of the environment. Present goals are research and development of new technologies for the production and management of new and emerging crops; collaboration with four states to improve livestock nutrition; investigation of possible benefits of carbon sequestration; developing sustainable production strategies for western North Dakota; and developing strategies to control invasive species.

Agriculture is a critical component to the state's economy. Food/fiber production accounts for more than \$4.0 billion annually. Crop production accounts for about 70% of total farm revenues. North Dakota is first in the national in the production of eleven crops. Livestock production is centered on beef, dairy, swine and sheep.

Future directions include developing new and more competitive crop products, and new uses for diverse crops and novel plant species; developing new products and new uses for animals; reducing the risks of local and global climatic change on food, fiber and fuel production; providing the information and knowledge needed to further improve environmental stewardship; improving the economic return to agricultural producers; strengthening our communities and families; and ensuring improved food safety and health through agricultural and food systems.

Estimated number of professional FTEs/SYs to be budgeted for this plan.

Vaar	E	xtenion	Research	
Year	1862	1890	1862	1890
2007	175.0	0.0	454.0	0.0
2008	175.0	0.0	454.0	0.0
2009	175.0	0.0	454.0	0.0
2010	175.0	0.0	454.0	0.0
2011	175.0	0.0	454.0	0.0

Merit Review Process

The merit review process that will be employed during the 5-Year Plan of Work cycle

- Internal University Panel
- External University Panel
- Combined External and Internal University Panel
- Expert Peer Review

Brief explanation

Extension program leaders from North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas meet to develop joint program

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opportunities for these four states. They exchange ideas on plans of work in agriculture and natural resources, family and consumer science, 4-H youth development, and community resource development in an effort to increase the effectiveness of programs in their states; and programs impacting all four states have been developed as a result of these regular planning meetings. In addition, program leaders from the entire North Central Region meet twice a year to exchange ideas on plans of work for the whole region. Research programs are subject to four different types of scientific peer review. These reviews occur prior to, during and at the conclusion of each research project. First, research faculty who participate in multi-state research projects receive a critical review of their contributing project from fellow committee members, the administrative adviser and the North Central Multi-State Research Committee. Second, most faculty augment multi-state research funding with competitive grants. These grants are awarded on the basis of scientific merit and afford an opportunity for external peer review. Third, each research faculty member with the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station is required to have a station project that is reviewed for scientific merit by a Project Review Committee that is comprised of one faculty member from each discipline. Finally, all research is peer reviewed, either internally or externally, prior to publication.

Evaluation of Multis & Joint Activities

1. How will the planned programs address the critical issues of strategic importance, including those identified by the stakeholders?

The State Board of Agricultural Research and Education (SBARE), county advisory councils, focus groups and our own extension staff identified the issues addressed in most planned program activities. The targeted audiences for these programs were inclusive of all people with a vested interest in the issue. Many programs are on-going or multiple years in length. However, specific impacts were noted where applicable. Most of these activities resulted in time efficiencies for the extension educator, and they provided a complete educational experience for the end user.

2. How will the planned programs address the needs of under-served and under-represented populations of the State(s)?

A major under-served and under-represented audience in North Dakota is Native Americans, and increased emphasis is being given to work more closely with this group, especially those living on the four American Indian reservations in the state. Our Fort Berthold office is staffed with two full-time extension agents (one in agriculture and one in 4-H youth development, along with Family Nutrition Program (FNP), and Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program (EFNEP) staff. Our Sioux County office is staffed with a full-time agent in family and consumer sciences and shares an agricultural agent with an adjoining county. Sioux County, too, has FNP and EFNEP staff. The other two reservations are served by the extension agents in the county in which the reservation lies. Both of these extension offices have specific programs directed towards Native American audiences. Extension programs include expanded educational efforts with Native American farmers both in crop and livestock production as well as targeted youth programming, and family and nutrition programming. Two reservations are involved with NDSU livestock specialists working with their cattle producers on range management. An NDSU irrigation specialist is working with the 1994 institutions on programs involved with utilization of native plants, plant diversity and gardens for self-sufficiency. The NDSU Extension Service participates in a annual meetings with the reservations to discuss how USDA services can better meet the needs of the American Indian audiences living on the reservations. Many nutrition programs focus on both Native American and low-income families. These programs provide education on selecting and preparing nutritious meals on a limited budget. Diabetes is a major problem with the state's Native Americans, so a planned program focuses on the reduction of the incidence of diabetes through diet and exercise. A major youth program on one reservation focuses on community gardening to improve food resources, increase knowledge about food choices, and promote health eating by including more fruits and vegetables in the diet. This program is supported by resources from other community agencies, including resources from the Three Affiliated Tribes at Fort Berthold and the National Gardening Association. Another program on the same reservation is helping youth in a 4-H lamb project.

3. How will the planned programs describe the expected outcomes and impacts?

The planned programs submitted have specific outcomes that will occur over a period of five years. In someprograms, outcomes and impacts will occur in the first year but many impacts will occur throughout thefive-year period and beyond. Under each planned program, specific progress toward the outcomes and impacts will be documented.

4. How will the planned programs result in improved program effectiveness and/or efficiency?

At North Dakota State University, research and extension programs have a historic and strong connection thatincreases the effectiveness of both entities. In most programs, the results of extension education and demonstration activities inform the research community on clientele needs. Specific examples of the effectiveness and/or efficiency of these programs are described in the Planned Programs section of this Plan of Work.

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Stakeholder Input

1. Actions taken to seek stakeholder input that encourages their participation (Check all that apply)

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

Brief explanation.

Building linkages with the public enables us to discover information about community/county/district/state assets and needs. Various methods for stakeholder input are utilized on an on-going basis. Input from stakeholders, the general public and from targeted audiences is used to develop our five-year plan of work and to make adjustments to the plan based on crisis situations that may develop in the state, e.g. drought, flood, insect infestations, plant diseases, high-risk issues of youth, food borne illnesses, security issues. Using several methods to collect data ensure that high priority issues are identified, people that have a self-interest in the issue are brought to the planning meetings, and an educational design is developed to address the issue using a variety of delivery methods.

2(A). A brief statement of the process that will be 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.

The State Board for Agricultural Research and Education (SBARE) is charged with determining the causes of any adverse economic impacts on crops and livestock produced in this state; developing ongoing strategies for the provision of research solutions to negate adverse economic impacts on crops and livestock produced in this state; developing ongoing strategies for the dissemination of research information through the extension service; annually evaluating the results of research and extension activities and expenditures; and reporting the findings to the North Dakota Legislative Council and the State Board of Higher Education. SBARE meets frequently during the fiscal year and attendance often includes department chairs from the College of Agriculture, Food Systems and Natural Resources, and research extension center directors. The meetings focus on assessing current programs, and identifying issues and needs for new programs. The purpose of SBARE is to determine how experiment station and extension service budget dollars are allocated for programming. Individual citizens and commodity group representatives provide direct input.

Extension's Citizen Support Group for Nutrition, Youth and Family Science meets quarterly. The membership of this group is based on the following criteria: state geographic representation, diversity, content expertise and leadership roles. The role of this group is to identify emerging areas of research and educational program needs for North Dakota individuals and families; and to disseminate and promote information focusing on cutting-edge research, recent initiatives, and extension programs in the areas of nutrition and health, family financial management, family living and parenting, policy education, leadership and community development, and youth development.

County commissioners actively participate in county extension program reviews. The county extension budgeting process also results in strong engagement from county government. This arrangement helps assure that extension programs are grass-roots driven and focus on local issues and needs.

The seven research extension centers (RECs) hold winter meetings with their citizen advisory boards that focus on issue identification for both research and extension programming. REC staff not only use this input to set program direction for the center but also convey it to main station researchers and to SBARE.

In 1992, the North Dakota Department of Human Services and NDSU Extension Service were mandated by the North Dakota

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state legislature to form a statewide Family Life Education Committee. The purpose of this committee is to provide guidance for the parenting education needs and support of individuals at all points within the family life cycle. The committee meets six times a year to identify issues, plan, implement and evaluate parenting education programs.

2(B). A brief statement of the process that will be used by the recipient institution to identify individuals and groups 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

Brief explanation

(NO DATA ENTERED)

3. A statement of how the input will be considered

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

Brief explanation.

(NO DATA ENTERED)

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1. Name of the Planned Program

Economics of Crop Production

2. Program knowledge areas

- 602 Business Management, Finance, and Taxation 25 %
- 601 Economics of Agricultural Production and Farm Management 25 %
- 603 Market Economics 25 %
- 604 Marketing and Distribution Practices 25 %

3. Program existence

Intermediate (One to five years)

4. Program duration

Long-Term (More than five years)

5. Brief summary about Planned Program

Crop net returns are vital to producers and the North Dakota economy. Crop producers are attempting to improve profitability by examining management choices that work best with the government farm program. Considerable variability exists among producers in their level of knowledge.

6. Situation and priorities

Crop net returns are vital to producers and the North Dakota economy. Crop producers are attempting to improve profitability by examining management choices that work best with the government farm program. Considerable variability exists among producers in their level of knowledge. Priorities are enterprise alternatives; land and machinery economics; crop insurance; financial record keeping; income tax management; marketing tools and strategies; and marketing clubs.

7. Assumptions made for the Program

Crop production will be the major agricultural sector in North Dakota. Management choices that work best with the government farm program will be key to net returns of producers.

8. Ultimate goal(s) of this Program

Producers are managing risks more effectively.

Producers are employing more effective management practices.

Farms are becoming more profitable.

9. Scope of Program

In-State Extension

Inputs for the Program

10. Expending formula funds or state-matching funds

Yes

11. Expending other then formula funds or state-matching funds

No

12. Expending amount of professional FTE/SYs to be budgeted for this Program

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Year	Exte	Extension		search
	1862	1890	1862	1890
2007	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2008	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2009	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2010	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2011	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Outputs for the Program

13. Activity (What will be done?)

Identify emerging issue.

Provide enterprise budgets, resource use alternatives, crop insurance options, marketing strategies and other resource material reflecting best management practices.

Evaluate effectiveness of alternative management practices.

Develop presentation materials.

Offer in-service education, presentations and workshops.

14. Type(s) of methods will be used to reach direct and indirect contacts

Extension			
Direct Method	Indirect Methods		
Education ClassWorkshopGroup Discussion	NewslettersWeb sites		

15. Description of targeted audience

Owners, managers and employees of farm operations Marketing club members and facilitators Agribusiness and government agency personnel

16. Standard output measures

Target for the number of persons(contacts) to be reached through direct and indirect contact methods

	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Year	Target	Target	Target	Target
2007	5000	500000	0	0
2008	5000	500000	0	0
2009	5000	500000	0	0
2010	5000	500000	0	0
2011	5000	500000	0	0

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17. (Standard Research Target) Number of Patents

Expected Patents		
Year	Target	
2007	0	
2008	0	
2009	0	
2010	0	
2011	0	

18. Output measures

Output Text

{NO DATA ENTERED}

Target: {NO DATA ENTERED}
Target: {NO DATA ENTERED}
Target: {NO DATA ENTERED}
Target: {NO DATA ENTERED}
Target: {NO DATA ENTERED}

Outcomes for the Program

19. Outcome measures

Outcome Text: Awareness created

Outcome Text

Number of producers and others attending workshops, marketing clubs and other events.

Outcome Type:Short2007 Target:50002008 Target:50002009 Target:50002010 Target:50002011 Target:5000

Outcome Text

Number of participants demonstrating an increase in subject knowledge and skills.

 Outcome Type:
 Short

 2007 Target:
 2500

 2008 Target:
 2500

 2009 Target:
 2500

 2010 Target:
 2500

 2011 Target:
 2500

Outcome Text

Evidence of producers employing enterprise budgets, using computerized decision-making tools, writing marketing plans and adopting recommended management tools.

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Outcome Type: Medium

 2007 Target:
 15000

 2008 Target:
 15000

 2009 Target:
 15000

 2010 Target:
 15000

 2011 Target:
 15000

Outcome Text

Number of marketing clubs in the state.

Outcome Type: Medium

 2007 Target:
 50

 2008 Target:
 50

 2009 Target:
 50

 2010 Target:
 50

 2011 Target:
 50

Outcome Text

Evidence of producers having a more productive working relationship with agriculture service personnel.

Outcome Type: Medium

 2007 Target:
 10000

 2008 Target:
 10000

 2009 Target:
 10000

 2010 Target:
 10000

 2011 Target:
 10000

Outcome Text

Evidence of producers implementing activities indicated by the management tools.

Outcome Type: Long

2007 Target: 7500
2008 Target: 7500
2009 Target: 7500
2010 Target: 7500
2011 Target: 7500

Outcome Text

Evidence of benefits from marketing club participation and best management practice implementation.

Outcome Type: Long

 2007 Target:
 90000000

 2008 Target:
 90000000

 2009 Target:
 90000000

 2010 Target:
 90000000

 2011 Target:
 90000000

Outcome Text

Estimated value of adopted best management practices to the individual and to the state.

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 Outcome Type:
 Long

 2007 Target:
 90000000

 2008 Target:
 90000000

 2009 Target:
 90000000

 2010 Target:
 90000000

 2011 Target:
 90000000

20. External factors which may affect outcomes

- Natural Disasters (drought, weather extremes, etc.)
- Economy
- Competing Programatic Challenges
- Other

Description

{NO DATA ENTERED}

21. Evaluation studies planned

During (during program)

Description

{NO DATA ENTERED}

22. Data Collection Methods

On-Site

Description

(NO DATA ENTERED)

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1. Name of the Planned Program

Energy in Crop Agriculture

2. Program knowledge areas

- 205 Plant Management Systems 50 %
- 402 Engineering Systems and Equipment 35 %
- 404 Instrumentation and Control Systems 15 %

3. Program existence

• Intermediate (One to five years)

4. Program duration

Long-Term (More than five years)

5. Brief summary about Planned Program

Agriculture is a large user and potential producer of energy. Since the 1970s, agriculture has made progress in reducing energy use and supporting industries that have the potential to produce energy from agricultural products, but more progress is needed.

6. Situation and priorities

Agriculture is a large user and potential producer of energy. Since the 1970s, agriculture has made progress in reducing energy use, and supporting industries that have the potential to produce energy from agricultural products, but more progress is needed. Technologies to reduce fertilizer nitrogen use and fuel consumption increase the viability of developing bioenergy from grains, oilseeds, root crops and forage crops.

7. Assumptions made for the Program

Price of N and pesticides will continue to increase.

Fossil fuel prices will continue to increase.

Present crops will be grown but some oilseeds and corn will be converted to alternative fuels.

8. Ultimate goal(s) of this Program

Fuel use minimized and reduced 25% or more.

Alternative fuel use increases.

Production of alternative fuels increases and energy producing crops increase in statewide production.

9. Scope of Program

In-State Extension

Inputs for the Program

10. Expending formula funds or state-matching funds

Yes

11. Expending other then formula funds or state-matching funds

No

12. Expending amount of professional FTE/SYs to be budgeted for this Program

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Year	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
2007	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2008	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2009	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2010	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2011	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Outputs for the Program

13. Activity (What will be done?)

Develop presentation materials and develop resource materials

Develop and plan workshops, demonstrations and meetings

Transcribe scientific research into useable resources

Continuing education demonstrations - fuel use, tillage and N use

Cooperate with NDSU Research Extension Centers - conduct rate N calibrations and tillage fuel use studies

14. Type(s) of methods will be used to reach direct and indirect contacts

Extension		
Direct Method	Indirect Methods	
Education ClassWorkshopDemonstrations	NewslettersTV Media ProgramsWeb sites	

15. Description of targeted audience

Extension staff
Crop consultants
Agricultural industry personnel
Agricultural financial people
Government workers

16. Standard output measures

Target for the number of persons(contacts) to be reached through direct and indirect contact methods

	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Year	Target	Target	Target	Target
2007	500	2000	0	0
2008	1000	4500	0	0
2009	2500	6000	0	0
2010	3000	8000	0	0
2011	3000	10000	0	0

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17. (Standard Research Target) Number of Patents

Expected Patents		
Year	Target	
2007	0	
2008	0	
2009	0	
2010	0	
2011	0	

18. Output measures

Output Text

{NO DATA ENTERED}

Target: {NO DATA ENTERED}
Target: {NO DATA ENTERED}
Target: {NO DATA ENTERED}
Target: {NO DATA ENTERED}
Target: {NO DATA ENTERED}

Outcomes for the Program

19. Outcome measures

Outcome Text: Awareness created

1000

Outcome Text

Number of farmers gaining knowledge on new tillage options

 Outcome Type:
 Short

 2007 Target:
 150

 2008 Target:
 250

 2009 Target:
 500

 2010 Target:
 500

Outcome Text

2011 Target:

Number of farmers gaining knowledge of energy alternatives

Outcome Type: Short

2007 Target: 250 2008 Target: 500 2009 Target: 750 2010 Target: 1000 2011 Target: 2500

Outcome Text

Number of farmers gaining knowledge of energy potential and availability of different crops

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Outcome Type: Short

 2007 Target:
 250

 2008 Target:
 500

 2009 Target:
 750

 2010 Target:
 1000

 2011 Target:
 2500

Outcome Text

Number of farmers that changed their tillage habits to no-till

Outcome Type: Medium

 2007 Target:
 150

 2008 Target:
 300

 2009 Target:
 500

 2010 Target:
 1000

 2011 Target:
 1500

Outcome Text

Number of farmers that make greater use of soil testing for fertilizer needs

Outcome Type: Medium

 2007 Target:
 300

 2008 Target:
 750

 2009 Target:
 1500

 2010 Target:
 3500

 2011 Target:
 5000

Outcome Text

Number of acres under reduced tillage

Outcome Type: Medium

2007 Target: 5000000 2008 Target: 7000000 2009 Target: 10000000 2010 Target: 15000000 2011 Target: 15000000

Outcome Text

Number of farmers using reduced energy technologies

Outcome Type: Medium

2007 Target: 250 2008 Target: 500 2009 Target: 750 2010 Target: 1500 2011 Target: 3000

20. External factors which may affect outcomes

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

Description

World oil supplies will decrease.

Alternative energy sources such as ethanol and biodiesel must be available in good supply. Government programs to assist in economic promotion of alternative energy sources.

21. Evaluation studies planned

- Retrospective (post program)
- During (during program)

Description

Changed practices in tillage and N fertility management on farms and ranches in North Dakota.

By taking survey of changed acres to reduced- and zero-till farm lands, and the changes in cropping systems and rotations in North Dakota over the next five years.

22. Data Collection Methods

On-Site

Description

(NO DATA ENTERED)

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1. Name of the Planned Program

Plant Breeding

2. Program knowledge areas

- 211 Insects, Mites, and Other Arthropods Affecting Plants 5 %
- 203 Plant Biological Efficiency and Abiotic Stresses Affecting Plants 25 %
- 212 Pathogens and Nematodes Affecting Plants 40 %
- 202 Plant Genetic Resources 25 %
- 204 Plant Product Quality and Utility (Preharvest) 5 %

3. Program existence

Intermediate (One to five years)

4. Program duration

Long-Term (More than five years)

5. Brief summary about Planned Program

The combination of environmental factors such as soil type, weather, pests and cultural practices are unique to North Dakota and requires the organization of breeding programs to deal with production problems while improving crop quality. Crop production is hampered each year by pathogens and insect pests. Genetic resistance in the host plant is the most cost-effective and environmentally safe means of reducing losses.

6. Situation and priorities

The combination of environmental factors such as soil type, weather, pests and cultural practices are unique to North Dakota and requires the organization of breeding programs to deal with production problems while improving crop quality. Crop production is hampered each year by pathogens and insect pests. Genetic resistance in the host plant is the most cost-effective and environmentally safe means of reducing losses. The priorities are to develop and release improved cultivars, germplasm lines and inbreds acceptable to producers in North Dakota and processors. Basic and applied research is conducted to provide information that will facilitate achievement of our breeding goals, improve cultural practices and enhance our understanding of the crops we breed.

7. Assumptions made for the Program

Funding will remain available to do this research. Crops will continued to be attacked each year by pathogens and insect pests.

8. Ultimate goal(s) of this Program

Adding value to our crops through our breeding efforts
Enhanced public awareness of our germplasm lines, cultivars and inbreds

9. Scope of Program

In-State Research

Inputs for the Program

10. Expending formula funds or state-matching funds

Yes

11. Expending other then formula funds or state-matching funds

No

12. Expending amount of professional FTE/SYs to be budgeted for this Program

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Year	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
2007	0.0	0.0	13.0	0.0
2008	0.0	0.0	13.0	0.0
2009	0.0	0.0	13.0	0.0
2010	0.0	0.0	13.0	0.0
2011	0.0	0.0	13.0	0.0

Outputs for the Program

13. Activity (What will be done?)

Develop improved cultivars and inbreds
Evaluate elite lines from other breeding programs
Develop resource material
Provide presentations and workshops
Identify emerging issues
Evaluate effectiveness of activities

14. Type(s) of methods will be used to reach direct and indirect contacts

Extension			
Direct Method	Indirect Methods		
Education ClassWorkshopGroup Discussion	NewslettersWeb sites		

15. Description of targeted audience

Producers

Processors that utilize the grain

Crop consultants

Local and regional commodity groups

Personnel in agribusiness/agrifinance

Personnel working for government agencies

16. Standard output measures

Target for the number of persons(contacts) to be reached through direct and indirect contact methods

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	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Year	Target	Target	Target	Target
2007	0	0	0	0
2008	0	0	0	0
2009	0	0	0	0
2010	0	0	0	0
2011	0	0	0	0

17. (Standard Research Target) Number of Patents

Expected Patents		
Year	Target	
2007	3	
2008	3	
2009	3	
2010	3	
2011	3	

18. Output measures

Output Text

{NO DATA ENTERED}

Target: {NO DATA ENTERED}
Target: {NO DATA ENTERED}
Target: {NO DATA ENTERED}
Target: {NO DATA ENTERED}
Target: {NO DATA ENTERED}

Outcomes for the Program

19. Outcome measures

Outcome Text: Awareness created

Outcome Text

Changes in breeding priorities that match needs

Outcome Type: Short

2007 Target: 3 2008 Target: 3 2009 Target: 0 2010 Target: 0 2011 Target: 0

Outcome Text

Addition of new breeding programs or addition of responsibilities to existing programs

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Outcome Type: Short

2007 Target: 1 2008 Target: 1 2009 Target: 0 2010 Target: 0 2011 Target: 0

Outcome Text

Number of teams working together to develop genetic solutions

Outcome Type: Short

2007 Target: 7 2008 Target: 7 2009 Target: 7 2010 Target: 7 2011 Target: 7

Outcome Text

Number of individuals growing improved cultivars

Outcome Type: Medium

2007 Target: 14500 2008 Target: 14500 2009 Target: 15000 2010 Target: 15000 2011 Target: 15000

Outcome Text

Number of other breeding programs using NDSU developed germplasm

Outcome Type: Medium

2007 Target: 15 2008 Target: 15 2009 Target: 15 2010 Target: 20 2011 Target: 20

Outcome Text

Estimated dollar value new cultivars bring to North Dakota

Outcome Type: Long

 2007 Target:
 35000000

 2008 Target:
 35000000

 2009 Target:
 35000000

 2010 Target:
 35000000

 2011 Target:
 35000000

Outcome Text

Longevity of continued use of cultivars by producers and processors

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Outcome	Type:	Long
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2007 Target: 0 2008 Target: 0 2009 Target: 0 2010 Target: 0 2011 Target: 0

Outcome Text

Percent of acreage that our cultivar releases occupy for each of the crops we breed

Outcome Type: Long

2007 Target: 0 2008 Target: 0 2009 Target: 0 2010 Target: 45 2011 Target: 50

20. External factors which may affect outcomes

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

Description

Decreased funding, changing priorities, farmer/processor attitudes, natural disasters, economic conditions, crop diseases, and coordination and cooperation with government entities

21. Evaluation studies planned

- Retrospective (post program)
- During (during program)

Description

(NO DATA ENTERED)

22. Data Collection Methods

On-Site

Description

(NO DATA ENTERED)

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1. Name of the Planned Program

Weed Science

2. Program knowledge areas

- 216 Integrated Pest Management Systems 30 %
- 213 Weeds Affecting Plants 50 %
- 215 Biological Control of Pests Affecting Plants 20 %

3. Program existence

• Intermediate (One to five years)

4. Program duration

Long-Term (More than five years)

5. Brief summary about Planned Program

Weeds reduce the economic return from crop and rangeland production, reduce aesthetics of infested areas, and cause detrimental effects on human and animal health. Herbicides have been and will continue to be a widely used tool for weed control; however, weed resistance to herbicides, pressure to minimize input costs of weed control, and questions about proper stewardship of herbicide-resistant crop technology illustrate the need for further research with weed control systems.

6. Situation and priorities

Weeds reduce the economic return from crop and rangeland production, reduce aesthetics of infested areas, and cause detrimental effects on human and animal health. Herbicides have been and will continue to be a widely used tool for weed control; however, weed resistance to herbicides, pressure to minimize input costs of weed control, and questions about proper stewardship of herbicide-resistant crop technology illustrate the need for further research with weed control systems. The priority is to conduct research on control of annual and perennial weeds. Research deals primarily with chemical weed-control programs, including herbicide evaluation, antagonism investigation, application technology, adjuvant science, and herbicide-resistant weeds. Research on invasive perennial weeds relies on integration of biological, chemical and cultural methods. Research on weed biology improves the understanding of weed ecology and enhances weed-management strategies.

7. Assumptions made for the Program

Funding will remain available to do this research. Weeds will continue to reduce economic return from crop and rangeland production, and reduce aesthetics of infested areas, and cause detrimental effects on human and animal health.

8. Ultimate goal(s) of this Program

Adding value to our crops through our research efforts
Enhanced public awareness of our research and recommendations

9. Scope of Program

In-State Research

Inputs for the Program

10. Expending formula funds or state-matching funds

Yes

11. Expending other then formula funds or state-matching funds

No

12. Expending amount of professional FTE/SYs to be budgeted for this Program

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Year	Extension		Research	
rear	1862	1890	1862	1890
2007	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0
2008	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0
2009	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0
2010	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0
2011	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0

Outputs for the Program

13. Activity (What will be done?)

1. Evaluate new herbicides, herbicide formulations, and new adjuvants 2. Determine antagonisms between herbicides 3. Determine better methods for applying herbicides 4. Determine the prevalence of herbicide resistant weeds 5. Provide presentations and workshops

14. Type(s) of methods will be used to reach direct and indirect contacts

Extension			
Direct Method Indirect Methods			
Education ClassWorkshopGroup Discussion	NewslettersWeb sites		

15. Description of targeted audience

1. Producers2. Crop consultants3. Extension state specialists and county educators4. Commodity groups5. Personnel in agribusiness and agrifinance6. Personnel working for government agencies

16. Standard output measures

Target for the number of persons(contacts) to be reached through direct and indirect contact methods

	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Year	Target	Target	Target	Target
2007	0	0	0	0
2008	0	0	0	0
2009	0	0	0	0
2010	0	0	0	0
2011	0	0	0	0

17. (Standard Research Target) Number of Patents

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Expected Patents	
Year	Target
2007	5
2008	5
2009	5
2010	5
2011	5

18. Output measures

Output Text

Changes in weed science research priorities that match needs

2007 Target: 1 2008 Target: 1 2009 Target: 0 2010 Target: 0 2011 Target: 0

Output Text

Yearly updating of Weed Control Guide to reflect new herbicides and knowledge gained through research

2007 Target: 1 2008 Target: 1 2009 Target: 1 2010 Target: 1 2011 Target: 1

Output Text

Number of teams working together to develop solutions

 2007
 Target:
 3

 2008
 Target:
 3

 2009
 Target:
 3

 2010
 Target:
 3

 2011
 Target:
 3

Output Text

Development of enhanced weed-management strategies that incorporate knowledge gained on the biology of weeds

 2007
 Target:
 0

 2008
 Target:
 0

 2009
 Target:
 1

 2010
 Target:
 1

 2011
 Target:
 0

Output Text

Improved control of invasive perennial weeds using integrated methods

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2007	Larget:	0
2008	Target:	0
2009	Target:	1
2010	Target:	1
2011	Target:	0

Output Text

Delayed evolution of herbicide-resistant weeds

```
2007 Target: 0
2008 Target: 0
2009 Target: 0
2010 Target: 0
2011 Target: 0
```

Output Text

Estimated dollar value weed-control brings to North Dakota

```
2007 Target: 100000000
2008 Target: 100000000
2009 Target: 100000000
2010 Target: 100000000
2011 Target: 100000000
```

Output Text

Percent of producers that utilize our recommendations

```
2007 Target: 90
2008 Target: 90
2009 Target: 90
2010 Target: 90
2011 Target: 90
```

Output Text

Longevity of continued use of our recommendations for weed control by producers

```
2007 Target: 0
2008 Target: 0
2009 Target: 0
2010 Target: 0
2011 Target: 0
```

Outcomes for the Program

19. Outcome measures

Outcome Text: Awareness created

Outcome Text

{NO DATA ENTERED}

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Outcome Type:

2007 Target: {NO DATA ENTERED}
2008 Target: {NO DATA ENTERED}
2009 Target: {NO DATA ENTERED}
2010 Target: {NO DATA ENTERED}
2011 Target: {NO DATA ENTERED}

20. External factors which may affect outcomes

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

Description

Decreased funding, changing priorities, farmer/consumer attitudes, herbicide-resistant crops and weeds, economic conditions, and coordination and cooperation with government entities.

21. Evaluation studies planned

- Retrospective (post program)
- During (during program)

Description

(NO DATA ENTERED)

22. Data Collection Methods

On-Site

Description

(NO DATA ENTERED)

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1. Name of the Planned Program

Soil Science

2. Program knowledge areas

- 205 Plant Management Systems 40 %
- 102 Soil, Plant, Water, Nutrient Relationships 60 %

3. Program existence

Intermediate (One to five years)

4. Program duration

Long-Term (More than five years)

5. Brief summary about Planned Program

Nitrogen costs are historically high, and a number of surface and groundwaters in North Dakota are impaired with nitrates from over-application in crop land. Re-evaluation of N management and crop needs may result in lower N rates required to maintain yield or sustain profit, while less N is lost to the environment.

6. Situation and priorities

Nitrogen costs are historically high, and a number of surface and groundwaters in North Dakota are impaired with nitrates from over-application in crop land. Reevaluation of N management and crop needs may result in lower N rates required to maintain yield or sustain profit, while less N is lost to the environment. The goal is to evaluate N use rates in a variety of crops, investigate better use of manures and residues, include the N contribution of previous crops and residues in N fertilizer recommendations, and investigate the interaction of N with other nutrients and varieties. Another priority is to document current nitrate levels in North Dakota ground and surface waters.

7. Assumptions made for the Program

Funding will remain available to do this research. Nitrogen costs will remain high and nitrates will continue to be a concern in surface and groundwaters in North Dakota.

8. Ultimate goal(s) of this Program

Grower profit increases

Quality of ground and surface water is enhanced

Alternative sources of N adopted by growers

Wildlife habitat quality improved

9. Scope of Program

- In-State Extension
- In-State Research
- Integrated Research and Extension

Inputs for the Program

10. Expending formula funds or state-matching funds

Yes

11. Expending other then formula funds or state-matching funds

No

12. Expending amount of professional FTE/SYs to be budgeted for this Program

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Voor	Exte	Extension		Research	
Year	1862	1890	1862	1890	
2007	1.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	
2008	1.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	
2009	1.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	
2010	1.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	
2011	1.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	

Outputs for the Program

13. Activity (What will be done?)

N rate calibration research projects
Update producer-oriented resource materials to reflect research results of N rate studies
Present research results at workshops, field days and conferences
Evaluate nitrate levels in waterways

14. Type(s) of methods will be used to reach direct and indirect contacts

Extension			
Direct Method Indirect Methods			
Education ClassWorkshop	NewslettersWeb sites		

15. Description of targeted audience

Growers
Soil testing laboratories
Government agencies
Federal land managers
Consultants, agricultural commodity staff

16. Standard output measures

Target for the number of persons(contacts) to be reached through direct and indirect contact methods

	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Year	Target	Target	Target	Target
2007	4000	30000	0	0
2008	4000	30000	0	0
2009	5000	30000	0	0
2010	5000	30000	0	0
2011	5000	30000	0	0

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17. (Standard Research Target) Number of Patents

Expected Patents		
Year	Target	
2007	2	
2008	5	
2009	6	
2010	6	
2011	6	

18. Output measures

Output Text

(NO DATA ENTERED)

Target: {NO DATA ENTERED}

Outcomes for the Program

19. Outcome measures

Outcome Text: Awareness created

Outcome Text

Number of individuals receiving individual assistance

 Outcome Type:
 Short

 2007 Target:
 2000

 2008 Target:
 3000

 2009 Target:
 4000

 2010 Target:
 4000

 2011 Target:
 4000

Outcome Text

Number of individuals decreasing N use

 Outcome Type:
 Short

 2007 Target:
 1000

 2008 Target:
 2000

 2009 Target:
 2000

 2010 Target:
 3000

 2011 Target:
 4000

Outcome Text

Number of individuals using alternative N sources

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Outcome Type: Short

 2007 Target:
 400

 2008 Target:
 800

 2009 Target:
 1000

 2010 Target:
 1000

 2011 Target:
 1000

Outcome Text

Number of individuals implementing recommended action or practice

Outcome Type: Medium

 2007 Target:
 1000

 2008 Target:
 2000

 2009 Target:
 2000

 2010 Target:
 3000

 2011 Target:
 4000

Outcome Text

Continued decline of N in ground and surface water

Outcome Type: Medium

2007 Target: 0 2008 Target: 0 2009 Target: 0 2010 Target: 0 2011 Target: 0

Outcome Text

Estimated dollar value of adopted best management practices (\$)

Outcome Type: Long

 2007 Target:
 4000000

 2008 Target:
 12000000

 2009 Target:
 20000000

 2010 Target:
 32000000

 2011 Target:
 48000000

Outcome Text

Less commercial N is used (%)

Outcome Type: Long

 2007 Target:
 2

 2008 Target:
 5

 2009 Target:
 8

 2010 Target:
 12

 2011 Target:
 15

Outcome Text

Amount of N in ground and surface water is reduced

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Outcome Type: Long

2007 Target: 0 2008 Target: 0 2009 Target: 0 2010 Target: 0 2011 Target: 0

20. External factors which may affect outcomes

- Public Policy changes
- Government Regulations

Description

N costs will remain high for some time; adoption of new N sources and rates; availability of funding for research; resistance of fertilizer industry to reduced sales; N sources in water not from agriculture.

21. Evaluation studies planned

- Retrospective (post program)
- During (during program)

Description

Extension educator surveys

22. Data Collection Methods

On-Site

Description

{NO DATA ENTERED}

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1. Name of the Planned Program

Biofuels

2. Program knowledge areas

403 Waste Disposal, Recycling, and Reuse 100 %

3. Program existence

• Intermediate (One to five years)

4. Program duration

Long-Term (More than five years)

5. Brief summary about Planned Program

Petroleum supplies more than 95 percent of our transportation fuel needs. Increasing national and global demand for a limited petroleum supply has contributed to large increases in fuel costs. Biobased transportation fuels will strengthen rural economies by adding value to crop residues while decreasing agriculture-related fuel costs. Additional benefits include decreased national reliance on foreign energy sources and the environmental benefits of reduced greenhouse gas emissions.

6. Situation and priorities

Petroleum supplies more than 95 percent of our transportation fuel needs. Increasing national and global demand for a limited petroleum supply has contributed to large increases in fuel costs. Biobased transportation fuels will strengthen rural economies by adding value to crop residues while decreasing agriculture-related fuel costs. Additional benefits include decreased national reliance on foreign energy sources and the environment benefits of reduced greenhouse gas emissions. Priorities include making significant improvements in biomass collection, storage, transportation, pre-processing and conversion. Additional challenges are in the areas of process economics, economic policy, agronomics, crop development, product quality and marketing.

7. Assumptions made for the Program

Funding will remain available to do this research. Petroleum supplies will be limited due to increasing national and global demand.

8. Ultimate goal(s) of this Program

Biofuels research is viewed as an area of strength for NDSU.

Quality of biofuels research at NDSU is recognized by funding agencies and peer institutions.

Strong institutional culture of collaborative, interdisciplinary research in biofuels.

9. Scope of Program

In-State Research

Inputs for the Program

10. Expending formula funds or state-matching funds

- Yes
- 11. Expending other then formula funds or state-matching funds
- No

12. Expending amount of professional FTE/SYs to be budgeted for this Program

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Year	Extension		Research	
rear	1862	1890	1862	1890
2007	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0
2008	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0
2009	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0
2010	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0
2011	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0

Outputs for the Program

13. Activity (What will be done?)

Identify research needs critical to North Dakota.

Identify NDSU faculty, industries and other universities for collaboration.

Expand research infrastructure and faculty expertise.

Present results through publications and conference presentations.

Educate through teaching and extension programming.

14. Type(s) of methods will be used to reach direct and indirect contacts

Extension			
Direct Method	Indirect Methods		
Education ClassWorkshop	NewslettersWeb sites		

15. Description of targeted audience

Farmers
Policymakers
Biomass processors
Equipment manufacturers
Peer researchers
Students

16. Standard output measures

Target for the number of persons(contacts) to be reached through direct and indirect contact methods

	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Year	Target	Target	Target	Target
2007	0	0	0	0
2008	0	0	0	0
2009	0	0	0	0
2010	0	0	0	0
2011	0	0	0	0

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17. (Standard Research Target) Number of Patents

Expected Patents		
Year	Target	
2007	2	
2008	3	
2009	4	
2010	4	
2011	4	

18. Output measures

Output Text

(NO DATA ENTERED)

Target: {NO DATA ENTERED}

Outcomes for the Program

19. Outcome measures

Outcome Text: Awareness created

Outcome Text

Number of faculty collaborations working on biofuels projects.

Outcome Type: Short

2007 Target: 2 2008 Target: 2 2009 Target: 3 2010 Target: 3 2011 Target: 3

Outcome Text

Number of proposals submitted for biofuels projects.

Outcome Type: Short

2007 Target: 2 2008 Target: 3 2009 Target: 4 2010 Target: 4 2011 Target: 5

Outcome Text

Number of graduate students working on biofuels projects.

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Outcome Type: Medium

2007 Target: 2 2008 Target: 3 2009 Target: 4 2010 Target: 4 2011 Target: 5

Outcome Text

Number of biofuels-related papers published by NDSU faculty.

Outcome Type: Medium

2007 Target: 2 2008 Target: 3 2009 Target: 4 2010 Target: 4 2011 Target: 4

Outcome Text

Number of biofuels research proposals submitted.

Outcome Type: Medium

2007 Target: 2 2008 Target: 3 2009 Target: 4 2010 Target: 4 2011 Target: 5

Outcome Text

Grant money received for biofuels research.

Outcome Type: Medium

 2007 Target:
 100000

 2008 Target:
 250000

 2009 Target:
 250000

 2010 Target:
 300000

 2011 Target:
 400000

Outcome Text

Increased demand for NDSU graduate students in academia/industry.

Outcome Type: Long

2007 Target: 2 2008 Target: 2 2009 Target: 3 2010 Target: 4 2011 Target: 5

Outcome Text

Increase in quality/quantity of student applicants in biofuels-related fields.

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Outcome Type: Long

2007 Target: 3 2008 Target: 4 2009 Target: 5 2010 Target: 5 2011 Target: 5

Outcome Text

Increased funding rate for NDSU biofuels research proposals.

Outcome Type:Long2007 Target:500002008 Target:1000002009 Target:1000002010 Target:1500002011 Target:200000

Outcome Text

Biobased industries seek out NDSU faculty for collaborations on biofuels projects.

Outcome Type: Long

2007 Target: 0 2008 Target: 0 2009 Target: 0 2010 Target: 0 2011 Target: 0

Outcome Text

State and federal policymakers seek out NDSU faculty input.

Outcome Type: Long

2007 Target: 0 2008 Target: 0 2009 Target: 0 2010 Target: 0 2011 Target: 0

20. External factors which may affect outcomes

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

Description

Research funding priorities, public opinion, cost of petroleum, conversion technology breakthroughs, development of competing energy technologies, competing land uses (agricultural and other), public recognition of global climate change, effect of climate change on agricultural productivity.

21. Evaluation studies planned

- Retrospective (post program)
- During (during program)

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Description

{NO DATA ENTERED}

22. Data Collection Methods

On-Site

Description

{NO DATA ENTERED}

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1. Name of the Planned Program

Insect Management

2. Program knowledge areas

- 211 Insects, Mites, and Other Arthropods Affecting Plants 55 %
- 721 Insects and Other Pests Affecting Humans 5 %
- 216 Integrated Pest Management Systems 40 %

3. Program existence

• Intermediate (One to five years)

4. Program duration

Long-Term (More than five years)

5. Brief summary about Planned Program

Understanding the ecology and behavior of arthropod populations to mitigate harmful impacts and to preserve ecosystem health.

6. Situation and priorities

Understanding the ecology and behavior of arthropod populations to mitigate harmful impacts and to preserve ecosystem health. Priorities are protecting our urban, agricultural and natural ecosystems from native and introduced insects and insect outbreaks, and developing effective and economical integrated pest management practices that are adaptive and meet social and regulatory constraints.

7. Assumptions made for the Program

Funding will remain available to support this program. Pests will remain an issue in agriculture and for homeowners.

8. Ultimate goal(s) of this Program

Increase agriculture profitability by decreasing costs and improving pest management efficacy Decrease health and environmental risk from insect management Enhanced insect diagnostic capacity

9. Scope of Program

- In-State Extension
- In-State Research
- Integrated Research and Extension

Inputs for the Program

10. Expending formula funds or state-matching funds

Yes

11. Expending other then formula funds or state-matching funds

No

12. Expending amount of professional FTE/SYs to be budgeted for this Program

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Vann	Exte	Extension		Research	
Year	1862	1890	1862	1890	
2007	2.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	
2008	2.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	
2009	2.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	
2010	2.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	
2011	2.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	

13. Activity (What will be done?)

Assess emerging issues
Provide insect diagnostics
Provide bio-based pest management systems
Meet social and regulatory needs
Evaluate activity effectiveness

14. Type(s) of methods will be used to reach direct and indirect contacts

Extension		
Direct Method	Indirect Methods	
Workshop	 Public Service Announcement Newsletters TV Media Programs Web sites 	

15. Description of targeted audience

Crop and animal agricultural producers Home owners Agribusiness Government and NGO agency personnel Medical professionals

16. Standard output measures

Target for the number of persons(contacts) to be reached through direct and indirect contact methods

	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Year	Target	Target	Target	Target
2007	1400	1200	0	0
2008	1400	1200	0	0
2009	1400	1200	0	0
2010	1400	1200	0	0
2011	1400	1200	0	0

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17. (Standard Research Target) Number of Patents

Expected Patents		
Year	Target	
2007	12	
2008	12	
2009	12	
2010	12	
2011	12	

18. Output measures

Output Text

(NO DATA ENTERED)

Target: {NO DATA ENTERED}

Outcomes for the Program

19. Outcome measures

Outcome Text: Awareness created

Outcome Text

Pest alerts disseminated through various channels

 Outcome Type:
 Short

 2007 Target:
 100

 2008 Target:
 100

 2009 Target:
 100

 2010 Target:
 100

 2011 Target:
 100

Outcome Text

Best management guides based on currently available knowledge made available

Outcome Type: Short

2007 Target: 12
2008 Target: 12
2009 Target: 12
2010 Target: 12
2011 Target: 12

Outcome Text

Relevant research and extension programs initiated

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Outcome Type: Short

2007 Target: 1 2008 Target: 1 2009 Target: 1 2010 Target: 1 2011 Target: 1

Outcome Text

Conduct diagnostic review session with Plant Diagnostics Lab

Outcome Type: Short

 2007 Target:
 1

 2008 Target:
 1

 2009 Target:
 1

 2010 Target:
 1

 2011 Target:
 1

Outcome Text

Output materials made available to users

Outcome Type: Medium

2007 Target: 16 2008 Target: 16 2009 Target: 16 2010 Target: 16 2011 Target: 16

Outcome Text

Assess grower acceptance of new technologies

Outcome Type: Medium

2007 Target: 1 2008 Target: 1 2009 Target: 1 2010 Target: 1 2011 Target: 1

Outcome Text

Insect diagnostics and reporting integrated with Plant Diagnostics Lab and others

Outcome Type: Medium

2007 Target: 14000 2008 Target: 14000 2009 Target: 14000 2010 Target: 14000 2011 Target: 14000

Outcome Text

Pest management technologies that meet social and regulatory constraints

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Outcome Type: Long

2007 Target: 1 2008 Target: 1 2009 Target: 1 2010 Target: 1 2011 Target: 1

Outcome Text

Valuation of best management practices

Outcome Type: Long

2007 Target: 2 2008 Target: 2 2009 Target: 2 2010 Target: 2 2011 Target: 2

Outcome Text

Estimation of adoption rate of best management practices

Outcome Type: Long

2007 Target: 1 2008 Target: 1 2009 Target: 1 2010 Target: 1 2011 Target: 1

Outcome Text

Insect diagnostic capacity meeting national needs

Outcome Type: Long

2007 Target: 0 2008 Target: 0 2009 Target: 0 2010 Target: 0 2011 Target: 0

20. External factors which may affect outcomes

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

Description

Decreased funding and personnel, social and regulatory constraints to pest management practices, economic conditions, invasive species, climate and farming practice changes.

21. Evaluation studies planned

- Retrospective (post program)
- During (during program)

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Description

{NO DATA ENTERED}

22. Data Collection Methods

On-Site

Description

{NO DATA ENTERED}

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1. Name of the Planned Program

Center for Nutrition and Pregnancy

2. Program knowledge areas

- 305 Animal Physiological Processes 10 %
- 302 Nutrient Utilization in Animals 40 %
- 702 Requirements and Function of Nutrients and Other Food Components 10 %
- 301 Reproductive Performance of Animals 40 %

3. Program existence

Intermediate (One to five years)

4. Program duration

Long-Term (More than five years)

5. Brief summary about Planned Program

Increasing evidence suggests that fetal development plays a role in postnatal growth, development, productivity, reproductive success, and fetal survival, as well as long-term health and longevity of offspring. Improved understanding of the impacts of reproductive function, especially nutritional modulation, will result in improved livestock productivity and enhanced human health.

6. Situation and priorities

Increasing evidence suggests that fetal development plays a role in postnatal growth, development, productivity, reproductive success, and fetal survival, as well as long-term health and longevity of offspring. Improved understanding of the impacts of reproductive function, especially nutritional modulation, will result in improved livestock productivity and enhanced human health. Priorities are to develop nutritional strategies that promote fetal and neonatal growth and development resulting in offspring that are healthy throughout infancy, adolescence and adulthood; promote maternal health and well being; and improve quality and nutritional value of resulting food products.

7. Assumptions made for the Program

Funding will remain available to do this research. Long-term health and longevity of offspring will be continue to be a focus of attention for animals and humans.

8. Ultimate goal(s) of this Program

Improved livestock and human health Increased research capacity

Increased livestock production efficiency

Improved understanding of long-term nutritional impacts on product quality in livestock production systems

9. Scope of Program

In-State Research

Inputs for the Program

10. Expending formula funds or state-matching funds

- Yes
- 11. Expending other then formula funds or state-matching funds
- No

12. Expending amount of professional FTE/SYs to be budgeted for this Program

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Vann	Exte	nsion	Research	
Year	1862	1890	1862	1890
2007	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0
2008	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0
2009	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0
2010	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0
2011	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0

13. Activity (What will be done?)

Research projects
Train students
Teach producers
Publish research
Secure funding
Develop recommendations
Identify emerging trends and issues
Improve methodology
Collaborate
Present data at meetings

14. Type(s) of methods will be used to reach direct and indirect contacts

Extension		
Direct Method	Indirect Methods	
Workshop	 Public Service Announcement Newsletters TV Media Programs Web sites 	

15. Description of targeted audience

Students: graduate and under-graduate Livestock producers Human health professionals Scientific peer groups Policy and agency influences Media professionals

16. Standard output measures

Target for the number of persons(contacts) to be reached through direct and indirect contact methods

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	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Year	Target	Target	Target	Target
2007	0	0	0	0
2008	0	0	0	0
2009	0	0	0	0
2010	0	0	0	0
2011	0	0	0	0

17. (Standard Research Target) Number of Patents

Expected Patents		
Year	Target	
2007	10	
2008	12	
2009	14	
2010	14	
2011	14	

18. Output measures

Output Text

{NO DATA ENTERED}

Target: {NO DATA ENTERED}
Target: {NO DATA ENTERED}
Target: {NO DATA ENTERED}
Target: {NO DATA ENTERED}
Target: {NO DATA ENTERED}

Outcomes for the Program

19. Outcome measures

Outcome Text: Awareness created

Outcome Text

Numbers of producers with enhanced knowledge from livestock programming events

Outcome Type: Short

2007 Target: 25 2008 Target: 30 2009 Target: 40 2010 Target: 40 2011 Target: 25

Outcome Text

Number of grant requests for multidisciplinary educational, extension and research collaborative activities

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Outcome Type: Medium

 2007 Target:
 5

 2008 Target:
 5

 2009 Target:
 5

 2010 Target:
 5

 2011 Target:
 5

Outcome Text

Number of visiting scientists to the NDSU Department of Animal and Range Sciences

Outcome Type: Medium

2007 Target: 52008 Target: 52009 Target: 52010 Target: 52011 Target: 5

Outcome Text

Monitor cases of pregnancy-based metabolic diseases

Outcome Type: Long

2007 Target: 0 2008 Target: 0 2009 Target: 0 2010 Target: 0 2011 Target: 0

Outcome Text

Monitor North Dakota agricultural statistics to measure pregnancy rates of North Dakota livestock operations

Outcome Type: Long

2007 Target: 0 2008 Target: 0 2009 Target: 0 2010 Target: 0 2011 Target: 0

20. External factors which may affect outcomes

- Economy
- Public Policy changes
- Government Regulations
- Competing Public priorities
- Competing Programatic Challenges

Description

Decreased funding, changing priorities, producer attitudes, economic conditions, change in focus of agencies and the institution.

21. Evaluation studies planned

- Retrospective (post program)
- During (during program)

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Description

{NO DATA ENTERED}

22. Data Collection Methods

On-Site

Description

{NO DATA ENTERED}

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1. Name of the Planned Program

Nutrition of Grazing Livestock

2. Program knowledge areas

- 302 Nutrient Utilization in Animals 50 %
- 121 Management of Range Resources 50 %

3. Program existence

Intermediate (One to five years)

4. Program duration

Long-Term (More than five years)

5. Brief summary about Planned Program

Feed costs associated with maintaining beef cows average 66 percent of total cash costs of production. Proper nutrition of the cow herd and cost effective use of dollars spent on purchased feed inputs is critical to the success of livestock operations. Over 44 percent of North Dakota's land use is associated with rangeland, pasture land and hay land.

6. Situation and priorities

Feed costs associated with maintaining beef cows average 66 percent of total cash costs of production. Proper nutrition of the cow herd and cost effective use of dollars spent on purchased feed inputs is critical to the success of livestock operations. Over 44 percent of North Dakota's land use is associated with rangeland, pasture land and hay land. Pasture costs (purchase and rental) continue to increase. Proper nutrient management of grazed forages, implementation of an efficient grazing system (including timing of grazing), and stored winter forages along with supplemental feeds, can play a vital role in profitability of cow-calf producers in North Dakota.

7. Assumptions made for the Program

Cattle will continue to be a large part of the agricultural industry in North Dakota. Pastures will continue to be one of the economical ways to meet the nutrional needs of cattle.

8. Ultimate goal(s) of this Program

Improved profitability and productivity of North Dakota livestock operations Improved rangeland productivity and health through improved management

9. Scope of Program

In-State Extension

Inputs for the Program

10. Expending formula funds or state-matching funds

- Yes
- 11. Expending other then formula funds or state-matching funds
- No

12. Expending amount of professional FTE/SYs to be budgeted for this Program

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Van	Exte	Extension Resea		search
Year	1862	1890	1862	1890
2007	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2008	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2009	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2010	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2011	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

13. Activity (What will be done?)

Develop presentation materials
Develop resource material
Provide presentations and workshops
Translate scientific materials into lay materials
Identify emerging issues
Evaluate effectiveness of activities

14. Type(s) of methods will be used to reach direct and indirect contacts

Extension		
Direct Method	Indirect Methods	
Education ClassWorkshopDemonstrations	NewslettersWeb sites	

15. Description of targeted audience

Livestock producers
4-H youth
Feed and pharmaceutical industry personnel
Government agency personnel
Veterinarians

16. Standard output measures

Target for the number of persons(contacts) to be reached through direct and indirect contact methods

	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Year	Target	Target	Target	Target
2007	300	750	0	0
2008	350	1000	0	0
2009	400	1500	0	0
2010	450	2000	0	0
2011	500	2500	0	0

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17. (Standard Research Target) Number of Patents

Expected Patents		
Year	Target	
2007	0	
2008	0	
2009	0	
2010	0	
2011	0	

18. Output measures

Output Text

(NO DATA ENTERED)

Target: {NO DATA ENTERED}

Outcomes for the Program

19. Outcome measures

Outcome Text: Awareness created

Outcome Text

Number of individuals receiving training and education

Outcome Type: Short

 2007 Target:
 300

 2008 Target:
 350

 2009 Target:
 400

 2010 Target:
 450

 2011 Target:
 500

Outcome Text

Number of individuals demonstrating increase in subject knowledge and skills

Outcome Type: Short

2007 Target: 200 2008 Target: 250 2009 Target: 300 2010 Target: 350 2011 Target: 400

Outcome Text

Number of producers implementing recommended actions or practices

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Outcome Type: Medium

 2007 Target:
 25

 2008 Target:
 75

 2009 Target:
 125

 2010 Target:
 150

 2011 Target:
 200

Outcome Text

Number of producers participating in government cost-share programs for range conservation

Outcome Type: Medium

2007 Target: 25 2008 Target: 50 2009 Target: 75 2010 Target: 100 2011 Target: 125

Outcome Text

Estimated cost of production for North Dakota cattle ranches

Outcome Type: Long

 2007 Target:
 400

 2008 Target:
 390

 2009 Target:
 385

 2010 Target:
 380

 2011 Target:
 375

Outcome Text

Number of ranches implementing range management practices

Outcome Type: Long

2007 Target: 100
2008 Target: 125
2009 Target: 150
2010 Target: 175
2011 Target: 200

20. External factors which may affect outcomes

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

Description

Cattle production cycles and prices; changing priorities; farmer/rancher attitudes; natural disasters and environmental impacts; changing priorities of government agencies and policy makers.

21. Evaluation studies planned

- Retrospective (post program)
- During (during program)

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Description

{NO DATA ENTERED}

22. Data Collection Methods

On-Site

Description

{NO DATA ENTERED}

Report Date 06/15/2006 Page 51 of 96

1. Name of the Planned Program

Food Safety

2. Program knowledge areas

- 504 Home and Commercial Food Service 75 %
- 712 Protect Food from Contamination by Pathogenic Microorganisms, Parasites, and Naturally Occuring Toxi 25 %

3. Program existence

Intermediate (One to five years)

4. Program duration

Long-Term (More than five years)

5. Brief summary about Planned Program

Food safety from farm to table remains an issue of concern in the U.S. Over 5,000 deaths and 76 million cases of foodborne illness occur annually. About half the food dollar is spend on foods away from home, and more people are involved in the handling of foods.

6. Situation and priorities

Food safety from farm to table remains an issue of concern in the U.S. Over 5,000 deaths and 76 million cases of foodborne illness occur annually. About half the food dollar is spend on foods away from home, and more people are involved in the handling of foods. Priorities are safe food handling in the home and in the foodservice/processing sectors.

7. Assumptions made for the Program

Food safety will remain an issue of concern in the U.S.

8. Ultimate goal(s) of this Program

Foodborne illness outbreaks will decrease. Food companies will decrease recalls. Food businesses will change policies and implement HACCP.

9. Scope of Program

In-State Extension

Inputs for the Program

10. Expending formula funds or state-matching funds

Yes

11. Expending other then formula funds or state-matching funds

No

12. Expending amount of professional FTE/SYs to be budgeted for this Program

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Voor	Extension		Research	
Year	1862	1890	1862	1890
2007	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2008	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2009	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2010	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2011	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

13. Activity (What will be done?)

Implement programs for children and adults based on Fight BAC, Thermy, Produce Safety and BAC Down campaigns; USDA food preservation rules; and implement food safety programs for foodservice and processors (ServSafe, TAPS, HACCP).

14. Type(s) of methods will be used to reach direct and indirect contacts

Extension		
Direct Method	Indirect Methods	
Education ClassWorkshop	Public Service AnnouncementNewsletters	
 Group Discussion Demonstrations	TV Media ProgramsWeb sites	

15. Description of targeted audience

Children in school and youth program settings Teen food handlers in high school and communityAdults in home settings Volunteer food handlers in community settings Professionals in foodservice and food processing environments

16. Standard output measures

Target for the number of persons(contacts) to be reached through direct and indirect contact methods

	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Year	Target	Target	Target	Target
2007	5000	400000	5000	20000
2008	5200	410000	5200	22000
2009	5400	420000	5400	24000
2010	5600	430000	5600	26000
2011	5800	440000	5800	28000

17. (Standard Research Target) Number of Patents

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Expected Patents	
Year	Target
2007	0
2008	0
2009	0
2010	0
2011	0

18. Output measures

Output Text

{NO DATA ENTERED}

Target: {NO DATA ENTERED}
Target: {NO DATA ENTERED}
Target: {NO DATA ENTERED}
Target: {NO DATA ENTERED}
Target: {NO DATA ENTERED}

Outcomes for the Program

19. Outcome measures

Outcome Text: Awareness created

Outcome Text

Based on post-surveys, 75 percent of children participating in handwashing classes will report intentions to wash hands properly

Outcome Type: Short

 2007 Target:
 2000

 2008 Target:
 2200

 2009 Target:
 2300

 2010 Target:
 2400

 2011 Target:
 2500

Outcome Text

Based on post-surveys, 50 percent of teens will report changes in food handling practices to reduce risk of foodborne illness outbreaks

Outcome Type: Medium

 2007 Target:
 1500

 2008 Target:
 1600

 2009 Target:
 1700

 2010 Target:
 1800

 2011 Target:
 1900

Outcome Text

Seventy-five percent of foodservice and food industry participants in ServSafe, HACCP or other food sanitation courses will pass the examination.

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Outcome Type: Medium

 2007 Target:
 75

 2008 Target:
 85

 2009 Target:
 95

 2010 Target:
 100

 2011 Target:
 110

Outcome Text

Based on post-surveys, 50 percent of adult participants in consumer food safety classes will report intent to change one or more food handling behaviors.

 Outcome Type:
 Long

 2007 Target:
 2000

 2008 Target:
 2200

 2009 Target:
 2300

 2010 Target:
 2400

 2011 Target:
 2500

20. External factors which may affect outcomes

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

Description

(NO DATA ENTERED)

21. Evaluation studies planned

- Retrospective (post program)
- During (during program)
- Comparisons between program participants (individuals,group,organizations) and non-participants
- Comparisons between different groups of individuals or program participants experiencing different levels of program intensity.
- Comparison between locales where the program operates and sites without program intervention

Description

(NO DATA ENTERED)

22. Data Collection Methods

On-Site

Description

(NO DATA ENTERED)

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1. Name of the Planned Program

Healthy Patterns of Eating & Physical Activity

2. Program knowledge areas

- 703 Nutrition Education and Behavior 75 %
- 806 Youth Development 25 %

3. Program existence

Intermediate (One to five years)

4. Program duration

Long-Term (More than five years)

5. Brief summary about Planned Program

Changes in food intake and physical activity patterns in North Dakota have increased the prevalence of overweight and obesity and the risk for chronic diseases such as heart disease, type 2 diabetes and cancer.

6. Situation and priorities

Changes in food intake and physical activity patterns in North Dakota have increased the prevalence of overweight and obesity and the risk for chronic diseases such as heart disease, type 2 diabetes and cancer. Priorities are promoting the development/maintenance of healthy lifestyles for individuals/families within homes, worksites and communities.

7. Assumptions made for the Program

Overweight and obesity plus physical inactivity will continue to be a problem in North Dakota.

8. Ultimate goal(s) of this Program

Increase in healthy body weightsReduction in risk factors for development of chronic diseasesReduction in chronic diseases

9. Scope of Program

In-State Extension

Inputs for the Program

10. Expending formula funds or state-matching funds

- Yes
- 11. Expending other then formula funds or state-matching funds
- No

12. Expending amount of professional FTE/SYs to be budgeted for this Program

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Year	Exte	Extension		Research	
rear	1862	1890	1862	1890	
2007	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
2008	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
2009	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
2010	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
2011	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

13. Activity (What will be done?)

Identify emerging issuesTranslate scientific dataDevelop lessons and curriculaDevelop public campaignsPromote changes in public policyTrain extension agents Develop evaluation methodologyAnalyze/report impacts

14. Type(s) of methods will be used to reach direct and indirect contacts

Extension		
Direct Method	Indirect Methods	
 Education Class Workshop Group Discussion Demonstrations 	 Public Service Announcement Newsletters Web sites 	

15. Description of targeted audience

Youth - schools, afterschool, 4-H Adults - homes, worksites, communities, people with chronic disease

16. Standard output measures

Target for the number of persons(contacts) to be reached through direct and indirect contact methods

	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Year	Target	Target	Target	Target
2007	7000	400000	6000	20000
2008	7200	410000	6200	22000
2009	7400	420000	6400	24000
2010	7600	430000	6600	26000
2011	7800	440000	6800	28000

17. (Standard Research Target) Number of Patents

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Expected Patents	
Year	Target
2007	0
2008	0
2009	0
2010	0
2011	0

18. Output measures

Output Text

{NO DATA ENTERED}

Target: {NO DATA ENTERED}
Target: {NO DATA ENTERED}
Target: {NO DATA ENTERED}
Target: {NO DATA ENTERED}
Target: {NO DATA ENTERED}

Outcomes for the Program

19. Outcome measures

Outcome Text: Awareness created

Outcome Text

Based on follow-up surveys of adult participants in walking programs, 50 percent will report increased number of steps or minutes of walking

Outcome Type: Short 2007 Target: 1000

2008 Target: 1200 2009 Target: 1400 2010 Target: 1600 2011 Target: 1800

Outcome Text

Based on follow-up surveys of adult participants in nutrition education programs, 25percent will report a change in behavior to be more consistent with current nutrition recommendations based on MyPyramid

Outcome Type: Medium

2007 Target: 30002008 Target: 32002009 Target: 34002010 Target: 36002011 Target: 3800

Outcome Text

Based on follow-up surveys of parents of children participating in nutrition education programs, 25 percent of parents will report a family behavior change to be consistent with current recommendations

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Outcome Type: Medium

 2007 Target:
 2000

 2008 Target:
 2200

 2009 Target:
 2400

 2010 Target:
 2600

 2011 Target:
 2800

Outcome Text

Based on post-surveys of children involved in multi-session nutrition/fitness classes, 25 percent of participants will report a change in nutrition or fitness behavior to be consistent with current MyPyramid recommendations

 Outcome Type:
 Long

 2007 Target:
 3500

 2008 Target:
 3600

 2009 Target:
 3700

 2010 Target:
 3800

 2011 Target:
 3900

20. External factors which may affect outcomes

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

Description

Funding priorities; economic impacts such as cost of health care; societal attitudes; policy changes; coordination and cooperation with government agencies.

21. Evaluation studies planned

- Retrospective (post program)
- During (during program)
- Comparisons between program participants (individuals,group,organizations) and non-participants
- Comparisons between different groups of individuals or program participants experiencing different levels of program intensity.
- Comparison between locales where the program operates and sites without program intervention

Description

(NO DATA ENTERED)

22. Data Collection Methods

On-Site

Description

(NO DATA ENTERED)

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1. Name of the Planned Program

Livestock Waste Management

2. Program knowledge areas

- 133 Pollution Prevention and Mitigation 25 %
- 403 Waste Disposal, Recycling, and Reuse 50 %
- 112 Watershed Protection and Management 25 %

3. Program existence

• Intermediate (One to five years)

4. Program duration

Long-Term (More than five years)

5. Brief summary about Planned Program

Protecting our nation's water supply through education, research and water quality monitoring within watersheds containing livestock feedlots and grazing lands.

6. Situation and priorities

Protecting our nation's water supply through education, research and water quality monitoring within watersheds containing livestock feedlots and grazing lands. Areas of concern include watersheds (nutrients effecting water quality), ecosystems (elements affecting wetland, stream, and riverine function), manure nutrient utilization, animal husbandry and emerging issues.

7. Assumptions made for the Program

Protecting our nation's water supply will remain a top priority. Animal production will remain a significant part of North Dakota agriculture.

8. Ultimate goal(s) of this Program

Livestock producers will implement nutrient management practices that protect water resources, more efficiently utilize manure nutrients and successfully operate and maintain livestock manure management systems.

Enhanced water quality in North Dakota

9. Scope of Program

In-State Extension

Inputs for the Program

- 10. Expending formula funds or state-matching funds
- Yes
- 11. Expending other then formula funds or state-matching funds
- No
- 12. Expending amount of professional FTE/SYs to be budgeted for this Program

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Vasa	Extension		Research	
Year	1862	1890	1862	1890
2007	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2008	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2009	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2010	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2011	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

13. Activity (What will be done?)

Develop presentation materials
Develop resource material
Provide presentations and workshops
Translate scientific materials into lay materials
Identify emerging issues
Evaluate effectiveness of activities

14. Type(s) of methods will be used to reach direct and indirect contacts

Extension		
Direct Method	Indirect Methods	
Education ClassWorkshop	NewslettersWeb sites	
Group DiscussionDemonstrations	Other 1 (News Releases)	

15. Description of targeted audience

Owners, managers and employees of animal operations Agribusiness and agrifinance personnel Government agency personnel

16. Standard output measures

Target for the number of persons(contacts) to be reached through direct and indirect contact methods

	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Year	Target	Target	Target	Target
2007	200	200	0	0
2008	200	200	0	0
2009	200	200	0	0
2010	200	200	0	0
2011	200	200	0	0

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17. (Standard Research Target) Number of Patents

Expected Patents		
Year	Target	
2007	0	
2008	0	
2009	0	
2010	0	
2011	0	

18. Output measures

Output Text

(NO DATA ENTERED)

Target: {NO DATA ENTERED}

Outcomes for the Program

19. Outcome measures

Outcome Text: Awareness created

Outcome Text

Number of individuals requesting information

Outcome Type: Short

 2007 Target:
 30

 2008 Target:
 50

 2009 Target:
 75

 2010 Target:
 100

 2011 Target:
 100

Outcome Text

Number of individuals demonstrating increase in subject knowledge and skills

Outcome Type: Short

2007 Target: 100 2008 Target: 100 2009 Target: 100 2010 Target: 100 2011 Target: 100

Outcome Text

Number of individuals implementing recommended action or practice

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Outcome Type: Medium

2007 Target: 30
2008 Target: 30
2009 Target: 50
2010 Target: 70
2011 Target: 70

Outcome Text

Number of individuals requesting assistance

Outcome Type: Medium

2007 Target: 50 2008 Target: 50 2009 Target: 50 2010 Target: 70 2011 Target: 70

Outcome Text

Number of nutrient management plans written and people trained

Outcome Type: Medium

2007 Target: 30 2008 Target: 30 2009 Target: 50 2010 Target: 50 2011 Target: 50

Outcome Text

Estimated dollar value of adopted best management practices

Outcome Type: Long

 2007 Target:
 75000

 2008 Target:
 75000

 2009 Target:
 125000

 2010 Target:
 125000

 2011 Target:
 125000

Outcome Text

Number of nutrient management plans implemented

Outcome Type: Long

2007 Target: 30 2008 Target: 30 2009 Target: 50 2010 Target: 50 2011 Target: 50

Outcome Text

Surface water quality monitoring data collected in watersheds before and after bmp implementation

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Outcome Type: Long

2007 Target: 2 2008 Target: 2 2009 Target: 5 2010 Target: 5 2011 Target: 5

20. External factors which may affect outcomes

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

Description

Decrease funding, changing priorities; farmer/rancher attitudes; natural disasters; economic conditions; changing regulatory climate, coordination and cooperation with government entities.

21. Evaluation studies planned

- Retrospective (post program)
- During (during program)

Description

{NO DATA ENTERED}

22. Data Collection Methods

On-Site

Description

{NO DATA ENTERED}

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1. Name of the Planned Program

Citizenship and Leadership Development

2. Program knowledge areas

• 806 Youth Development 100 %

3. Program existence

Intermediate (One to five years)

4. Program duration

Long-Term (More than five years)

5. Brief summary about Planned Program

Youth need to develop a connection and sense of purpose within their community to help ensure survival of the North Dakota way of life in the 21st century. 4-H youth development is in the unique position to develop citizenship and leadership skills through activities and opportunities including, but not limited to, 4-H community clubs, school enrichment, community development and short-term and special interest programs. By developing youth civic activism, 4-H youth development insures a future generation of productive North Dakota citizens and tomorrow's community leaders.

6. Situation and priorities

Youth need to develop a connection and sense of purpose within their community to help insure survival of the North Dakota way of life in the 21st century. 4-H youth development is in the unique position to develop citizenship and leadership skills through activities and opportunities including ,but not limited to, 4-H community clubs, school enrichment, community development and short-term and special interest programs. By developing youth civic activism, 4-H youth development ensures a future generation of productive North Dakota citizens and tomorrow's community leaders. The priority is to develop youth civic engagement to enhance their leadership skills and to become active citizens in their community.

7. Assumptions made for the Program

4-H will remain an important youth program. Communities need youth to be involve for the survival of the North Dakota way of life.

8. Ultimate goal(s) of this Program

More youth are involved in leadership roles in their community. Youth governmental board would be developed to influence legislation affecting youth. Youth are involved in community organizations as partners.

9. Scope of Program

In-State Extension

Inputs for the Program

10. Expending formula funds or state-matching funds

- Yes
- 11. Expending other then formula funds or state-matching funds
- No

12. Expending amount of professional FTE/SYs to be budgeted for this Program

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Year	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
2007	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2008	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2009	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2010	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2011	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

13. Activity (What will be done?)

Develop Leadership Training moduleContribution module to include how community service leads to belonging, independence, mastery and generosity Future modules on youth involvement, diversity, civic engagement and teamwork

14. Type(s) of methods will be used to reach direct and indirect contacts

Extension		
Direct Method	Indirect Methods	
Education ClassWorkshopGroup Discussion	NewslettersWeb sites	

15. Description of targeted audience

4-H youth 4-H youth leaders 4-H adult leaders County extension staff Other community organizations, councils and boards

16. Standard output measures

Target for the number of persons(contacts) to be reached through direct and indirect contact methods

	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Year	Target	Target	Target	Target
2007	200	500	100	500
2008	400	1000	200	1000
2009	800	1500	300	1500
2010	1000	2000	400	1500
2011	1400	3000	500	2000

17. (Standard Research Target) Number of Patents

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Expected Patents		
Year	Target	
2007	0	
2008	0	
2009	0	
2010	0	
2011	0	

18. Output measures

Output Text

{NO DATA ENTERED}

Target: {NO DATA ENTERED}
Target: {NO DATA ENTERED}
Target: {NO DATA ENTERED}
Target: {NO DATA ENTERED}
Target: {NO DATA ENTERED}

Outcomes for the Program

19. Outcome measures

Outcome Text: Awareness created

Outcome Text

Fifty percent of clubs will have someone complete contribution module.

Outcome Type: Short

2007 Target: 100 2008 Target: 240 2009 Target: 0 2010 Target: 0 2011 Target: 0

Outcome Text

Forty percent of clubs will do one or more community service projects.

Outcome Type: Short

2007 Target: 150 2008 Target: 200 2009 Target: 0 2010 Target: 0 2011 Target: 0

Outcome Text

Twenty-five percent of county 4-H leadership will complete leadership modules.

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Outcome Type: Short

2007 Target: 350 2008 Target: 450 2009 Target: 0 2010 Target: 0 2011 Target: 0

Outcome Text

One hundred community service projects will be reported.

Outcome Type: Medium

2007 Target: 0 2008 Target: 100 2009 Target: 100 2010 Target: 0 2011 Target: 0

Outcome Text

Fifty percent of county 4-H leadership will complete leadership modules.

Outcome Type: Medium

2007 Target: 0 2008 Target: 0 2009 Target: 400 2010 Target: 700 2011 Target: 0

Outcome Text

Five percent of county 4-H leadership completing leadership modules will report more civic activism.

Outcome Type: Medium

2007 Target: 0 2008 Target: 0 2009 Target: 50 2010 Target: 75 2011 Target: 0

Outcome Text

Fifty percent of clubs will report contributions to their community.

Outcome Type: Long

2007 Target: 0 2008 Target: 0 2009 Target: 0 2010 Target: 0 2011 Target: 250

Outcome Text

Seventy-five percent of county 4-H leadership will complete leadership modules.

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Outcome Type: Long

2007 Target: 0 2008 Target: 0 2009 Target: 0 2010 Target: 0 2011 Target: 1000

Outcome Text

Twenty-five percent of county 4-H leadership who complete leadership modules will report more civic activism.

Outcome Type: Long

2007 Target: 0 2008 Target: 0 2009 Target: 0 2010 Target: 0 2011 Target: 250

20. External factors which may affect outcomes

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

Description

Community needs and changing demographics

21. Evaluation studies planned

- Retrospective (post program)
- During (during program)
- Comparisons between program participants (individuals,group,organizations) and non-participants
- Comparisons between different groups of individuals or program participants experiencing different levels of program intensity.

Description

(NO DATA ENTERED)

22. Data Collection Methods

On-Site

Description

(NO DATA ENTERED)

Report Date 06/15/2006 Page 69 of 96

1. Name of the Planned Program

Developing Leadership Systems

2. Program knowledge areas

- 805 Community Institutions, Health, and Social Services 50 %
- 803 Sociological and Technological Change Affecting Individuals, Families and Communities 50 %

3. Program existence

Intermediate (One to five years)

4. Program duration

Long-Term (More than five years)

5. Brief summary about Planned Program

The foundation of community and economic development in North Dakota is local leadership, including the identification and development of current and emerging leaders, programs to strengthen leadership, and local capacity to enhance community self-sufficiency.

6. Situation and priorities

The foundation of community and economic development in North Dakota is local leadership, including the identification and development of current and emerging leaders, programs to strengthen leadership, and local capacity to enhance community self-sufficiency. Priorities include developing leadership systems, strengthening emerging and existing leaders' knowledge and skills, and strengthening youth-adult partnerships.

7. Assumptions made for the Program

If North Dakota leadership systems are enhanced, then the current and emerging youth and adult leaders will be actively involved in strengthening the region in which they live.

8. Ultimate goal(s) of this Program

Youth and adults are engaged in leadership roles. The quality of life for individuals, organizations and communities will be improved. Youth and adults partner for community improvement.

9. Scope of Program

In-State Extension

Inputs for the Program

10. Expending formula funds or state-matching funds

Yes

11. Expending other then formula funds or state-matching funds

No

12. Expending amount of professional FTE/SYs to be budgeted for this Program

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Year	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
2007	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2008	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2009	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2010	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2011	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

13. Activity (What will be done?)

Rural Leadership North Dakota program Horizons project

14. Type(s) of methods will be used to reach direct and indirect contacts

Extension		
Direct Method	Indirect Methods	
Education ClassWorkshopGroup Discussion	NewslettersTV Media ProgramsWeb sites	

15. Description of targeted audience

Youth Schools Elected officials Community asset builders Community collaborators Association of Counties Service groups Governor's office Chamber Economic developers Higher EducationSBARE RLND Soil Conservation Districts

16. Standard output measures

Target for the number of persons(contacts) to be reached through direct and indirect contact methods

	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Year	Target	Target	Target	Target
2007	1200	1700	650	850
2008	1200	1700	650	850
2009	1250	2000	750	1000
2010	1250	2000	750	1000
2011	1250	2000	750	1000

17. (Standard Research Target) Number of Patents

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Expected Patents		
Year	Target	
2007	0	
2008	0	
2009	0	
2010	0	
2011	0	

18. Output measures

Output Text

{NO DATA ENTERED}

Target: {NO DATA ENTERED}
Target: {NO DATA ENTERED}
Target: {NO DATA ENTERED}
Target: {NO DATA ENTERED}
Target: {NO DATA ENTERED}

Outcomes for the Program

19. Outcome measures

Outcome Text: Awareness created

Outcome Text

Number of community members who display leadership skills sets

 Outcome Type:
 Short

 2007 Target:
 1200

 2008 Target:
 1200

 2009 Target:
 1250

 2010 Target:
 1250

 2011 Target:
 1250

Outcome Text

Number of community members who understand how they can be involved in leadership roles

 Outcome Type:
 Short

 2007 Target:
 1200

 2008 Target:
 1200

 2009 Target:
 1250

 2010 Target:
 1250

 2011 Target:
 1250

Outcome Text

Number of people from diverse backgrounds involved

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Outcome Type: Short

 2007 Target:
 22

 2008 Target:
 22

 2009 Target:
 32

 2010 Target:
 32

 2011 Target:
 32

Outcome Text

Number of community projects being accomplished and reported on

Outcome Type: Medium

2007 Target: 35 2008 Target: 35 2009 Target: 40 2010 Target: 40 2011 Target: 40

Outcome Text

Percent increase in non-traditional leaders including youth

Outcome Type: Medium

2007 Target: 10 2008 Target: 15 2009 Target: 15 2010 Target: 17 2011 Target: 17

Outcome Text

Number of individuals available in communities for leadership on community organizations

Outcome Type: Long

2007 Target: 1250
2008 Target: 1250
2009 Target: 1250
2010 Target: 1250
2011 Target: 1250

Outcome Text

Number of community organizations with youth on boards

Outcome Type: Long

2007 Target: 25 2008 Target: 25 2009 Target: 25 2010 Target: 25 2011 Target: 25

20. External factors which may affect outcomes

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

Description

Number of CEDL personnel, partnerships and regional receptivity to change.

21. Evaluation studies planned

- Retrospective (post program)
- During (during program)
- Comparisons between program participants (individuals, group, organizations) and non-participants

Description

{NO DATA ENTERED}

22. Data Collection Methods

On-Site

Description

(NO DATA ENTERED)

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1. Name of the Planned Program

Financial Security for All

2. Program knowledge areas

• 801 Individual and Family Resource Management 100 %

3. Program existence

• Intermediate (One to five years)

4. Program duration

Long-Term (More than five years)

5. Brief summary about Planned Program

Many Americans and, more specifically, North Dakotans, are in great danger of not being financially stable and secure throughout their lifetimes. Because most people did not receive formal financial education in their youth, they need lifelong learning opportunities to help them improve their financial management skills. Increasing financial literacy throughout the life cycle is essential to avoid threats to financial security.

6. Situation and priorities

Many Americans and, more specifically, North Dakotans, are in great danger of not being financially stable and secure throughout their lifetimes. Because most people did not receive formal financial education in their youth, they need lifelong learning opportunities to help them improve their financial management skills. Increasing financial literacy throughout the life cycle is essential to avoid threats to financial security.

Programs in this area are designed to increase the number of people who are financially literate and empowered with the knowledge, attitudes, skills, and confidence to practice effective and successful financial management strategies that insure financial security and stability across the life cycle. Education programs encourage families to adopt financial practices that will increase financial security and stability, and help them cope with financial impacts of periods of reduced income due to plant downsizing and military base closings, as well as from divorce, widowhood and natural disasters. A majority of the effort to provide these programs will be through eXtension, an online, interactive, virtual environment.

7. Assumptions made for the Program

North Dakota economy remains relatively stable
Homeland security maintained
North Dakotans can earn a living wage
People will be motivated to learn
Knowledge change leads to behavior change
Behavior change leads to condition change
Funding will be secure throughout the course of the project

8. Ultimate goal(s) of this Program

Increased financial security
Decrease risk factors for financial problems
Reduce anxiety related to financial problems
Increased savings
Decreased debt
Decreased bankruptcy rate
Communities have improved financial stability

9. Scope of Program

- In-State Extension
- Multistate Extension

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Inputs for the Program

- 10. Expending formula funds or state-matching funds
- Yes
- 11. Expending other then formula funds or state-matching funds
- No

12. Expending amount of professional FTE/SYs to be budgeted for this Program

Vasa	Extension		Research	
Year	1862	1890	1862	1890
2007	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2008	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2009	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2010	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2011	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Outputs for the Program

13. Activity (What will be done?)

Promote Interactive learning modules
Packaged programs
NDSU Extension Service Family Economics Web site
Media work
Collaborative projects

14. Type(s) of methods will be used to reach direct and indirect contacts

Extension	
Direct Method	Indirect Methods
Education ClassWorkshopGroup Discussion	NewslettersTV Media ProgramsWeb sites

15. Description of targeted audience

06/15/2006

Extension educators
Specialists
General public
Targeted audiences - Baby Boomers, women, couples, farm/ranch
Families - older adults
Collaborators
Youth

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Financially vulnerable

Report Date

16. Standard output measures

Target for the number of persons(contacts) to be reached through direct and indirect contact methods

	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Year	Target	Target	Target	Target
2007	2500	100000	2000	8000
2008	2600	120000	2000	8500
2009	2600	140000	2000	9000
2010	2600	160000	2000	9500
2011	2700	180000	2000	10000

17. (Standard Research Target) Number of Patents

Expected Patents		
Year	Target	
2007	0	
2008	0	
2009	0	
2010	0	
2011	0	

18. Output measures

Output Text

{NO DATA ENTERED}

Target: {NO DATA ENTERED}
Target: {NO DATA ENTERED}
Target: {NO DATA ENTERED}
Target: {NO DATA ENTERED}
Target: {NO DATA ENTERED}

Outcomes for the Program

19. Outcome measures

Outcome Text: Awareness created

Outcome Text

Number of educational programs and activities conducted

Outcome Type: Short

 2007 Target:
 200

 2008 Target:
 200

 2009 Target:
 200

 2010 Target:
 200

 2011 Target:
 200

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Number of people completing educational programs

Outcome Type:Short2007 Target:20002008 Target:20002009 Target:25002010 Target:25002011 Target:2500

Outcome Text

Number of people reporting increased knowledge from the number completing educational programs

 Outcome Type:
 Short

 2007 Target:
 1800

 2008 Target:
 1800

 2009 Target:
 2000

 2010 Target:
 2000

 2011 Target:
 2250

Outcome Text

Number of people who plan to adopt practices from the number of people who increased knowledge

 Outcome Type:
 Short

 2007 Target:
 1500

 2008 Target:
 1500

 2009 Target:
 1600

 2010 Target:
 1600

 2011 Target:
 2000

Outcome Text

Number of people adopting practices from the number of people who increased knowledge

Outcome Type: Medium

2007 Target: 500 2008 Target: 500 2009 Target: 600 2010 Target: 600 2011 Target: 800

Outcome Text

Number of people receiving information through non-program contacts such as telephone, office and farm visits

Outcome Type: Medium

 2007 Target:
 1200

 2008 Target:
 1200

 2009 Target:
 1200

 2010 Target:
 1200

 2011 Target:
 1200

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Number of people who engage in activities that increase their financial literacy related to later life issues

Outcome Type: Medium

2007 Target: 2000 2008 Target: 2200 2009 Target: 2400 2010 Target: 2600 2011 Target: 2800

Outcome Text

Number of people who initiate or increase contributions to a savings plan for retirement or future income needs or participate in America Saves program

Outcome Type: Medium

2007 Target: 400 2008 Target: 500 2009 Target: 600 2010 Target: 700 2011 Target: 800

Outcome Text

Number of people who participate in the Legally Secure Your Financial Future program

Outcome Type: Medium

2007 Target: 50 2008 Target: 75 2009 Target: 100 2010 Target: 150 2011 Target: 250

Outcome Text

Number of people who participate in the Investing for Your Future program

Outcome Type: Medium

2007 Target: 10 2008 Target: 20 2009 Target: 30 2010 Target: 40 2011 Target: 50

Outcome Text

Number of people who participate in programs to cope with financial impacts of reduced income

Outcome Type: Medium

2007 Target: 300 2008 Target: 400 2009 Target: 500 2010 Target: 600 2011 Target: 700

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Number of participants reporting reduced anxiety related to financial problems

Outcome Type: Long 2007 Target: 500

2008 Target: 600 2009 Target: 700

2010 Target: 800

2011 Target: 900

Outcome Text

Number of participants reporting increased savings

Outcome Type: Long

2007 Target: 1000
2008 Target: 1200
2009 Target: 1400
2010 Target: 1600
2011 Target: 1800

Outcome Text

Amount of increased savings

Outcome Type: Long

 2007 Target:
 120000

 2008 Target:
 236000

 2009 Target:
 248000

 2010 Target:
 360000

 2011 Target:
 375000

Outcome Text

Number of participants reporting decreased debt

Outcome Type: Long

2007 Target: 500 2008 Target: 600 2009 Target: 700 2010 Target: 800 2011 Target: 900

Outcome Text

Amount of decreased debt

Outcome Type: Long

2007 Target: 10000 2008 Target: 20000 2009 Target: 30000 2010 Target: 40000 2011 Target: 50000

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Decreased numbers of personal bankruptcy filings in state of North Dakota

Outcome Type: Long 2007 Target: 50 2008 Target: 60

2009 Target: 70 2010 Target: 80 2011 Target: 90

20. External factors which may affect outcomes

- Economy
- Appropriations changes
- Competing Public priorities

Description

Institutional commitment Changing priorities Economic conditions Cooperation with partners

21. Evaluation studies planned

- Retrospective (post program)
- During (during program)
- Comparisons between program participants (individuals,group,organizations) and non-participants
- Comparisons between different groups of individuals or program participants experiencing different levels of program intensity.

Description

(NO DATA ENTERED)

22. Data Collection Methods

On-Site

Description

(NO DATA ENTERED)

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1. Name of the Planned Program

Noxious and Invasive Weed Management

2. Program knowledge areas

- 216 Integrated Pest Management Systems 40 %
- 213 Weeds Affecting Plants 20 %
- 215 Biological Control of Pests Affecting Plants 40 %

3. Program existence

• Intermediate (One to five years)

4. Program duration

Long-Term (More than five years)

5. Brief summary about Planned Program

Rangeland and pasture comprise about 42 percent of the land area of the United States, with three-quarters of all domestic livestock depending upon these lands for survival. Today, more than 300 rangeland weeds are found in the United States. In total, noxious and invasive weeds in rangeland cause an estimated loss of \$2 billion annually (which is more than all other pests combined). Primary impacts are to the livestock industry, wildlife habitat, and soil and plant community health.

6. Situation and priorities

Rangeland and pasture comprise about 42 percent of the land area of the United States, with three-quarters of all domestic livestock depending upon these lands for survival. Today, more than 300 rangeland weeds are found in the United States. In total, noxious and invasive weeds in rangeland cause an estimated loss of \$2 billion annually (which is more than all other pests combined). Primary impacts are to the livestock industry, wildlife habitat, and soil and plant community health. Rangeland weed populations increase an average 4 percent annually in the United States, indicating a need to provide education opportunities and awareness of the problem and techniques to control weed invasion. Priorities are to develop integrated pest management workshops, demonstration projects and research trials to teach land managers (both private and public) best management practices to minimize weed invasion and control known populations.

7. Assumptions made for the Program

Noxious and invasive weeds will continue to be a problem in rangeland both in North Dakota and across the United Sates. Damage will affect both private and public lands.

8. Ultimate goal(s) of this Program

Improved profitability and productivity of North Dakota livestock operations Improved rangeland productivity and health through improved management

9. Scope of Program

In-State Extension

Inputs for the Program

10. Expending formula funds or state-matching funds

- Yes
- 11. Expending other then formula funds or state-matching funds
- No
- 12. Expending amount of professional FTE/SYs to be budgeted for this Program

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Vaan	Extension		Research	
Year	1862	1890	1862	1890
2007	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2008	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2009	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2010	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2011	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Outputs for the Program

13. Activity (What will be done?)

Develop presentation materials
Develop resource material
Provide workshops and field tours
Translate scientific materials into lay materials
Develop demonstration and research trials
Evaluate effectiveness of activities

14. Type(s) of methods will be used to reach direct and indirect contacts

Extension		
Direct Method	Indirect Methods	
Education ClassWorkshopDemonstrations	NewslettersWeb sites	

15. Description of targeted audience

Private land managers, including livestock producers Public land managers 4-H youth Government agency personnel Conservation groups

16. Standard output measures

Target for the number of persons(contacts) to be reached through direct and indirect contact methods

	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Year	Target	Target	Target	Target
2007	200	2000	0	0
2008	300	3000	0	0
2009	400	3000	0	0
2010	450	3000	0	0
2011	500	5000	0	0

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17. (Standard Research Target) Number of Patents

Expected Patents		
Year	Target	
2007	0	
2008	0	
2009	0	
2010	0	
2011	0	

18. Output measures

Output Text

(NO DATA ENTERED)

Target: {NO DATA ENTERED}

Outcomes for the Program

19. Outcome measures

Outcome Text: Awareness created

Outcome Text

Number of individuals receiving training and education

Outcome Type: Short

 2007 Target:
 200

 2008 Target:
 250

 2009 Target:
 300

 2010 Target:
 350

 2011 Target:
 400

Outcome Text

Number of individuals demonstrating increase in subject knowledge and skills

Outcome Type: Short

2007 Target: 100 2008 Target: 100 2009 Target: 150 2010 Target: 150 2011 Target: 200

Outcome Text

Number of producers implementing recommended actions or practices

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Outcome Type: Medium

2007 Target: 20
 2008 Target: 25
 2009 Target: 30
 2010 Target: 35
 2011 Target: 50

Outcome Text

Number of producers participating in government cost share programs for range conservation

Outcome Type: Medium

2007 Target: 50
 2008 Target: 55
 2009 Target: 60
 2010 Target: 65
 2011 Target: 70

Outcome Text

Estimated cost savings and return for North Dakota landowners implementing an integrated pest management program (\$/acre)

Outcome Type: Long

2007 Target: 5 2008 Target: 7 2009 Target: 10 2010 Target: 11 2011 Target: 12

Outcome Text

Reduce number of noxious weed acres by two to five percent annually in North Dakota

Outcome Type: Long

2007 Target: 2 2008 Target: 3 2009 Target: 5 2010 Target: 7 2011 Target: 10

20. External factors which may affect outcomes

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

Description

Land manager attitudes and economic parameters; environmental conditions; changing priorities of government agencies and policy makers.

21. Evaluation studies planned

- Retrospective (post program)
- During (during program)

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Description

{NO DATA ENTERED}

22. Data Collection Methods

On-Site

Description

{NO DATA ENTERED}

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1. Name of the Planned Program

Fusarium head blight of wheat

2. Program knowledge areas

• 212 Pathogens and Nematodes Affecting Plants 100 %

3. Program existence

• Intermediate (One to five years)

4. Program duration

Long-Term (More than five years)

5. Brief summary about Planned Program

Fusarium head blight is a disease of wheat that has cost the North Dakota economy in excess of \$4 billion in losses since 1993. The disease reduces yield of wheat and reduces quality by lowering market grade and introducing toxins that are harmful to animals and humans.

6. Situation and priorities

Fusarium head blight is a disease of wheat that has cost the North Dakota economy in excess of \$4 billion in losses since 1993. The disease reduces yield of wheat and reduces quality by lowering market grade and introducing toxins that are harmful to animals and humans. Areas of concern include evaluating performance of released varieties; identifying, improving and communicating disease-management strategies; and reporting outbreaks.

7. Assumptions made for the Program

Funding will remain available to do this research. Wheat will continue to one of the important crops in North Dakota.

8. Ultimate goal(s) of this Program

Adding value to our wheat crop by decreasing yield and quality losses Enhance public perception of food quality

9. Scope of Program

- In-State Extension
- In-State Research
- Integrated Research and Extension

Inputs for the Program

10. Expending formula funds or state-matching funds

Yes

11. Expending other then formula funds or state-matching funds

No

12. Expending amount of professional FTE/SYs to be budgeted for this Program

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Vaan	Extension		Research	
Year	1862	1890	1862	1890
2007	3.0	0.0	2.0	0.0
2008	3.0	0.0	2.0	0.0
2009	3.0	0.0	2.0	0.0
2010	3.0	0.0	2.0	0.0
2011	3.0	0.0	2.0	0.0

Outputs for the Program

13. Activity (What will be done?)

Research on fungicidal- and bio-control and application technology

Field surveys on disease severity and losses to disease

Develop resource material

Provide presentations and workshops

Translate scientific materials into lay materials

14. Type(s) of methods will be used to reach direct and indirect contacts

Extension		
Direct Method	Indirect Methods	
Education ClassWorkshopGroup Discussion	NewslettersWeb sites	

15. Description of targeted audience

Wheat producers Crop consultants and ag advisors Research Extension Centers Extension personnel Agribusiness and agrifinance personnel Government agency personnel

16. Standard output measures

Target for the number of persons(contacts) to be reached through direct and indirect contact methods

	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Year	Target	Target	Target	Target
2007	500	1000	0	0
2008	1000	2000	0	0
2009	1500	3000	0	0
2010	2000	4000	0	0
2011	2500	5000	0	0

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17. (Standard Research Target) Number of Patents

Expected Patents		
Year	Target	
2007	2	
2008	1	
2009	2	
2010	1	
2011	2	

18. Output measures

Output Text

(NO DATA ENTERED)

Target: {NO DATA ENTERED}

Outcomes for the Program

19. Outcome measures

Outcome Text: Awareness created

Outcome Text

Percent of acres planted to resistant varieties

 Outcome Type:
 Short

 2007 Target:
 40

 2008 Target:
 45

 2009 Target:
 50

 2010 Target:
 55

 2011 Target:
 60

Outcome Text

Percent of acres treated with fungicides

Outcome Type: Short

2007 Target: 17 2008 Target: 16 2009 Target: 15 2010 Target: 14 2011 Target: 12

Outcome Text

Economic losses to disease (\$)

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 Outcome Type:
 Short

 2007 Target:
 150000000

 2008 Target:
 130000000

 2009 Target:
 120000000

 2010 Target:
 100000000

 2011 Target:
 80000000

Outcome Text

Number of individuals demonstrating increased knowledge and skills

Outcome Type:Short2007 Target:100002008 Target:120002009 Target:140002010 Target:170002011 Target:20000

Outcome Text

Number of individuals implementing recommended action or practice

 Outcome Type:
 Medium

 2007 Target:
 10000

 2008 Target:
 12000

 2009 Target:
 14000

 2010 Target:
 17000

 2011 Target:
 20000

Outcome Text

Economic losses to Fusarium head blight (\$)

Outcome Type:Medium2007 Target:1500000002008 Target:1300000002009 Target:1200000002010 Target:1000000002011 Target:80000000

Outcome Text

Estimated dollar value of adopted best management practices (\$)

Outcome Type:Long2007 Target:500000002008 Target:600000002009 Target:700000002010 Target:850000002011 Target:100000000

Outcome Text

Stable export market unaffected by quality issues (\$)

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Outcome Type:Long2007 Target:5000000002008 Target:5200000002009 Target:540000002010 Target:565000002011 Target:600000000

20. External factors which may affect outcomes

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

Description

Decrease funding, changing priorities; producer attitudes toward varieties; weather favorable for disease; economic conditions; coordination and cooperation with government entities

21. Evaluation studies planned

- Retrospective (post program)
- During (during program)

Description

{NO DATA ENTERED}

22. Data Collection Methods

On-Site

Description

(NO DATA ENTERED)

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1. Name of the Planned Program

Family Meals

2. Program knowledge areas

• 802 Human Development and Family Well-Being 100 %

3. Program existence

• Intermediate (One to five years)

4. Program duration

Long-Term (More than five years)

5. Brief summary about Planned Program

Family meals are one of the most common social opportunities for individuals to build family connections, learn healthy nutrition and develop practical skills. Over a third of families eat less than three meals together a week; child and adult obesity is increasing; and family relationships are at risk.

6. Situation and priorities

Family meals are one of the most common social opportunities for individuals to build family connections, learn healthy nutrition, and develop practical skills. Over a third of families eat less than three meals together a week; child and adult obesity is increasing; and family relationships are at risk. Critical areas related to family meals include family identity, transmission of values, family connections, family time, monitoring children's behavior, protective elements related to risk issues, healthy nutrition habits and overall diet quality.

7. Assumptions made for the Program

Families will continue to struggle balancing family meal time with other scheduling committments.

8. Ultimate goal(s) of this Program

1. Improving the quality of family relationships and the overall well-being of children and adolescents through meaningful family nutrition. 2. Improving dietary quality for family members. 3. Enhanced public awareness of the value and importance of family meals.

9. Scope of Program

In-State Extension

Inputs for the Program

10. Expending formula funds or state-matching funds

- Yes
- 11. Expending other then formula funds or state-matching funds
- No
- 12. Expending amount of professional FTE/SYs to be budgeted for this Program

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Year	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
2007	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2008	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2009	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2010	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2011	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Outputs for the Program

13. Activity (What will be done?)

Develop newsletter resources on family mealsDevelop presentation and resource materialsProvide training through presentations and workshopsIdentify key and emerging issuesEvaluate effectiveness of activities

14. Type(s) of methods will be used to reach direct and indirect contacts

Extension				
Direct Method	Indirect Methods			
Education ClassWorkshopGroup Discussion	Public Service AnnouncementNewslettersWeb sites			

15. Description of targeted audience

Parents and family caregivers 4-H youth and other youth Child care programs, caregivers School system personnel Government agency personnel

16. Standard output measures

Target for the number of persons(contacts) to be reached through direct and indirect contact methods

	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Year	Target	Target	Target	Target
2007	1200	2500	600	1000
2008	1500	3500	800	1500
2009	1600	5000	1000	2000
2010	2500	7500	1400	2500
2011	3000	10000	1800	3000

17. (Standard Research Target) Number of Patents

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Expected Patents				
Year	Target			
2007	0			
2008	0			
2009	0			
2010	0			
2011	0			

18. Output measures

Output Text

{NO DATA ENTERED}

Target: {NO DATA ENTERED}
Target: {NO DATA ENTERED}
Target: {NO DATA ENTERED}
Target: {NO DATA ENTERED}
Target: {NO DATA ENTERED}

Outcomes for the Program

19. Outcome measures

Outcome Text: Awareness created

Outcome Text

Number of individuals receiving information through materials or training

 Outcome Type:
 Short

 2007 Target:
 5500

 2008 Target:
 7500

 2009 Target:
 10000

 2010 Target:
 14000

 2011 Target:
 18000

Outcome Text

Percent of participating individuals demonstrating increase in subject knowledge and skills

Outcome Type: Short

2007 Target: 60 2008 Target: 65 2009 Target: 70 2010 Target: 75 2011 Target: 75

Outcome Text

Percent of individuals implementing recommended actions or practices

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Outcome Type: Medium

2007 Target: 50 2008 Target: 50 2009 Target: 60 2010 Target: 60 2011 Target: 70

Outcome Text

Percent of individuals indicating a change in frequency of family meals

Outcome Type: Medium

2007 Target: 0 2008 Target: 0 2009 Target: 60 2010 Target: 60 2011 Target: 0

Outcome Text

Percent of individuals indicating a change in other quality indicators of the family meal experience

Outcome Type: Medium

2007 Target: 0 2008 Target: 0 2009 Target: 60 2010 Target: 60 2011 Target: 0

Outcome Text

Percent of individuals showing an improvement in measures of family connection and well-being

Outcome Type: Long

2007 Target: 0 2008 Target: 0 2009 Target: 0 2010 Target: 50 2011 Target: 50

Outcome Text

Percent of individuals showing an improvement in family nutritional wellness

Outcome Type: Long

2007 Target: 0 2008 Target: 0 2009 Target: 0 2010 Target: 50 2011 Target: 50

20. External factors which may affect outcomes

- Economy
- Populations changes (immigration,new cultural groupings,etc.)

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Description

Limits on family time and overscheduling; availability of "fast food" alternatives; consumer-oriented lifestyles; lack of knowledge and skills regarding family meals; community awareness.

21. Evaluation studies planned

- Retrospective (post program)
- During (during program)
- Comparisons between program participants (individuals, group, organizations) and non-participants
- Comparisons between different groups of individuals or program participants experiencing different levels of program intensity.

Description

{NO DATA ENTERED}

22. Data Collection Methods

On-Site

Description

{NO DATA ENTERED}

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