

2009 Colorado State University Combined Research and Extension Plan of Work

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I. Plan Overview

1. Brief Summary about Plan Of Work

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The Agricultural Experiment Station and Extension at Colorado State University are committed to excellence in basic and applied research and translation of this research through Extension programs to crop (including ornamental) and animal (including equine) agriculture. Extension emphasizes non-formal education and transfer of knowledge to audiences throughout the state, based on research information from the College of Agricultural Sciences, as well as the Colleges of Applied Human Sciences, Engineering, Veterinary Medicine and Natural Resources. These programs address best management practices, merchandising, finance, policy, food quality, landscape design, environmental impacts and community development, 4-H youth development and family and consumer education.

Animal agriculture is the leading agriculture activity in Colorado. In 2006, live meat animal sales in Colorado were valued at \$4.062 billion and the value of dairy production was \$327 million. Livestock and livestock products accounted for 72% of crops and livestock sales in the state. Colorado State University assists producers using multi-departmental, multi-college and multi-county interactions.

Colorado State University assists with the economic development of Colorado's livestock and equine industry, works to enhance environmental quality, and to enhance the public health of citizens with improved livestock environmental solutions by educating livestock and equine industry professionals and small acreage owners in best management practices for nutrient management and odor and dust control; researching technical and economic issues related to improved animal production practices; and being actively involved with livestock and equine industry personnel, governmental agencies, and small acreage owners, to assure that the latest knowledge is incorporated in management and regulatory decisions.

Crop production in the state benefits from research and Extension related to improved crops which resist environmental and biological pests. Producers realize increased prices and lower cost of production. Consumers benefit from higher human nutritional values of food. Molecular biology and genomics are opening new pathways for crop plant improvement and pest management, to support economic development, enhance human health through more nutritious and safer food products, and find fundamental solutions through renewable and sustainable crop production and pest management. This includes the establishment of an interdisciplinary research consortium to determine relationships between metabolites and disease, and to identify metabolites in animal and crop foods to help prevent disease and improve health.

CSU Extension and Experiment station programs address the growing competition for finite water, land, and air resources in a state with a growing human population. We do this by educating agricultural and resource industry professionals, researching technical and economic issues related to improved resource utilization, and enhancing international competitiveness. By being actively involved with agricultural industries and governmental agencies, we seek to assure that the latest knowledge is incorporated in management and regulatory decisions. 21st century agriculture will focus on a broader array of food products of higher value, differentiated in the marketplace and produced with much higher cost land and water resources in more crowded environments.

Colorado is an urban state, with 80% of the population living in urban areas. The green industry of Colorado comprises a significant part of Colorado agriculture; it has been recognized as "agriculture" by the Colorado General Assembly. The industry includes production, wholesale, and retail sales for floriculture, nursery, and tree crops, garden supplies, irrigation equipment, outdoor equipment, and development and care services for landscapes, such as golf courses, landscape design and construction, and landscape maintenance for homes, businesses, and public gardens and cemeteries. Colorado expenditures on garden-related products, landscape and lawn service, and other related green industries (irrigation, botanical gardens, and outdoor equipment) have averaged 10 percent annual growth since 1993, resulting in \$1.67 billion in direct sales. (This generates an economic impact of \$2.1 to \$5.0 billion depending on the economic multiplier used.) The landscape-related industries of Colorado employ nearly 34,000 positions (6 percent average annual growth) with a payroll of \$825 million annually (18 percent average annual growth). Thirty percent of industry revenues are generated from out of state (domestic and international) sales. Colorado State University supports the green industry by educating professionals, researching commercial and residential issues related to ornamental plantings and landscape restoration, and providing continuing education to industry employees and citizens on best practices for plant selection, plant production and maintenance, water conservation and irrigation, pest control, and landscape design.

More and more agricultural producers are operating in a market-oriented, individual-responsibility environment, with less reliance on price supports. Producers are moving toward differentiated, consumer-oriented products. The Census of Agriculture

reports decreasing numbers of mid- and large-sized farms and a significant increase in the number of small farms; the latter category of individuals frequently does not contain much agricultural business knowledge. CSU Experiment Station and Extension are addressing small acreage producers through educating professionals on supply and marketing chains, product differentiation, consumer product marketing, corporate accounting, risk and financial management tools and rural entrepreneurship. By working with agricultural industry personnel and governmental agencies, we assure that land managers and communities can evaluate a broad range of opportunities to enhance viability.

Colorado communities are changing rapidly as a result of many factors, including loss of agricultural water, influx of retirement populations, development of gas and oil industries, changes in military deployments, and changes in cultural composition of residents. Communities struggle to develop and maintain resources: human, financial, physical, social, environmental, and political. They also are challenged to provide the organizational capacity to assess, plan, and implement activities to address resource development and management. These issues especially are acute in smaller rural communities. Colorado's rural communities are relatively unique in terms of sparse populations, a high natural amenity and public lands base, a transitory population, and relatively low public service provision. People in rural areas tend to be older, poorer, more likely to be uninsured, and less educated than their urban counterparts. Communities require knowledge to evaluate their resource base, their economic and social service alternatives, and their futures.

Our family and youth programs are also experiencing change. Many of the health threats for adolescents are social and behavioral. Health-risk behaviors are often established during youth and extend into adulthood. The most costly and widespread adolescent health problems – unintended pregnancy, sexually-transmitted infections, violence, suicide, unintended injuries, and the use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs – are potentially preventable. The risk indicators confirm that focused attention, money, and uninterrupted effort over time will produce good results. The challenge of our program is to provide unique research-based university outreach efforts in partnership with local and state government to address these concerns.

Colorado State University reaches Colorado's youth through 4-H youth development programs in 4-H clubs, after-school and school enrichment. This program emphasizes personal growth of young people through experiential learning with well-designed curricula and projects. Development of volunteers to provide much of the leadership to this organization and private fund-raising are especially important. Positive youth development addresses broader developmental needs of youth and focuses on the development of assets, in contrast to deficit-based models which focus solely on youth problems. Studies have shown that youth who have developed these assets are involved in positive group settings and become productive citizens and successful young adults.

Colorado State University provides applied research and Extension education in a coordinated set of programs related to community health, working in partnership with state and nongovernmental agencies. Our goal is to be a leading source of research-based information promoting the health of individuals, families, and communities. Statewide and community programs include health promotion and chronic disease prevention, food security for limited resource families, food safety, early childhood and out-of-school age care, strengthening families, family economics and credit management, and healthy home environments.

Estimated Number of Professional FTEs/SYs total in the State.

Year	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
2009	150.0	0.0	50.0	0.0
2010	150.0	0.0	50.0	0.0
2011	150.0	0.0	50.0	0.0
2012	150.0	0.0	50.0	0.0
2013	150.0	0.0	50.0	0.0

II. Merit Review Process

1. The Merit Review Process that will be Employed during the 5-Year POW Cycle

- Internal University Panel
- External Non-University Panel
- Combined External and Internal University External Non-University Panel

2. Brief Explanation

All projects conducted by the AES and Extension are subjected to a peer review process. Each College at Colorado State University has adopted a process for conducting a peer review on all AES and CE projects submitted for support by state and federal funds. Documentation is available upon request for the specific process adopted by each College and approved by the AES Director.

In addition, Extension programs are subject to review by the Program Leadership Team (PLT) and Core Competency Area (CCA) leaders. Extension identified, through a futuring effort, 6 areas of emphasis in programming: Strong Families, Healthy Homes; Nutrition, Health, and Food Safety; 4-H and Youth Development, Sustainable Community Development; Natural Resources and the Environment; and Competitive & Sustainable Agricultural Systems. The Futuring effort included representation from constituents, funders, partner agencies, and CE staff. In each of those areas, the Futuring Report suggested a focused approach. Currently, Extension specialists and agents team together on 20 work teams, jointly lead by a specialist and an agent. Each work team has completed a logic model, including providing a situation statement, identification of inputs, outputs and impacts. Those logic model plans were evaluated by additional Extension staff who committed to work as a part of the work team. These program plans were reviewed and approved by an external Colorado Extension Advisory Committee of non-Extension, non-University professionals. This state level advisory committee has representation from Extension constituents, partners (green industry, agricultural organizations, human service agencies), and county commissioners.

At the county level, all county Extension programs are required at a minimum to have an Extension Advisory Committee composed of constituents, partner agencies (such as the school districts, councils on aging, county health and human services, commodity groups, etc.). In addition, many counties have multiple 'program' advisory groups that guide the county staff in identification of specific programs of emphasis. In the most recent survey of these committees, the 59 Extension county programs have a total of 112 advisory committees involving close to 2000 individuals in the program review process. County programs are reviewed and evaluated by these county advisory groups. The county programs are then categorized under the six core competency areas and are further reviewed by the State Extension Advisory Committee.

III. 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 AES and Extension are active participants in meetings of Advisory Committees consisting of state, county, and organizational leaders. AES and Extension programs are discussed and input is solicited on future priorities for research activities. In addition, the AES regularly participates in meetings held by CSU Extension where current and future program needs are discussed. A variety of joint research programs are conducted with USDA-ARS programs in Fort Collins, Akron, and other locations as well as collaborative programs with USDA-FS, USDA-NRCS and USDA-NASS. Numerous programs are also conducted in cooperation with individuals.

Regional listening sessions lead by the AES and Extension are held in the various regions of the state (southeast, northeast, San Luis Valley, southwest, and northwest). Both AES and Extension programs are modified to reflect the input received where appropriate and feasible. All sessions are open to the public and advertised in the local media prior to the meeting.

Critical issues addressed by multi-state and integrated activities include the following: 1) invasive plants; 2) obesity; 3) animal and municipal waste management; 4) food safety; 5) community development; 6) water quality and environmental issues; and the emerging area of bioenergy.

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

Framework for the Future: A Strategic Plan for Cooperative Extension identifies a core value of Colorado Extension as "We are accessible to all constituencies and honor diverse viewpoints." Acting on that value, all CE individual and work team plans of

work must address the issue of reaching out to under-served and under-represented audiences. In-service education has been, and continues to support this requirement. Active 4-H Expansion and Review committees in each county continue to address this issue as it relates to the 4-H program. In addition, the Diversity Catalyst Team has identified three goals: Ensuring that diverse communities are served by Extension (Hispanics and the urban core are two examples); increasing the cultural competency of Extension staff; and improving the organizational profile in regards to underrepresented groups (recruitment and hire). The Team has a strategic plan in place with specific, targeted strategies for accomplishing their goals.

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

A variety of measures will be used based on the goals of the program. Example outcomes include adoption of improved plant/animal systems, adoption of recommendations by constituents, success in attracting contract and grant funding, and economic impact. Each work team operating under the six core competency areas in Extension has completed a logic model and identified both outputs and outcomes for each of their respective program areas.

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

Programs will be subject to annual review as well as a more in depth review each 5 years. All projects conducted by the CAES are subjected to a peer review process. Each College at Colorado State University has adopted a process for conducting a peer review on all CAES projects submitted for support by state and federal funds. The peer review process involves the Dean/Department Head soliciting reviews from faculty on the research approach and methodology followed by incorporation of suggested changes by the investigator. In addition, each Extension work team conducts a yearly update of their specific logic model plan, making necessary changes as suggested through the review process, or as indicated by the evaluations conducted on the specific program. The goal is continual evaluation and strengthening of program efforts, including changes that will increase effectiveness and efficiency.

IV. Stakeholder Input

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

- Targeted invitation to traditional stakeholder individuals
- Targeted invitation to traditional stakeholder groups
- Use of media to announce public meetings and listening sessions
- Survey specifically with non-traditional individuals
- Targeted invitation to non-traditional stakeholder individuals
- Targeted invitation to selected individuals from general public
- Survey specifically with non-traditional groups
- Survey of traditional stakeholder individuals
- Other (Survey of County Commissioners regarding Extension Programs in their county.)
- Survey of traditional stakeholder groups
- Targeted invitation to non-traditional stakeholder groups

Brief explanation.

The Agricultural Experiment Station (AES) and Extension annually utilize multiple means of obtaining stakeholder input on programs conducted and solicit input on changes in program direction. The AES and Extension support programs in 7 of the 8 colleges on the Colorado State University campus as well as at 9 off-campus research centers 59 individual county offices and 3 area programs. Each year, the off-campus research centers hold a public meeting where research results are presented and proposed programs are discussed. Public input is solicited on all proposed programs. It should be noted that many of the programs discussed involve faculty and staff located on the Fort Collins campus as well as at the off-campus research centers and CE county or area offices. Each County/Area Extension program is required to have a stakeholder advisory committee, representing all programmatic and geographic areas, as well as the diversity found in the county. Evidence of the advisory committee must be documented in performance appraisals, as well as during the regularly scheduled affirmative action reviews. These advisory committees are expected to meet on a regular basis and provide guidance on programming and target audiences. Finally, a state Extension Advisory Committee, representing both program recipient groups, as well as programmatic collaborators provides oversight and input at the state level. Yearly the county advisory committees review the county plans of work which are then incorporated into the statewide work team plans. These plans are reviewed by the State Advisory Committee for additional input and acceptance. Yearly there is a call for additional work teams so that additional priority areas may be identified and state wide focus provided.

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

- Open Listening Sessions
- Use Internal Focus Groups
- Other (Council for Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching)
- Use Advisory Committees
- Use External Focus Groups
- Use Surveys

Brief explanation.

We identify stakeholder groups through input from county staff and advisory committee members. We engage community partners in the process and request feedback on appropriate individuals and groups to be included in the stakeholder input process.

Both AES and Extension meet regularly with advisory committees to solicit feedback on programs and also invite the general public to participate in listening sessions.

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

1. Methods for collecting Stakeholder Input

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

Brief explanation

AES and Extension staff meet regularly with advisory committees and other stakeholders to solicit input on program direction, focus, implementation and success. In addition, CSU has required a yearly survey of county commissioners regarding the Extension program in their county. That survey has provided valuable information on county needs and the impact/success of the Extension programs.

3. A statement of how the input will be considered

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

Brief explanation.

Input from stakeholder groups/individual is expected to be reflected in programming changes - both suggestions for new programs and changes to existing programs at the county/area level. In addition, programmatic suggestions are funneled from county stakeholders to the State Extension Advisory Committee for consideration, recommendation, and implementation. The CAES research program is modified based on input from stakeholders. For example, an evaluation of oil seeds was initiated to assess bio-energy potential based on stakeholder requests; multi-disciplinary and integrated activities are conducted on invasive plants; goals of wheat breeding program reflects needs of the wheat industry; and numerous other examples could be cited. In essence, ongoing interaction with stakeholders through formal and informal means is used to insure program relevancy.

V. Planned Program Table of Content

S. NO.	PROGRAM NAME
1	4-H Youth Development
2	Strong Families, Healthy Homes
3	Nutrition and Food Safety
4	Animal Production Systems
5	Plant Production Systems
6	Natural Resources and Environment
7	Community Resource Development

V(A). Planned Program (Summary)

Program #1

1. Name of the Planned Program

4-H Youth Development

2. Brief summary about Planned Program

Colorado State University will enhance outreach to Colorado’s youth through 4-H and Youth Development programs in county 4-H clubs, schools, after-school programming, state-wide programs, and special interest learning experiences. This family-based program emphasizes personal growth of young people through experiential learning with well-designed curricula and projects. Development of volunteers to provide much of the leadership to this organization and private fund-raising are especially important.

3. Program existence : Mature (More than five years)

4. Program duration : Long-Term (More than five years)

5. Expending formula funds or state-matching funds : Yes

6. Expending other than formula funds or state-matching funds : Yes

V(B). Program Knowledge Area(s)

1. Program Knowledge Areas and Percentage

KA Code	Knowledge Area	%1862 Extension	%1890 Extension	%1862 Research	%1890 Research
802	Human Development and Family Well-Being	15%		0%	
806	Youth Development	85%		0%	
	Total	100%		0%	

V(C). Planned Program (Situation and Scope)

1. Situation and priorities

Overall in 2006/07, 105,134 Colorado youth were touched by 4-H. Specifically, 15,578 youth participate in traditional 4-H Clubs. 4-H club programs are most effective in bringing youth and adults together in a long-term relationship for experiential learning. Special interest, short term programs serve 5,329 Colorado youth. School aged child care serves 13,328 Colorado youth. School enrichment through 4-H resources serves 71,510 Colorado youth. Priorities for the program include:

- Increase the number of youth reached by the 4-H program by expanding traditional 4-H club membership in the urban areas of the state, without affecting in-school, after-school, or rural club programs. With 85 percent of Colorado citizens living in an urban environment, the urban areas of the state hold the most promise for expansion of the program.

- Re-think the kinds of projects that 4-H offers. If educational opportunities are in-line with the interests of young people, traditional club and special interest enrollment numbers can grow.

- Volunteer 4-H leaders are the life blood of the 4-H program. Volunteers must be pulling in the same direction as Extension staff to create an effective 4-H team. Effective volunteer recruitment, training, and recognition, and evaluation are essential and will be a priority. •Funding for 4-H is essential to the program's growth. Therefore, emphasis on fundraising will continue, including encouraging donors to endow the future of the 4-H program by creating endowed 4-H agent positions in every county of Colorado. •Identify the optimal staffing pattern for state, regional, area, and county delivery of the 4-H program including state and regional specialists, county and area Extension agents, and 4-H program assistants.

2. Scope of the Program

- Multistate Extension
- In-State Extension

V(D). Planned Program (Assumptions and Goals)

1. Assumptions made for the Program

•In Colorado, 33% of K-12 youth are responsible for taking care of themselves after school (Afterschool Alliance)

- 77% of children from single-parent Colorado households have a parent who works.
- Poor parent-child relationships, disorganized homes, abuse and neglect, poor attachment and non nurturing parenting styles are directly linked to the major problem behaviors that occur in youth.
- Family-based programs that work with parents and youth together have a powerful influence on not only the home management skills of youth but also the developmental level of the youth.
- Caring adults are interested in being a part of the development of youth and will become and stay as volunteers if they are supported appropriately (recruited, trained, evaluated, recognized).

2. Ultimate goal(s) of this Program

The goal of the 4-H program is to develop youth into contributing, effective members of society through experiences that develop their leadership, citizenship and life skills. This goal is accomplished through the help of numerous volunteers who serve as positive role models for youth. Thus, a secondary goal of the 4-H program is to recruit, train, retain, evaluate and recognize an increasing number of volunteer leaders.

V(E). Planned Program (Inputs)

1. Estimated Number of professional FTE/SYs to be budgeted for this Program

Year	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
2009	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2010	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2011	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2012	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2013	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

V(F). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Activity for the Program

•Support traditional club program by recruiting and establishing new clubs •Conduct after school and school enrichment programs that provide curriculum in leadership, citizenship and life skills development.

•Develop new curriculum in response to new audience needs •Strengthen the volunteer management system needed to implement the 4-h program by:

- Conduct agent trainings to develop volunteer management skills
- Develop tools to support volunteer management system
- Conduct volunteer leader training
- Develop new funding support through individual and group solicitation, grant applications and fee-for-service programs.

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

Extension	
Direct Methods	Indirect Methods
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Workshop ● One-on-One Intervention ● Group Discussion ● Education Class 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Public Service Announcement ● Newsletters ● Web sites

● Demonstrations

3. Description of targeted audience
 For 4-H programming - all Colorado youth. For volunteers - interested adults, parents, community members, seniors, partner agencies (Boys and Girls Clubs, etc.).
 For increased funding - potential funders, including grant providers.

V(G). Planned Program (Outputs)

1. 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
2009	6500	1000	16250	85000
2010	6500	1000	16250	85000
2011	6500	1000	16250	85000
2012	6500	1000	16250	85000
2013	6500	1000	16250	85000

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

Expected Patent Applications
 2009 :0 2010 :0 2011 :0 2012 :0 2013 :0

3. Expected Peer Review Publications

Year	Research Target	Extension Target	Total
2009	2	0	0
2010	2	0	0
2011	2	0	0
2012	2	0	0
2013	2	0	0

V(H). State Defined Outputs

1. Output Target

- Increased funding for 4-H through private dollars by increasing support from the Colorado 4-H Youth Fund. (These have been increased based on 2005-6 actual of \$240,000.)
 2009 250000 2010 250000 2011 275000 2012 275000 2013 300000
- Number of web hits regarding 4-H topics
 2009 2000000 2010 2000000 2011 2000000 2012 2000000 2013 2000000
- Number of youth reached by all 4-H delivery methods-club, after school, school enrichment. These numbers are being revised upward based on actual numbers for 06-07 program year.

	2009 :100000	2010 :105000	2011 :105000	2012 :110000	2013 :110000
●	New/revised curriculum to meet changes in needs for youth audiences.				
	2009 5	2010 5	2011 :5	2012 5	2013 5
●	Number of volunteer management trainings held and tools developed.				
	2009 40	2010 40	2011 :40	2012 40	2013 40
●	Number of volunteer leaders. (These have been reduced to reflect the anticipated increase from a current base of 8900.)				
	2009 9000	2010 9250	2011 :9500	2012 9750	2013 :10000
●	Number of on-line e-Learning orientation modules completed by volunteers.				
	2009 500	2010 500	2011 :500	2012 500	2013 500
●	Amount of grant dollars generated to support 4-H Youth Development programs.				
	2009 80000	2010 80000	2011 :80000	2012 80000	2013 80000

V(I). State Defined Outcome

O. No	Outcome Name
1	Percent of youth reporting positive change in life skills including leadership, citizenship, decision making and communications skills as a result of 4-H participation.
2	Percent of volunteers reporting increased skills in area of responsibility.

Outcome #1**1. Outcome Target**

Percent of youth reporting positive change in life skills including leadership, citizenship, decision making and communications skills as a result of 4-H participation.

2. Outcome Type : Change in Condition Outcome Measure

2009 :75 2010 : 80 2011 : 80 2012 80 2013 :80

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1862 Extension

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 802 - Human Development and Family Well-Being
- 806 - Youth Development

Outcome #2**1. Outcome Target**

Percent of volunteers reporting increased skills in area of responsibility.

2. Outcome Type : Change in Condition Outcome Measure

2009 :70 2010 : 75 2011 : 75 2012 75 2013 :75

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1862 Extension

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 802 - Human Development and Family Well-Being
- 806 - Youth Development

V(J). Planned Program (External Factors)**1. External Factors which may affect Outcomes**

- Appropriations changes
- Other (competing family priorities)
- Economy

Description

Participation in 4-H does not come without cost.If funding is not sufficient, scholarship help for families may not be available and individuals may be forced to not participate.Families have the opportunity to choose from many different activities for youth.4-H may lose membership to other youth activities.

V(K). Planned Program (Evaluation Studies and Data Collection)**1. Evaluation Studies Planned**

- Comparisons between program participants (individuals,group,organizations) and non-participants
- Before-After (before and after program)
- During (during program)
- After Only (post program)

Description

Regular pre-post evaluations are used.Colorado 4-H will also participate in the Tufts evaluation in cooperation with the National 4-H Council

2. Data Collection Methods

- Observation
- Whole population
- Sampling
- Tests
- On-Site

Description

Pre-post tests, standard survey technology

V(A). Planned Program (Summary)

Program #2

1. Name of the Planned Program

Strong Families, Healthy Homes

2. Brief summary about Planned Program

Extension has active work teams in the areas of:

- Family Economic Stability - family financial management

- Healthy Homes - indoor air quality
- Growing Strong Colorado Families In addition we have a strong program in agribility that has significant outcomes.

3. Program existence : Mature (More then five years)

4. Program duration : Long-Term (More than five years)

5. Expending formula funds or state-matching funds : Yes

6. Expending other than formula funds or state-matching funds : Yes

V(B). Program Knowledge Area(s)

1. Program Knowledge Areas and Percentage

KA Code	Knowledge Area	%1862 Extension	%1890 Extension	%1862 Research	%1890 Research
723	Hazards to Human Health and Safety	10%		10%	
801	Individual and Family Resource Management	20%		20%	
802	Human Development and Family Well-Being	50%		50%	
803	Sociological and Technological Change Affecting Individuals, Families and Communities	10%		0%	
804	Human Environmental Issues Concerning Apparel, Textiles, and Residential and Commercial Structures	5%		10%	
805	Community Institutions, Health, and Social Services	5%		10%	
	Total	100%		100%	

V(C). Planned Program (Situation and Scope)

1. Situation and priorities

There is a diversity of problems facing Colorado's families and households including:

- financial instability (increasing rates of bankruptcy, sluggish economy, loss of jobs)
- increasing numbers of youth in

daycare, after school care, and self care •lack of parenting skills or opportunities to strengthen them •exposure to indoor air pollutants resulting in long-term health issues •continued high levels of on-farm accidents resulting in serious injury and disability Colorado has work teams who have identified each of these issues as a priority and will be working in each of these areas to improve individual's and families' lives.

2. Scope of the Program

- Multistate Extension
- In-State Extension

V(D). Planned Program (Assumptions and Goals)

1. Assumptions made for the Program

Assumptions for this program include:

- If given the opportunity to learn financial management skills, individuals will choose to practice those skills, resulting in increased financial stability
- Training for day care and after school care providers will increase providers ability to assure a safe and educational environment, resulting in increased student learning and school readiness
- Given the opportunity to learn parenting skills, parents will parent more appropriately resulting in less stress and more well-adjusted children.
- Providing indoor air quality education, especially as it related to radon or other pollutants, will allow individuals to choose methods to reduce exposure, resulting in less health related issues.
- Farm families who have access to information on coping with disabilities within their families will eagerly put new knowledge to work.

2. Ultimate goal(s) of this Program

Ultimate goals of this program are:

- Increased knowledge and practice of basic financial management skills including saving for emergencies and retirement.
- Improved quality of child and out-of-school-age care statewide, including remote and difficult to reach populations.
- Decreases in family management problems, including reduced problem behaviors in youth and increased family bonding and attachment (increased family stability).
- Increased number of homes tested and mitigated for for radon and other health hazards and increased documentation available to potential buyers of existing homes regarding "healthy home history."
- Increased knowlege and skills in dealing with disabilities in the farm/ranch environment will result in fewer accidents and injuries and more profitable farming/ranching operations.

V(E). Planned Program (Inputs)

1. Estimated Number of professional FTE/SYs to be budgeted for this Program

Year	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
2009	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2010	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2011	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2012	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2013	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

V(F). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Activity for the Program

Educational activities include:

- Adoption of curriculum, training for agents, educational programs on financial management for families.
- Training (face-to-face and on-line) for care givers.
- Training for couples, parents of young children and disabled farmers
- Parenting classes for parents and train-the-trainer classes for individuals who work with parents
- Training using EPA-based indoor air quality education for agents, then the general public, builders, realtors, homeowner's associations, and home owners.

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

Extension	
Direct Methods	Indirect Methods
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Demonstrations ● Education Class ● One-on-One Intervention ● Workshop ● Group Discussion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Newsletters ● Public Service Announcement ● Web sites

3. Description of targeted audience

Colorado families, including diverse and difficult to reach populations. Care givers in day care and out-of-school-age care locations. Parents of young children. Disabled farmers. Owners and potential owners of homes.

V(G). Planned Program (Outputs)

1. 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
2009	5000	15000	0	0
2010	5000	15000	0	0
2011	5000	15000	0	0
2012	5000	15000	0	0
2013	5000	15000	0	0

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

Expected Patent Applications

2009 :0 2010 :0 2011 :0 2012 :0 2013 :0

3. Expected Peer Review Publications

Year	Research Target	Extension Target	Total
2009	5	0	0
2010	5	0	0
2011	5	0	0
2012	5	0	0
2013	5	0	0

V(H). State Defined Outputs

1. Output Target

- Number of trainings held on indoor air quality issues.

2009 :10 2010 :10 2011 :10 2012 :10 2013 :10

● Number of parenting programs held.					
2009 :150	2010 :150	2011 :150	2012 :150	2013 :150	
● Agrability workshops held.					
2009 5	2010 5	2011 :5	2012 5	2013 5	
● Number of trainings held for care providers.					
2009 25	2010 25	2011 :25	2012 25	2013 25	
● Trainings held in family financial management.					
2009 35	2010 40	2011 :40	2012 40	2013 40	
● Number of newsletters/publications distributed.					
2009 250000	2010 250000	2011 :250000	2012 250000	2013 250000	
● Grant dollars/user fees generated to support this program.					
2009 35000	2010 35000	2011 :35000	2012 35000	2013 35000	
● Number of individuals trained in indoor air quality issues and re-mediation.					
2009 750	2010 1000	2011 :1050	2012 :1100	2013 :1150	
● Number of individuals trained in parenting skills.					
2009 2500	2010 3000	2011 :3500	2012 4000	2013 4500	
● Number of individuals trained in agrability issues (dealing with disabilities on the farm/ranch.)					
2009 25	2010 50	2011 :50	2012 50	2013 50	
● Number of care provides trained in parenting, positive discipline, child and family development, communication.					
2009 25	2010 35	2011 :40	2012 40	2013 40	
● Number of individuals trained in family financial management, financial management in later life, teen financial management, and other family finance programs.					
2009 :100	2010 :100	2011 :150	2012 :150	2013 200	

V(I). State Defined Outcome

O. No	Outcome Name
1	Percent of attendees gaining knowledge in parenting skills, effective communication, positive discipline, stress management.
2	Percent of participants changing attitudes regarding parenting, communication, positive discipline, stress management.
3	Percent of participants intending to change behavior as a result of parenting training.
4	Percent of individuals documenting change in behavior in parenting skills, communication, positive discipline, stress management.
5	Percent of attendees in indoor air quality training reporting increase in knowledge.
6	Percent of attendees changing attitudes/intending to change behavior based on knowledge gained at training on indoor air quality.
7	Percent of participants reporting change in behavior based on knowledge gained through training in indoor air quality.
8	Individual homes, and thus communities will have significantly improved indoor air quality based on remediation of indoor air pollutants.
9	Percent of participants demonstrating change in knowledge of financial management.
10	Percent of participants intending to change behavior/reporting change in attitudes regarding financial management.
11	Percent of participants in financial management training demonstrating change in behavior.
12	Family financial health significantly improved due to changes based on skills learned in financial management trainings.
13	Percent of individuals demonstrating increase in knowledge regarding strategies for dealing with disabilities on the farm/ranch.
14	Percent of participants in agribility workshops reporting change in behavior regarding coping with disabilities on the farm/ranch.

Outcome #1

1. Outcome Target

Percent of attendees gaining knowledge in parenting skills, effective communication, positive discipline, stress management.

2. Outcome Type : Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

2009 :70 2010 : 70 2011 : 70 2012 :70 2013 :70

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

•1862 Extension

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 802 - Human Development and Family Well-Being
- 803 - Sociological and Technological Change Affecting Individuals, Families and Communities
- 805 - Community Institutions, Health, and Social Services

Outcome #2

1. Outcome Target

Percent of participants changing attitudes regarding parenting, communication, positive discipline, stress management.

2. Outcome Type : Change in Action Outcome Measure

2009 :60 2010 : 60 2011 : 60 2012 :60 2013 :60

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

•1862 Extension

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 802 - Human Development and Family Well-Being
- 803 - Sociological and Technological Change Affecting Individuals, Families and Communities
- 805 - Community Institutions, Health, and Social Services

Outcome #3

1. Outcome Target

Percent of participants intending to change behavior as a result of parenting training.

2. Outcome Type : Change in Action Outcome Measure

2009 :50 2010 : 50 2011 : 50 2012 :50 2013 :50

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

•1862 Extension

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 802 - Human Development and Family Well-Being
- 803 - Sociological and Technological Change Affecting Individuals, Families and Communities
- 805 - Community Institutions, Health, and Social Services

Outcome #4

1. Outcome Target

Percent of individuals documenting change in behavior in parenting skills, communication, positive discipline, stress management.

2. Outcome Type : Change in Action Outcome Measure

2009 :50 **2010** : 50 **2011** : 50 **2012** : 50 **2013** :50

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

•1862 Extension

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 802 - Human Development and Family Well-Being
- 803 - Sociological and Technological Change Affecting Individuals, Families and Communities
- 805 - Community Institutions, Health, and Social Services

Outcome #5

1. Outcome Target

Percent of attendees in indoor air quality training reporting increase in knowledge.

2. Outcome Type : Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

2009 :70 **2010** : 70 **2011** : 70 **2012** : 70 **2013** :70

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

•1862 Extension

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 723 - Hazards to Human Health and Safety
- 801 - Individual and Family Resource Management
- 804 - Human Environmental Issues Concerning Apparel, Textiles, and Residential and Commercial Structures
- 805 - Community Institutions, Health, and Social Services

Outcome #6

1. Outcome Target

Percent of attendees changing attitudes/intending to change behavior based on knowledge gained at training on indoor air quality.

2. Outcome Type : Change in Action Outcome Measure

2009 :60 **2010** : 60 **2011** : 60 **2012** : 60 **2013** :60

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

•1862 Extension

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 723 - Hazards to Human Health and Safety
- 801 - Individual and Family Resource Management
- 804 - Human Environmental Issues Concerning Apparel, Textiles, and Residential and Commercial Structures
- 805 - Community Institutions, Health, and Social Services

Outcome #7

1. Outcome Target

Percent of participants reporting change in behavior based on knowledge gained through training in indoor air quality.

2. Outcome Type : Change in Action Outcome Measure

2009 :50 **2010** : 50 **2011** : 50 **2012** : 50 **2013** :50

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1862 Extension

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 723 - Hazards to Human Health and Safety
- 801 - Individual and Family Resource Management
- 804 - Human Environmental Issues Concerning Apparel, Textiles, and Residential and Commercial Structures
- 805 - Community Institutions, Health, and Social Services

Outcome #8

1. Outcome Target

Individual homes, and thus communities will have significantly improved indoor air quality based on remediation of indoor air pollutants.

2. Outcome Type : Change in Condition Outcome Measure

2009 :50 **2010** : 100 **2011** : 150 **2012** : 200 **2013** :250

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1862 Extension

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 723 - Hazards to Human Health and Safety
- 801 - Individual and Family Resource Management
- 804 - Human Environmental Issues Concerning Apparel, Textiles, and Residential and Commercial Structures
- 805 - Community Institutions, Health, and Social Services

Outcome #9

1. Outcome Target

Percent of participants demonstrating change in knowledge of financial management.

2. Outcome Type : Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

2009 :75 **2010** : 75 **2011** : 75 **2012** : 75 **2013** :75

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1862 Extension

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 801 - Individual and Family Resource Management
- 802 - Human Development and Family Well-Being
- 805 - Community Institutions, Health, and Social Services

Outcome #10

1. Outcome Target

Percent of participants intending to change behavior/reporting change in attitudes regarding financial management.

2. Outcome Type : Change in Action Outcome Measure

2009 :60 **2010 :**60 **2011 :**60 **2012 :**60 **2013 :**60

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

•1862 Extension

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 801 - Individual and Family Resource Management
- 802 - Human Development and Family Well-Being
- 805 - Community Institutions, Health, and Social Services

Outcome #11

1. Outcome Target

Percent of participants in financial management training demonstrating change in behavior.

2. Outcome Type : Change in Action Outcome Measure

2009 :50 **2010 :**50 **2011 :**50 **2012 :**50 **2013 :**50

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

•1862 Extension

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 801 - Individual and Family Resource Management
- 802 - Human Development and Family Well-Being

Outcome #12

1. Outcome Target

Family financial health significantly improved due to changes based on skills learned in financial management trainings.

2. Outcome Type : Change in Condition Outcome Measure

2009 :50 **2010 :**50 **2011 :**50 **2012 :**50 **2013 :**50

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

•1862 Extension

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 801 - Individual and Family Resource Management
- 802 - Human Development and Family Well-Being
- 805 - Community Institutions, Health, and Social Services

Outcome #13

1. Outcome Target

Percent of individuals demonstrating increase in knowledge regarding strategies for dealing with disabilities on the farm/ranch.

2. Outcome Type : Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

2009 :70 **2010 :**70 **2011 :**70 **2012 :**70 **2013 :**70

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

•1862 Extension

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 723 - Hazards to Human Health and Safety
- 801 - Individual and Family Resource Management
- 802 - Human Development and Family Well-Being
- 803 - Sociological and Technological Change Affecting Individuals, Families and Communities
- 805 - Community Institutions, Health, and Social Services

Outcome #14

1. Outcome Target

Percent of participants in agrability workshops reporting change in behavior regarding coping with disabilities on the farm/ranch.

2. Outcome Type : Change in Action Outcome Measure

2009 :50	2010 : 50	2011 : 50	2012 50	2013 :50
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3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1862 Extension

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 723 - Hazards to Human Health and Safety
- 801 - Individual and Family Resource Management
- 802 - Human Development and Family Well-Being
- 803 - Sociological and Technological Change Affecting Individuals, Families and Communities
- 805 - Community Institutions, Health, and Social Services

V(J). Planned Program (External Factors)

1. External Factors which may affect Outcomes

- Appropriations changes
- Competing Programmatic Challenges
- Economy

Description

Individuals' ability to attend fee-for-service programs may be impacted by economic downturns. Extension's ability to provide programming and scholarships for these programs may be impacted if appropriations continue to decrease and staff is lost.

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

1. Evaluation Studies Planned

- Comparison between locales where the program operates and sites without program intervention
- Case Study
- After Only (post program)
- Before-After (before and after program)
- During (during program)

Description

Regular pre-post evaluations are used. Formative evaluations are often used during programs to adjust focus and direction. Case studies are used to clearly demonstrate impact.

2. Data Collection Methods

- On-Site
- Sampling
- Case Study
- Observation
- Tests

Description

Pre-post tests. Standard survey methods.

V(A). Planned Program (Summary)

Program #3

1. Name of the Planned Program

Nutrition and Food Safety

2. Brief summary about Planned Program

Cooperative Extension has active work teams in the following areas: • Food Safety Education including • •Food Safety Training for Food Service Managers and Workers •Food Safety Education for High Risk Audiences, their caregivers, and Health Care Professionals

- For consumers •Information for Farmers' Market Vendors and Customers •Health Promotion/Chronic Disease Prevention •Strong Women, Strong Bones •Heart Disease •Diabetes Awareness, Prevention and Management •Nutrition Education for Low-income Audiences •Nutrition and Wellness

The AES research program in human nutrition focuses on basic research to understand the interactions between plant composition and human health, the interrelationships between nutrition, exercise, and human health, and the basic biochemistry of human nutrition. Food safety research emphasizes pre-harvest management of livestock to prevent transmission of human pathogens in livestock production and handling and post-harvest detection and management systems to prevent contamination of meat and plant products with human pathogens

3. Program existence : Mature (More than five years)

4. Program duration : Long-Term (More than five years)

5. Expending formula funds or state-matching funds : Yes

6. Expending other than formula funds or state-matching funds : Yes

V(B). Program Knowledge Area(s)

1. Program Knowledge Areas and Percentage

KA Code	Knowledge Area	%1862 Extension	%1890 Extension	%1862 Research	%1890 Research
701	Nutrient Composition of Food	0%		20%	
703	Nutrition Education and Behavior	75%		40%	
704	Nutrition and Hunger in the Population	1%		0%	
711	Ensure Food Products Free of Harmful Chemicals, Including Residues from Agricultural and Other Sources.	2%		10%	
712	Protect Food from Contamination by Pathogenic Microorganisms, Parasites, and Naturally Occurring Toxins	6%		20%	
724	Healthy Lifestyle	11%		0%	
805	Community Institutions, Health, and Social Services	5%		10%	
	Total	100%		100%	

V(C). Planned Program (Situation and Scope)

1. Situation and priorities

•Foodborne illness in the US is a major economic burden and cause of human suffering and death. Economic and social consequences of foodborne illness are estimated to be over \$3 billion each year, with lost productivity estimated at \$30-40 billion. It is estimated that foodborne contaminants cause approximately 76 billion illnesses, 325,000 hospitalizations, and 5,000 deaths in the US each year. The risk of foodborne illness is especially important when hazardous food is served in group settings (eating establishments, child and assisted care facilities) and/or to high risk individuals (seniors, young children, pregnant women, immuno-compromised individuals). • The number of persons with type 2 diabetes in Colorado has increased over 70% in the past ten years. The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) estimates that 143,000 persons are diagnosed with diabetes, but another 74,200 are likely to have the disease and not know it.

•Osteoporosis is a major health issue for 55% of people over age 50.

2. Scope of the Program

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

V(D). Planned Program (Assumptions and Goals)

1. Assumptions made for the Program

•Given accurate knowledge and support, individuals at risk for food-borne illness, and major diseases will increase their understanding, change attitudes and behaviors, and ultimately be less at risk, less hungry and healthier.

2. Ultimate goal(s) of this Program

Food Safety Education

- Increase the proportion of consumers who follow key food safety practices.
- Improve food employee behaviors and food preparation practices that relate directly to foodborne illnesses in retail food establishments.
- Increase the proportion of high risk consumers and their caregivers who follow key food safety practices.

Health Promotion/Chronic Disease Prevention

- Increase the number to persons with diabetes who receive formal diabetes education.
- Prevent new cases of diabetes through changes in diet.
- Reduce the proportion of adults with osteoporosis

Food Safety Research

- Pre-harvest management of livestock to prevent acquisition of human pathogens in livestock production and handling
- Post-harvest detection and management systems to prevent contamination of meat products with human pathogens
- Assessment of production systems and regulatory protocols for effective food safety.

Nutrition Research

- Determine important relationships between diet and health
- Evaluate the relationships between plant composition, food processing, and diet on bioavailability of nutrients and interactions with disease and obesity
- Study the impact of diet and exercise on human health

V(E). Planned Program (Inputs)

1. Estimated Number of professional FTE/SYs to be budgeted for this Program

Year	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
2009	28.0	0.0	6.0	0.0
2010	28.0	0.0	6.0	0.0
2011	28.0	0.0	6.0	0.0
2012	28.0	0.0	6.0	0.0
2013	28.0	0.0	6.0	0.0

V(F). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Activity for the Program

Food Safety Education

- Food Safety training for consumers, high risk audiences and their caregivers.(Eat Well for Less, La Cocina Saludable, Worksite Wellness, Safe Home Food Preparation and Preservation, Promotion at Farmers Markets.)
- Food Safety Training for Food Service Managers and Workers (Food Safety Works, ServSafe, Food Safety for Food Bank Workers).

Promoting Food Security

- Multi-lesson series programs-Eat Well for Less, La Cocina Saludable]
- Single event programs targeting limited resource families
- Newsletters-Senior Nutrition News

Health Promotion/Chronic Disease Prevention

- Multi-lesson series - Dining with Diabetes, Small Changes Make a Big Difference, Strong Women-Strong Bones, Moving Toward a Healthier You, Healthy Heart, Smart-START for a Healthy Heart
- Self-paced program - Self-Care for a Healthy Heart
- Single lessons - Workable Wellness (worksite wellness).
- Youth program- Food Friends-Making New Foods Fun for Kids, Eating Right Is Basic, Chef Combo's Fantastic Adventures in Tasting and Nutrition, Professor Popcorn

Research

- Technical and extension publications
- Development of new technologies for improving food safety
- Development of

recommendations on diet, exercise or other health related topics

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

Extension	
Direct Methods	Indirect Methods
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Workshop ● Demonstrations ● Group Discussion ● Education Class 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Newsletters ● Public Service Announcement ● Web sites ● Other 1 (Multimedia kiosks)

3. Description of targeted audience

Food Safety Education

•Consumers, High Risk Audiences (pregnant, immuno-compromised, elderly). •Food Handlers and their managers at retail food establishments. •Producers and processors of plant and animal agricultural products.

Health Promotion/Chronic Disease Prevention

•Individuals at risk for diabetes, heart disease, obesity(adults and youth)

•Seniors at risk for osteoporosis. •Youth - nutrition focus

V(G). Planned Program (Outputs)

1. 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
2009	50000	250000	250	10000
2010	50000	250000	250	1000
2011	50000	250000	250	1000
2012	50000	250000	250	1000
2013	50000	250000	250	1000

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

Expected Patent Applications

2009 :0 2010 :0 2011 :0 2012 :0 2013 :0

3. Expected Peer Review Publications

Year	Research Target	Extension Target	Total
2009	20	20	0
2010	20	20	0
2011	20	20	0
2012	20	20	0
2013	20	20	0

V(H). State Defined Outputs

1. Output Target

- Number of trainings in Food Safety Education, Health Promtion and Disease Prevention held.

2009 200	2010 200	2011 :200	2012 200	2013 200
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- Amount of grant dollars received to support Nutrition, Health and Food Safety

2009 250000	2010 250000	2011 :250000	2012 250000	2013 250000
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- Number of individuals reached by newsletters on Food Safety Education, Food Security, and Health Promotion and Disease Prevention distributed.

2009 250000	2010 250000	2011 :250000	2012 250000	2013 250000
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- Technical publications on food safety and nutrition.

2009 20	2010 20	2011 :20	2012 20	2013 20
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- Number of individuals trained via workshops in Food Safety, Nutrition, and Health.

2009 5000	2010 5000	2011 :5500	2012 6000	2013 6000
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- Number of partnering agencies in Colorado who collaborated in nutrition, diet and health efforts.

2009 :100	2010 :150	2011 :150	2012 200	2013 200
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V(I). State Defined Outcome

O. No	Outcome Name
1	Percent of participants at trainings in Food Safety indicating an increase in knowledge gained
2	Percent of participants reporting a change in attitude regarding Food Safety.
3	Percent of participants indicating a change in behavior as a result of Food Safety training
4	Percent of participants demonstrating a change in knowledge regarding Nutrition, Diet and Health.
5	Percent of participants documenting a change in behavior following participation in workshop on nutrition, diet, and health.
6	Facilitation of international trade of food products.
7	Basic research on human nutrition.

Outcome #1

1. Outcome Target

Percent of participants at trainings in Food Safety indicating an increase in knowledge gained

2. Outcome Type : Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

2009 :70 2010 : 70 2011 : 70 2012 70 2013 :70

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

•1862 Extension

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 711 - Ensure Food Products Free of Harmful Chemicals, Including Residues from Agricultural and Other Sources.
- 712 - Protect Food from Contamination by Pathogenic Microorganisms, Parasites, and Naturally Occurring Toxins
- 724 - Healthy Lifestyle
- 805 - Community Institutions, Health, and Social Services

Outcome #2

1. Outcome Target

Percent of participants reporting a change in attitude regarding Food Safety.

2. Outcome Type : Change in Action Outcome Measure

2009 :70 2010 : 70 2011 : 70 2012 70 2013 :70

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

•1862 Extension

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 711 - Ensure Food Products Free of Harmful Chemicals, Including Residues from Agricultural and Other Sources.
- 712 - Protect Food from Contamination by Pathogenic Microorganisms, Parasites, and Naturally Occurring Toxins
- 724 - Healthy Lifestyle
- 805 - Community Institutions, Health, and Social Services

Outcome #3

1. Outcome Target

Percent of participants indicating a change in behavior as a result of Food Safety training

2. Outcome Type : Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

2009 :70 2010 : 70 2011 : 70 2012 70 2013 :70

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

•1862 Extension

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 711 - Ensure Food Products Free of Harmful Chemicals, Including Residues from Agricultural and Other Sources.
- 712 - Protect Food from Contamination by Pathogenic Microorganisms, Parasites, and Naturally Occurring Toxins
- 724 - Healthy Lifestyle
- 805 - Community Institutions, Health, and Social Services

Outcome #4**1. Outcome Target**

Percent of participants demonstrating a change in knowledge regarding Nutrition, Diet and Health.

2. Outcome Type : Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure**2009** :70**2010** :70**2011** :70**2012** :70**2013** :70**3. Associated Institute Type(s)**

- 1862 Extension
- 1862 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 701 - Nutrient Composition of Food
- 703 - Nutrition Education and Behavior
- 704 - Nutrition and Hunger in the Population
- 724 - Healthy Lifestyle
- 805 - Community Institutions, Health, and Social Services

Outcome #5**1. Outcome Target**

Percent of participants documenting a change in behavior following participation in workshop on nutrition, diet, and health.

2. Outcome Type : Change in Action Outcome Measure**2009** :50**2010** :50**2011** :50**2012** :50**2013** :50**3. Associated Institute Type(s)**

- 1862 Extension

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 701 - Nutrient Composition of Food
- 703 - Nutrition Education and Behavior
- 704 - Nutrition and Hunger in the Population
- 724 - Healthy Lifestyle
- 805 - Community Institutions, Health, and Social Services

Outcome #6**1. Outcome Target**

Facilitation of international trade of food products.

2. Outcome Type : Change in Condition Outcome Measure**2009** :0**2010** :0**2011** :0**2012** :0**2013** :0**3. Associated Institute Type(s)**

- 1862 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 711 - Ensure Food Products Free of Harmful Chemicals, Including Residues from Agricultural and Other Sources.
- 805 - Community Institutions, Health, and Social Services

Outcome #7

1. Outcome Target

Basic research on human nutrition.

2. Outcome Type : Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

2009 0 **2010** : 0 **2011** : 0 **2012** 0 **2013** : 0

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1862 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 701 - Nutrient Composition of Food

V(J). Planned Program (External Factors)

1. External Factors which may affect Outcomes

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

Description

Individuals' ability to attend fee-for-service programs may be impacted by economic downturns.Extension's ability to provide programming and scholarships for these programs may be impacted if appropriations continue to decrease and staff is lost.Immigration reform may change the nature ofthe audience.

Research programs are dependent on funding from external agencies.

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

1. Evaluation Studies Planned

- Before-After (before and after program)
- After Only (post program)
- Time series (multiple points before and after program)
- During (during program)

Description

Regular pre-post evaluations are used.Formative evaluations are often used during the program to adjust focus and direction.Case studies are used to clearly demonstrate impact.

2. Data Collection Methods

- Case Study
- Tests
- On-Site
- Sampling
- Observation

Description

Pre-post tests.Standard survey methods.

V(A). Planned Program (Summary)

Program #4

1. Name of the Planned Program

Animal Production Systems

2. Brief summary about Planned Program

AES will focus on fundamental and applied research in breeding, nutrition, physiology, behavior, integrated resource management systems, economics, health, and range/forage management. Extension outreach will span the breadth of the topics of research to assure that industry participants have practical knowledge in modern beef, dairy, and sheep production systems, biosecurity, economic and risk management, and response to policy and consumer changes. Outreach to youth involved in livestock production and judging events will continue as part of experiential learning in 4-H, FFA, and college judging.

Extension has Work Teams in:

1. Small Ruminants
2. Sustaining Agriculture in Colorado
3. Agriculture and Business Management
4. Beef

3. Program existence : Mature (More than five years)

4. Program duration : Long-Term (More than five years)

5. Expending formula funds or state-matching funds : Yes

6. Expending other than formula funds or state-matching funds : Yes

V(B). Program Knowledge Area(s)

1. Program Knowledge Areas and Percentage

KA Code	Knowledge Area	%1862 Extension	%1890 Extension	%1862 Research	%1890 Research
301	Reproductive Performance of Animals	10%		10%	
302	Nutrient Utilization in Animals	10%		10%	
303	Genetic Improvement of Animals	20%		20%	
307	Animal Production Management Systems	30%		30%	
311	Animal Diseases	10%		10%	
315	Animal Welfare, Well-Being and Protection	10%		10%	
601	Economics of Agricultural Production and Farm Management	10%		10%	
	Total	100%		100%	

V(C). Planned Program (Situation and Scope)

1. Situation and priorities

Animal agriculture is a major economic sector in the United States and the leading agricultural activity in Colorado. In 2006, live meat animal sales in Colorado were valued at \$4.062 billion and the value of dairy production was \$327 million. Livestock and livestock products accounted for 72% of crop and livestock sales in Colorado. Remaining competitive requires that the industry produce with the most technically sophisticated systems available while considering environmental and animal welfare dimensions to maintain confidence of the consuming public. Ruminant agriculture on range is the only significant agricultural enterprise which is ubiquitous in Colorado. In addition to novel and economic production practices, today's livestock producers must be knowledgeable of alternative supply chains to select a lucrative market, be aware of animal identification and trace-back requirements, understand the effects of emerging animal public health conditions, and understand the international and domestic trade environment and trends and how to respond with risk management strategies.

2. Scope of the Program

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

V(D). Planned Program (Assumptions and Goals)

1. Assumptions made for the Program

Research in beef production management systems and nutrition is conducted on owned facilities at the Agricultural Research, Development, and Education Center (ARDEC), Eastern Colorado Research Center, Southeastern Colorado Research Center,

and the Rouse Ranch in Saratoga, Wyoming. An integrated "Beef Alliance" coordinates teaching, research, and outreach in beef across all facilities focused on value-added production systems. Strong relationships exist between animal scientists and agricultural management and marketing economists. ARDEC hosts seed stock herds for Angus and Hereford, as well as a ram test. The University has several significant assets, including the Western Center for Integrated Resource Management, the Center for Genetic Evaluation of Livestock, the congressionally sponsored National Beef Cattle Evaluation Consortium and strength in research and graduate programs in beef nutrition and breeding. The San Juan Basin Research Center conducts research and outreach on cow-calf, forage and range management systems. Livestock industry outreach includes a team of campus specialists in livestock management systems, economics, trade, policy, manure management, meat science, alternative marketing chain participation, and animal identification systems.

2. Ultimate goal(s) of this Program

- Develop improved animal production systems that are economical and environmentally sound including genetics and breeding, nutrition, and management components.

- Develop information and methods to improve reproductive efficiency including increasing pregnancy rate, decreasing embryonic mortality and decreasing prenatal mortality.
- Conduct extension and outreach programs to enhance animal agriculture in Colorado and the region.

V(E). Planned Program (Inputs)

1. Estimated Number of professional FTE/SYs to be budgeted for this Program

Year	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
2009	15.0	0.0	5.0	0.0
2010	15.0	0.0	5.0	0.0
2011	15.0	0.0	5.0	0.0
2012	15.0	0.0	5.0	0.0
2013	15.0	0.0	5.0	0.0

V(F). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Activity for the Program

- Workshops and educational classes for producers
- Demonstration plots and field days to showcase the results
- Individual counseling on producers specific problems
- Conduct basic and applied resesarch on livestock, primarily beef, dairy, sheep, and horses

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

Extension	
Direct Methods	Indirect Methods
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Other 1 (Field Days) ● One-on-One Intervention ● Education Class ● Group Discussion ● Demonstrations ● Workshop 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Public Service Announcement ● Web sites ● Newsletters

3. Description of targeted audience

Individual agricultural producers, commodity groups, agri-business partners

V(G). Planned Program (Outputs)

1. 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
2009	25000	5000	10000	15000
2010	25000	5000	10000	15000
2011	25000	5000	10000	15000
2012	25000	5000	10000	15000
2013	25000	5000	10000	15000

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

Expected Patent Applications

2009 :0 2010 :0 2011 :0 2012 :0 2013 :0

3. Expected Peer Review Publications

Year	Research Target	Extension Target	Total
2009	20	2	0
2010	20	2	0
2011	20	2	0
2012	20	2	0
2013	20	2	0

V(H). State Defined Outputs

1. Output Target

- Number of attendees at workshops/trainings/field days

2009 2000 2010 2000 2011 :2000 2012 2000 2013 2000

- Amount of grant dollars garnered to support animal research and outreach programs

2009 30000 2010 30000 2011 :30000 2012 30000 2013 30000

- Number of technical and refereed journal articles published

2009 20 2010 20 2011 :20 2012 20 2013 20

- Number of workshops presented.

2009 50 2010 50 2011 :50 2012 50 2013 50

V(I). State Defined Outcome

O. No	Outcome Name
1	Percent of participants in workshops/trainings/field days indicating an increase in knowledge gained
2	Percent of participants indicating change in behavior/ best practices adopted
3	Economic impact of the change in behavior reported

Outcome #1

1. Outcome Target

Percent of participants in workshops/trainings/field days indicating an increase in knowledge gained

2. Outcome Type : Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

2009 :60 **2010 :** 60 **2011 :** 60 **2012 :** 60 **2013 :**60

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1862 Extension
- 1862 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 301 - Reproductive Performance of Animals
- 302 - Nutrient Utilization in Animals
- 303 - Genetic Improvement of Animals
- 307 - Animal Production Management Systems
- 311 - Animal Diseases
- 315 - Animal Welfare, Well-Being and Protection
- 601 - Economics of Agricultural Production and Farm Management

Outcome #2

1. Outcome Target

Percent of participants indicating change in behavior/ best practices adopted

2. Outcome Type : Change in Action Outcome Measure

2009 :50 **2010 :** 50 **2011 :** 50 **2012 :** 50 **2013 :**50

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1862 Extension
- 1862 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 301 - Reproductive Performance of Animals
- 302 - Nutrient Utilization in Animals
- 303 - Genetic Improvement of Animals
- 307 - Animal Production Management Systems
- 311 - Animal Diseases
- 315 - Animal Welfare, Well-Being and Protection
- 601 - Economics of Agricultural Production and Farm Management

Outcome #3

1. Outcome Target

Economic impact of the change in behavior reported

2. Outcome Type : Change in Condition Outcome Measure**2009** :100000**2010** : 100000**2011** : 100000**2012** :100000**2013** :100000**3. Associated Institute Type(s)**

- 1862 Extension
- 1862 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 301 - Reproductive Performance of Animals
- 302 - Nutrient Utilization in Animals
- 303 - Genetic Improvement of Animals
- 307 - Animal Production Management Systems
- 311 - Animal Diseases
- 315 - Animal Welfare, Well-Being and Protection
- 601 - Economics of Agricultural Production and Farm Management

V(J). Planned Program (External Factors)**1. External Factors which may affect Outcomes**

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

Description

Individuals' ability to attend fee-for-service programs may be impacted by economic downturns. Extensions's ability to provide programming and scholarships for these programs may be impacted if appropriations continue to decrease and staff is lost. Inclement weather may impact an individual producer's ability to remain viable. Government subsidy programs may impact the viability of an individual producer. Availability of funding for research programs will govern magnitude and scope of program.

V(K). Planned Program (Evaluation Studies and Data Collection)**1. Evaluation Studies Planned**

- Before-After (before and after program)
- During (during program)
- After Only (post program)
- Case Study

Description

Regular pre-post evaluations are used. Formative evaluations are often used during programs to adjust focus and direction. Case studies are used to clearly demonstrate impact.

2. Data Collection Methods

- Sampling
- Tests
- Observation
- Case Study

Description

Pre-post tests. Standard survey methods.

V(A). Planned Program (Summary)

Program #5

1. Name of the Planned Program

Plant Production Systems

2. Brief summary about Planned Program

Plant biology linking basic science with applied science is important to bring the results of basic plant science toward a usable form for applied agricultural sciences. Molecular biology and genomics are opening many new pathways for crop plant improvement and pest management, which will enhance the economic development of agricultural regions, enhance human health through more nutritious and safer food products, and find fundamental solutions to societal issues through renewable and sustainable crop production and pest management. Successful applied crop science, environmental science, and pest management only occur through collaboration with scientists actively involved in fundamental plant and pest sciences.

Extension has active work teams in:

- Pest Management, with a sub-team on Diagnostics and Pest Management
- Plant Introduction and Invasive Species
- Wheat-Based Dryland Cropping Systems

3. Program existence : Mature (More than five years)

4. Program duration : Long-Term (More than five years)

5. Expending formula funds or state-matching funds : Yes

6. Expending other than formula funds or state-matching funds : Yes

V(B). Program Knowledge Area(s)

1. Program Knowledge Areas and Percentage

KA Code	Knowledge Area	%1862 Extension	%1890 Extension	%1862 Research	%1890 Research
201	Plant Genome, Genetics, and Genetic Mechanisms	0%		10%	
202	Plant Genetic Resources and Biodiversity	4%		0%	
203	Plant Biological Efficiency and Abiotic Stresses Affecting Plants	3%		10%	
204	Plant Product Quality and Utility (Preharvest)	2%		0%	
205	Plant Management Systems	35%		20%	
206	Basic Plant Biology	8%		10%	
211	Insects, Mites, and Other Arthropods Affecting Plants	3%		10%	
212	Pathogens and Nematodes Affecting Plants	6%		10%	
213	Weeds Affecting Plants	9%		10%	
215	Biological Control of Pests Affecting Plants	3%		10%	
216	Integrated Pest Management Systems	27%		10%	
	Total	100%		100%	

V(C). Planned Program (Situation and Scope)

1. Situation and priorities

Colorado State has a history of providing crop selection and testing in other agronomic crops and fruits and vegetables to support the development of these agricultural industries in Colorado. In 2006, wheat generated \$192 million in commodity sales, dry beans \$23 million, potatoes \$202 million, and other agronomic crops and vegetable and fruit crops generated \$1,117 million, in Colorado. The value of these industries to the Colorado economy through other related economic activity is at least double these combined amounts.

Colorado expenditures on garden-related products, landscape and lawn service, and other related green industries (irrigation, botanical gardens, and outdoor equipment) have averaged 10 percent annual growth since 1993, resulting in \$2.0 billion in direct sales, in 2006. The value of the Colorado golf industry alone is \$1.2 billion. The landscape-related industries of Colorado employ nearly 34,000 positions (6 percent average annual growth) with a payroll of \$825 million annually (18 percent average

annual growth). Thirty percent of industry revenues are generated from out of state (domestic and international) sales. The Colorado Green Industry accounts for 25% of Colorado's total agriculture production, ranks second behind the cattle/dairy industry, and is 4 times larger than the corn and wheat industry.

A diverse and expanding pest complex requires enhanced management skills that often increase production costs. A conservative loss estimate of 5 to 10% due to plant pests could cost Colorado producers in urban and rural settings \$50 to \$100 million annually. There is a long-term need for a comprehensive, high quality, integrated pest management system encompassing the disciplines of entomology, plant pathology and weed science. •Fundamental plant biology linking basic science with applied science is important to bring the results of basic plant science toward a usable form for applied agricultural sciences. Molecular biology and genomics are opening many new pathways for crop plant improvement and pest management, which will enhance the economic development of agricultural regions, enhance human health through more nutritious and safer food products, and find fundamental solutions to societal issues through renewable and sustainable crop production and pest management. •Non-hybrid crop plants require public investment in genetic improvement to provide varieties of cultivars which improve yield, resist environmental and pest stresses, and serve the consuming public. Colorado State has a history of providing cultivar breeding for wheat, dry beans, and potatoes to serve the industries in climatic zones represented in Colorado.

•Colorado is an urban and urbanizing state in which demographic evolution is changing the scope of "agriculture." The landscape (green) industry of Colorado, and the nation, is large and growing and comprises a significant part of Colorado agriculture. •Management of weeds, insect pests and plant pathogens is one of the most costly inputs that clientele in agriculture, the green industry, and consuming households must finance every year in Colorado. A diverse and expanding pest complex requires enhanced management skills that often increase production costs. •The Colorado ecosystem is shared by agricultural producers, a rapidly growing human population, and wildlife. As competition grows for finite water, land, and air resources, and as agricultural and natural resource policies and international markets change, opportunities to maximize the economic value of agriculture in Colorado will change continuously. The complex relationships of ecosystem variables must be well understood to predict these opportunities.

2. Scope of the Program

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

V(D). Planned Program (Assumptions and Goals)

1. Assumptions made for the Program

•Successful applied crop science, environmental science, and pest management do not occur in the absence of scientists actively involved in fundamental plant and pest sciences. •Colorado State has created the Cancer Prevention Laboratory (CPL) imbedded among strong programs of plant breeding and crop production research to address interactions between crop composition and human health.

•Professional agriculturalists and agribusiness people will require much more education in the relationships of ecosystem variables.

2. Ultimate goal(s) of this Program

PCProgram goals will emphasize the following areas:

•Molecular biology and genomics of crop plants and their pests, mechanisms of biological resistance to pests, mechanisms of invasion of weed species, and understand the molecular and cellular foundations for crop improvement and crop pest management. •Combine the knowledge of human nutrition and plant genetics to extend crop selection, germplasm screening, and crop improvement with the objective to build greater amounts of compounds relevant to improved human health and disease prevention into these crops. •Research in plant selection and improvement, limited-irrigation landscape plant cultivation, and landscape policies, and outreach in landscape industry plant selection, cultivation management, and Master Gardener education and volunteer development. •Research in genetic determinants of host plant resistance, fundamental mechanisms of biological invasions, and ecology, bio-informatics, genomics, and population genetics of pests. Extension will include applied research and education relevant to emerging issues of Colorado's agricultural industries, including bio-security, safe and effective pesticide use, and implementation of effective pest management strategies that do not rely on pesticides.

•Evaluate new crop, range, and livestock systems in semi-arid environments including disciplinary and interdisciplinary work in crop and soil sciences, animal sciences, pest sciences, range science, wildlife biology and ecology, forest science, water sciences, economics, and landscape design and policy applicable to the state and region. •Disseminate findings through

extension educational programs aimed at changing practices to control pests. •Proper diagnosis of plant problems, entomology related to plants and structures, weed control and recommendations of integrated pest management strategies.

V(E). Planned Program (Inputs)

1. Estimated Number of professional FTE/SYs to be budgeted for this Program

Year	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
2009	21.0	0.0	26.0	0.0
2010	21.0	0.0	26.0	0.0
2011	21.0	0.0	26.0	0.0
2012	21.0	0.0	26.0	0.0
2013	21.0	0.0	26.0	0.0

V(F). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Activity for the Program

- Conduct basic and applied research in plant productions systems. • Workshops and educational classes for producers.
- Utilize demonstration plots and field days to communicate program results. •Use individual counseling with producers and clientele on specific plant production problems

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

Extension	
Direct Methods	Indirect Methods
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● One-on-One Intervention ● Workshop ● Education Class ● Demonstrations ● Other 1 (Field Days) ● Group Discussion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Other 1 (Radio reports) ● Web sites ● Public Service Announcement ● Newsletters

3. Description of targeted audience

Individual agricultural producers, homeowners, agribusinesses, and commodity organizations.

V(G). Planned Program (Outputs)

1. 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
2009	50000	5000	0	0
2010	50000	5000	0	0
2011	50000	5000	0	0
2012	50000	5000	0	0
2013	50000	5000	0	0

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

Expected Patent Applications

2009 :0 2010 :0 2011 :0 2012 :0 2013 :0

3. Expected Peer Review Publications

Year	Research Target	Extension Target	Total
2009	25	5	0
2010	25	5	0
2011	25	5	0
2012	25	5	0
2013	25	5	0

V(H). State Defined Outputs

1. Output Target

- Release of technologies adopted by growers such as crop cultivars, crop germplasm, or components of crop production systems.
2009 2 2010 2 2011 :2 2012 2 2013 2
- Number of attendees at workshops/trainings/field days.
2009 2000 2010 2000 2011 :2000 2012 2000 2013 2000
- Amount of grant dollars garnered to support natural plant production systems research and outreach.
2009 200000 2010 250000 2011 :250000 2012 250000 2013 250000
- Technical publications in the topical area of plant production systems.
2009 25 2010 25 2011 :25 2012 25 2013 25
- Number of basic and applied research efforts in plant production systems: Number of workshops, educational classes for producers Number of demonstration plots and field days Number of individual consultations
2009 50 2010 50 2011 :50 2012 50 2013 50
- Number of Extension workshops focusing on plant production systems.

2009 50

2010 50

2011 :50

2012 50

2013 50

V(I). State Defined Outcome

O. No	Outcome Name
1	Percent of participants at workshops/trainings/field days indicating an increase in knowledge gained.
2	Percent of participants indicating change in behavior/best practices adopted.
3	Economic impact of the change in behavior reported.
4	Adoption of crop production technology as measured by agricultural statistics.
5	Adoption of improved wheat cultivars.
6	Potential of living mulches to decrease soil erosion.

Outcome #1

1. Outcome Target

Percent of participants at workshops/trainings/field days indicating an increase in knowledge gained.

2. Outcome Type : Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

2009 :50 **2010** : 50 **2011** : 50 **2012** : 50 **2013** :50

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1862 Extension
- 1862 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 205 - Plant Management Systems
- 211 - Insects, Mites, and Other Arthropods Affecting Plants
- 212 - Pathogens and Nematodes Affecting Plants
- 213 - Weeds Affecting Plants
- 215 - Biological Control of Pests Affecting Plants
- 216 - Integrated Pest Management Systems

Outcome #2

1. Outcome Target

Percent of participants indicating change in behavior/best practices adopted.

2. Outcome Type : Change in Action Outcome Measure

2009 :50 **2010** : 50 **2011** : 50 **2012** : 50 **2013** :50

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1862 Extension
- 1862 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 203 - Plant Biological Efficiency and Abiotic Stresses Affecting Plants
- 204 - Plant Product Quality and Utility (Preharvest)
- 205 - Plant Management Systems
- 211 - Insects, Mites, and Other Arthropods Affecting Plants
- 212 - Pathogens and Nematodes Affecting Plants
- 213 - Weeds Affecting Plants
- 215 - Biological Control of Pests Affecting Plants
- 216 - Integrated Pest Management Systems

Outcome #3

1. Outcome Target

Economic impact of the change in behavior reported.

2. Outcome Type : Change in Condition Outcome Measure**2009** :300000**2010** :450000**2011** :500000**2012** :650000**2013** :750000**3. Associated Institute Type(s)**

- 1862 Extension
- 1862 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 203 - Plant Biological Efficiency and Abiotic Stresses Affecting Plants
- 204 - Plant Product Quality and Utility (Preharvest)
- 205 - Plant Management Systems
- 206 - Basic Plant Biology
- 211 - Insects, Mites, and Other Arthropods Affecting Plants
- 212 - Pathogens and Nematodes Affecting Plants
- 213 - Weeds Affecting Plants
- 215 - Biological Control of Pests Affecting Plants
- 216 - Integrated Pest Management Systems

Outcome #4**1. Outcome Target**

Adoption of crop production technology as measured by agricultural statistics.

2. Outcome Type : Change in Condition Outcome Measure**2009** :1**2010** :1**2011** :1**2012** :1**2013** :1**3. Associated Institute Type(s)**

- 1862 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 203 - Plant Biological Efficiency and Abiotic Stresses Affecting Plants
- 205 - Plant Management Systems
- 211 - Insects, Mites, and Other Arthropods Affecting Plants
- 212 - Pathogens and Nematodes Affecting Plants
- 213 - Weeds Affecting Plants
- 216 - Integrated Pest Management Systems

Outcome #5**1. Outcome Target**

Adoption of improved wheat cultivars.

2. Outcome Type : Change in Condition Outcome Measure**2009** :0**2010** :0**2011** :0**2012** :0**2013** :0**3. Associated Institute Type(s)**

- 1862 Extension
- 1862 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 201 - Plant Genome, Genetics, and Genetic Mechanisms
- 202 - Plant Genetic Resources and Biodiversity
- 203 - Plant Biological Efficiency and Abiotic Stresses Affecting Plants
- 204 - Plant Product Quality and Utility (Preharvest)
- 205 - Plant Management Systems
- 206 - Basic Plant Biology
- 211 - Insects, Mites, and Other Arthropods Affecting Plants
- 212 - Pathogens and Nematodes Affecting Plants
- 213 - Weeds Affecting Plants

Outcome #6

1. Outcome Target

Potential of living mulches to decrease soil erosion.

2. Outcome Type : Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

2009 0	2010 :0	2011 :0	2012 0	2013 :0
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3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1862 Extension
- 1862 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 203 - Plant Biological Efficiency and Abiotic Stresses Affecting Plants
- 205 - Plant Management Systems
- 211 - Insects, Mites, and Other Arthropods Affecting Plants
- 213 - Weeds Affecting Plants
- 216 - Integrated Pest Management Systems

V(J). Planned Program (External Factors)

1. External Factors which may affect Outcomes

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

Description

Public policies and weather and other natural diseases will affect the adoption of new crop production technologies. Most of the advances are multi-year activities and cumulative rather than episodic in nature.

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

1. Evaluation Studies Planned

- During (during program)
- Before-After (before and after program)
- After Only (post program)
- Case Study

Description

Regular pre-post evaluations are used. Formative evaluations are often used during the program to adjust focus and direction. Case studies are used to clearly demonstrate impact.

2. Data Collection Methods

- Sampling
- On-Site
- Tests
- Case Study
- Observation

Description

Pre-post tests. Standard survey methods.

V(A). Planned Program (Summary)

Program #6

1. Name of the Planned Program

Natural Resources and Environment

2. Brief summary about Planned Program

An increasing world population is placing greater demands on our natural resources. Public concern for a quality environment has increased as agriculture has become more complex and population pressures have increased. Natural resources must be conserved and their capacity maintained or improved in order to meet the needs of future generations. The long-term viability of agriculture and forestry production is tightly linked to proper use and protection of our soil, air and water resources. Impacts of urban horticulture on the environment are significant.

Extension has active work teams in:

- Sustainable landscapes •Water Resource Management
- Managing Agricultural and Natural Landscapes •Sustaining Agriculture in Colorado •Small Acreage Management

3. Program existence : Mature (More than five years)

4. Program duration : Long-Term (More than five years)

5. Expending formula funds or state-matching funds : Yes

6. Expending other than formula funds or state-matching funds : Yes

V(B). Program Knowledge Area(s)

1. Program Knowledge Areas and Percentage

KA Code	Knowledge Area	%1862 Extension	%1890 Extension	%1862 Research	%1890 Research
101	Appraisal of Soil Resources	0%		10%	
102	Soil, Plant, Water, Nutrient Relationships	30%		10%	
103	Management of Saline and Sodic Soils and Salinity	0%		10%	
104	Protect Soil from Harmful Effects of Natural Elements	1%		0%	
111	Conservation and Efficient Use of Water	15%		15%	
112	Watershed Protection and Management	3%		10%	
121	Management of Range Resources	20%		10%	
122	Management and Control of Forest and Range Fires	2%		0%	
123	Management and Sustainability of Forest Resources	5%		10%	
124	Urban Forestry	5%		0%	
131	Alternative Uses of Land	13%		0%	
132	Weather and Climate	0%		10%	
134	Outdoor Recreation	1%		0%	
403	Waste Disposal, Recycling, and Reuse	0%		10%	
605	Natural Resource and Environmental Economics	5%		5%	

		Total	100%		100%	
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V(C). Planned Program (Situation and Scope)

1. Situation and priorities

Development of management practices that are compatible with a high quality environment requires new methods of study that involve entire agroecosystems. Quantitative relationships between agriculture, natural resource use, and environmental quality must be defined. This will require a more thorough understanding of basic biological/ecological processes, as well as computer-aided systems management research. Continuing to use natural resources to produce agricultural, range, and forestry products requires new multiple use strategies which are realistic in terms of biological, economic, social and environmental constraints. Transport and fate of pesticides, fertilizers, and other agricultural chemicals, as well as threatened and endangered species, biodiversity, habitat, wetlands, and water are all issues of concern. Knowledge must be developed to understand and evaluate competitive land use impacts and interactions on agricultural, range, and forest lands. This research provides the basis for developing agricultural and forestry management systems that are more compatible with conservation and environmental goals.

2. Scope of the Program

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

V(D). Planned Program (Assumptions and Goals)

1. Assumptions made for the Program

Colorado State is in the ideal geographic position to address irrigated agro-ecosystem level issues. Colorado has a wide diversity of water supply/management regimes that include ground water, diverse surface water management in five river systems, and various diversions of West Slope water. Faculty have an international reputation in agro-ecosystem modeling and soil carbon dynamics and associations with the NSF Long Term Ecological Research Short-Grass Prairie unit near Ault, the USDS-ARS Great Plains Systems Unit in Akron, a five-university dryland agriculture research team, the modeling group at the Natural Resources Ecology Laboratory on campus, atmospheric sciences research programs at CU and CSU, the US Geological Survey, USDA-NRCS, USDA-ERS, a strong set of dryland cropping extension agents, and the dryland crops industries. Colorado State has field research laboratories at Walsh, Rocky Ford, Ft. Collins, Cortez, Center, Orchard Mesa, Rogers Mesa, and Fruita capable of experimentation on cropping systems. State and grant funding will continue at current levels to provide facilities and support required to conduct an applied, field based research and outreach program.

2. Ultimate goal(s) of this Program

- **Conduct natural resources research to develop agricultural and forestry management systems that are compatible with conservation and environmental goals and economically sustainable.**
- **Study the effects of climate and climate variation on plant, animal and microbial ecosystems to allow an assessment of the impacts of global change on agricultural and natural ecosystems.**
- **Develop and test technical, institutional, or social solutions to water quality and quantity problems in Colorado.**
- **Develop technologies for managing agricultural and municipal wastes.**
- **Provide educational programs for urbanites on horticultural practices and the environment resulting in less pollution and more efficient water use.**
- **Sustain local agriculture while lessening adverse impacts on the environment.**

V(E). Planned Program (Inputs)

1. Estimated Number of professional FTE/SYs to be budgeted for this Program

Year	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
2009	18.0	0.0	11.0	0.0
2010	18.0	0.0	11.0	0.0
2011	18.0	0.0	11.0	0.0
2012	18.0	0.0	11.0	0.0
2013	18.0	0.0	11.0	0.0

V(F). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Activity for the Program

•Conduct workshops and educational classes for producers, landowners, and agency personnel. •Establish demonstration plots and field days to share research and outreach results. •Consult with individual producers and landowners to address local problems. •Conduct basic and applied research on environmental and natural resources issues.

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

Extension	
Direct Methods	Indirect Methods
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Group Discussion ● Education Class ● Workshop ● Demonstrations ● One-on-One Intervention ● Other 1 (Field Days) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Web sites ● Public Service Announcement ● Newsletters ● Other 1 (Radio spots)

3. Description of targeted audience

Individual agricultural producers, landowners, commodity groups, regulatory agencies, agribusinesses, and local, state, and federal land management agencies.

V(G). Planned Program (Outputs)

1. 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
2009	30000	5000	0	0
2010	30000	5000	0	0
2011	30000	5000	0	0
2012	30000	5000	0	0
2013	30000	5000	0	0

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

Expected Patent Applications

2009 :0 2010 :0 2011 :0 2012 :0 2013 :0

3. Expected Peer Review Publications

Year	Research Target	Extension Target	Total
2009	25	25	0
2010	25	25	0
2011	25	25	0
2012	25	25	0
2013	25	25	0

V(H). State Defined Outputs

1. Output Target

- Number of attendees at workshops/trainings/field days.

2009 500 2010 500 2011 :500 2012 500 2013 500

- Amount of grant dollars garnered to support natural resources research and outreach.

2009 250000 2010 250000 2011 :250000 2012 250000 2013 250000

- Number of technical and refereed journal articles published.

2009 25 2010 25 2011 :25 2012 25 2013 25

- Number of Master Gardener and Wildlife Master volunteer hours

2009 55000 2010 55000 2011 :55000 2012 55000 2013 55000

- Value of volunteer time at \$20/hr (nationally recognized value.)

2009 :1000000 2010 :1000000 2011 :1000000 2012 :1000000 2013 :1000000

V(I). State Defined Outcome

O. No	Outcome Name
1	Percent of participants in workshops/trainings/field days indicating an increase in knowledge gained.
2	Percent of participants indicating change in behavior/best practices adopted.
3	Economic impact of the change in behavior reported.
4	Reducing cost of irrigation.
5	Impact of UV-B radiation on agriculture.
6	Small acreage management workshops.

Outcome #1

1. Outcome Target

Percent of participants in workshops/trainings/field days indicating an increase in knowledge gained.

2. Outcome Type : Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

2009 :60 **2010 :** 60 **2011 :** 60 **2012 :** 60 **2013 :**60

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

•1862 Extension

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 101 - Appraisal of Soil Resources
- 102 - Soil, Plant, Water, Nutrient Relationships
- 103 - Management of Saline and Sodic Soils and Salinity
- 111 - Conservation and Efficient Use of Water
- 121 - Management of Range Resources
- 123 - Management and Sustainability of Forest Resources
- 124 - Urban Forestry
- 131 - Alternative Uses of Land
- 132 - Weather and Climate
- 403 - Waste Disposal, Recycling, and Reuse
- 605 - Natural Resource and Environmental Economics

Outcome #2

1. Outcome Target

Percent of participants indicating change in behavior/best practices adopted.

2. Outcome Type : Change in Action Outcome Measure

2009 :50 **2010 :** 50 **2011 :** 50 **2012 :** 50 **2013 :**50

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

•1862 Extension

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 102 - Soil, Plant, Water, Nutrient Relationships
- 103 - Management of Saline and Sodic Soils and Salinity
- 111 - Conservation and Efficient Use of Water
- 121 - Management of Range Resources
- 123 - Management and Sustainability of Forest Resources
- 124 - Urban Forestry
- 131 - Alternative Uses of Land
- 132 - Weather and Climate
- 403 - Waste Disposal, Recycling, and Reuse

Outcome #3

1. Outcome Target

Economic impact of the change in behavior reported.

2. Outcome Type : Change in Condition Outcome Measure

2009 :150000 **2010 :** 150000 **2011 :** 150000 **2012 :**150000 **2013 :**150000

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1862 Extension
- 1862 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 102 - Soil, Plant, Water, Nutrient Relationships
- 103 - Management of Saline and Sodic Soils and Salinity
- 111 - Conservation and Efficient Use of Water
- 112 - Watershed Protection and Management
- 121 - Management of Range Resources
- 123 - Management and Sustainability of Forest Resources
- 124 - Urban Forestry
- 131 - Alternative Uses of Land
- 403 - Waste Disposal, Recycling, and Reuse
- 605 - Natural Resource and Environmental Economics

Outcome #4

1. Outcome Target

Reducing cost of irrigation.

2. Outcome Type : Change in Condition Outcome Measure

2009 : 0 **2010 :** 0 **2011 :** 0 **2012 :** 0 **2013 :** 0

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1862 Extension
- 1862 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 111 - Conservation and Efficient Use of Water

Outcome #5

1. Outcome Target

Impact of UV-B radiation on agriculture.

2. Outcome Type : Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

2009 : 0 **2010 :** 0 **2011 :** 0 **2012 :** 0 **2013 :** 0

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1862 Extension
- 1862 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 102 - Soil, Plant, Water, Nutrient Relationships

- 104 - Protect Soil from Harmful Effects of Natural Elements
- 132 - Weather and Climate

Outcome #6

1. Outcome Target

Small acreage management workshops.

2. Outcome Type : Change in Action Outcome Measure

2009 5	2010 : 5	2011 : 5	2012 5	2013 :5
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3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1862 Extension

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 101 - Appraisal of Soil Resources
- 102 - Soil, Plant, Water, Nutrient Relationships
- 104 - Protect Soil from Harmful Effects of Natural Elements
- 111 - Conservation and Efficient Use of Water
- 121 - Management of Range Resources
- 131 - Alternative Uses of Land

V(J). Planned Program (External Factors)

1. External Factors which may affect Outcomes

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

Description

Local, state, and federal funding changes will impact ability to conduct programs. Significant changes in regulatory environment could dramatically alter the scope and goals of both research and extension programs. This is most notable in Colorado with respect to policies affecting use of public lands and both surface and ground water. Both water quantity and water quality are critical issues to the future of agriculture in the semi-arid west.

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

1. Evaluation Studies Planned

- Before-After (before and after program)
- During (during program)
- After Only (post program)
- Case Study

Description

Regular pre-post evaluations are used. Formative evaluations are often used during programs to adjust focus and direction. Case studies are used to clearly demonstrate impact.

2. Data Collection Methods

- Tests
- Sampling
- Case Study
- Observation

Description

Pre-post tests and standard survey methods.

V(A). Planned Program (Summary)**Program #7****1. Name of the Planned Program**

Community Resource Development

2. Brief summary about Planned Program

Research and outreach will be targeted to municipal, county, state, and federal agencies, nongovernmental organizations, and citizens to provide information and analysis promoting community development. This will include community impact analysis of economic activity, community organization for progress, evaluation of the drivers of local development, and workforce professional and personal development.

3. Program existence : Mature (More than five years)

4. Program duration : Long-Term (More than five years)

5. Expending formula funds or state-matching funds : Yes

6. Expending other than formula funds or state-matching funds : Yes

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

KA Code	Knowledge Area	%1862 Extension	%1890 Extension	%1862 Research	%1890 Research
601	Economics of Agricultural Production and Farm Management	0%		40%	
602	Business Management, Finance, and Taxation	15%		0%	
604	Marketing and Distribution Practices	10%		0%	
605	Natural Resource and Environmental Economics	0%		30%	
607	Consumer Economics	5%		0%	
608	Community Resource Planning and Development	65%		20%	
610	Domestic Policy Analysis	5%		0%	
803	Sociological and Technological Change Affecting Individuals, Families and Communities	0%		10%	
	Total	100%		100%	

V(C). Planned Program (Situation and Scope)

1. Situation and priorities

Communities struggle to develop and maintain resources (human, financial, physical, social, environmental, and political). They are also challenged in providing the needed organizational capacity to assess, plan, and implement activities to address resource development and management. A lack of critical mass in smaller rural areas exacerbates issues found in all areas of the state. More specifically, rural areas of the US and Colorado face challenges due to marked differences in economic, educational, health and social opportunities relative to more urban areas. Colorado has some unique needs due to more sparse populations, a high natural amenity base (and share of public lands), a more transitory population and relatively low public service provision. People in rural areas tend to be older, poorer, more likely to be uninsured, and less educated than their urban counterparts. Communities require knowledge to evaluate their resource base, their economic and social service alternatives, and their futures.

2. Scope of the Program

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

V(D). Planned Program (Assumptions and Goals)

1. Assumptions made for the Program

•The competencies of CRD have been around for a long time and are still appropriate. •Program planning is not always a one-time process. What is developed will need constant monitoring and adjustment. •CSU and Extension are experiencing financial and political stress that requires us to engage new and expanding audiences. •Extension has the organizational capacity to facilitate team building, situation assessment, and prioritize applied research needs in communities of Colorado.

2. Ultimate goal(s) of this Program

Colorado State University is in a strong position to assist with the economic development of Colorado’s agricultural and rural communities, as well as evolving industries related to these communities. Our role will be to educate professionals within communities with knowledge of community development and modern business practices, as well as researching technical and economic issues related to differentiated agricultural products in the ever-changing domestic and international market place. By being actively involved with agricultural industry personnel, rural communities, and governmental agencies, Extension and Research can assure that land managers, individual business owners, and community residents can evaluate a broad range of opportunities to enhance viability.

V(E). Planned Program (Inputs)

1. Estimated Number of professional FTE/SYs to be budgeted for this Program

Year	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
2009	5.0	0.0	6.0	0.0
2010	5.0	0.0	6.0	0.0
2011	5.0	0.0	6.0	0.0
2012	5.0	0.0	6.0	0.0
2013	5.0	0.0	6.0	0.0

V(F). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Activity for the Program

•Internal training for Extension personnel in community mobilization, facilitation, economic development. •Working with rural communities on a regional approach to small town tourism including making optimal use of environmental resources, respecting the socio-cultural authenticity of host communities while conserving their built and living cultural heritage and traditional values, and ensuring viable, long-term economic operations, including stable employment and income-earning opportunities. •Conduct basic and applied research in areas exploring the interface between agribusiness, rural development, and natural-resource-amenity-based opportunities. •Conduct workshops and other educational activities with community stakeholders.

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

Extension	
Direct Methods	Indirect Methods
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Workshop ● One-on-One Intervention ● Education Class ● Other 1 (Tourism rallies) ● Group Discussion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Web sites ● Newsletters ● Public Service Announcement

3. Description of targeted audience

Community members, general public, consumers, community organizations.

V(G). Planned Program (Outputs)

1. 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
2009	7500	3000	0	0
2010	7500	3000	0	0
2011	7500	3000	0	0
2012	7500	3000	0	0
2013	7500	3000	0	0

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

Expected Patent Applications

2009 :0 2010 :0 2011 :0 2012 :0 2013 :0

3. Expected Peer Review Publications

Year	Research Target	Extension Target	Total
2009	10	5	0
2010	10	5	0
2011	10	5	0
2012	10	5	0
2013	10	5	0

V(H). State Defined Outputs

1. Output Target

- Training opportunities for community members

2009 7 **2010** 7 **2011** :10 **2012** :10 **2013** :10

- Technical publications related to economics, public policy, community development and related areas.

2009 :10 **2010** :10 **2011** :10 **2012** :10 **2013** :10

- Amount of grant dollars garnered to support community development research and outreach.

2009 200000 **2010** 200000 **2011** :200000 **2012** 200000 **2013** 200000

V(I). State Defined Outcome

O. No	Outcome Name
1	Percent of community residents, businesses and leaders who increase their understanding of sustainable community development, tourism and economic development principles.
2	The number of communities which evaluate The potential for sustainable community development, tourism and economic development and prioritize to target specific interests, actions, and valued community resources to maintain and grow.
3	The number of communities which experience increased economic gain from sustainable community development, tourism, and economic development efforts including increased tax revenues, employment, and retention of community valued resources.
4	Planning, development and implementation of bio-based, renewable energy projects (such as processing plan, wind farm).

Outcome #1**1. Outcome Target**

Percent of community residents, businesses and leaders who increase their understanding of sustainable community development, tourism and economic development principles.

2. Outcome Type : Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

2009 :45	2010 : 55	2011 : 65	2012 65	2013 :65
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3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1862 Extension
- 1862 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 602 - Business Management, Finance, and Taxation
- 604 - Marketing and Distribution Practices
- 605 - Natural Resource and Environmental Economics
- 608 - Community Resource Planning and Development
- 610 - Domestic Policy Analysis
- 803 - Sociological and Technological Change Affecting Individuals, Families and Communities

Outcome #2**1. Outcome Target**

The number of communities which evaluate The potential for sustainable community development, tourism and economic development and prioritize to target specific interests, actions, and valued community resources to maintain and grow.

2. Outcome Type : Change in Action Outcome Measure

2009 5	2010 : 5	2011 : 5	2012 5	2013 :5
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3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1862 Extension
- 1862 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 602 - Business Management, Finance, and Taxation
- 604 - Marketing and Distribution Practices
- 605 - Natural Resource and Environmental Economics
- 608 - Community Resource Planning and Development
- 610 - Domestic Policy Analysis

Outcome #3**1. Outcome Target**

The number of communities which experience increased economic gain from sustainable community development, tourism, and economic development efforts including increased tax revenues, employment, and retention of community valued resources.

2. Outcome Type : Change in Condition Outcome Measure

2009 5	2010 : 5	2011 : 5	2012 5	2013 :5
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3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1862 Extension
- 1862 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 602 - Business Management, Finance, and Taxation
- 604 - Marketing and Distribution Practices
- 605 - Natural Resource and Environmental Economics
- 608 - Community Resource Planning and Development
- 610 - Domestic Policy Analysis

Outcome #4

1. Outcome Target

Planning, development and implementation of bio-based, renewable energy projects (such as processing plant, wind farm).

2. Outcome Type : Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

2009 :1	2010 : 1	2011 : 1	2012 :1	2013 :1
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3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1862 Extension
- 1862 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 602 - Business Management, Finance, and Taxation
- 604 - Marketing and Distribution Practices
- 605 - Natural Resource and Environmental Economics
- 608 - Community Resource Planning and Development
- 610 - Domestic Policy Analysis
- 803 - Sociological and Technological Change Affecting Individuals, Families and Communities

V(J). Planned Program (External Factors)

1. External Factors which may affect Outcomes

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

Description

Individuals' and communities' ability to attend fee-for-service programs may be impacted by economic downturns.Extension's ability to provide programming and scholarships for these programs may be impacted if appropriations continue to decrease and staff is lost.Immigration reform may change the nature of the audience.Weather conditions may discourage tourism in some communities (severe drought, heavy snowfalls).

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

1. Evaluation Studies Planned

- During (during program)
- Before-After (before and after program)
- Case Study
- After Only (post program)

Description

Regular pre-post evaluations are used. Formative evaluations are often used during the program to adjust focus and direction. Case studies are used to clearly demonstrate impact.

2. Data Collection Methods

- Tests
- Observation
- Case Study
- Sampling

Description

Pre-post tests. Standard survey methods.