

2014 South Carolina State University and Clemson University Combined Research and Extension Plan of Work

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I. Plan Overview

1. Brief Summary about Plan Of Work

This plan of work reflects the research and extension activities planned by Clemson University and South Carolina State University to benefit agribusiness, communities and the citizens of South Carolina from 2014 through 2018. South Carolina has programs in NIFA's primary target areas: global food security and hunger, food safety, climate change, sustainable energy and childhood obesity. In addition, South Carolina is reporting on four other state program areas: sustainable animal production systems, sustainable agriculture production for (non-food) horticultural crops, community leadership and economic development, and 4-H youth development and families. South Carolina has combined the Sustainable Forest Management Program, the Environmental Conservation for Wildlife Program, and the Water Quality and Quantity Program to create a single program called Natural Resource Management to consolidate similar programs.

Clemson has established an Advanced Plant Technology program at its Pee Dee Research and Education Center in Florence. This research will provide a bridge to 21st century agriculture using traditional plant breeding and molecular genetics to develop new crops and crop-based products. The goal of the program is to foster continued development of the agricultural economy in the Pee Dee Region and throughout South Carolina. Specific objectives are to increase the per acre value of crops; improve drought, insect and disease resistance, improve crop yields, and introduce new crops and crop-based products that can expand the market for South Carolina farm products; and attract private agribusiness investment in research, development and application of new technologies and the creation of new crop varieties. Scientists will focus on developing improved varieties of the state's major crops such as and soybeans; improving the biofuel production capacities of crops, which include sorghum and switchgrass; and developing new crop varieties that are not currently economically feasible in the state but offer a viable market potential for South Carolina producers.

There will be four new research initiatives beginning in this program year related to remote sensing. New technologies involving the use of Intelligent River Mote Stack data collection platform are being applied for multi-scale instrumentation of agricultural and forestry systems in Clemson's Hunnicutt Creek Watershed and the agricultural activities in the Calhoun field Laboratory. New research will be initiated related to the intermediate biomass densifying processes that can link the research areas of biomass production and biomass conversion. This research will also determine how the choice of feedstock and its management will affect the densifying processes for biomass, the quality of the biomass pellet produced and its use as a solid fuel or liquid fuel.

New research will focus on the development, analysis and application of next-generation materials, hardware, software, and network systems required to implement Intelligent Farm technology. The Intelligent Farm represents an emerging sustainable agriculture informatics tool that will transform the way we monitor and manage from small family farms to large industrial farms. The Intelligent Farm will collect unprecedented amounts of data on agricultural and meteorological events, aggregate data into functional databases and transform the data into information to be used for site-specific management of water, nutrients, herbicides and pesticides within individual fields.

Studies at Clemson University will be underway to examine hydrologic, biogeochemical and forest

productivity processes along a hydroperiod and salinity gradient in the Hobcaw Barony on the upper coast of South Carolina. The study would not only provide critical information regarding ecosystem processes in a region sensitive to climate change, but also establish a foundation for an environmental sensor network using technological innovation.

The working relationship between research and Extension is based on the discovery and delivery of new knowledge through science-based relevant research leading to discoveries specific to South Carolina's needs that are delivered through Extension programs in our planned programs. Our major focus areas include advancing the competitiveness of the agriculture and forestry industry, enhancing the economic potential of rural communities, safeguarding the food supply, preserving natural resources and preparing young people to become productive citizens. The emphasis on evaluating activities is being increased to address the emphasis in the Plan of Work format and to provide quality performance information to stakeholders.

Clemson Extension and 1890 Extension will continue to support growers and producers in the implementation of systems that are economically sustainable, safe and environmentally sound. We will continue efforts to support the state and local agribusiness communities and to build the leadership capacity of the citizens of the state. Training on safe food handling practices will be the focus of the Food Safety program. Partnerships developed through agents in 4-H youth development and nutrition and health programs will strengthen our capacity in addressing the issue of food literacy, understanding food systems and impacting childhood obesity. For Clemson, a few efforts are ongoing in the area of Sustainable Energy, but due to the scope of the activity, it will be reported under Global Food Security and Hunger

South Carolina's citizens and PSA's stakeholders have direct input into decisions of the Extension System through statewide planning efforts and the needs identification process. We will be aggressive monitoring and training about potential threats to plant and animal agriculture. Multiple animal programs targeting youth will continue. The South Carolina Legislature passed Regulation R.61-43, Standards for the Permitting of Agricultural Animal Facilities in 1996. According to Sections 100.190 and 200.190 of the regulations, growers of all permitted animal confinement facilities in South Carolina are required to attend a training provided by Clemson University. We will continue to certify producers to improve their marketing potential.

South Carolina has identified the following national outcomes and indicators to report against in the FY14 reporting cycle:

Planned Program: Global Food Security and Hunger

- Outcome #1, Indicators 1,3 and 5
- Outcome #2, Indicators 1,2,3,4, 5, 6 and 12
- Outcome #3, Indicators 1, 4 and 12
- Outcome #4, Indicators 1

Planned Program: Food Safety

- Outcome #1, Indicators 1 and 2, and optional Item 1
- Outcome #3, Indicators 1,2,3,6 and 7
- Outcome #4, Indicators 1,2,4 and 5

Planned Program: Climate Change

- Outcome #1, Indicators 1,2,3, and 4
- Outcome #2, Indicators 1 and 5

Planned Program: Sustainable Energy

Outcome #2, Indicator 4
Outcome #4, Indicators 1 and 3
Outcome #5, Indicator 1

Planned Program: Childhood Obesity
Outcome #1, Indicators 1,2,3 and 4
Outcome #2, Indicators 1, 2 and 3
Outcome #3, Indicator 1

Underrepresented and underserved populations in the state will continue to be a source of stakeholder input. There will continue to be a focus on providing educational programs to improve the well-being of the family structure within limited resource communities; to promote change in the lives of youth and to strengthen family values through youth development programming. Leadership programming will be provided to assist limited resource communities with leadership development education programs and tie leadership development to community economic development initiatives within communities. Programs will be designed to alert, inform and educate high school students in the fundamental concepts of financial planning.

The 1890 Research and Extension program has several priority goals to accomplish during the next five year cycle of the Plan of Work. The priority goals include reconstruction of the Camp Harry Daniels Facility, developing a demonstration farm at Camp Harry Daniels, conducting economic development activities in small towns and rural communities, securing land and constructing cluster centers in target counties across the State, expanding the Mobile Technology Center Outreach, increasing the involvement of faculty and the number of inter-disciplinary research projects, expanding internal and external collaborations and partnerships to build the land-grant capacity, expanding support to target groups including, but not limited to veterans, and home buyers and launching campus/community health initiatives to address health disparities. 1890 plans to increase their external funding to support programmatic and operational initiatives.

1890 Extension will take its programs and services to the people as the Mobile Technology Unit travels to remote areas of the state providing wireless computer Internet access to individuals at various facilities within a 100 yard radius. The Community Development Cooperation (CDC) will continue to assist residents with home repairs (minor and major) to revitalize communities, credit counseling and homeownership. The Rural Business Program will expand and enhance its technical assistance to stakeholders and businesses throughout the state. 4-H and Youth Development and Food Safety and Nutrition will continue to be a priority focus as well as Global Food Security and Hunger, Childhood Obesity and Sustainable Animal Production Systems.

South Carolina State University and Clemson University will continue to coordinate their research and Extension programming efforts to the extent that the topical areas, particularly of research, are related. An ongoing relationship between the county Extension offices of both institutions will continue to grow. New 1890 Research will focus on climate change and sustainable energy.

Multi-state research activities will continue to be emphasized as Extension specialists and researchers participate in establishing multi-state projects with their colleagues in other states in the region and across the country. Research and Extension faculty will continue to be encouraged and supported in their efforts to obtain outside funding to leverage their federal and state funding base.

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

Year	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
2014	160.0	42.0	36.6	13.0
2015	160.0	42.0	37.0	14.0
2016	160.0	42.0	39.0	15.0
2017	160.0	42.0	41.0	16.0
2018	160.0	42.0	41.0	16.0

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
- Expert Peer Review
- Other (Research Results Reviewed by selected growers and commodity groups and associations)

2. Brief Explanation

The Research and Program Development Committee of the South Carolina State Extension Advisory Council is responsible for reviewing and commenting on new programs initiated by Clemson University and South Carolina State University. The seven-member Research and Program Development Committee is one of the Council's three committees that review the list of programs and descriptions. The committee serves as the external non-university panel for program review. The committee members are knowledgeable of South Carolina's social and economic demographics and are sensitive to the needs of underserved and underrepresented populations. The total Council has the opportunity to give input about programs. There are Extension volunteers, producers, a community center program coordinator, public school educators and business owners.

There are internal university review panels at both Clemson and South Carolina State. Programs are reviewed by state Extension Program Team Leaders and by administration, at each institution. Currently, the institutions are not involved in a joint review process of programs. Both panels review projects and programs at their institutions based on

organizational capacity, relevance and impact.

The Internal University Panel, periodically, reviews South Carolina's Plan of Work. The Research and Program Development Committee is kept abreast of new national priority areas and the realignments of research and extension activities at both institutions. The program review activities of the committee will complement the scientific peer review process established at both institutions.

An internal review panel meets to review all research outputs and outcomes with faculty members in preparing to initiate new research projects. As a part of the review process, summaries of the outputs and outcomes of research projects and programs are sent to selected growers, commodity groups and associations to give them an opportunity to provide input on the overall research program strategies. In addition, all research projects go through a review process as outlined under Hatch or Evans-Allen regulations. This serves as the Expert Peer Review process, as each project is sent for external review and comments and suggestions are examined and incorporated into the new project, as appropriate.

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?

Multi-state research programs are the result of extended collaboration and consultation between faculty members in the respective states. The decision to move forward with a regional program is based on the appropriateness of the program to address critical issues, the ability of faculty to develop, implement and evaluate the program and on the potential for the program to be effective meeting the identified needs of the citizens and industries in the state.

Extension programs will be those that address critical needs as identified by local stakeholders. In addition, relevant nationally identified issues will be addressed. Examples of criteria used are:

- Does the program address major societal problems, needs, or opportunities that are well-defined and documented?
- Does the program have an identified evidenced base?
- Can Extension impact be measured and reported?
- Does the program fit within the strategic goals of PSA?
- Can effective marketing and public awareness methods be implemented?
- Does the program attract financial and other resources and is it supported by systematic fund development?
- Can skills and expertise of paid and volunteer staff be used?
- What partnerships can be established?
- Does the program have an appropriate delivery system in place for effective implementation?
- Does the program identify internal and external resources and expertise?
- Delivery methods can be implemented through interactions, distance education, electronic methods, printed materials, media, etc.

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

Research and Extension programs and activities address issues which impact all segments of the population, to include global food security and hunger, sustainable energy, youth and family issues, nutrition, food safety, water and natural resources and issues relating to plants and animals. Underserved and underrepresented populations will be used to identify areas of need. Stakeholder input is particularly critical in identifying programs that have a broad reach in terms of numbers and economic groups, especially limited-resource persons, which can be served. Results in the form of knowledge and its application will be transferred through the resources of Extension in the various states. Activities in community and economic development, nutrition and 4-H are particularly beneficial to underserved and underrepresented populations.

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

The planned and potential impact of each research project and program and each Extension program is outlined in the initial design phase. Outcomes and impacts are key discussion areas as decisions are made to initiate, continue or terminate programs. There is increased emphasis on identifying specific goals, which can be evaluated at the conclusion of the activities. Typically, outcomes and impacts are presented in terms of new knowledge and new applications of current knowledge. The descriptions of the outcomes may include descriptions of the products, processes and procedures that are anticipated and may reflect the number of individuals, communities and industries that are anticipated to benefit.

Goals, objectives, target audiences and measureable outcomes and impacts will be identified. Impact will be assessed through established indicators for all projects. The Clemson University Management Information System (CUMIS) is a web-based reporting system that provides data relative to programs, numbers of programs conducted, number of persons completing programs, knowledge gain, economic gains through generation of additional income on savings, adoption of practices as a result of participation, and contacts made for the Cooperative Extension Service. Individuals with Extension appointments report their activities each month in the system. In addition, narrative summaries will be used.

The 1890 Research and Extension Program has been utilizing an in-house reporting mechanism reflective of the USDA Plan of Work System to collect, monitor and evaluate data of researchers and agents. The staff utilizes the system to input data on knowledge gained, workshops conducted and attendees completing workshops, number of persons participating and completing programs, knowledge gained, direct/indirect contacts of adults and youth, publications, patent applications, business plans, number who adopted practices, as well as other pertinent information to address the state defined outputs. Also, many of the Extension agents utilize the software Survey Monkey to conduct evaluations and tally results of asked questions. The data assists in preparing the qualitative outcomes and impacts of the designated priority goals. Extension will add adoption of recommended practices and economic gains through additional income or savings to its evaluation mechanism.

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

The programs in the Plan of Work are designed for periodic evaluation to ensure that they are on target to meet the specified goals. Technically, for the periodic evaluation, the use of an informal review session to complement the annual written progress reports helps to refine the approach and the deliverables, while the program is still in progress as programs meet objectives and concludes. The comparison of the initial goals and the actual outcomes of

concluding programs is used in the design of new programs.

Annual research reports are reviewed by an internal review panel and the collective comments of the panel are sent to the individual scientist or to the appropriate program team members.

IV. Stakeholder Input

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

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

Brief explanation.

Stakeholder input remains a key to successful Extension programs. Clemson and South Carolina State have a long history and tradition of seeking stakeholder input into the Plan of Work process. The process of seeking stakeholder input included identifying stakeholders that should have input in the POW process and determining the process used in seeking stakeholder input.

Meetings with commodity groups are particularly helpful in determining research priorities and needs for on-farm Extension support. Input from participants and graduates from programs available statewide, such as the Master Gardener Program is used to upgrade and enhance the quality of the program and identify new participants.

The most recent process used in seeking stakeholder input included meetings that were held in all counties in the state to identify issues and set priorities for agricultural Research and Extension. Stakeholders were identified and invited to attend a meeting. Stakeholders included those internal to the Cooperative Extension and 1890 System--administrators, extension agents, agent associations, specialists, faculty, department chairs, associate deans and faculty, as well as those external to the system. External stakeholders are Extension advisory boards members, commodity group representatives, community leaders, human service providers, business/industry representatives and collaborators (S.C. Farm Bureau, Chamber of Commerce, Farm Service Agencies, etc).

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

1. Method to identify individuals and groups

- Use Advisory Committees
- Use Internal Focus Groups
- Use External Focus Groups
- Open Listening Sessions
- Needs Assessments

- Use Surveys

Brief explanation.

People who are already involved in Research and Extension programs or receive services as well as people who may not be involved, but may have similar interests or are addressing similar concerns are identified and contacted.

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

Brief explanation.

The advisory meetings are attended by county advisory committee members and other key stakeholders. A Nominal Group Technique (NGT) was used to garner stakeholder input for the Plan of Work process. NGT is a process that allows a group of individuals to generate a large number of ideas in a relatively short period of time. NGT is helpful in identifying problems, exploring solutions and establishing priorities.

Several steps were involved in conducting the NGT. First, each of the counties in South Carolina was asked to conduct a NGT. Second, instructions were provided to all county offices/county directors of the steps involved in conducting the NGT. Third, to ensure diversity, emphasis was placed on obtaining a cross section of people that represent the local community. Fourth, a set of rules and procedures was established for the smooth operation of NGT. Fifth, a series of questions were identified to which stakeholders were to respond.

Annual meetings around the state are open to the general public and conducted to gain input on stakeholder interests, concerns, and needs. A survey instrument is being designed to collect stakeholder input and issue identification for Extension. Participants are asked to evaluate the effectiveness of Extension programs, identify major concerns in the county and recommend topics they feel Extension can adequately address. They also give program ideas. Each county compiles data from the stakeholder meetings and makes adjustments in program design and implementation.

3. A statement of how the input will be considered

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

Brief explanation.

State Program Leaders identify the major programs for the new federal Plan of Work using the identified list of issues. The programs are defined using the logic model. The State Plan of Work, which includes specific initiatives and projects, is developed based on the identified programs. The process is used to identify emerging issues and to redirect Extension programs. Programs are developed, expanded or eliminated based on their quality and/or effectiveness. In addition, the priorities identified are considered when hiring staff and when establishing action plans. Through these and other efforts, the Clemson Extension Service and the 1890 system are kept current on stakeholder programs and services that have the potential to affect public policy, social, economic value and efficiency, environmental quality and individual well-being.

V. Planned Program Table of Content

S. No.	PROGRAM NAME
1	Sustainable Animal Production Systems
2	Sustainable Agriculture Production for (non-food) Horticultural Crops
3	Natural Resource Management
4	Food Safety
5	Community, Leadership, and Economic Development
6	4-H Youth Development and Families
7	Nutrition and Childhood Obesity
8	Climate Change
9	Sustainable Energy
10	Global Food Security and Hunger

V(A). Planned Program (Summary)

Program # 1

1. Name of the Planned Program

Sustainable Animal Production Systems

2. Brief summary about Planned Program

South Carolina has a large number of livestock producers and the forage-fed base has the potential to expand the markets for their products. Emphasis continues on forage based livestock production. Research in this area will be expanded with improved facilities and increased funding. New research of forage based livestock production will focus on sustainable small ruminant production once again, to meet identified needs in the state by extension agents, commodity groups and advisory groups.

There will be new initiatives in the following areas:

1. Biodiversity of Insects of Medical and Veterinary Importance
2. Surveillance of infectious causes of bovine abortion, stillbirth and neonatal death in SC
3. Enhancing the competitiveness and value of U.S. Beef
4. Prevalence of rota virus, corona virus, cryptosporidium and e. coli (f-5) in sc dairy and beef calves
two months of age or younger

In addition, the Livestock Program (Beef Cattle Improvement and Meat Goat) provides small-scale, limited-resource farmers hands-on trainings and promotes an alternative livestock enterprise compatible with farm size and system.

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	20%	20%	15%	20%
302	Nutrient Utilization in Animals	20%	20%	30%	20%
303	Genetic Improvement of Animals	15%	15%	10%	15%
307	Animal Management Systems	20%	20%	20%	20%
308	Improved Animal Products (Before Harvest)	15%	15%	15%	15%
315	Animal Welfare/Well-Being and Protection	10%	10%	10%	10%
	Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

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

1. Situation and priorities

Production and income from beef cattle has been increasing since 2002. In 2003, the state produced 318 million pounds of milk and milk cash receipts from marketing increased from 2003 to 2004. South Carolina ranks 12th in the nation in broiler production, raising 204,500,000 in 2004, representing a 4% increase from the previous year. Therefore, this area is meeting the needs of a large and expanding agricultural industry. Continuing momentum in the agribusiness components requires a solid research base and a knowledgeable agent base. Forage-fed beef is a component of this growth. Research is expanding and there are expectations that the percentage share of the market will increase beyond what is currently estimated to be 10%.

In South Carolina, Clemson University is the sole source for providing training as required by law for all livestock and poultry producers to receive their waste permits. The Confined Animal Manure Management Training Program (CAMP) is an educational program that is required by state law for all livestock and poultry producers as a condition of their waste permit. All new producers must attend the program within one year of beginning operation. All swine producers, and all large dairy and poultry producers are required to be certified animal manure managers. Producers are required to pass a comprehensive exam on manure management to obtain certification. All animal waste permit holders are required to obtain 10 hours of recertification credit every five years. Clemson Extension provides seminars, field days, and conference presentations to provide the required continuing education. In addition, changes in government regulations and the economic environment have increased the risk of farming in South Carolina. Many youth have little understanding of food systems from farm to table. Educational programs will be conducted to help youth shape basic decision-making about food and cultures.

Public concern over the management of animal manure has become a major environmental issue in South Carolina centered on water quality (surface and groundwater) and gaseous emissions including odors. There is less tolerance for odors yet more potential for surrounding neighbors to be impacted by odors because of the location of operations in communities. Social problems have created an ever-increasing hostility between animal producers and surrounding neighbors. In addition, animals have not

been efficient users of nutrients supplied in their diets. Therefore, significant plant nutrients are found in animal manures. The nutrients, particularly nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium, are needed for crop inputs for crops like corn and soybean. Surveys indicate that nearly one half of all animal manure applied to land is not credited as a nutrient source. Animal manure nutrients can be applied at excessive rates if better management practices are not adopted. The excessive rates of application can lead to both surface and groundwater pollution.

There is concern for the small-scale livestock producers in South Carolina not being able to receive premiums for their cattle. Many producers lack the proper facilities needed to administer the animal health products required for premium prices. Seminars, workshops as well as equipment needs will be addressed to assist the limited-resource farmer.

Poultry production continues as a major industry in South Carolina and researchers work closely with industry to identify specific needs which can be addressed with university resources. Clemson will be making a major investment to upgrade its dairy research facilities and will be making the facilities, along with poultry and swine research facilities, available to faculty with grant support to complement ongoing Hatch funded research.

2. Scope of the Program

- In-State Extension
- In-State Research
- Multistate Research

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

1. Assumptions made for the Program

The Animal Production program promotes an alternative livestock enterprise, assists farmers in improving their niche market and provides access to pure breed bulls. The breeding, production and marketing of beef and dairy cattle, other small ruminants and their products is a major component of South Carolina's agricultural economy. When competing with larger growers in other states, producers having even small competitive advantages in any of the three mentioned areas can be helpful.

It is assumed there is a market demand for forage-fed beef, improved nutritional value in milk and producers need every advantage and the latest knowledge to remain competitive in their businesses. It is also assumed that disease resistance in poultry flocks is an area of critical importance and of great interest to the poultry industry in South Carolina and in neighboring states. In general, issues related to animal health are a major area of concern in the state. Educational programs can teach producers best management practices that lead to production and economic efficiency.

South Carolina has research projects underway, each of which has the potential to resolve issues which are negatively impacting producers. Information derived from research into animal production and health and management practices will in turn be disseminated as appropriate by Cooperative Extension as well 1890 Extension. Some of the research in animal genetics will be fed back into other research efforts for a longer term impact. Research does continue on options for effectively managing animal waste. Research goals for individual projects are tied to input from state commodity boards, producers

and cooperative extension. Research results from research into forage fed beef and dairy cattle will have applications for producers in South Carolina.

The Animal Production Program promotes an alternative livestock enterprise, assists farmers in improving their niche market and provides access to pure breed bulls.

2. Ultimate goal(s) of this Program

The program will support the development of niche markets for beef, dairy and poultry producers, allow farmers in the state to diversify their operations and make local products available to the citizens of the state, develop and implement animal production systems that are economically sustainable and environmentally sound, provide training that will increase herd management skills, assist producers in making informed business decisions, increase profitability for growers, and design and implement a stochastic simulation module for herd-based disease spread.

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
2014	10.0	7.5	3.5	1.0
2015	10.0	7.5	3.5	1.0
2016	10.0	7.5	3.5	1.0
2017	10.0	7.5	3.5	1.0
2018	10.0	7.5	3.5	1.0

V(F). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Activity for the Program

In Extension, programs planned for the new year are the Bull Test program, the Master Cattleman educational series, the Grass Masters program, as well as an "Advanced Grass Master" / Grazing School, and a forage/beef field day and workshop. A grant has been received to develop, demonstrate and distribute mobile applications as tools for cattle operations. We will continue to work with producers in developing cost management strategies for rations, budgets and other input costs. Further meetings are planned to develop economic strategies for dairymen in SC. The Confined Animal Manure Management Team will offering trainings and recertifications across the state this year. The Confined Animal Manure Management Team will offering trainings and recertifications across the state this year. The Confined Animal Manure Management Team will offering trainings and recertifications across the state this year. The Confined Animal Manure Management Team will offer trainings and recertifications across the state this year.

Ensuring high quality, safe beef is essential to maximizing value in the beef industry. Current research is focusing on the development and expanded usage of genomic and proteomic analyses to

further improve beef quality and consistency. Research is underway to identify and monitor the prevalence of abortigenic agents in the South Carolina bovine population and compare these results to those of other U.S. regions. The research may help decrease the ongoing production losses due to bovine abortion, stillbirth and neonatal death, which are consistent, economic threats to the cattle industry.

Researchers are working to identify the prevalence of four microorganisms, which play a significant role in calf illness and production loss in beef and dairy operations. Data could provide essential information about the effectiveness of control and vaccinations programs currently in place.

Results of forage-finished beef research have encouraged the design of additional grazing projects comparing 100% grass forage chains to 100% legume forage chains both with and without 0.75% BW daily corn supplementation. Future results from the studies will allow us to provide research based information to producers and scientists regarding the biological impacts of these forages and supplements on agronomic and animal performance as well as their effects on fatty acid profiles of beef and economic profitability.

Molecular physiology research is leading to intervention therapies to stimulate mammary development in beef cows so that heavier weanling calves are produced. Dairy cows would benefit from similar treatments to produce more milk. Pork and lamb producers may benefit as well because such fundamental aspects of mammary physiology likely apply across species, thus improving profitability in livestock operations.

A study to understand factors that regulate gene expression seeks to identify paths to develop management, feeds or feeding practices that maximize a particular phenotype, such as muscle size or fat content, for producer profit and/or consumer satisfaction and animal health in cattle, sheep and pigs.

Ovarian adenocarcinoma is the second most prevalent tumor found in laying hens and is the fifth leading cause of death in women. Research on hens was conducted to find ways to detect, treat and prevent this condition. The chicken is the ideal model for this study because of the large number of ovulations she undergoes during her lifetime.

Commercial avian infectious respiratory disease has important implications for agricultural production, trade and public health. Research is underway to develop more sensitive and specific animal infectious disease diagnostics. These have the potential to address important economic issues of agricultural production as well as control pathogens that can cause diseases in humans.

1890 Research will continue focus on the use a multi-agent framework to design and implement a computer-based epidemiological simulation model that combines the traditional herd-based epidemiological methods with the role of transportation and the interferences of individual objects for herds. Since the proposed simulation model will be capable of representing the behavior of individuals, in addition to the benefits of stochastic herd-based simulation, it will provide more accurate and more flexible simulation results that can be used to facilitate the early responses to emergency outbreaks.

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">● Education Class● Workshop● Group Discussion● One-on-One Intervention● Demonstrations | <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Public Service Announcement● Newsletters● TV Media Programs● Web sites other than eXtension |
|--|--|

3. Description of targeted audience

Producers, Limited-Resource Farmers and agency personnel, etc.

V(G). Planned Program (Outputs)

NIFA no longer requires you to report target numbers for standard output measures in the Plan of Work. However, all institutions will report actual numbers for standard output measures in the Annual Report of Accomplishments and Results. The standard outputs for which you must continue to collect data are:

- Number of contacts
 - Direct Adult Contacts
 - Indirect Adult Contacts
 - Direct Youth Contacts
 - Indirect Youth Contact
- Number of patents submitted
- Number of peer reviewed publications

Clicking this box affirms you will continue to collect data on these items and report the data in the Annual Report of Accomplishments and Results.

V(H). State Defined Outputs

1. Output Measure

- Disclosures
- Licenses
- Number of people completing educational workshops.

Clicking this box affirms you will continue to collect data on these items and report the data in the Annual Report of Accomplishments and Results.

V(I). State Defined Outcome

O. No	Outcome Name
1	Number of publications authored or co-authored (fact sheets, papers presented at meetings, etc.)
2	Number of people reporting increased knowledge.

Outcome # 1

1. Outcome Target

Number of publications authored or co-authored (fact sheets, papers presented at meetings, etc.)

2. Outcome Type : Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

3. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 301 - Reproductive Performance of Animals
- 307 - Animal Management Systems

4. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1862 Extension
- 1862 Research
- 1890 Extension
- 1890 Research

Outcome # 2

1. Outcome Target

Number of people reporting increased knowledge.

2. Outcome Type : Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

3. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 301 - Reproductive Performance of Animals
- 302 - Nutrient Utilization in Animals
- 303 - Genetic Improvement of Animals
- 307 - Animal Management Systems
- 308 - Improved Animal Products (Before Harvest)
- 315 - Animal Welfare/Well-Being and Protection

4. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1862 Extension
- 1890 Extension

V(J). Planned Program (External Factors)

1. External Factors which may affect Outcomes

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

Description

V(K). Planned Program - Planned Evaluation Studies

Description of Planned Evaluation Studies

Each research project and its respective program, sets a series of goals and objectives to be accomplished. The situation is presented at the time the research begins and changes in that situation are reported during the conduct of the research and at its conclusion. An internal review committee meets with researchers and teams of researchers on research projects and research programs within the planned program areas. The intent of the research effort is identified, as are the anticipated outputs and outcomes. Measures would include new knowledge developed, disclosures, patent applications, patent awards, license agreements, publications and other selected measures, as appropriate.

Extension will use CUMIS evaluations/reporting, pre and post evaluations, data comparisons, measures of participation and knowledge gained. Research bulletins will be prepared for publication and distribution.

V(A). Planned Program (Summary)

Program # 2

1. Name of the Planned Program

Sustainable Agriculture Production for (non-food) Horticultural Crops

2. Brief summary about Planned Program

There will be continuing initiatives in water quality in greenhouse systems, on new plant propagation systems, and in integrated pest management on non-food crops. There will also be continuing emphasis on plant diseases and production innovation to benefit growers.

For Extension, the program will focus on developing and implementing practices that are economically sustainable and environmentally sound. Objectives include improving profitability and reducing negative environmental impacts of horticultural (non-food) systems, increasing efficiency of production, and increasing the supply and dissemination of information and knowledge about IPM strategies that are available to growers.

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	10%	0%	10%	0%
202	Plant Genetic Resources	10%	0%	5%	0%
204	Plant Product Quality and Utility (Preharvest)	10%	0%	10%	0%
205	Plant Management Systems	15%	0%	15%	0%
211	Insects, Mites, and Other Arthropods Affecting Plants	10%	0%	15%	0%
212	Pathogens and Nematodes Affecting Plants	10%	0%	10%	0%
215	Biological Control of Pests Affecting Plants	10%	0%	10%	0%
216	Integrated Pest Management Systems	15%	0%	20%	0%
601	Economics of Agricultural Production and Farm Management	10%	0%	5%	0%
	Total	100%	0%	100%	0%

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

1. Situation and priorities

There is an information need among South Carolina residents related to the improvement of environmentally sound horticultural practices. Through consumer education in environmental horticulture this program can significantly enhance Extension's ability for education and outreach and increase service hours toward direct enhancement of the horticultural practices of individuals. Consumers and horticultural professionals will be trained on environmentally sound horticultural practices (i.e. plant identification, selection, culture, pest identification, and integrated pest management) to improve their neighborhoods in a socially acceptable manner that does not contaminate the environment with excess fertilizer, inappropriate pesticides, or harmful exotic plants. Researchers will assist Extension with efforts in this area.

2. Scope of the Program

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

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

1. Assumptions made for the Program

Educational programs will provide consumers with information so that they can make informed decisions to improve profitability and reduce the negative environmental impacts of horticultural systems. The educational activities will minimize off-farm inputs for low income producers and maximize on-farm resources.

Training workshops can provide consumers adequate record keeping techniques.

The ornamental plant and turf grass producers in South Carolina contribute to the state's agricultural economy. Ornamental plant producers benefit from research on plant production, transportation, and new greenhouse technologies.

South Carolina has a warm, humid climate and ornamental plant and turf grass producers and consumers, particularly homeowners and golf course operators, will benefit from sound, science-based information to control insect and plant diseases.

2. Ultimate goal(s) of this Program

The goals of this program include:

1. To assist ornamental plant and turf grass industries in South Carolina in becoming profitable and highly productive.
2. To increase effective management of insects and diseases that impact these industries.
3. To help simplify farm record keeping which encourages participants to maintain farm records on a continuous basis and improve financial management.
4. To educate farmers on ways to implement production systems that require the application of low off-farm input and provide opportunities for farmers to grow crops that satisfy consumer demand within environmentally safe conditions.

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
2014	20.0	0.0	5.8	0.0
2015	20.0	0.0	5.8	0.0
2016	20.0	0.0	6.2	0.0
2017	22.0	0.0	6.2	0.0
2018	23.0	0.0	6.2	0.0

V(F). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Activity for the Program

Home and Garden Information Center (HGIC) video content is targeted at South Carolina citizens to educate them about how to properly use and care for different plant material in the landscape. This information can be accessed at any time of the day from anywhere around the world. Videos will continue to be made available on YouTube, iTunesU and the HGIC website. Extension will continue to conduct field trials. Evaluation programs will be provided to growers with comprehensive and updated information on performance so that they can make informed decisions. Activities that foster sustainable agricultural practices and policies will be promoted and encouraged.

In South Carolina, stink bugs alone, cause millions of dollars worth of annual crop loss. Invasive species are compounding the losses and pose significant risk to crop production. New research is being conducted to combat insect pests of cotton and soybeans. The research could lead to enhanced management practices that reduce insecticide use, prevent crop loss, save grower's money, and benefit the environment.

Research to better understand the genetic and molecular mechanisms controlling plant response to environmental stress could lead to the development of novel strategies for genetic improvement of various crop species. This should greatly benefit the farmers in the US, particularly in South Carolina by providing to them the valued-added new varieties of various crops, enhancing agricultural production and promoting economic development.

Few turfgrass varieties are bred for pest resistance or stress tolerance and many grasses are often grown outside their naturally adapted regions. Researchers are working to develop research-based Best Management Practices for South Carolina turfgrasses, which would include pest management strategies, evaluating new weed control products and techniques, and developing new turf varieties based on desirable characteristics such as color, texture, pest tolerance, resistance, etc.

The ornamental industry identified scale as one of the highest research priorities for nursery crops. Research has begun to discover an effective and environmentally sensitive control for scale insects in ornamentals and to develop an integrated pest management strategy based on the life history of soft scales (Coccidae family, characterized by a waxy covering on the insect's body). The research will examine the effectiveness of combining degree-day information with reduced-risk insecticides. While ill-timed insecticides are often ineffective, scale insects are prone to a variety of natural enemies, most of which are harmed by more toxic insecticide sprays. It is anticipated that less toxic, more targeted insecticides - when used at the proper time in the insect's development - will conserve natural enemies.

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

Extension

Direct Methods	Indirect Methods
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<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Education Class● Workshop● Group Discussion● One-on-One Intervention● Demonstrations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Public Service Announcement● Newsletters● TV Media Programs● Web sites other than eXtension
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3. Description of targeted audience

The audience will include producers, small farmers and Extension personnel, horticulture professionals, residents in counties with Master Gardener programs, Master Gardeners, and consumers.

V(G). Planned Program (Outputs)

NIFA no longer requires you to report target numbers for standard output measures in the Plan of Work. However, all institutions will report actual numbers for standard output measures in the Annual Report of Accomplishments and Results. The standard outputs for which you must continue to collect data are:

- Number of contacts
 - Direct Adult Contacts
 - Indirect Adult Contacts
 - Direct Youth Contacts
 - Indirect Youth Contact
- Number of patents submitted
- Number of peer reviewed publications

Clicking this box affirms you will continue to collect data on these items and report the data in the Annual Report of Accomplishments and Results.

V(H). State Defined Outputs

1. Output Measure

- Disclosures
- Licenses
- Number of people completing horticultural educational workshops

Clicking this box affirms you will continue to collect data on these items and report the data in the Annual Report of Accomplishments and Results.

V(I). State Defined Outcome

O. No	Outcome Name
1	Number of participants gaining knowledge

Outcome # 1

1. Outcome Target

Number of participants gaining knowledge

2. Outcome Type : Change in Action Outcome Measure

3. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 205 - Plant Management Systems
- 211 - Insects, Mites, and Other Arthropods Affecting Plants
- 216 - Integrated Pest Management Systems

4. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1862 Extension

V(J). Planned Program (External Factors)

1. External Factors which may affect Outcomes

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

Description

V(K). Planned Program - Planned Evaluation Studies

Description of Planned Evaluation Studies

Each research project and its respective program, sets a series of objectives to be accomplished. The situation is presented at the time the research begins and changes in that situation are reported during the conduct of the research and at its conclusion. An internal review committee meets with researchers and teams of researchers on research projects and research programs within the planned program areas. The intent of the research effort is identified, as are the anticipated outputs and outcomes. Measures would include new knowledge developed, disclosures, patent applications, patent awards, license agreements, publications and other selected measures, as appropriate.

Pre/post evaluations will be administered for Extension. Data comparisons and measures of participant numbers and reported knowledge gained will be used.

V(A). Planned Program (Summary)

Program # 3

1. Name of the Planned Program

Natural Resource Management

2. Brief summary about Planned Program

As noted in the plan overview, South Carolina has combined former programs in water quality and quantity, environmental conservation for wildlife and sustainable forest management into a program named Natural Resource Management.

In 2014 Clemson will continue its full sensor deployment in the Savannah River, from the headwaters to the ocean. These sensors will be able to monitor in real time water quality and flow, storm water runoff and pollution discharges, as well as temperature, water clarity, dissolved oxygen and other environmental indicators.

At the center of the Intelligent River technology is a novel networking platform called a "MoteStack" that collects, stores and transmits data in real time. Information is displayed on the Intelligent River website, along with tools for natural resource management. The research team is exploring the potential to transfer this technology as a suite of "intelligent solutions" including the Intelligent Farm to optimize water, fertilizer, and pesticides use; Intelligent Infrastructure to monitor buildings, roads, and bridges; and Intelligent Forest to optimize forestry management and evaluate climate change impact.

Additional new efforts will involve guiding sustainable land use strategies with green infrastructure. This will be an assessment of ecohydrological function in coastal forested watersheds. Work will begin on the study of lipid rafts and signaling in the human protozoan parasite, *entamoeba histolytica*.

Extension program components seek to educate agricultural producers to increase acceptance of Best Management Practices (BMPs) that protect and improve water quality, educate homeowners to increase acceptance of BMPs that prevent water pollution from the homestead, educate the public on how their different land-use practices impact the quality and quantity of water in urban streams, develop and deliver educational programming on stream restoration and water quality protection, develop participation in water quality volunteer groups, and train county volunteers to deliver Water Quality programming, present water quality and Non-Point Source (NPS) pollution education for municipal and local government officials, design, demonstrate and promote the installation of riparian buffers and other environmentally appropriate plantings to protect water quality, promote environmentally sound natural resource recreation and tourism opportunities in South Carolina, and provide additional training to nature-based tourism professionals to ensure that the content and delivery of their educational programs is accurate and of high quality.

Equine Extension Specialists estimate that about 750,000 horses are used for trail riding in the Southern Piedmont states. Land managers throughout the nation agree that next to motorized trail traffic, horse traffic is the most difficult to manage for prevention of damage to forest ecosystems. The most fundamental management problems are those of controlling erosion and prevention of stream sedimentation and fecal contamination of surface waters.

Wetland and watershed management seeks to improve water quality, wetland and aquatic wildlife habitat. Increased knowledge about our wetland ecosystems, mankind's impact on water quality and what

we can do to ensure proper water quality are important topics included in this program. Additionally, such a program increases the public's understanding and awareness of natural resource management, and builds a network of natural resource ambassadors.

An 1890 researcher will focus attention on groundwater radioactivity. The study will look at radionuclides in groundwater throughout the Edisto River Basin in South Carolina. Groundwater is an important natural resource that is directly related to the health of rural residents, the development of local agriculture and natural environment. The radioactivity levels of the radionuclides in groundwater will be investigated.

South Carolina has an abundance of wildlife resources that enhance the quality of life, provide families with outdoor recreational opportunities, and drive our economy by providing needed revenue to the state economy and local communities. For example, wildlife and wildlife-related activities contributed more than \$1.5 billion dollars annually to the state's economy. In addition, revenue generated from wildlife recreation (e.g. hunting) in rural communities generates an estimated \$6 million a year to individual counties. Because the Palmetto State is among the fastest growing in the nation, this growth has put unprecedented pressure on wildlife and the habitats that support them. Since most of the land base in the state is privately owned, private landowners have a tremendous opportunity to impact wildlife conservation in South Carolina. This program will explore innovative techniques to deliver educational programs on wildlife conservation and management on private lands, explore and develop synergistic solutions and techniques that overcome wetland and urban wildlife challenges to the benefit of people and wildlife in South Carolina.

Aquatic and terrestrial invasive and nuisance plant and animal species, including several state-listed and federally listed illegal species, are significant in South Carolina. All invasive and nuisance species have adverse economic and environmental effects on production agriculture and natural resource interests with increased dependency on irrigation and environmental effects on fish and wildlife, particularly waterfowl populations. Extension is also charged with training and offering Continuing Certification Units to the 389 (2004) Licensed Aquatic Pesticide Applicators in South Carolina and with educational programs and most up-to date control recommendations to private landowners and managers. Through joint programming between Clemson Extension and SC DNR, the state has twice avoided major infestations of giant salvinia, cited as "the worst weed in the world" and continues work on Phragmites and water hyacinth control.

Sustainable forest management activities encourage landowners to develop management plans by providing them with alternative silvicultural systems and methods that are suitable for their individual objectives. Alternative systems include uneven-age management, mixed pine/hardwood management and natural regeneration systems. Activities will also educate landowners on forestry Best Management Practices that can be applied to their lands. Information will also be provided on urban forest issues and education urban dwellers who may own family forests.

There will be research underway on remote data collection and data management on forests, tied to the new Intelligent River technology. The data collected will be valuable for landowners. The application of this technology to forest production has been requested by landowners in the state.

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

4. Program duration : Medium Term (One to 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
111	Conservation and Efficient Use of Water	20%	30%	10%	30%
112	Watershed Protection and Management	35%	20%	70%	20%
122	Management and Control of Forest and Range Fires	10%	0%	2%	0%
123	Management and Sustainability of Forest Resources	10%	0%	3%	0%
124	Urban Forestry	0%	0%	5%	0%
131	Alternative Uses of Land	5%	20%	0%	20%
133	Pollution Prevention and Mitigation	10%	20%	10%	20%
134	Outdoor Recreation	5%	10%	0%	10%
135	Aquatic and Terrestrial Wildlife	5%	0%	0%	0%
	Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

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

1. Situation and priorities

Changes in land-use patterns are impacting the state's resources in unplanned ways, such as the changes in water quality and quantity. Future wise use of the state's natural resources will require public education of the impacts that current and future land uses have on natural resources.

The availability of adequate, good quality water supplies for South Carolina's population and the production of agricultural and other products is a critical mid to long term issue. The impact of periodic droughts and the growing need for water in urban areas, particularly Atlanta, Georgia and Charlotte, North Carolina is of importance to the citizens of South Carolina.

Over three fourths of the wildlife habitat in South Carolina is owned by private landowners, primarily forest and farm owners. Consequently there is an information need related to managing wildlife on these lands. Forestlandowners in South Carolina are seeking ways to diversify land use and management in an effort to provide additional income from natural resource son their land. We must find ways to create and maintain ecologically significant habitats (including waterways and forests) in and around urban areas as traditional wildlife habitats are lost. Across the country, there is a growing awareness of the need for a proactive management strategy for urban wildlife involving all of the stakeholders. From corridor

preservation to city parks and area subdivisions to backyard naturescaping, proactive urban wildlife management is needed to accomplish natural resource conservation objectives successfully. By developing a pool of well-trained volunteers, we can radically increase service hours toward direct enhancement of our natural resources.

Invasive species, both plant and animal, cause significant economic, health and human safety concerns in South Carolina. Unfortunately there is a lack of knowledge of how to effectively address and minimize problems with nuisance species. Aquatic and semi-aquatic wildlife (beaver, muskrat, otter) and select waterfowl (particularly Canada Geese) are a particular concern and can have significant impacts on water quality and consequently human health (E. coli and other bacteria outbreaks from waste).

Human/deer conflicts in South Carolina have increased significantly, causing an estimated \$53 million dollars worth of agricultural damage annually in the state, as well as human health and safety concerns in suburban and urban landscapes. Wildlife and human conflicts are a major issue in South Carolina and will continue to pose significant economic and human health risks as the state becomes more developed. An educated clientele is important in trying to find a balance between sustainable natural resource management and development in the state.

Forests cover two-thirds of the total land area in South Carolina and they are essential for our state's economy, environment, and quality of life. Timber, with a delivered value of about \$800 million, is South Carolina's most valued crop. South Carolina's forestry industry generates \$17 billion annually to the state's economy, employing over 90,624 individuals. Forest products is #1 in manufacturing in SC. SC exports over \$1.3 billion in timber and timber products a year. Many landowners fail to manage their forestland because they object to clear cutting or other conventional intensive practices that focus primarily on timber production.

Research underway on remote data collection and data management on forests, tied to the new Intelligent River technology. The Intelligent River™ project is changing the science of river management using cyber infrastructure and remote data gathering. Data, including temperature, turbidity and dissolved oxygen, are collected in a database that can be viewed via the Internet. The data collected for forests will be valuable for landowners. The application of this technology to forest production has been requested by landowners in the state. Techniques to enhance forest growth and quality are critical to growers in the state.

2. Scope of the Program

- In-State Extension
- In-State Research
- Multistate Research

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

1. Assumptions made for the Program

The availability of adequate, good quality water supplies for South Carolina's population and the production of agricultural and other products is a critical mid to long term issue.

The impact of periodic droughts and the growing need for water in urban areas, particularly Atlanta,

Georgia and Charlotte, North Carolina are of importance to the citizens of South Carolina.

A focus on improving and evaluating watershed models will assist policy makers in developing strategies for economically viable land use to coexist with good water quality.

Educational programs teaching proactive management strategies can be used to successfully conserve natural resources, reduce negative impacts on water, and to minimize problems associated with invasive and nuisance species. In addition, the private sector is providing services for resolving nuisance species problems and these individuals, e.g. Nuisance Wildlife Control Operators, (NWCOS) require training to provide services to reduce conflicts and problems with nuisance species in the most effective, legal and humane manner.

Teaching forestry best management practices can improve forest productivity and promote natural resource conservation.

Researchers need to remain current on potential disease and pest threats to South Carolina's forests. Remote sensing technologies will improve forest production and profitability.

2. Ultimate goal(s) of this Program

The program also promotes sustainable management of forest resources and understanding of natural forest systems through proactive leadership, continuing education, educational training on public issues affecting forestry, and research. In addition, this program will develop models which will provide a scientific basis for decisions on long term water quality issues in South Carolina and to teach Best Management Practices (BMP's) of natural resources at all levels of land ownership to minimize the negative environmental impacts on water. This program also aims to provide landowners and natural resource managers with the tools, information and economic incentives to maintain and enhance lands for wildlife and to provide services and solutions to mediate and resolve human-wildlife conflicts as they occur.

This program should be able to provide an accurate data base on the potential disease and pest threats which can be accessed by Extension and transferred as needed to South Carolina timber growers, state forestry agencies and homeowners.

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
2014	20.0	1.0	8.7	1.0
2015	21.0	1.0	8.7	1.0
2016	22.0	1.0	9.2	1.0
2017	23.0	1.0	9.2	1.0
2018	23.0	0.0	9.7	0.0

V(F). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Activity for the Program

The Natural Resource Management Program will focus on the following:

1. Educate agriculture producers and homeowners to increase acceptance of BMPs that protect and improve water quality.
2. Educate the public on how their different land-use practices impact the quality and quantity of water in urban streams.
3. Develop and deliver educational programming on stream restoration and water quality protection.
4. Develop participation in water quality volunteer groups, and train county volunteers to deliver WQ programming
5. Present water quality and NPS pollution education for municipal and local government officials
6. Design, demonstrate and promote the installation of riparian buffers and other environmentally appropriate plantings to protect water quality.
7. Promote environmentally sound natural resource recreation and tourism opportunities in South Carolina.
8. Conduct field research focused on toxicity of metals and pesticides and on TMDL watershed modeling.
9. Establish an environmental radiochemistry lab.
10. Conduct a literature investigation on groundwater radionuclides in the Edisto River Basin.
11. Collect about 60 groundwater samples and conduct analyses.
12. Develop and conduct training programs to teach sustainable forestry principles.
13. Utilize and expand demonstrations of longleaf pine restoration, even and uneven-age management, pine straw production, and alternative management systems throughout the state.
14. Provide natural resource professionals with programming on longleaf pine ecology, management technology, and hardwood management.
15. Write and produce news articles and radio programs and other forms of mass media on longleaf pine management and ecology.
16. Inform landowners of the economic and environmental benefits of using BMPs in all forest management operations.
17. Work with established groups within the forestry community to support and promote appropriate training and outreach programs related to sustainable forest management.
18. Use trained master landowners to promote forest management among their peers.
19. Utilize and expand existing demonstrations of hardwood (bottomland and upland) management to provide an understanding of even age and uneven age management systems.
20. Utilize the TOP Logger and other logger education programs to train loggers on sustainable forestry and alternative silvicultural systems.
21. Promote the use of prescribed fire.
22. Educate public officials and urban communities about the benefits of urban forests and the diverse issues and concerns involved in attracting and/or managing existing urban/suburban wildlife.
23. Develop methods of control and educate professionals and family forest landowners on these to eliminate or control invasive pests of forests and enhance forest health.
24. Develop and deliver educational programs and products on wildlife conservation and management on private lands.
25. Develop web-based educational programs on wildlife conservation and management on private lands.

- 26. Examine urban wildlife planning issues from the macro level-regions, states, counties, and cities to the individual site.
- 27. Encourage civic and community/governmental leaders to plan for urban wildlife "greenspaces" which include waterways and impoundments and educate each about the importance of urban wildlife and its priority on the urban/suburban agenda nationwide.
- 28. Assist and educate in the development and implementation of urban wildlife plans (i.e. greenspace, waterways and forested sections) and models for area municipalities and developers.
- 29. Continue to provide training to public and private sector natural resource professionals (NWCOs) on best management practices for nuisance wildlife management
- 30. Conduct Pond Clinics and programs to educate landowners/managers and Aquatic Pesticide Applicators about the most up-to-date control recommendations for aquatic weed management.
- 31. Use trained volunteers to promote wildlife management programs among their peers.
- 32. New efforts will be launched in land use strategies and amoebic dysentery in water.
- 33. Work to identify the short- and long-term effects of converting coastal forest to urban areas.

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"> ● Education Class ● Workshop ● Group Discussion ● One-on-One Intervention ● Demonstrations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Public Service Announcement ● Newsletters ● TV Media Programs ● Web sites other than eXtension

3. Description of targeted audience

The target audience includes farm and forest landowners, Extension agents, and administrators, natural resource professionals, land management agency personnel and user groups, nature-based tourism operators/industry, South Carolina citizens, tourists, children in school, after-school, summer and 4-H programs, agents and volunteers, urban, suburban and rural residents, farmers, ranchers, poultry and swine producers, foresters urban agents, agency personnel, urban planners and land owners/managers, municipal officials, and local community groups statewide, managers, government officials and recreation and tourism operators.

V(G). Planned Program (Outputs)

NIFA no longer requires you to report target numbers for standard output measures in the Plan of Work. However, all institutions will report actual numbers for standard output measures in the Annual Report of Accomplishments and Results. The standard outputs for which you must continue to collect data are:

- Number of contacts
 - Direct Adult Contacts
 - Indirect Adult Contacts
 - Direct Youth Contacts
 - Indirect Youth Contact
- Number of patents submitted
- Number of peer reviewed publications

Clicking this box affirms you will continue to collect data on these items and report the data in the Annual Report of Accomplishments and Results.

V(H). State Defined Outputs

1. Output Measure

- Disclosures
- Licenses
- Number of people completing educational workshops

Clicking this box affirms you will continue to collect data on these items and report the data in the Annual Report of Accomplishments and Results.

V(I). State Defined Outcome

O. No	Outcome Name
1	Number of people gaining knowledge.

Outcome # 1

1. Outcome Target

Number of people gaining knowledge.

2. Outcome Type : Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

3. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 111 - Conservation and Efficient Use of Water
- 112 - Watershed Protection and Management
- 131 - Alternative Uses of Land
- 133 - Pollution Prevention and Mitigation
- 134 - Outdoor Recreation

4. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1862 Extension
- 1890 Extension
- 1890 Research

V(J). Planned Program (External Factors)

1. External Factors which may affect Outcomes

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

Description

V(K). Planned Program - Planned Evaluation Studies

Description of Planned Evaluation Studies

Each research project and its respective program, sets a series of goals and objectives to be accomplished. The situation is presented at the time the research begins and changes in that situation are reported during the conduct of the research and at its conclusion. An internal review committee meets with researchers and teams of researchers on research projects and research programs within the planned program areas. The intent of the research effort is identified, as are the anticipated outputs

and outcomes. Measures would include new knowledge developed, disclosures, patent applications, patent awards, license agreements, publications and other selected measures, as appropriate.

Extension will measure using pre/post evaluations, data comparisons, measures of participation and knowledge gained. The overall BMP compliance level will be determined as established by SC Forestry Commission monitoring.

V(A). Planned Program (Summary)

Program # 4

1. Name of the Planned Program

Food Safety

2. Brief summary about Planned Program

The Food Safety Program will feature the Serving Safe Food Curriculum from ServSafe. Agents certified as ServSafe Food Protection Managers will teach proper cleaning and sanitizing, safe handling of food, correct temperatures, proper personal hygiene, as well as other aspects of food safety. Agents will assist entrepreneurs and food businesses with food safety issues, teach food service managers via train-the-trainer programs and assist managers in training their employees.

Research will also provide help in minimizing risks of harmful pathogens in the food supply. Research will continue on nanotechnology applications for food safety and quality and three continuing research projects will study issues related to improving food safety and nutrition.

3. Program existence : Intermediate (One to five years)

4. Program duration : Medium Term (One to 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
502	New and Improved Food Products	5%	0%	0%	0%
503	Quality Maintenance in Storing and Marketing Food Products	5%	20%	0%	5%
703	Nutrition Education and Behavior	0%	30%	0%	35%
712	Protect Food from Contamination by Pathogenic Microorganisms, Parasites, and Naturally Occurring Toxins	45%	20%	60%	20%
723	Hazards to Human Health and Safety	40%	10%	40%	20%
724	Healthy Lifestyle	5%	20%	0%	20%
	Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

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

1. Situation and priorities

According to public health and food safety experts, 76 million illnesses in this country can be traced to food-borne bacteria each year. Moreover, the Food and Drug Administration estimates that two to three percent of all food-borne illnesses lead to secondary long-term illnesses. Food Marketing Institute research shows that consumers know food safety is important and know they personally should observe sound food-handling practices. However, it also shows either they do not fully comprehend some of the most important messages or they fail to use food safety measures. For example, 85% of consumers understand the importance of washing hands vigorously when handling food, but only 65% always do so.

The need to constantly communicate food safety messages is underlined by continued changes in food safety recommendations for both consumers and the food service industry. There is a need to increase food safety through improved processing and packaging, screening vegetables for pesticides and developing new diagnostic procedures for animal pathogens. Travel and tourism and the related retail food service industry is South Carolina's largest economic driver. Training retail managers and employees in safe food handling practices is key to maintaining a healthy tourism experience and to repeat visitors.

2. Scope of the Program

- In-State Extension
- In-State Research
- Multistate Research

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

1. Assumptions made for the Program

Food handlers can reduce the incidences of foodborne illnesses as a result of using practices learned through training about proper food handling practices.

Food safety can be increased through improved processing and packaging, screening vegetables for pesticides and developing new diagnostic procedures for animal pathogens.

Delivery of food safety information via volunteers and train-the-trainer efforts is an important extender of resources.

Training retail managers and employees in safe food handling practices can help SC maintain a healthy tourism experience.

Research into films, antimicrobials and nanotechnology applications will produce results that will enhance food safety in South Carolina, as will the ability to screen for pesticides on vegetables and detect animal pathogens.

Research on the quality and microbiological safety of raw and fully-cooked poultry, poultry products and shell eggs will enhance food safety knowledge.

2. Ultimate goal(s) of this Program

The overall goal is to improve the quality and safety of food for citizens of South Carolina.

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
2014	4.0	3.0	2.9	2.0
2015	4.0	3.0	2.9	2.0
2016	4.0	3.0	2.9	1.0
2017	4.0	3.0	3.0	1.0
2018	4.0	3.0	3.0	1.5

V(F). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Activity for the Program

Safe handling of food will be taught to handlers in the food service industry and the general public. Commercial food processors will be targeted in an effort to improve commercial food processing efficiencies and effectiveness/develop new markets/improve commercial handling, processing, preservation and packaging to provide safe and high quality foods. Attention will be given to providing consumers with scientifically based, reasonable nutrition and food safety information via the media. Food-borne illnesses will be defined and conditions discussed that encourage bacteria growth. Most common food-borne pathogens, additives, preservatives and basic kitchen safety techniques will be taught. The following activities will be conducted:

- Participants will develop skills in procuring of food for good health;
- Participants will demonstrate skills in preparing food; emphasizing healthy preparation techniques;
- Participants will increase knowledge and skills for the safe handling of food;
- Managers and supervisors will be certified to train food handlers in safe food handling techniques;
- Food handlers will practice safe food handling techniques;
- Volunteer food handlers at temporary events will increase their knowledge in safe food handling.
- Regulatory compliance will be promoted;
- Specialists will assist in the development of new food businesses;
- Public understanding of technology, with an emphasis upon food biotechnology will increase;
- Media outlets will utilize Extension food safety and nutrition resources.

An on-going research initiative will determine the presence of food-borne pathogens in poultry products to enhance food safety in Orangeburg County, while another looks at the development of a food safety laboratory testing of the efficacy of using ozone and probiotics to inhibit food-borne pathogens in poultry and meat.

Research will be conducted on nanotechnology applications for food safety and quality. There will be special efforts to develop strategies and processes that can reduce the presence and risk of pathogenic

bacteria on foods.

Food safety though enhanced packaging technologies will be another research focus. Research is proceeding on the DNA of a bacterium widely used as starters in yogurt and cheese. By understanding its genetic characteristics of this bacterium, scientists can improve the commercial usefulness, such as fermentation rate, flavor and sweetness.

1890 Research is will continue to investigate the effects of three different resistance exercise regimens on the diabetic profile of a Type 2 diabetes mellitus patient. Plans are to use innovative signal processing techniques to study kinetic patterns of muscular fatigue. The results will be critical to addressing environmental, health and human nutrition 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"> ● Education Class ● Workshop ● Group Discussion ● One-on-One Intervention ● Demonstrations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Public Service Announcement ● Billboards ● Newsletters ● TV Media Programs ● Web sites other than eXtension

3. Description of targeted audience

The target audience includes community leaders, agencies, policy makers, general public, limited resource families, food service managers, supervisors, food handlers, producers, commercial food handlers, processing and packaging industry, entrepreneurs seeking to start food businesses or improve existing food business, media and other marketing contacts, and publication outlets - doctors' offices and grocers.

V(G). Planned Program (Outputs)

NIFA no longer requires you to report target numbers for standard output measures in the Plan of Work. However, all institutions will report actual numbers for standard output measures in the Annual Report of Accomplishments and Results. The standard outputs for which you must continue to collect data are:

- Number of contacts
 - Direct Adult Contacts
 - Indirect Adult Contacts
 - Direct Youth Contacts
 - Indirect Youth Contact
- Number of patents submitted
- Number of peer reviewed publications

Clicking this box affirms you will continue to collect data on these items and report the data in the Annual Report of Accomplishments and Results.

V(H). State Defined Outputs

1. Output Measure

- Licenses
- Disclosures
- Number of people completing educational workshops.

Clicking this box affirms you will continue to collect data on these items and report the data in the Annual Report of Accomplishments and Results.

V(I). State Defined Outcome

O. No	Outcome Name
1	Number of participants reporting increased knowledge in safe food handling and nutrition.
2	Number of managers/supervisors/food handlers completing educational program and receiving a course certificate
3	Number of participants reached with food safety information by volunteers who participated in an Extension training program
4	Number of new or improved food products entering the market as a result of adopting recommended practices
5	Number of people reached through media outlets that utilize Extension food safety, food biotechnology and nutrition resources

Outcome # 1

1. Outcome Target

Number of participants reporting increased knowledge in safe food handling and nutrition.

2. Outcome Type : Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

3. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 503 - Quality Maintenance in Storing and Marketing Food Products
- 703 - Nutrition Education and Behavior
- 712 - Protect Food from Contamination by Pathogenic Microorganisms, Parasites, and Naturally Occurring Toxins
- 723 - Hazards to Human Health and Safety
- 724 - Healthy Lifestyle

4. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1862 Extension
- 1890 Extension
- 1890 Research

Outcome # 2

1. Outcome Target

Number of managers/supervisors/food handlers completing educational program and receiving a course certificate

2. Outcome Type : Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

3. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 703 - Nutrition Education and Behavior
- 712 - Protect Food from Contamination by Pathogenic Microorganisms, Parasites, and Naturally Occurring Toxins
- 723 - Hazards to Human Health and Safety

4. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1862 Extension
- 1890 Extension

Outcome # 3

1. Outcome Target

Number of participants reached with food safety information by volunteers who participated in an Extension training program

2. Outcome Type : Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

3. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 503 - Quality Maintenance in Storing and Marketing Food Products
- 703 - Nutrition Education and Behavior
- 712 - Protect Food from Contamination by Pathogenic Microorganisms, Parasites, and Naturally Occurring Toxins
- 723 - Hazards to Human Health and Safety
- 724 - Healthy Lifestyle

4. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1890 Extension

Outcome # 4

1. Outcome Target

Number of new or improved food products entering the market as a result of adopting recommended practices

2. Outcome Type : Change in Condition Outcome Measure

3. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 503 - Quality Maintenance in Storing and Marketing Food Products
- 712 - Protect Food from Contamination by Pathogenic Microorganisms, Parasites, and Naturally Occurring Toxins

4. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1862 Extension

Outcome # 5

1. Outcome Target

Number of people reached through media outlets that utilize Extension food safety, food biotechnology and nutrition resources

2. Outcome Type : Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

3. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 503 - Quality Maintenance in Storing and Marketing Food Products
- 703 - Nutrition Education and Behavior
- 712 - Protect Food from Contamination by Pathogenic Microorganisms, Parasites, and Naturally Occurring Toxins
- 723 - Hazards to Human Health and Safety
- 724 - Healthy Lifestyle

4. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1862 Extension
- 1890 Extension

V(J). Planned Program (External Factors)

1. External Factors which may affect Outcomes

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

Description

The goal is for county faculty to be supported entirely through county monies, generated funds, gifts and/or grants and contracts and for new food safety and nutrition county faculty to be added through that same means.

V(K). Planned Program - Planned Evaluation Studies

Description of Planned Evaluation Studies

Each research project and its respective program, sets a series of objectives to be accomplished. The situation is presented at the time the research begins and changes in that situation are reported during the conduct of the research and at its conclusion. An internal review committee meets with researchers and teams of researchers on research projects and research programs within the planned program areas. The intent of the research effort is identified, as are the anticipated outputs and outcomes. Measures would include new knowledge developed, disclosures, patent applications, patent awards, license agreements, publications and other selected measures, as appropriate.

CUMIS evaluations/reporting; other methods as funding is secured to support them. Standardized tests for food safety trainings.

V(A). Planned Program (Summary)

Program # 5

1. Name of the Planned Program

Community, Leadership, and Economic Development

2. Brief summary about Planned Program

Community Leadership Development encompasses leadership, team building and consensus development activities. The CLED program offers community leadership development training, facilitation of strategic planning for economic development, public issues education, youth leadership and serves as a collaborative agency with other leadership program sponsors. Board training for public officials and nonprofit organizations are offered at the community and state-wide level. Leadership and citizenship development also includes youth, youth-at-risk and limited resource residents in inner-city and rural settings. The South Carolina Community Development Collaborative is a partnership of community, municipal and government organizations partnering to leverage their knowledge and resources to promote a holistic approach to sustainable community development. Within the collaborative, organizations identify opportunities for partnership, funding and learning to increase individual organization and member capacity in assisting communities. Through the sharing of assets, the members serve as a "resource bank" to meet community needs.

The CLED program promotes community enhancement that is linked to community image, sustainable economic development, and improved quality of life. The Clemson Institute for Economic and Community Development provides educational, policy formation, and service functions, such as strategic planning and grant support as a collaborative and facilitative entity to extension educators, citizens, and others. The program provides entrepreneurial training and support with an emphasis on agribusiness and natural resources, industry cluster development, and economic impact analysis.

The Adult Leadership and Community Development Program provides communities with leadership training, financial management, business development, family and consumer education capacity that creates opportunities for continuous and sustained growth. With a focus on resource building, education and training, leadership, strategic and sustainability planning, the 1890 Extension Program assists socially disadvantaged and economically depressed communities in building their potential to enhance their own resource development capacity from the inside out.

A skilled workforce has been identified as one of the key elements in attracting new investment that leads to better paying sustainable jobs. In cooperation with the South Carolina Commission of Employment Security and local Workforce Investment Boards, the needs for different workforce skills will be documented and matched to characteristics of the local workforce. The Brownsfields Redevelopment program serves to remediate abandoned, idle or underused industrial or commercial property where expansion or redevelopment is complicated by real or perceived environmental contamination.

The Northeastern Corridor of Orangeburg Community Development Corporation (NCO CDC) is funded from the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) under its Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCU) grant. The program is designed to revitalize the communities that surround HBCU's. Meetings and forums will be held to determine what initiatives residents feel are needed to make their communities viable. Affordable housing is considered the most critical need as well as safe and decent housing, youth programs, elimination of drugs and other illicit activities and economic development. Based on the needs identified, the agency will partner with SC Housing Finance and Development Authority, US Rural Development, Orangeburg County and other civic organizations to

provide home buyer education, home rehabilitation and homeownership opportunities. 1890 Extension will conduct economic development activities in addition to those conducted by NCO CDC, with specific emphasis on SC State's host community, Orangeburg.

The CD Certificate Program is designed in partnership with Benedict College School of Community Development and the South Carolina Association of Community Development Corporations Incorporated to provide practitioners in local communities with the knowledge, skills and abilities to successfully design, develop and establish successful economic and community development initiatives in their local communities. The program is designed to provide practitioners competencies in the following areas: community needs assessment and asset mapping, leadership models and roles, building effective partnerships, developing effective advancement programs, building effective political relationships, establishing effective public/media/community relations, and designing and developing effective community development projects.

Clemson research will be shifting to a new emphasis on research and development of agribusiness and agriculture information technology. The economics of alternative crops and the economies of new production systems will be a major focus of this effort. Increasing interest among growers in the state regarding alternative crops and reliable information on how well new production systems might work has helped in the decision making for this programmatic shift. Researchers will be working to develop procedures for evaluating the economic feasibility of agribusiness value added based economic development options. The economics of using black soldier fly (BSF) larvae to manage organic waste in streams and to develop biodiesel, protein feed sources and other marketable products will be a new research initiative beginning this year. This research will support efforts in the animal and energy programs as well.

An investigation of political participation, representation, mayoral leadership and the distribution of public service in rural communities in South Carolina is taking place. The study will examine the distribution of municipal services in small towns in South Carolina. Research will continue to determine the economic impact of changes in domestic and international trade policies on the competitiveness of Southern agriculture, as well as to determine the economic impact of international institutions (WTO, IFM, World Bank, free trade agreements) on the competitiveness of Southern agriculture. Also, research to invest barriers to international trade by small scale agribusiness enterprises will be studied.

Dynamic growth in the state and across the region has presented the need for research into balancing natural resource recreation, recreation management, human well-being and community resilience.

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
608	Community Resource Planning and Development	15%	25%	15%	20%
609	Economic Theory and Methods	10%	10%	10%	10%
610	Domestic Policy Analysis	15%	10%	15%	20%
801	Individual and Family Resource Management	15%	20%	15%	10%
802	Human Development and Family Well-Being	15%	10%	15%	15%
803	Sociological and Technological Change Affecting Individuals, Families, and Communities	15%	15%	15%	20%
806	Youth Development	15%	10%	15%	5%
	Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

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

1. Situation and priorities

The CLED program addresses the need for increased leadership training and development in South Carolina's rural, suburban, city, and transitional areas to help these areas identify resources and strategies to assist in their economic growth and development. Transitional areas include counties and communities at the fringes of metropolitan sprawl or changing neighborhoods. The target areas often lack progressive leadership that looks beyond local political boundaries. Projects such as the Palmetto Leadership program and Public Issues Education are designed to assist leaders with local planning to find new revenue sources in rural counties that have a low tax base and relatively few income producing resources. Extension educational programs foster teamwork, planning and regionalism to address effectively the locale's economic and quality of life concerns. The community leadership program provides a facilitated and constructive forum where conflicting interests and policies can be addressed through the action plans of established and emerging leaders. The programs also help create the next generation of informed leaders.

The Adult Leadership and Community Development Program provides individuals and communities with technology to enhance personal and professional development, leadership training, financial management, small business development and family and consumer education. The goal is to be a major community advocate and support programs in the State that provide individuals and communities with personal and professional development.

There is a need to support communities with research efforts and provide data which will assist in revitalizing affordable housing and make available safe and decent housing, youth programs, eliminate drugs and other illicit activities and strengthen economic development in communities where needed.

Policy issues and concerns of low and moderate income residents as they relate to the distribution of local public services will be reviewed and analyzed. The distribution of service delivery, role

performance and officials' perceptions will be collected.

2. Scope of the Program

- In-State Extension
- In-State Research
- Multistate Research

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

1. Assumptions made for the Program

- * The development of targeted industry strategies, community leadership development and overall strategies for economic development can spark entrepreneurial innovation and attract jobs.
- * Training programs can help build leadership skills of local citizens.
- * Trained leaders can promote informed change that produces community-friendly public policies.
- * A properly trained population can enhance workforce preparedness and promote economic development in communities.
- * Engaging communities through collaborative efforts and partnership increases buy-in, and significantly increases the potential for program and community success.
- * The power to change communities rests within the communities.
- * Communities are best able to define what success looks like.
- * Growers of food and non-food crops need alternative crop options and new production systems to remain competitive in markets.
- * Growers having access to agribusiness and agriculture information technology stand a better chance at incorporation into their operations.

2. Ultimate goal(s) of this Program

The goals of the program are to strengthen the economic competitiveness of rural areas, improve the business climate, create economic opportunities and improve the quality of life for rural residents. The program will provide training for citizens to enhance leadership, communication, team building and strategic planning efforts. It will also provide communities with tools to develop a vision for transformation to a future state of increased livability, prosperity and sustainability. The program will revitalize communities and provide affordable housing, safe and decent housing, youth programs, eliminate drugs and other illicit activities in communities, as well as promote economic development. In addition, growers of food and non-food crops will be able to maintain a competitive edge in regional and international markets.

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
2014	12.0	4.0	3.0	1.5

Year	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
2015	13.0	4.0	3.0	1.5
2016	14.0	4.0	3.0	1.5
2017	15.0	4.0	3.0	1.5
2018	15.0	4.0	3.0	1.5

V(F). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Activity for the Program

The following activities will be either initiated or continued.

1. Conduct leadership programs and workshops in counties or municipalities, teaching facilitation skills and best practices of conflict resolution to be used in public meetings and public forums;
2. Communicate leadership principles through printed materials;
3. Collaborate with organizations to offer leadership and team building programs;
4. Promote participation in task forces/committees that have programmed outcomes;
5. Offer board development training and organizational capacity building to nonprofit organizations annually;
6. Promote the participation of youth and adults in Intergenerational Service Learning or Community Youth Development activities and in Children, Youth and Families At Risk (CYFAR) Extension programming;
7. Convey community and regional economic impact assessment data to business leaders;
8. Review federal and state legislations and offer critiques to advance understanding;
9. Engage citizens in community promotion projects annually;
10. Facilitate the work of task forces/groups that formulate action plans and policies;
11. Communicate community improvement accomplishments through news releases, fact sheets, reports, articles, and newsletters;
12. Conduct design/master plan Charrettes in the distressed counties. (The Charrette is a tool that allows CIECD in a collaborative manner to interact with communities in designing a master plan of transformative change. The essential elements of the Charrette are the use of experts in areas of landscape design, community design, visioning and architecture with vital input from the community to create the transformative plan or change);
13. Establish a Brownfields Community Redevelopment Center;
14. Address issues associated with youth through a Youth Empowerment/Leadership program;
15. Increase statewide collaborations by continuing to share information with potential partners and engaging them in community projects;
16. Provide leadership in cultural and environmental stewardship;
17. Convene practitioners and researchers in an interactive environment that results in innovative, sustainable solutions;
18. Foster research, collaborations, capacity building and leadership for sustainable community and economic development;
19. Projections will be made for labor needs by occupational category under current situations and

for

proposed projects (The estimates will be linked to process-based models and tied to industry targeting recommendations. The information generated will be critical in assisting local

organizations with training responsibilities to develop a local workforce capable of competing in the knowledge-based economy. Other possible areas of work include evaluating and working to strengthen linkages between rural and urban-based clusters in terms of backward and forward linkages.);

20. Provide home buyer education, home rehabilitation and homeownership opportunities;

21. Develop business plans;

22. Researchers will be working to develop procedures for evaluating the economic feasibility of agribusiness value added based economic development options, and to develop economic models to estimate regional impacts, particularly on income distribution of the use of the value added agribusiness model. Assistance with policy development for small communities is considered a valuable tool for local program planners and policy makers to strengthen their respective regional economies, most of which will be predominantly rural.

23. There will be a distinct shift in focus to a new emphasis on research and development of agribusiness and agriculture information technology. The economics of alternative crops and the economics of new production systems will be a major focus of this effort.

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"> ● Education Class ● Workshop ● Group Discussion ● One-on-One Intervention ● Demonstrations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Public Service Announcement ● Billboards ● Newsletters ● TV Media Programs ● Web sites other than eXtension

3. Description of targeted audience

The target audience includes students, child care providers, limited-resource persons, community leaders, board/council members, nonprofit organization boards and groups, adults, youth, business and workforce preparation agencies and disadvantaged citizens and communities, state, federal, and local agency personnel, association members, citizens faced with public issues, and citizens engaged in economic and tourism development.

V(G). Planned Program (Outputs)

NIFA no longer requires you to report target numbers for standard output measures in the Plan of Work. However, all institutions will report actual numbers for standard output measures in the Annual Report of Accomplishments and Results. The standard outputs for which you must continue to collect data are:

- Number of contacts
 - Direct Adult Contacts
 - Indirect Adult Contacts
 - Direct Youth Contacts
 - Indirect Youth Contact
- Number of patents submitted
- Number of peer reviewed publications

Clicking this box affirms you will continue to collect data on these items and report the data in the Annual Report of Accomplishments and Results.

V(H). State Defined Outputs

1. Output Measure

- Publications, business plans and housing grants.
- Total number of people completing educational workshops.
- Number of board members trained.

Clicking this box affirms you will continue to collect data on these items and report the data in the Annual Report of Accomplishments and Results.

V(I). State Defined Outcome

O. No	Outcome Name
1	Total number of people reporting increased knowledge as a result of participation in CLED activities
2	Number of participants engaged in community promotion projects

Outcome # 1

1. Outcome Target

Total number of people reporting increased knowledge as a result of participation in CLED activities

2. Outcome Type : Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

3. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 608 - Community Resource Planning and Development
- 803 - Sociological and Technological Change Affecting Individuals, Families, and Communities
- 806 - Youth Development

4. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1862 Extension
- 1890 Extension
- 1890 Research

Outcome # 2

1. Outcome Target

Number of participants engaged in community promotion projects

2. Outcome Type : Change in Action Outcome Measure

3. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 608 - Community Resource Planning and Development
- 802 - Human Development and Family Well-Being
- 803 - Sociological and Technological Change Affecting Individuals, Families, and Communities
- 806 - Youth Development

4. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1862 Extension
- 1890 Extension

V(J). Planned Program (External Factors)

1. External Factors which may affect Outcomes

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

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

Description

V(K). Planned Program - Planned Evaluation Studies

Description of Planned Evaluation Studies

Each research project and its respective program, sets a series of objectives to be accomplished. The situation is presented at the time the research begins and changes in that situations are reported during the conduct of the research and at its conclusion. An internal review committee meets with researchers and teams of researchers on research projects and research programs within the planned program areas. The intent of the research effort is identified, as are the anticipated outputs and outcomes. Measures would include new knowledge developed, disclosures, patent applications, patent awards, license agreements, publications and other selected measures, as appropriate.

Extension will measure using pre/post evaluations, data comparisons, measures of participation and knowledge gained.

V(A). Planned Program (Summary)

Program # 6

1. Name of the Planned Program

4-H Youth Development and Families

2. Brief summary about Planned Program

The 4-H and Youth Development Program in South Carolina is a community based experiential educational program dedicated to the overall positive development of the youth of South Carolina. The 4-H Program seeks to provide a community environment that supports the development of the positive assets of youth and development of life skills so that youth may become competent, caring and contributing adult members of society. In order to accomplish this goal, the SC 4-H Program utilizes an experiential subject matter oriented program that supports the current state school curriculum in primarily afterschool, out-of-school club units, camps and short-term special interest programs. Local adult and teen volunteer leaders will be recruited and trained to provide land grant based subject matter curriculum and educational experiences.

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
801	Individual and Family Resource Management	4%	10%	4%	0%
802	Human Development and Family Well-Being	15%	20%	15%	0%
803	Sociological and Technological Change Affecting Individuals, Families, and Communities	10%	20%	10%	0%
806	Youth Development	71%	50%	71%	0%
	Total	100%	100%	100%	0%

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

1. Situation and priorities

School readiness improved during the late 1990s, for the first time, since the early 1980s, as assessed by teachers. Large percentages of students are still placed in special education, even though

many of them are recognized as disabled only in academic learning, but not in other areas of life. While many students are making solid progress in school, too many others are performing below minimum standards of the basic academic skills. Statewide, in the 8th grade, 29% perform below the basic level on the NAEP in math as compared with 33.7% in the state on the PACT test, and 33% statewide below basic on NAEP in reading as compared with 25.3% in the state on PACT. One of our priorities is to coordinate and promote the parallel utilization of 4-H curriculum with the state approved public school curriculum. Single parent families have increased. More and more parents of young children are working. Poverty declined dramatically in the 1970s, but has not changed much for young children since then, especially for the growing numbers of children in families headed by single mothers. Increasingly, parents must divide their time between children and employers. In 2000, 7.1% of all children did not live with their natural parents. Approximately 4.9% of all children lived with relatives and 1.6% lived with non-relatives. Another one of our priorities is to enhance family well-being for all families through parent and youth involvement in 4-H.

In addition, volunteers will be equipped for leadership roles, will train youth with new knowledge and skills and will make positive impacts in their communities. An effective volunteer management system for 4-H Youth Development will be established and sustained. County programs will provide a wide variety of experiential educational opportunities and curricula through a number of different delivery modes such as clubs, short term interest programs, camps, etc., dependent upon their personnel and budgets. Emphasis will be on volunteer-led educational programming that provides productive youth-adult partnerships. Statewide curriculum training for volunteers, staff and youth will be provided for replication at the club and county levels. Programs designed to meet the needs of limited-resource audiences will be provided. Money management skills will be taught and community partnerships will be created and strengthened.

Action research is primarily practitioner driven. It is a method for teachers to examine outcomes for students. It is a method of trying out ideas in practice as a means of increasing knowledge about and/or improving curriculum, teaching and learning. Also, it is important to discover the dynamics of relationships identified through online instructional features that are important for the creation of a successful educational program for meeting diverse needs of adult learners.

2. Scope of the Program

- In-State Extension
- In-State Research

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

1. Assumptions made for the Program

Due to a rapidly changing, complex American society and a media-reinforced "me" culture, youth need experience and training to become contributing, effective members of their communities. The 4-H program provides opportunities for youth to serve as partners in planning, implementing and evaluating the overall program as partners in the program, not merely recipients. Strong families provide children with a sense of belonging and the security of being loved and nurtured. Children from families without this strength and security often are at risk. 4-H seeks to support the family unit and strengthen the individual child, building upon the assets that are present. Far fewer youth, including 4-H members, now live on farms or require knowledge of crops and animal husbandry practices to survive. But learning about living things is just as critical today because society as a whole has lost touch with agriculture and food production. Although our society expresses a desire for open space and abundant natural resources, citizens lack a working knowledge of natural resources and an understanding of their role in environmental stewardship. 4-H seeks to create an awareness and appreciation of the natural environment and an

understanding of individual and personal responsibility of every citizen to maintain the natural resources.

Youth face the challenge of balancing and making healthy decisions with the desire to feel part of a group. 4-H provides a variety of programs, events and activities designed to increase the ability of youth to make wise decisions. Living successfully in the information age requires that youth be knowledgeable and skilled in communicating their ideas and beliefs. This includes the ability to speak with poise and confidence in the public arena, effectively and efficiently communicate utilizing computer technology and through standard written formats. 4-H programs provide opportunities for youth to become proficient in many communications modes. Youth learn about the environment, other subject matter, and develop important life skills through experiential learning programs that use outdoor settings and/or residential environments. Trained adult volunteers are critical in providing a multiplying effect of limited Extension 4-H professional staff. To maximize the efforts of 4-H staff to reach a large and diverse youth audience, 4-H volunteers are utilized to lead 4-H clubs and county 4-H events and activities.

The research may result in an opportunity for adult learners to receive higher education or an advanced degree. Education will empower the community and its people. Activities may be designed to promote critical thinking, problem-solving skills and inductive and deductive reasoning skills as a basis for helping students to become better learners and achievers.

2. Ultimate goal(s) of this Program

The overall goal for the SC 4-H Program is the development of communities of young people in South Carolina who are learning leadership, citizenship and life skills. The 4-H Program seeks to achieve this goal by creating healthy experientially educational environments in the local community, which supports the positive development of young people ages 5 to 19.

Youth ages 5 to 19 will develop life skills and the corresponding competency, coping and contributory skills within the content areas of Leadership, Personal Development and Citizenship, Communication and Expressive Arts, Science, Technology and Engineering, Nutrition, Fitness & Safety Education, Food and Nutrition through EFNEP for Children and Youth, Plants and Animals, Natural Resources and Shooting Sports, and youth camping opportunities.

The SC 4-H Youth Development program will recruit, train and manage a system of local adult and teen volunteer leadership who will work with youth ages 5-19. Trained SC 4-H Volunteers and staff will provide land grant based subject matter curriculum and educational experiences so that youth might develop specific life skills, and will provide documentation to excel at a level of educational advancement in the field of action research. Also, to provide a successful educational program for meeting diverse needs of adult learners.

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
2014	24.0	15.0	0.0	0.0
2015	24.0	15.0	0.0	0.0
2016	25.0	15.0	0.0	0.0

Year	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
2017	26.0	15.0	0.0	0.0
2018	30.0	15.0	0.0	0.0

V(F). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Activity for the Program

County programs will provide a wide variety of experiential educational opportunities and curricula through a number of different delivery modes such as clubs, short-term interest programs, camps, etc. dependent upon their personnel and budgets. Emphasis will be on volunteer led educational programming that provides productive youth/adult partnerships. In addition, statewide curriculum training for volunteers, staff and youth will be provided for replication at the club and county levels. The 4-H youth development educational program is committed to assisting youth and adults in acquiring knowledge, life skill and attitudes that will enable them to become self-directing, contributing and productive members of society. Youth are provided skills needed to become well-rounded students. For example, lessons will cover leadership, conflict resolution, stress, financial management, gardening, social skills and diversity. In regard to youth and family development, basic computer skills will be taught, nutrition information given and opportunities for volunteering are a few activities provided for adults.

A committee that includes university departments, 4-H agents and industry is being developed, as well as a comprehensive plan called the Stemulator which will include robotics, GSP/GIS, Aerospace, ATVs, biofuel programming, the power of wind and global food web. The committee is in the process of developing two 4-H Science Trailers to utilize throughout the state to reach additional youth in the area of science and technology. Each county is challenged to established new clubs to explore various aspects of science. These youth will attend the Clemson Student Investigators program. In addition, we are working with the Catawba Indians in York County, emphasizing nutrition, physical activity and the environment. Mentors have been secured from the tribe as well as students from nearby Winthrop University.

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"> ● Education Class ● Workshop ● Group Discussion ● One-on-One Intervention ● Demonstrations ● Other 1 (mentoring) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Public Service Announcement ● Billboards ● Newsletters ● TV Media Programs ● Web sites other than eXtension

3. Description of targeted audience

The 4-H program will target the following audience:

All youth between the ages of five and eight
All youth between the ages of nine and nineteen
Parents and other adults interested in the development of South Carolina youth.
Parents and young adults ages 30-44
Mature volunteers ages 45-64
Grandparent and Senior Volunteers ages 65+
Adult learners (college students)
Teachers

V(G). Planned Program (Outputs)

NIFA no longer requires you to report target numbers for standard output measures in the Plan of Work. However, all institutions will report actual numbers for standard output measures in the Annual Report of Accomplishments and Results. The standard outputs for which you must continue to collect data are:

- Number of contacts
 - Direct Adult Contacts
 - Indirect Adult Contacts
 - Direct Youth Contacts
 - Indirect Youth Contact
 - Number of patents submitted
 - Number of peer reviewed publications
- Clicking this box affirms you will continue to collect data on these items and report the data in the Annual Report of Accomplishments and Results.

V(H). State Defined Outputs

1. Output Measure

- Number of people participating in educational workshops conducted
 - Total number of adult volunteers (including non-Extension staff) trained in club, school enrichment, and special interest program delivery and management in all 4-H project areas.
- Clicking this box affirms you will continue to collect data on these items and report the data in the Annual Report of Accomplishments and Results.

V(I). State Defined Outcome

O. No	Outcome Name
1	Number of trained adult volunteers and staff, (including non-Extension staff) who teach subject matter and life skills to youth
2	Number of youth who gain knowledge in leadership and citizenship project areas
3	Number of youth participating in service learning projects for the community and to improve themselves, and help others.
4	Number of youth who gain knowledge and skills about plants, livestock and/or pets.
5	Number of youth who develop knowledge and skills in science, engineering, and technology (including electricity, computers, pontoon classroom, etc.).
6	Number of youth gain knowledge in nutrition and fitness.
7	Number of youth who gain knowledge in natural resources and shooting sports.
8	Number of youth who develop and improve communication skills through speaking and debating.

Outcome # 1

1. Outcome Target

Number of trained adult volunteers and staff, (including non-Extension staff) who teach subject matter and life skills to youth

2. Outcome Type : Change in Action Outcome Measure

3. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 806 - Youth Development

4. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1862 Extension
- 1890 Extension

Outcome # 2

1. Outcome Target

Number of youth who gain knowledge in leadership and citizenship project areas

2. Outcome Type : Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

3. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 806 - Youth Development

4. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1862 Extension
- 1890 Extension

Outcome # 3

1. Outcome Target

Number of youth participating in service learning projects for the community and to improve themselves, and help others.

2. Outcome Type : Change in Action Outcome Measure

3. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 806 - Youth Development

4. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1862 Extension

Outcome # 4

1. Outcome Target

Number of youth who gain knowledge and skills about plants, livestock and/or pets.

2. Outcome Type : Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

3. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 806 - Youth Development

4. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1862 Extension
- 1890 Extension

Outcome # 5

1. Outcome Target

Number of youth who develop knowledge and skills in science, engineering, and technology (including electricity, computers, pontoon classroom, etc.).

2. Outcome Type : Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

3. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 806 - Youth Development

4. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1862 Extension
- 1890 Extension

Outcome # 6

1. Outcome Target

Number of youth gain knowledge in nutrition and fitness.

2. Outcome Type : Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

3. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

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

4. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1862 Extension
- 1890 Extension

Outcome # 7

1. Outcome Target

Number of youth who gain knowledge in natural resources and shooting sports.

2. Outcome Type : Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

3. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 806 - Youth Development

4. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1862 Extension

Outcome # 8

1. Outcome Target

Number of youth who develop and improve communication skills through speaking and debating.

2. Outcome Type : Change in Action Outcome Measure

3. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 806 - Youth Development

4. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1862 Extension
- 1890 Extension

V(J). Planned Program (External Factors)

1. External Factors which may affect Outcomes

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

Description

Foreseeable factors that might affect current plans for the SC 4-H Program include:

In the last four years, reductions in state appropriations have not been as great as in the prior five years. Expectations are currently more positive, but county staff reductions and retirements have dramatically changed the county delivery of 4-H. Financial pressures at the University level are placing 4-H in a soon to be self-sufficiency position. Member fees, member purchases of curriculum and rising event registration fees are causing the 4-H program to become more accountable and publicly sensitive. There is also fewer numbers of staff. 4-H must develop new outreach approaches for public contact with both potential and current participants. A more volunteer oriented base with greater reliance on new communication channels must be envisioned and enacted.

In addition to a loss of actual manpower and retirement of faculty, it also means a loss of institutional memory and unspoken policies. New faculty, unfamiliar with the Extension or 4-H history and philosophy, come with no or different ideas, which quickly can become new practice or interpretation of policy. Orientation of county, university and national faculty is needed or unexpected changes can quickly derail good long term planning efforts.

4-H is no longer the only afterschool youth program for our youth. Afterschool programs are growing dramatically across the state. Along with additional partners, in the field, is a shift in the philosophy of community youth development. Collaboration at the community level for youth development requires a new orientation to many of the present staff and new competencies to facilitate joint programming.

A significant number of youth are becoming home schooled in South Carolina and evidence of their participation has become noticeable in 4-H recognition programs. As this trend continues, 4-H must address new attitudes about education in the state and develop new approaches for attracting equal participation from all educational sectors of society.

Not yet the major minority, but fast becoming one especially in certain areas of the state, Latinos are becoming a new audience with new needs and demands. Sensitivity to their culture and expectations is largely lacking, currently. The need for Spanish curriculum and Spanish speaking staff is growing.

Rising gas prices, recession and a state shift in economic tax base can jeopardize funding from both governmental as well as private sources. The changes can also influence youth and volunteers' ability to participate in the program.

V(K). Planned Program - Planned Evaluation Studies

Description of Planned Evaluation Studies

The SC 4-H Program needs an ongoing systematic evaluation of its delivery system and the resultant impacts on youth, families and communities. Toward this goal SC 4-H proposes to establish a 4-H evaluation committee that will determine types and plans for implementing appropriate evaluations or impact studies over the next five years. The CUMIS system will provide one mechanism for collection of some of the evaluation data. Face-to-face interviews, pre and post test will continue to be conducted.

V(A). Planned Program (Summary)

Program # 7

1. Name of the Planned Program

Nutrition and Childhood Obesity

2. Brief summary about Planned Program

The prevalence of overweight and obesity has become one of the most critical health issues in both South Carolina and the United States. Overweightness and obesity cut across all ages, economic levels, and racial and ethnic groups. In South Carolina, over sixty percent of all adults are now either overweight or obese. South Carolina is the 8th fattest state in the nation. According to the American Public Health Association, Partnership for Prevention and United Health Foundation's comprehensive national review of the nation's health, South Carolina ranks 48th among the states and is one of the least healthy .

Children learn eating behaviors from adults and peers. There are relatively few studies examining the role of the family in shaping and supporting behaviors leading to weight gain, loss or maintenance. This program intends to present an approach to integrate research, teaching and outreach to address the multifaceted public health problem. Nutrition education programs will focus on the topic of preventing childhood obesity.

Nutrition education programs for general audiences will focus on the topic of preventing chronic diseases through eating according to the MyPyramid and the Dietary Guidelines for Americans. EFNEP is a federally funded nutrition education program for children, youth and families with limited resources and is administratively supported by the Clemson and South Carolina State University Extension Services. EFNEP helps persons develop the knowledge, skills, attitudes, and behavior needed to improve their diet. Families learn to make informed choices about low-cost, nutritious foods; to better manage family finances; and to become more self-sufficient. Families and youth are taught individually or in small groups by Clemson EFNEP nutrition educators. Paraprofessional instructors are trained in basic nutrition and food-related topics by Extension nutrition specialists from both institutions. Many EFNEP nutrition educators are hired from the community in which they work. EFNEP currently is located in twenty six counties in South Carolina.

Establishment of a nutrition Extension Service activity within limited-resource communities to promote lifestyle behaviors may prevent the development of chronic diseases. A Center of Excellence in Health Disparity and Outreach and Support will be developed to establish a degree program at the undergraduate level in public health.

Researchers are working to reduce excess fat deposition in meat producing animals. This is tied to the ongoing research in the animal program.

1890 Research is focusing on the issue of obesity and its many causes. One research scientist is implementing physical activity and nutrition through the use of technology to combat overweight and obesity in elementary school aged children. Obesity of elementary school children will be addressed by implementing physical activity and nutrition through the use of technology. Also, a principal investigator will examine the effect of obesity during pregnancy on fetuses and infants. Obesity during pregnancy can have serious consequences for the infant and the mother. Researchers are discovering a wider than expected range of birth defects that are more likely to affect babies born to obese women. Through the research, the scientist anticipates developing preventive and intervention strategies to reduce potential health risks to the child and mother. Another researcher will investigate DNA damage caused by obesity and diabetes. Diabetes is a major health problem facing the nation today. Obesity is a major risk factor

for the development of type-2 diabetes. It is believed that DNA is involved in complications arising out of obesity, diabetes and other age-related diseases. The results of the study are expected to lead to a better understanding of the chemical transformations taking place in DNA molecules as a result of obesity and diabetes. Also, research will be conducted on achievement motivation in young adult populations as an approach to the obesity problem. The proposed approach is based on the fact that acting on obesity with just advising and counseling is not enough. It should be something inside the person that drives them to fight obesity and this is achievement motivation. The researchers will attempt to tackle the serious medical condition of obesity that effects large populations on local, state and national levels.

3. Program existence : Intermediate (One to five years)

4. Program duration : Medium Term (One to 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
502	New and Improved Food Products	0%	0%	60%	0%
701	Nutrient Composition of Food	5%	10%	20%	10%
702	Requirements and Function of Nutrients and Other Food Components	5%	10%	20%	10%
703	Nutrition Education and Behavior	40%	30%	0%	40%
723	Hazards to Human Health and Safety	5%	30%	0%	10%
724	Healthy Lifestyle	45%	20%	0%	30%
	Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

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

1. Situation and priorities

Childhood obesity is a serious health issue, with the prevalence reaching epidemic proportions and more than doubling in the last three decades, with even higher rates among subpopulations of minority and economically disadvantaged children and adolescents.

South Carolina's obesity rates have doubled, since 1985. Over 60% of adults are now either overweight or obese. Obesity rates are increasing in children, with an estimated 34% of all school-aged children and 25% of low income children being obese. Prevention of the development of obesity is essential and prevention should start with children. Children have the lowest prevalence of obesity, but the habits that lead to obesity are developed early in life.

The economic impact of obesity and associated chronic diseases has been estimated to be approximately \$1 billion in South Carolina alone and \$147 billion nationwide. Obesity in children and

adolescents has been associated with several chronic disease states including: diabetes, asthma, sleep apnea, and gall bladder disease. Several studies document the prevalence of type II diabetes is increasing among children and adolescents. Children who are overweight are at increased risk of becoming overweight or obese adults. Nationally, the prevalence of adult obesity increased 75% between 1991 and 2000 (from 22.9% to 30.5%). Adult obesity is an important risk factor for several chronic disease conditions. Approximately 14% of the South Carolina population is low income and at higher risk for food insecurity obesity. The causes of obesity are complex and include genetics, lack of physical activity and high-fat, energy-dense foods, which are readily accessible, inexpensive, heavily advertised, and palatable. Furthermore, individuals who are overweight may not eat more than normal weight individuals but, instead, may have a positive energy balance due to low energy output.

2. Scope of the Program

- In-State Extension
- In-State Research

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

1. Assumptions made for the Program

A critical step in developing successful interventions to increase physical activity and healthy eating for the prevention and control of obesity among children involves understanding how families influence the weight-regulating behaviors of their children.

The reduction of fat in the diet will contribute to a reduction in childhood and obesity in the general population.

2. Ultimate goal(s) of this Program

The goal is to reduce the prevalence of overweightness, obesity and the associated health risks and promote healthy lifestyles of children in South Carolina. A multi-faceted approach will be used, focusing on the development and promotion of lifelong healthy eating and physical activity behaviors for children, youth, and families and on working with partners to change the nutrition and fitness environment. In addition, research will produce options which can reduce consumption of fatty acids in ruminant animal products.

Another goal of the program is to determine the efficacy and cost-effectiveness of the proposed interventions through randomized trials, enable continued refining of our understanding of relationships, and develop empirical evidence for improving and adapting interventions to family environmental contexts. Thus, increasing the probability of success of future obesity prevention and control interventions with children.

There will be four primary objectives for research in childhood obesity:

1. Explore associations between family domain factors and child physical activity and eating behaviors.
2. Develop and refine measures of family domain factors associated with child physical activity and eating behaviors.
3. Delineate the strength and direction (causal linkages) of the relationships between family domain factors with the greatest potential for change through community based interventions.
4. Pilot test an intervention targeted towards family factors that relate child physical activity and eating behaviors.

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
2014	19.0	3.0	0.0	2.0
2015	19.0	3.0	0.0	2.0
2016	19.0	3.0	0.0	2.0
2017	20.0	3.0	0.0	2.0
2018	21.0	3.0	0.0	2.0

V(F). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Activity for the Program

Associations will be explored between family domain factors, child physical activity and eating behaviors. Measures of family domain factors associated with child physical activity and eating behaviors will be developed and refined. This program will delineate the strength and direction of the relationships between family domain factors with the greatest potential for change through community based interventions. A pilot test will be conducted of an intervention targeted towards family factors that mediate child physical activity and eating behaviors.

Educational workshops will be conducted with youth and families of general and limited resources to improve their health and well-being. Health assessments on participants and their families will be conducted. Daily recreational activities will be incorporated into summer and after-school programs. Pilot studies will be conducted. Identify the modified DNA residues and interpret formation of compounds.

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"> ● Education Class ● Workshop ● Group Discussion ● One-on-One Intervention ● Demonstrations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Public Service Announcement ● Billboards ● Newsletters ● TV Media Programs ● Web sites other than eXtension

3. Description of targeted audience

The target audience includes agencies that serve all income levels, including limited resource families and youth and general youth and adult audiences.

V(G). Planned Program (Outputs)

NIFA no longer requires you to report target numbers for standard output measures in the Plan of Work. However, all institutions will report actual numbers for standard output measures in the Annual Report of Accomplishments and Results. The standard outputs for which you must continue to collect data are:

- Number of contacts
 - Direct Adult Contacts
 - Indirect Adult Contacts
 - Direct Youth Contacts
 - Indirect Youth Contact
- Number of patents submitted
- Number of peer reviewed publications

Clicking this box affirms you will continue to collect data on these items and report the data in the Annual Report of Accomplishments and Results.

V(H). State Defined Outputs

1. Output Measure

- Number of children and youth reached in healthy eating programs.

Clicking this box affirms you will continue to collect data on these items and report the data in the Annual Report of Accomplishments and Results.

V(I). State Defined Outcome

O. No	Outcome Name
1	Number of people gaining knowledge as a result of participating in educational workshops
2	Number of children and youth gaining knowledge in eating healthy foods.

Outcome # 1

1. Outcome Target

Number of people gaining knowledge as a result of participating in educational workshops

2. Outcome Type : Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

3. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 703 - Nutrition Education and Behavior
- 724 - Healthy Lifestyle

4. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1862 Extension
- 1890 Extension
- 1890 Research

Outcome # 2

1. Outcome Target

Number of children and youth gaining knowledge in eating healthy foods.

2. Outcome Type : Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

3. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 703 - Nutrition Education and Behavior
- 724 - Healthy Lifestyle

4. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1862 Extension
- 1890 Extension
- 1890 Research

V(J). Planned Program (External Factors)

1. External Factors which may affect Outcomes

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

Description

Changes in public policy directed toward obesity, nutrition and fitness, and food safety issues will impact availability of funding for community-based translational research and outreach in food safety and nutrition and may necessitate additional activities in any one area. For instance, South Carolina has required every school to implement a program in nutrition and fitness.

V(K). Planned Program - Planned Evaluation Studies

Description of Planned Evaluation Studies

A 4-H evaluation committee determines types and plans for implementing appropriate evaluations or impact studies for programs. The CUMIS system provides one mechanism for collection of some of the evaluation data. Extension will also measure using pre/post evaluations, data comparisons, measures of participation and knowledge gained.

V(A). Planned Program (Summary)

Program # 8

1. Name of the Planned Program

Climate Change

2. Brief summary about Planned Program

In 2014 efforts will begin to utilize adapted sensors developed as a part of the Intelligent River TM technologies to collect current data on air quality and this data applied to the impacts of climate change.

The ongoing focus in this area will be on impacts of climate change on food production and work will begin on the development of new peach varieties that can be productive in the changing growing season and temperature patterns across the state.

Work will also continue on restoring longleaf pine ecosystems, the effects of climate change on coastal marine communities and changes in natural organic matter influenced by climate change.

A new 1890 Research initiative to design and develop a robust disaster relief supply chain for rural communities in response to catastrophic events will be implemented. The research will focus on two areas. First, an optimal facility location model for a disaster relief supply chain will be developed. Second, a simulation model will be used to simulate the relief supplies and distribution operations to evaluate the effectiveness of the supply chain. The simulation model includes relief supply chain processes modeling, the preposition decision of relief supplies in the supply chain, demand uncertainty of affected areas, inventory management of relief goods and distributing and routing analysis. The research findings will help governments and rural communities improve disaster resilience in rural areas.

3. Program existence : Intermediate (One to five years)

4. Program duration : Medium Term (One to five years)

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

6. Expending other than formula funds or state-matching funds : No

V(B). Program Knowledge Area(s)

1. Program Knowledge Areas and Percentage

KA Code	Knowledge Area	%1862 Extension	%1890 Extension	%1862 Research	%1890 Research
111	Conservation and Efficient Use of Water	0%	0%	30%	10%
132	Weather and Climate	0%	0%	20%	50%
135	Aquatic and Terrestrial Wildlife	0%	0%	20%	0%
205	Plant Management Systems	0%	0%	30%	40%
	Total	0%	0%	100%	100%

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

1. Situation and priorities

The Southeastern states will begin to experience the effects on climate change in their coastal regions, sea level rise, for example, increasing water salinity inland and converting freshwater wetlands into salt marsh. Also, increases in temperature and frequent rainstorms and hurricanes, due to climate changes, will alter biogeochemical processes in soils. Natural communities of species in coastal regions will also be impacted by climate change.

The changing climate is reducing the number of cold days traditionally needed for peach tree production. New varieties which can tolerate shorter cold exposure are needed to support the SC peach industry.

Priorities will include determining the sources and inputs of halogenated organics to SC coastal ecosystems and identifying "hotspots" and major mechanisms of greenhouse gas and pollutants.

It will also be important to determine if natural communities of species are bound together by strong ecological interactions or if species respond individually to changes in the environment.

The research seeks to integrate readily available hydrology analysis systems with accumulated, in-situ and real-time remotely sensed precipitation data to predict the likelihood that roads, bridges, underpasses, etc. in rural areas are flooded during severe rain events. The U. S. Weather Service NEXRad integrated precipitation products as an input to a GIS compatible hydrology model will be used.

The 1890 Research Project is to develop a robust disaster relief supply chain, as it is among the most critical aspects of emergency management. The proposed research distinguishes from previous studies in the following two areas. First, the project will develop a hierarchical facility location model for quickly distributing disaster relief supplies to rural communities in events of disastrous events; and second, the project will develop a simulation model to evaluate the effectiveness of the proposed relief supply chain and also consider victim demand uncertainty, supply disruption, inventory preposition, stocking policies, and distribution and routing decisions, so that the undesirable consequences caused by disasters can be minimized. Hopefully, a powerful decision support tool to federal and local governmental officials to help them develop an efficient and cost-effective disaster relief supply chain in response to potential natural or man-made disasters for communities will be provided.

2. Scope of the Program

- In-State Research

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

1. Assumptions made for the Program

There is now a consensus that global temperatures will likely change more in the next century than they have typically changed over recent geologic history. Agencies in the Southeastern US need to understand the effects of population growth and climate change on greenhouse gas emissions, carbon cycling and natural communities of species in coastal regions.

When natural disasters occur, an efficient disaster relief supply chain plays a critical role in quickly distributing relief supplies to the affected area for rapid recovery. A simulation model for disaster response is the foundation on which new policies and tactics can be developed and evaluated. In order to develop useful analytics for a disaster relief supply chain, simulation can be an excellent tool for understanding the impact of disasters, disaster-response operations and the consequences of alternative policies.

2. Ultimate goal(s) of this Program

The goals of this program include to:

- 1) Provide research based information to federal, state and local agencies about the impacts of sea level rise on biogeochemical processes and the challenges of balancing population growth with water resource needs and environmental quality goals;
- 2) Develop an understanding of the latitudinal responses of interacting species in coastal regions to climate change;
- 3) Develop more efficient uses of water;
- 4) Examine new plant varieties suited to the changing climate;
- 5) Develop a hierarchical facility-location model for quickly distributing disaster relief supplies;
- 6) Preposition decision of relief supplies and inventory replenishment policies will be modeled and analyzed in the simulation model;
- 7) A case study will be employed using the developed Arena simulation model.

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
2014	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.5
2015	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.5
2016	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.5
2017	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.5
2018	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.5

V(F). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Activity for the Program

Patent-pending remote sensing technology is being used in select South Carolina waters to collect valuable data for gauging the impact of climate change. Sensors will measure water flow rates and provide water resource managers with real-time information for GIS/hydrology flood warnings to activate first responders in rural areas. In addition the sensors can detect pollution events for more effective water quality management.

Climate change and global warming could affect food supply. South Carolina is the No. 2 peach producer in the nation and growers are concerned. Many fruit and nut trees need sufficient chilling hours to make fruit. The trees also need to be hardy enough to withstand a late frost. In response to climate change, research is underway to improve the economic and environmental sustainability in tree fruit production through changes in rootstock use. The genetic and cellular signals that begin dormancy and the developmental events involved in bud formation and non-growth seasonal phases are being examined. This research is also an integral component of sustainable agriculture production for horticultural crops.

Scientists are examining how climate changes (temperature and precipitation) can alter the secondary metabolite profiles of plants, which would affect nutrient cycling, soil composition and soil microbe communities. Such changes could alter the composition of plant communities in ecosystems and affect agricultural crop yields. Results could advance understanding of how climate change may affect phytochemical composition of plants and plant litter, with direct implications for food and fodder crop quality.

Research is underway to understand the effects of population growth and climate change on greenhouse gas emissions and carbon cycling in coastal regions. The first step towards understanding the impacts of rising sea levels and population growth in coastal ecosystems is to determine the salinity, water chemistry, characteristics of natural organic matter, and other environmental factors that are representative parameters of environmental quality. Laboratory studies will make it possible to identify the controlling factors of greenhouse gas emissions and pollutant production under various environmental conditions.

Sugars are primary products of photosynthesis that function in metabolism and as regulators of gene expression. Researchers are examining the expression of key genes in order to refine the understanding of glucose signaling mechanisms, which could improve plant engineering for growth in a future world with increased carbon dioxide.

Research will be conducted to develop a facility location model for rural communities. The model will be applied to a case study to demonstrate its ability to model uncertainties in the disaster relief supply chain and to jointly optimize warehouses and Disaster Recovery Centers (DRC) locations for disaster relief. A sensitive analysis will be performed to measure the impact of the demand uncertainty and supply disruption. Poster presentations, articles and other media releases will be prepared and conducted.

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"> ● Education Class ● Group Discussion ● One-on-One Intervention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Public Service Announcement ● Web sites other than eXtension

3. Description of targeted audience

The target audience will include regulatory agencies, resource managers, local county and municipal officials and public works staff.

V(G). Planned Program (Outputs)

NIFA no longer requires you to report target numbers for standard output measures in the Plan of Work. However, all institutions will report actual numbers for standard output measures in the Annual Report of Accomplishments and Results. The standard outputs for which you must continue to collect data are:

- Number of contacts
 - Direct Adult Contacts
 - Indirect Adult Contacts
 - Direct Youth Contacts
 - Indirect Youth Contact
- Number of patents submitted
- Number of peer reviewed publications

Clicking this box affirms you will continue to collect data on these items and report the data in the Annual Report of Accomplishments and Results.

V(H). State Defined Outputs

1. Output Measure

- Disclosures
- Licenses

- Clicking this box affirms you will continue to collect data on these items and report the data in the Annual Report of Accomplishments and Results.

V(I). State Defined Outcome

O. No	Outcome Name
1	Provide knowledge to policy makers to assist in coping with the effects of climate change, particularly in the coastal region.
2	Identify models to help disaster relief officials measure the vulnerabilities of rural areas to potential disasters.

Outcome # 1

1. Outcome Target

Provide knowledge to policy makers to assist in coping with the effects of climate change, particularly in the coastal region.

2. Outcome Type : Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

3. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 132 - Weather and Climate
- 135 - Aquatic and Terrestrial Wildlife

4. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1862 Research

Outcome # 2

1. Outcome Target

Identify models to help disaster relief officials measure the vulnerabilities of rural areas to potential disasters.

2. Outcome Type : Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

3. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 132 - Weather and Climate

4. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1890 Extension

V(J). Planned Program (External Factors)

1. External Factors which may affect Outcomes

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

Description

{NO DATA ENTERED}

V(K). Planned Program - Planned Evaluation Studies

Description of Planned Evaluation Studies

Each research project and its respective program, sets a series of objectives to be accomplished. The situation is presented at the time the research begins and changes in that situation are reported during the conduct of the research and at its conclusion. An internal review committee meets with researchers and teams of researchers on research projects and research programs within the planned program areas. The intent of the research effort is identified, as are the anticipated outputs and outcomes. Measures would include new knowledge developed, disclosures, patent applications, patent awards, license agreements, publications and other selected measures, as appropriate.

V(A). Planned Program (Summary)

Program # 9

1. Name of the Planned Program

Sustainable Energy

2. Brief summary about Planned Program

For 2014 and beyond, researchers will increase their emphasis on analyzing over 400 varieties of sorghum grown in South Carolina, seeking the ones most easily converted into fuel.

Processed switchgrass - a biofuel easily grown in South Carolina - is being tested to make bioethanol. The research team focuses on freeing the plant sugars from cellulose, which plants use for cell walls.

An assessment of the economics of using black soldier fly (bsf) larvae to manage organic waste streams and to develop biodiesel, protein feed sources, and other marketable products will be a new initiative beginning in 2014.

1890 Research has taken of a new initiative dealing with recycling of waste plastics into fuel and valuable alternatives. The addresses energy problems by converting plastic wastes to fuel, contributes to environmental safety by reducing plastic waste in landfills and educating students in research and through community education. The project will be carried out in three related phases: basic research, demonstration models and pilot plants. A demonstration reactor will be built for the research efforts. 1890 Research will examine other sustainable energy research and demonstration efforts in an attempt to reduce fuel cost for limited resource farmers and ranchers.

3. Program existence : Intermediate (One to 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 : No

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%	0%	40%	0%
201	Plant Genome, Genetics, and Genetic Mechanisms	10%	0%	20%	0%
402	Engineering Systems and Equipment	0%	0%	10%	10%
403	Waste Disposal, Recycling, and Reuse	0%	0%	0%	60%
511	New and Improved Non-Food Products and Processes	90%	0%	30%	30%
	Total	100%	0%	100%	100%

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

1. Situation and priorities

Developing alternative sources for the production of biofuels is a national priority. In South Carolina crops that could serve as a source for biofuel could mean new crops and income for South Carolina farmers. Priorities include identifying alternative sources, optimizing the state's ability to successfully produce the crops and expanding the science and engineering for biobased industries and an economy with a biobased component.

2. Scope of the Program

- In-State Extension
- In-State Research
- Multistate Research

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

1. Assumptions made for the Program

Assumptions for the sustainable energy program include:

- 1) The effects of climate change impacts all crops in drought cycles, to include energy crops.
- 2) New non-food crops are needed to diversify the potential sources of fuels from plants.
- 3) Once new crops are identified, the best practices must be developed through research and disseminated through extension.
- 4) Educational workshops will provide information to help the producer make informed decisions to improve profitability of energy crops.
- 5) The plastic waste that run off from landfills may get into the waterways causing problems for aquatic life and man-kind.
- 6) Recycled plastic wastes would lessen the cost of fuel.

2. Ultimate goal(s) of this Program

The ultimate goal of the program is to capitalize on new crops for energy production to include Sorghum and switchgrass, and to identify other potential energy crops which can be successfully grown in South Carolina and provide profits to farmers. Non plant energy sources such as the Black Soldier Fly and alge will also be considered to create a diversified mix of energy production in South Carolina. Provide environmental safety through clean-up of plastic wastes and reduce emissions.

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
2014	1.0	0.0	2.5	0.5
2015	1.0	0.0	2.5	0.5
2016	1.0	0.0	2.5	0.5
2017	1.0	0.0	3.0	0.5
2018	1.0	0.0	3.0	0.5

V(F). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Activity for the Program

Black soldier fly (BSF) larvae have the potential to reduce organic waste streams while producing valuable animal proteins, biodiesel feedstocks, soil amendments, and industrial/pharmaceutical products. While small-scale production is already occurring, large-scale production of BSF is not yet fully realized. Current research aims to generate the economic information necessary to organize this new industry.

Researchers are analyzing more than 400 varieties of sorghum grown in South Carolina, seeking the ones most easily converted into fuel. They also are using genetics and bioinformatics to find sorghum genes that maximize sugar release from the whole plant (not just grain and juice), enabling sorghum plant breeders to naturally engineer next-generation bioenergy feedstock to improve the crop-to-fuel conversion process. In addition, discoveries of genetic controls in sorghum--such as drought tolerance, pest resistance and improved yields--will aid producers of related crops, including corn, rice and turfgrass.

Processed switchgrass--a biofuel easily grown in South Carolina--is being tested to produce bioethanol. It is considered the most promising bioenergy crop for the state, based on research results related to biomass yield, drought tolerance and low input requirements. Current research focuses on freeing plant sugars from the cellulosic cell walls. Based on research results to date, a South Carolina company has begun contracting with farmers for switchgrass production to be shipped overseas as a coal replacement.

Switchgrass research is also underway to evaluate the efficiency of various bacteria to convert switchgrass to biofuels and bioproducts. One of the bacteria, *Thermotoga neapolitana*, produces hydrogen. Another could enhance the ability to convert switchgrass to fermentable carbohydrates that could then be converted to ethanol and butanol in laboratory-scale fermenters to assess ways to improve

the efficiency of converting switchgrass to biofuels.

One of the current challenges in producing biofuels from the poplar tree is lignin degradation. Research is underway to explore ways to break down lignin more efficiently. Scientists will characterize cinnamyl alcohol dehydrogenase genes from tulip-poplar and their promoters to test a novel approach to facilitate lignin digestibility.

A marine algal biomass production process is being examined for its potential to produce ethanol and biodiesel. This process could eliminate the need for large areas of high quality farm, forest and/or pasture land; intensive inputs of fertilizers, pesticides and energy; and subsequent harvest related costs, as well as the need to produce large quantities of low-value solid fuels. The process also would eliminate a number of negative environmental impacts from nutrient loss and greenhouse gas that can result from the production and degradation of synthetic fertilizers.

An 1890 researcher proposes to construct three demo pilot units; one for recycling plastic shopping bags to fuel, another for adding foam to actual gasoline and diesel fuels and a demo plant to recycle foam to polystyrene and then to foam again. Develop products, curriculums and resources dealing with plastic waste, plants and other waste products. Publish scientific articles and make presentations at conferences, meetings, etc.

Extension will conduct educational programs and demonstration projects to help the producer make informed decisions to improve profitability of energy crops.

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"> ● Education Class ● Workshop ● Group Discussion ● One-on-One Intervention ● Demonstrations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Public Service Announcement ● Billboards ● Newsletters ● TV Media Programs ● Web sites other than eXtension

3. Description of targeted audience

All consumers in the state will benefit from research and education programs related to lower cost energy options.

V(G). Planned Program (Outputs)

NIFA no longer requires you to report target numbers for standard output measures in the Plan of Work. However, all institutions will report actual numbers for standard output measures in the Annual Report of Accomplishments and Results. The standard outputs for which you must continue to collect data are:

- Number of contacts
 - Direct Adult Contacts
 - Indirect Adult Contacts
 - Direct Youth Contacts
 - Indirect Youth Contact
- Number of patents submitted
- Number of peer reviewed publications

Clicking this box affirms you will continue to collect data on these items and report the data in the Annual Report of Accomplishments and Results.

V(H). State Defined Outputs

1. Output Measure

- Disclosures
- License agreements
- Number of people completing educational workshops

Clicking this box affirms you will continue to collect data on these items and report the data in the Annual Report of Accomplishments and Results.

V(I). State Defined Outcome

O. No	Outcome Name
1	Number of people gaining knowledge as a result of participating in educational workshops

Outcome # 1

1. Outcome Target

Number of people gaining knowledge as a result of participating in educational workshops

2. Outcome Type : Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

3. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 511 - New and Improved Non-Food Products and Processes

4. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1862 Extension

V(J). Planned Program (External Factors)

1. External Factors which may affect Outcomes

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

Description

V(K). Planned Program - Planned Evaluation Studies

Description of Planned Evaluation Studies

Each research project and its respective program, sets a series of objectives to be accomplished. The situation is presented at the time the research begins and changes in that situation are reported during the conduct of the research and at its conclusion. An internal review committee meets with researchers and teams of researchers on research projects and research programs within the planned program areas. The intent of the research effort is identified, as are the anticipated outputs and outcomes. Measures would include new knowledge developed, disclosures, patent applications, patent awards, license agreements, publications and other selected measures, as appropriate.

Extension will measure using pre/post evaluations, data comparisons, measures of participation and knowledge gained

V(A). Planned Program (Summary)

Program # 10

1. Name of the Planned Program

Global Food Security and Hunger

2. Brief summary about Planned Program

Extension will conduct educational programs to develop and implement agricultural production systems that are economically sustainable and environmentally sound. Objectives include improving profitability and reducing negative environmental impacts of agronomic and horticultural cropping systems, increasing efficiency of production, and increasing the supply and dissemination of information and knowledge about integrated pest management strategies and systems that are available to growers. Extension is charged with training and offering Continuing Certification Units to the 389 (2004) Licensed Aquatic Pesticide Applicators in South Carolina and with educational programs and the most up-to date control recommendations to private landowners and managers. Stink bugs alone, cause millions of dollars worth of annual crop loss in South Carolina. Invasive species are emerging that compound the losses and pose significant risk to crop production. New research is being conducted to combat insect pests of soybeans. The research could lead to enhanced management practices that reduce insecticide use, prevent crop loss, save grower's money, and benefit the environment.

Researchers are developing an inexpensive, site-specific, variable-rate water nutrient application method that can be retrofitted to growers' current planting and/or application equipment. The new system will challenge conventional, uniform-rate nutrient and water application systems, which tend to over-apply or under-apply nutrient and water to the crop. Researchers are examining a variety of reduced-risk chemical, cultural, and biological methods to improve management of vegetable diseases - especially in high value crops like watermelon and leafy brassica greens.

Due to pest pressures across multiple field crops, it is imperative that alternative management strategies be developed to reduce yield loss and the use of broad-spectrum pyrethroid or organophosphate insecticides. Ecological research of pests and the biological effects of chemical controls on these pests could improve understanding of insect dispersal and help to develop environmentally friendly management practices.

The nearly incomprehensible level of arthropod species diversity is the most challenging obstacle for controlling pests and using benefactors for human concerns. Work is being conducted to build a comprehensive reference collection of the species likely to be encountered in South Carolina and a library of taxonomic literature useful for identifying those species. This essential infrastructure could help enhance populations of beneficial arthropods and control populations of pest arthropods.

New research will focus on the development, analysis, and application of next-generation materials, hardware, software, and network systems required to implement Intelligent Farm technology. The Intelligent Farm represents an emerging sustainable agriculture informatics tool that will transform the way we monitor and manage from small family farms to large industrial farms. The Intelligent Farm will collect unprecedented amounts of data on agricultural and meteorological events, aggregate data into functional databases, and transform the data into information to be used for site-specific management of water, nutrients, herbicides, and pesticides within individual fields.

1890 Research is being conducted on the proper implementation and usage of traceability technology as an important aspect in allowing the attainment of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) certification for South Carolina farmers. Attainment of this certification can consequently increase the

number of potential customers for the farmers and producers, therefore creating a more level field of competition. The project proposes to help a selected group of South Carolina farmers and value-added producers to purchase, implement and utilize the Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) equipment necessary to provide traceability throughout their food product supply chains. Traceability is an essential element in attaining an environment of global food safety and hunger.

In addition, research is being conducted dealing with the impact of the Panama Canal expansion on corn exports in the Southeastern Region of the United States. Corn exports are very important to the US economy. It accounts for more than 10% of all agricultural export value and makes the most significant contributions to the US agricultural trade balance. Approximately 50% of the US corn export flow from major ports in the southeast US to world leading importers in East Asia via Panama Canal. A spatial inter-temporal equilibrium model will be applied to assess the impact of the Panama Canal Expansion (PCE) on corn exports in the southeast US. Based on historical data, econometric models will be utilized to forecast future corn exports.

3. Program existence : Intermediate (One to 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 : No

V(B). Program Knowledge Area(s)

1. Program Knowledge Areas and Percentage

KA Code	Knowledge Area	%1862 Extension	%1890 Extension	%1862 Research	%1890 Research
203	Plant Biological Efficiency and Abiotic Stresses Affecting Plants	0%	10%	20%	20%
204	Plant Product Quality and Utility (Preharvest)	10%	25%	30%	10%
205	Plant Management Systems	15%	25%	20%	10%
212	Pathogens and Nematodes Affecting Plants	20%	0%	10%	15%
213	Weeds Affecting Plants	10%	0%	5%	0%
216	Integrated Pest Management Systems	10%	0%	5%	10%
601	Economics of Agricultural Production and Farm Management	30%	40%	5%	30%
701	Nutrient Composition of Food	5%	0%	5%	5%
	Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

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

1. Situation and priorities

The adoption of new agronomic and horticultural practices results in a reduction of negative environmental impacts of agronomic and horticultural cropping systems and improve profitability. South Carolina growers produced a soybean crop valued at \$101,700,000, a corn crop valued at \$145,860,000, and a wheat crop valued at \$76,140,000. Clemson University conducts Official Variety Trials of all major crops in multiple locations across the state. The information generated from these trials is used by growers to select the varieties that perform best in their region of the state. Over the past eight years, peanut production in South Carolina has increased from 8,000 acres to around 100,000 acres. Clemson Extension Specialists and County Ag Agents have carried out an aggressive training program to teach growers how to identify the optimal time to harvest peanuts. There is continued effort to reach more producers. Other vegetables and small fruits grown are cantaloupes, cucumbers, snap beans, squash, tomatoes, watermelon, muscadines, blackberries, bunch grapes, blueberries, kiwifruit, strawberries, etc. Improved production practices are a continued emphasis.

There is also an information need among South Carolina residents related to the improvement of environmentally sound horticultural practices. Through consumer education in environmental horticulture and by developing a pool of well-trained volunteers, this program can significantly enhance Extension's ability for education and outreach and increase service hours toward direct enhancement of the horticultural practices of individuals.

Agricultural firms today are forced to consider greater market, financial, production, and environmental risks than in the past, which require a significant change in agribusiness management philosophy. In addition, US agriculture is a \$1 trillion-per-year industry, responsible for 1/6 of the gross national production. Reducing South Carolina's vulnerability to terrorism and responding rapidly to suspected activity is more important now than ever. As South Carolina faces major concerns of emerging disease outbreaks, invasive plant species introduction, exotic plant pest and disease introduction, food safety, and other agroterrorism issues, the roles of state/county emergency officers and first responders are rapidly expanding.

Research is being focused on field crops which have experienced substantial production increases in the state to include, wheat, peanuts and soybeans. The program seeks to develop high yielding high test weight wheat populations with improved disease resistance and insect resistance levels that could lead to the release of wheat varieties or germplasm adapted to the Southeastern US; compare the performance of newer cotton cultivars to older established cultivars and assessing the differences in yield, maturity and fiber quality among newly developed transgenic siblings and their recurrent parents; improve the economic and environmental sustainability of peanut crop management systems; identifying novel gene targets for improvement of stress responses in soybeans; determine the effects of narrow vs. wide row soybean production systems on yield losses due to Columbia lance and soybean cyst nematodes, and develop damage thresholds; develop high yielding soybean cultivars, both conventional and glyphosate tolerant, adapted to SC and other areas of the Southeast, and cultivars and/or germplasm with resistance/tolerance to Soybean Cyst and the Columbia Lance Nematodes. Identifying superior soybean competitive cultivars and associated morphological and phenological characteristics for wide and narrow row soybeans.

Both large scale and small and limited resource firms are forced to consider greater market, financial, production, and environmental risks than in the past. The risks will require a significant change in agribusiness management philosophy and also provide a challenge to develop risk-oriented educational programs. Crops such as wheat, cotton peanuts and soybeans have experienced substantial production increases in South Carolina.

The 1890 Research being conducted involving Radio Frequency Identification Technology (RFID) has potential uses in agriculture/food safety. The research will allow for the determination of the feasibility and potential impact of traceability technology utilization within small farmer supply chains. The result of the impact has potential ramifications locally, statewide, nationally, and globally. Also, through

participation in the project, farmers will: 1) Gain a knowledge of the importance of food handling safety, 2) Learn practical information for transforming their small business (farms) into more secure food enterprises, 3) Work towards attaining GAP certification, and 4) Begin to use traceability technology (which can be a fundamental component in the process of creating a secure food supply chain). The farmers benefit by enhancing the value of their products and customers are provided a safer food supply.

In addition, research is being conducted focusing on the impact of the Panama Canal Expansion (PCE) on corn exports in the southeast U.S. and assesses the scale of the impact. The expanded Panama Canal is expected to be a cost-effective route for corn exports, more importantly, corn produced in the Midwestern states will be shipped via inland waterways and will be exported from the Gulf and Atlantic ports to East Asian countries through the canal. It is anticipated the completion of the PCE will have an enormous effect on the rural economy through the Southeastern ports. Tremendous opportunities to local farmers for exporting their agricultural products is anticipated. The expectation is an increase in employment and producer revenue in the region after the expansion.

2. Scope of the Program

- In-State Extension
- In-State Research
- Multistate Research
- Multistate Extension

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

1. Assumptions made for the Program

Educational programs can provide growers with information so that they can make informed decisions to improve profitability and reduce the negative environmental impacts of agronomic cropping systems. Educational programs can teach producers best management practices that lead to production and economic efficiency.

Through consumer education in environmental horticulture and by developing a pool of well-trained volunteers, this program can significantly enhance Extension's ability for education and outreach and increase service hours toward direct enhancement of the horticultural practices of individuals.

In addition, educational programs can help youth gain knowledge and make more informed decisions. New varieties and practices developed through research in South Carolina can find applications in other states and in other nations.

2. Ultimate goal(s) of this Program

Educational programs will provide growers with information so that they can make informed decisions to improve profitability and reduce the negative environmental impacts of agronomic and horticultural cropping systems, to increase efficiency of production, and increase the supply and dissemination of information and knowledge about IPM strategies and systems that are available to growers. The goal is to reduce costs, negative environmental impacts, and increase profitability for producers. In addition, the program will encourage growers to adopt new horticultural production practices.

The program will encourage growers to adopt new agronomic and horticultural production practices. The program will help to simplify farm record keeping, which encourages participants to maintain farm records on a continuous basis and improve financial management; educate farmers on ways to implement production systems that require the application of low off-farm input and provide opportunities for farmers to grow crops that satisfy consumer demand within environmentally safe conditions.

There will be a focus on the development of new processes to enhance food security on the local, state, national and global levels as well as evaluate the impact on farmers' profitability and employment opportunities. A combination of new varieties, new methodologies for plant and animal management, refined integrated pest management approaches and new innovations through genomics will assist in dealing with world hunger issues. Youth will become more literate about food and food systems.

South Carolina's contribution to the body of agricultural knowledge through research will lead to increased production of quality foods.

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
2014	33.0	3.0	13.8	2.0
2015	34.0	3.0	14.0	2.0
2016	34.0	3.0	14.0	2.0
2017	34.0	3.0	14.0	2.0
2018	34.0	3.0	14.5	2.0

V(F). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Activity for the Program

Educational workshops will be conducted and focused on programs and activities related to integrated crop management, integrated pest management, water resources, risk management, and marketing. Grow your own vegetable gardens workshops will be conducted. Field trials will be conducted and sound agriculture practices and policies will be promoted. Volunteers will be trained to assist in program delivery.

There will be a number of new research initiatives to complement those which are continuing during the planning period. The program of research will continue to have a focus on improving the quality and nutritional value of various foods, and improving production techniques and managing pests and disease. Another continuing research element of the program for improving productivity and profitability of the SC peach industry includes developing and improving pome and stone fruit rootstocks through breeding and genetic engineering, focused on resistant gene candidates. The eradication, containment and/or management of Plum Pox disease and other viruses in peaches is another major component of the program, as is acquiring new rootstocks from worldwide sources.

Because of the scope of melon production in the state, activity is increasing to provide expertise in the diagnosis of viral diseases and formulating methods for the control of viral diseases, nepoviruses and other viruses associated with virus like symptoms seen in SC melons, and watermelon mosaic virus and other viruses found in cucurbits. Work in the area of integrated management strategies for honey bee pests and diseases will begin winding down this year and next as expertise will be lost due to retirements.

Working with extension, another important element of the program will facilitate the development of virus control programs by identifying the pathogens associated with the disease, determining epidemiological properties, developing strategies and assist in their implementation. The overall research program will also include rapid screening of pesticide residues in fruits, biological control of soil-borne plant pathogens and characterizing causal agents associated with graft-transmissible diseases of unknown etiology to facilitate the development of rapid diagnostics and appropriate control measures.

Research will be conducted to view the impact of the Panama Canal Expansion on corn exports in the Southeast Region of the United States. Corn accounts for more than 10% of all agricultural export value and makes the most significant contribution to the US agricultural trade balance. A spatial inter-temporal equilibrium model will be applied to assess the impact of the Panama Canal Expansion on corn exports.

An investigation into the automatic identification technology usage for farm produce traceability will be an area which will receive increased emphasis. The traceability technology that will be used is a category of automatic identification technology called Radio Frequency Identification (RFID). The process of data collection, analysis of the RFID tracking process will be performed. One glaring area of vulnerability in terms of food protection from the perspective of both consumers and growers is the inability to identify more precisely the location on a farm from which possibly contaminated food was harvested. The absence of precision creates greater penalties for farmers and increased concerns about the reliability of food suppliers from the general public. The method that is being implemented by the research is to utilize RFID technology to allow the farm to be segmented into multiple zones in order to facilitate a more accurate identification location of harvest for the food that is being tracked. The method could potentially provide a more efficient process for ascertaining causes of food contamination in cases of food recalls. It could also potentially facilitate a reduction in penalties assigned to farmers during instances of food recalls.

Research has begun, to link innovative precision agriculture technology with the highly efficient and cost-effective Intelligent River® cyberinfrastructure technologies to create the Intelligent FarmSM real-time remote data acquisition system. Tools will be developed or refined to facilitate on-farm decision making to provide producers and consultants with realistic means of applying crop inputs only where they are needed within individual fields. Adoption of Intelligent FarmSM technology will optimize farm profits while minimizing the adverse effects of production practices on the environment.

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">● Education Class● Workshop● Group Discussion● One-on-One Intervention● Demonstrations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Public Service Announcement● Billboards● Newsletters● TV Media Programs● Web sites other than eXtension
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3. Description of targeted audience

Research in this program has the potential to benefit growers, state, federal and international agencies dealing with food production and distribution and with end users in countries around the world.

The target audience includes producers, Limited-Resource Farmers and Extension personnel, agency personnel, producers, master gardeners, and growers.

V(G). Planned Program (Outputs)

NIFA no longer requires you to report target numbers for standard output measures in the Plan of Work. However, all institutions will report actual numbers for standard output measures in the Annual Report of Accomplishments and Results. The standard outputs for which you must continue to collect data are:

- Number of contacts
 - Direct Adult Contacts
 - Indirect Adult Contacts
 - Direct Youth Contacts
 - Indirect Youth Contact
- Number of patents submitted
- Number of peer reviewed publications

Clicking this box affirms you will continue to collect data on these items and report the data in the Annual Report of Accomplishments and Results.

V(H). State Defined Outputs

1. Output Measure

- Disclosures
- Licenses
- Number of people completing educational workshops
- New Variety Releases
- Number of youth participating in 4-H food systems programs

- Clicking this box affirms you will continue to collect data on these items and report the data in the Annual Report of Accomplishments and Results.

V(I). State Defined Outcome

O. No	Outcome Name
1	Number of people reporting increased knowledge
2	Number of youth gaining knowledge of food systems
3	Number of producers indicating adoption of recommended agronomic crop production practices
4	Number of Master Gardeners reporting activities.

Outcome # 1

1. Outcome Target

Number of people reporting increased knowledge

2. Outcome Type : Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

3. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 205 - Plant Management Systems
- 212 - Pathogens and Nematodes Affecting Plants
- 213 - Weeds Affecting Plants
- 601 - Economics of Agricultural Production and Farm Management

4. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1862 Extension
- 1890 Extension
- 1890 Research

Outcome # 2

1. Outcome Target

Number of youth gaining knowledge of food systems

2. Outcome Type : Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

3. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 701 - Nutrient Composition of Food

4. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1862 Extension
- 1890 Extension

Outcome # 3

1. Outcome Target

Number of producers indicating adoption of recommended agronomic crop production practices

2. Outcome Type : Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

3. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 216 - Integrated Pest Management Systems

4. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1862 Extension
- 1890 Extension

Outcome # 4

1. Outcome Target

Number of Master Gardeners reporting activities.

2. Outcome Type : Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

3. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 205 - Plant Management Systems
- 216 - Integrated Pest Management Systems

4. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1862 Extension

V(J). Planned Program (External Factors)

1. External Factors which may affect Outcomes

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

Description

During the last few years, there has been a rapid rise in public interest in vegetable gardens for food. Many urban communities have looked to community gardening as a low cost option to grow food for themselves and others.

V(K). Planned Program - Planned Evaluation Studies

Description of Planned Evaluation Studies

Each research project and its respective program, sets a series of objectives to be accomplished. The situation is presented at the time the research begins and changes in that situation are reported during the conduct of the research and at its conclusion. An internal review committee meets with researchers and teams of researchers on research projects and research programs within the planned program areas. The intent of the research effort is identified, as are the anticipated outputs and outcomes.

Measures would include new knowledge developed, disclosures, patent applications, patent awards, license agreements, publications and other selected measures, as appropriate. Extension will measure using pre/post evaluations, data comparisons, and measures of participation and knowledge gained.