

2008 Montana State University Extension Plan of Work

I. Plan Overview

1. Brief Summary about Plan Of Work

A profile of Montana shows trends Extension must consider when developing education offerings. It must also be noted that education is not the answer to all concerns, but it certainly can impact many. Therefore, MSU Extension, with limited resources, has selected six major initiatives around which programming will be designed.

Youth Development – will contribute to Montana youth developing the confidence, competence and character to become critical thinkers, active citizens, caring human beings, innately curious, self-sufficient, adaptable to change, and connected to community.

Agriculture Sustainability and Profitability – will ensure that Montana farm and ranch owner/operators know how to sustain profitability and maintain land stewardship at a level that provides for continual production and a desirable quality of life.

Natural Resources and Environments – will contribute to Montanans supporting and understanding good land and natural resource stewardship.

Family Issues, Resources and Environments – will empower Montana individuals/ families so they can manage their finances, build sound relationships and attain a home environment that establishes and maintains strong and healthy families.

Nutrition-Food Safety-Healthy Lifestyles – will contribute to all Montanans having access to a safe and adequate food supply, adopting healthy lifestyles, and living in communities that promote good nutrition.

Community and Economic Development – will assist Montana communities in using proven economic and community development strategies that will improve the conditions impacting business and family life.

Montana's profile shows a state that is stable in almost all sectors and looking to the future with a slow but continued growth indicated. The 2006 population of the state is 944,632 (44th in the nation), an increase of 1% from a year ago. (Montana Department of Commerce). It is interesting to note that these people are:

- 91.1% white; 6.5% Native American
- 21.9% under the age of 18; 78.1% 18 & over; 13.8% are 65 and over
- 49.9% are male; 50.1% are female

Further population highlights show:

\$29,139 is the average wage

13.6% live in poverty

17.9% do not have health insurance coverage

(US Bureau of Economic Analysis)

In 2010, it is predicted that Montana's population will be 968,598 and top 1,000,000 in 2020. The Census Bureau projects that Montana's 65 and older population will increase by 64% between 2005 and 2020. Economic issues associated with the aging population may include increased healthcare costs, increased healthcare jobs, potential reluctance of the aging population to support school funding, and Social Security and Medicare insolvency. (Montana Economy at a Glance) In general, the population is shifting from east to west, impacting both sides of the state.

The economy continues a stable, steady upward growth. In 2005, economic activity increased by 5.4%, earning a rank of eighth in the nation. (Census and Economic Information Center, MT Dept of Commerce)

Agriculture continues as the largest basic industry followed by tourism, mining and gas/oil production. It must be recognized that Montana is a natural resource based state and shares common problems and issues with neighboring states. A snapshot of Montana agriculture reveals what entities make it number one in the state's economy.

Top Agriculture Commodities:

Cattle and Calves
Wheat
Barley
Hay

Top Livestock Inventory

Cattle and Calves
Layers (20 weeks old +)
Sheep/lambs
Hogs/pigs

Bee Colonies

Top Agricultural Exports

Wheat and wheat products
Feeds
Vegetables
Seeds
Feed grains and products

Top Crop Items

All Wheat for grain
Forage
Barley
Sugar beets (for sugar)
Corn for silage

According to the Office of Public Instruction, there are 97,643 elementary students, a decrease of about 1.6% reflecting a 10 year trend. The high school numbers have not declined as much, but have dropped about 3,000 in the past six years to a 47,773 enrollment in 2005-06. The state has a 3.9% high school drop out rate, 24th in the nation.

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

Year	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
2008	37.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2009	37.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2010	37.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2011	37.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2012	37.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

II. Merit Review Process

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

- External University Panel
- Expert Peer Review

2. Brief Explanation

The Merit Review process identified by Montana State University Extension involves an external university panel and an expert peer review. Those who have been asked to serve on the review panel are people who fit both categories well.

Four people will conduct the review process, each bringing a wealth of knowledge about Extension, Montana and how Extension can serve the needs of the state's citizens. Each year, the panel will receive a copy of the Five Year Plan of Work and the Annual Report of Accomplishments to use in reviewing program plans and tracking the resulting impacts. These documents will also serve as a basis for the panel to follow the planning process into the next year so they can assess sequential educational efforts, progress on program goals and plans for gathering impact data. The panel will use electronic methods of communicating, computer and teleconferencing. They may meet face to face during March to complete the final document for the Annual Report. Final work may be done electronically.

Jim DeBree, LeRoy Luft, Nate St. Pierre and Beverly Wallace have agreed to serve on the Merit Review panel. They have been selected because of their understanding of the mission of Extension and what outreach from the Land Grant College can mean to youth and adults throughout the state. Each one has had experiences that are important to developing a comprehensive review of the MSU Extension program.

Jim DeBree is a retired Director of Extension from Wyoming, a neighboring state of Montana. Wyoming is a state much like Montana in that it is largely dependent on the natural resources for its economic base. With Jim's background in Wyoming, he is well equipped to understand the opportunities and pressures on a state like Montana.

Dr. LeRoy Luft recently retired from Idaho as the Extension Director. After his move back to Montana, he was asked by the MSU Administration to serve as interim Director of Extension. This provided Dr. Luft with first hand knowledge of the MSU Extension program. Combined with his Extension administration experience, Dr. Luft will be able to offer valuable suggestions and feedback.

Dr. Nate St. Pierre formerly served as the Dean of Academics at Stone Child College, one of Montana's seven tribal institutions. Dr. Pierre worked at MSU-Bozeman, which allowed him the opportunity to know of the resources available from campus through Extension to Montana citizens. He has recently moved back to the Rocky Boy Reservation to assume his role with the tribal college.

Beverly Wallace served an extended term on the Montana Extension Advisory Council and recently retired from this board. She has been an advocate for grass roots development of Extension programs. She has been thoughtful, critical and vocal about her assessments of Extension education.

While the process for the MSU Extension Merit Review is not complicated, it will provide valuable feedback for program considerations. This is largely due to the people who have been selected to serve on the panel and the knowledge they possess, both individually and collectively, about Extension programming.

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?

Montana is active in planning and delivering programs in collaboration with other states in the region and nationally. The state is situated among other rural states that share similar issues, so partnering on program development and delivery makes sense. The stakeholder input process used by Montana Extension is not designed to cross state lines, but continual communication by professional faculty in neighboring counties serves as a check point for common program needs and concerns. It is not unusual to find clientele from "across the borders" using the closest county office for a resource; this may not be in their own state.

Additionally, specialists from states around the country form collaborations to address shared concerns. It is a specialist's role to stay abreast of emerging issues and educational efforts that addressing current situations and to apprise county faculty and clientele about these new trends. Specialists also interface with state, regional and national organizations to stay current in their respective fields.

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

A multi state collaboration can share techniques that have been effective in reaching under served or under represented audiences. These “best practices” are proven techniques that work and armed with these ideas, planned programs can be more targeted to particular audiences. Examples of programs currently targeting an under-served or under-represented audience are the Food Stamp Nutrition education (FSNE) program and Small Acreage Land Owner and American Indian Probate Reform Act (AIPRA) workshops. The new Indian Probate Act will have significant impact on ownership of tribal lands and “kitchen table” discussions are planned to spread information on that topic.

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

Using the “logic model” as the primary planning tool, outcomes and impacts are identified at the beginning of the process. This method is becoming the accepted way of planning Extension programs all across the country, so multi state or joint collaborations start their work with the end result in mind.

Training on the use of effective evaluation tools to determine outcomes and impacts is becoming more common. Again, the “how” to collect the “what”, is being established during the planning process. States commonly share successful evaluation techniques and/or replicate studies that describe the impact of program efforts. Montana is putting a priority on this type of training for both state and county personnel.

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

Like Montana, many of its neighboring states have limited resources to apply to any single issue. Past experience has shown that by planning across state lines, it is possible to bring needed expertise to bear on a particular problem. Experience has also shown that this approach is often more comprehensive and thorough in program design and delivery while at the same time, eliminating duplication of time and money.

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 non-traditional stakeholder individuals
- Survey of traditional stakeholder individuals
- Targeted invitation to selected individuals from general public
- Targeted invitation to traditional stakeholder individuals
- Targeted invitation to non-traditional stakeholder groups
- Survey of the general public
- Targeted invitation to traditional stakeholder groups
- Survey of traditional stakeholder groups

Brief explanation.

The stakeholder input process for MSU Extension gives citizens an opportunity to identify issues and needs that can be addressed through education. In an effort to be thorough in gathering data, both local and state level stakeholders are asked for input.

At the local level, every County and Reservation Extension unit in the state has a process to gather input that involves a cross-section of local leadership and citizens (community and organizational) to:

- Provide advice about current and emerging local issues to ensure continued relevance of Extension programs.
- Assist with identification of program delivery and evaluation methods to ensure effectiveness.
- Identify new partners and strengthen relationships with existing partners.
- Communicate the impact and relevance of MSU Extension’s educational programs.

Local stakeholders are chosen because they represent clientele interests within the county/reservation, including the underserved and under-represented, understand Extension and believe education can assist in solving problems and improving the quality of life.

The local stakeholder process uses a variety of formats to gather input including but not limited to advisory committees, focus groups, town hall meetings, on-line survey, strategic planning, consultations with partner organizations' citizen boards, organizational forums. MSU Specialists also provide these groups with information about trends and new developments that may impact Montana. This information drives local Extension programs and determines educational efforts from the County/Reservation Offices.

Information gathered through the local process is combined at each of the three Extension Regions so those issues and needs that are common may be addressed through a collaborative approach. When appropriate, Issue Teams are formed to plan and conduct educational activities that will address concerns.

At the state level, the purpose of the Montana Extension Advisory Council (MEAC) is to assist MSU Extension in developing sound, long-range outreach educational programs based on priority needs of local Montana Communities. Specifically, the Council's charge is to help Extension faculty and administrators to:

Validate state priorities based on educational needs identified by local communities

Review on-going programs in light of identified state priorities

Identify new programs that should be developed to address state priorities

Evaluate the effectiveness and impact of Extension programs, particularly newly developed programs in response to stakeholder input processes.

Stimulate communication and cooperation among county, state and national Extension-advisory committees and all other organizations or groups interested in outreach education.

Foster delivery and acceptance of MSU Extension education and to promote Extension programs throughout Montana.

Inform decision makers about the value of Extension programs.

MEAC members are selected because of their understanding of local and state issues and their interest in education through MSU Extension programs. They are chosen to reflect Montana's economic, geographic and racial diversity to assure a balance of interests and views.

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

1. Method to identify individuals and groups

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

Brief explanation.

MSU Extension will use each of the methods noted depending on the program area and/or the specific situation. At the county level, faculty and their supervisor will determine the most appropriate way to gather information from residents in the county. They will decide, based on county population and it's diversity, geographic configuration and other such factors, which can best provide useful feedback for program development and priority setting. Selection for participation in the advisory process will be based on the following criteria. A participant must:

- represent clientele interests within the county/reservation
- represent the diversity of the county population including underserved and under-represented.
- have a general understanding of Extension and it's purpose
- believe education can assist in solving problems and improving the quality of life.

A portion of an MSU Specialist FTE has been allocated to assist with the development of advisory committees.

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

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

Brief explanation

In general, the population in Montana counties is small enough that local Extension faculty meet regularly with many of their stakeholder groups and individuals. Additionally, the Extension program is highly dependent on volunteers to assist in program delivery, especially in those counties with only one Extension professional to cover all program needs. These people are readily available to provide feedback when requested to do so.

Surveys offer the opportunity for receiving feedback from those individuals who are involved with Extension programs, but who do not generally attend meetings. These surveys may be hard copy or on-line giving people some options in providing feedback.

The MSU Extension Web Site will provide a mechanism for the general public to give input to Extension program needs. Individuals will be able to respond to the following:

- Give one critical issue facing the people in our county over the next five years.
- Which entities (agencies, organizations, community groups, etc.) are positioned to best address the issue you identified?

The general public will learn about this opportunity through news releases and other media contacts. When appropriate, targeted individuals or groups may be specifically contacted to provide input through the Extension web site.

3. A statement of how the input will be considered

- Other (Create a basis for additional resources)
- To Set Priorities
- In the Action Plans
- To Identify Emerging Issues
- Redirect Extension Programs

Brief explanation.

Generally speaking, the MSU Extension program is determined locally. Through the advisory process, Extension faculty learns about the needs Montanans have which can be addressed through education. It is critical then, for Extension to have the flexibility to develop programs that can respond to those needs when they are determined to be a priority. In Montana Extension, this may mean faculty must retool or broaden their scope beyond their immediate discipline. If input is used and programs are delivered that address citizen priorities, a basis for additional resources can be developed.

V. Planned Program Table of Content

S. NO.	PROGRAM NAME
1	Ag Sustainability and Profitability
2	Community and Economic Development
3	Family Issues, Resources and Environments
4	Natural Resources and Environment
5	Nutrition, Food Safety and Healthy Lifestyles
6	Youth Development

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

Ag Sustainability and Profitability

2. Brief summary about Planned Program

The changes in Montana's profile is making it more difficult for families involved in production agriculture to keep their business profitable, yet agriculture remains the most significant economic basis in the state with a net farm income of over \$721 million dollars annually. Producers have become increasingly aware of the need to analyze their individual situations so they can make decisions that will keep their operations viable. The fluctuation in costs to do business as well as in the market place keeps farmers/ranchers in a constant state of change. Planning for the future is becoming more stressful each year. Progressive producers have learned that education is one of the most important elements they can turn to for help in making wise decisions and Extension is the best source of that information.

Montana production agriculture is largely dependant on small grains and livestock. The small grain and irrigated farming industry is facing many challenges. Higher fuel, fertilizer, machine inputs, sawfly damage, increased irrigation costs and reduced returns from production continue to place pressure on small grain and irrigated farm profitability.

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 : No

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

- 112 20% Watershed Protection and Management
- 121 15% Management of Range Resources
- 205 20% Plant Management Systems
- 213 10% Weeds Affecting Plants
- 216 15% Integrated Pest Management Systems
- 301 20% Reproductive Performance of Animals

V(C). Planned Program (Situation and Scope)**1. Situation and priorities**

The beef industry has become more consumer-focused and, as a result, specific quality and consistency targets have been established in all segments of the industry. To meet consumer expectations for safe beef and return additional revenue to cattle producers, a systems network is necessary to ensure that a quality and consistent product is being produced and ensure that quality has been enhanced. Central to this networking approach is the exchange of information from the producer to the end user (customer or consumer).

Most land managers agree the spread of non-native invasive plants is the primary environmental threat to western wildlands. Noxious weed invasion reduces the ecological integrity of land and water, alters ecosystems, impacts wildlife habitat and threatens survival of native plants. Small ruminant production can provide land managers an alternate tool in their fight against invasive plants that is more economically feasible and environmentally sensitive when compared to traditional weed control methods. Currently, sheep grazing represents the only economically and environmentally sound alternative to address large infestations of invasive plants, however, availability of sheep has limited their use.

Plant management, whether for weed control in crop or range lands, or for family or commercial gardens and yards, is important to Montanans. Land managers, large or small, need to develop a management plan to address issues and enhance production. For example, harvested forages (valued at \$414 million) contribute to Montana's \$1.1 billion livestock industry. The largest expense for ranchers in this region is winter feeding program. Perennial forages such as alfalfa provide advantages for nutrient recycling and disrupting pest cycles in crop rotations. Growing annual crops for pasture or hay provides excellent opportunities for low-cost forage production, weed control and water conservation in dry land systems. In irrigated forage systems, there continues to be a need for efficient forage rotations that reduce fuel, fertilizer or other inputs.

The health of Montana's rangelands is also vital to economic sustainability of farms and ranches and it is necessary to preserve the open space, natural environment, and historical sites found on public-private agricultural lands. Technical assistance to

agricultural businesses about establishing or expanding tourist-related enterprises provides opportunities for the business owners to inform tourists about the compatibility of agriculture and environmental values.

Montana farms and ranches face an ever-narrowing profit margin and rapidly changing production and marketing climate. Operators must gain proficiency not only at producing a commodity, but also at marketing systems, environmental regulations, market quality requirements, financial and business management.

2. Scope of the Program

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

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

1. Assumptions made for the Program

· Research indicates that small ruminant production can provide land managers an alternative tool in their efforts to address invasive plants and that it is more economically feasible and environmentally sensitive when compared to traditional weed control methods. Using sheep as a tool to assist in addressing the invasive plant issue will stimulate the return of a sustained and profitable sheep industry.

· Using the systems approach to beef production has proven to be successful as evidenced by the Montana Beef Network. Producers will need to respond to consumer demands of a consistent, high quality product while at the same time, keeping their operations sustainable and profitable.

· Past experience has proven that producers must understand and use best practices related to pest management, crop nutrient requirements, production management, and financial risk management to make decisions that will keep their operations viable.

· It is possible to train lay people to address technical questions related to horticulture as evidenced by the success of the Master Gardener Program.

2. Ultimate goal(s) of this Program

The Montana Beef Network has three primary goals:

- To provide educational programs aimed at promoting beef quality assurance standards, production, and marketing goals.
- To certify feeder calves that have met defined health management protocols in an attempt to reduce sickness.
- To provide information feedback from the feedlot and/or packing plant to the cow-calf producer showing if the feeder calves met industry requirements for quality grade, safety and red meat yield.

The primary objective of the Montana Sheep Institute is to develop and implement nontraditional adjustment strategies that will increase the competitiveness of Montana lamb and wool in the world market. This will be accomplished by focusing the use of sheep grazing as a tool in natural resource management.

To increase the knowledge of horticulture (gardening) issues of skilled and unskilled individuals.

Increase the sustainability, efficiency, and profitability and optimize production practices to reduce costs for farm operators.

To control and contain noxious weeds on land that has been identified as infested and to protect adjoining lands from noxious weed invasion.

To provide farm managers with guidelines and management tools that will assist them in evaluation of farm records, enterprise analysis, lease arrangements, machinery operating costs and purchases, as well as expansion opportunities and consequences.

To provide producers with data about the use of annual cereal forages during droughty conditions so they can make decisions about crop rotation.

To certify farms and ranches that practice sustainable environmental stewardship on their private and public grazing lands.

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
2008	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2009	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2010	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2011	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2012	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

V(F). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Activity for the Program

- Interactive video conferencing from campus on beef related issues.
- Workshops aimed at meeting beef quality assurance standards, production and marketing goals.
- Montana Beef University provides producers with information on a variety of topics via newsletter, seminars, workshops, and interactive TV.
- Develop, test and implement management strategies that reduce production costs by capitalizing on the sheep's ability to favorably manipulate natural resources
- To develop, implement and evaluate controlled sheep grazing strategies for managing large infestations of leafy spurge and knapweed.
- Develop and facilitate the implementation of selection, nutritional and marketing management strategies for sheep.
- Conduct the Master Gardener workshops.
- Conduct field tours of demonstration plots so producers can compare practices in crop and range management.
- Conduct workshops on records, decision making aids, leasing alternatives/marketing, lease agreements for land, machinery and livestock, farm financial record guidelines and computer applications, machinery cost summaries, and cost of production worksheets and summaries.

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 ● Demonstrations ● Workshop ● One-on-One Intervention ● Other 1 (Field trials/tours) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Web sites ● Public Service Announcement ● TV Media Programs ● Newsletters

3. Description of targeted audience

Livestock Producers, especially beef and swine
 Commodity Associations
 Land Managers/Owners (small and large)
 Weed Control Professionals
 Gardening Club members/people interested in gardening
 Small Grain Producers (Dry Land and Irrigated)

V(G). Planned Program (Outputs)

1. Standard output measures

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

	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Year	Target	Target	Target	Target
2008	12150	43000	950	2100
2009	12150	43000	950	2100
2010	12200	43000	950	2100
2011	12200	43000	950	2100
2012	12500	43000	950	2100

2. (Standard Research Target) Number of Patents

Expected Patents

2008 :0 2009 :0 2010 :0 2011 :0 2012 :0

3. Expected Peer Review Publications

Year	Research Target	Extension Target
2008	0	5
2009	0	5
2010	0	5
2011	0	5
2012	0	5

V(H). State Defined Outputs

1. Output Target

- Montana Beef Network
 - Number of people attending beef quality assurance, production and marketing programs. Number of classes provided.
 - Number of people participating in the interactive-video conference programs.
 - Number of producers becoming BQA certified.
 - Participation in interactive television short courses (4).
 - Number of hits on the web site
 - Number of people participating in demonstration/tour opportunities.

2008 :3500 2009 :3500 2010 :3500 2011 :3500 2012 :3500

- Montana Sheep Institute
 - Number of people attending workshops teaching innovative ways of using sheep.
 - Number of projects being conducted with sheep grazing invasive plants.
 - Number of sheep producers involved with sheep grazing projects
 - Number of landowners involved in sheep grazing projects
 - Number of acres where weeds were controlled and documentation of vegetative composition trends.
 - Number of wool growers involved in developing larger, more marketable clips.

2008 :6000 2009 :6000 2010 : 6000 2011 :6000 2012 :6000

- Weed Control
 - Number of producers participating in workshops on weed control.
 - Number of producers and landowners attending tours
 - Number of people attending meetings on pesticide control and applicator training.
 - Number of people being recertified for pesticide use.

2008 :1550 2009 :1550 2010 : 1550 2011 :1550 2012 :1550

- Crops
 - Number of producers attending cropping systems workshops.

2008 :2050 2009 :2050 2010 : 2050 2011 :2050 2012 :2050

- Master Gardener
 - Number of people who become certified Master Gardeners

2008 :150 2009 :150 2010 : 175 2011 :175 2012 :180

- Profitability
 - Number of producers attending farm management workshops.

2008 :150 2009 :160 2010 : 150 2011 :150 2012 :150

- Range Management:
 - Number of ranches certified as Undaunted Land Stewards

2008 :50 2009 :55 2010 : 55 2011 :60 2012 :60

- Plant Management (Forage):
 - Number of producers attending workshops on forage cropping systems

2008 :115 2009 :120 2010 : 125 2011 :125 2012 :125

V(I). State Defined Outcome

1. Outcome Target

SHORT TERM

MontanaBeef Network

- Number of people using and understanding Beef Quality Assurance protocols for raising beef.
- Number of people learning about new practices in livestock production.

Montana Sheep Institute

- Number of people who learned about using sheep to control invasive plants
- Increase in the number of Wool Pool consolidation.

Weeds

- People learn about noxious weed identification and weed management.
- People learn how to map their property with a GIS device.
- Landowners will be able to recognize weed problems, determine control techniques, and improve their weed control skills.

Master Gardener:

- Participants learn about plants and how to grow them successfully.

Crops:

- Producers improve their understanding of nutrient cycling, weed control, variety selection and alternative crop possibilities.

Profitability:

- Ag producers gain knowledge associated with development of standard financial statements, and track machinery costs as well as fixed and variable costs associated with crop enterprises.

Undaunted Stewardship:

- Producers learn about best practices in management; specifically, grazing land.
- Tourists learn that environmental stewardship, historical site preservation and Montana agriculture can be compatible and are often mutually dependent.

Forages – Plant Management:

- Farmers and ranchers learn about the use of annual cereal forages during droughty conditions and the importance of checking for toxic levels of plant nitrates.

MEDIUM TERM

MontanaBeef Network

- The percent of increase in the value of calves sold at weaning.
- Number of people who made changes in the way records are kept on ranches.
- Percent of breeding programs that are meeting the needs of the consumer in terms of quality and yield grade of calves.

Montana Sheep Institute

- Increased number of grazing management programs initiated and monitoring programs developed.
- Increase in the number of Wool Pools organized and wool delivery and marketing of consolidated pools implemented.
- Number of producers who developed plans to implement technology in their own production unit. (Ribeye program)

Weeds

- An increase in the number of acres mapped for purposed of weed identification and location.
- An increase in the number of weed infested acres being controlled by accepted practices.
- Producers will implement weed management plans/areas on their land.
- Integrated Pest management techniques will be put into practice.

Master Gardener:

- Participants' volunteer hours of service to their communities in answering questions about horticultural issues.

Crops:

- Producers will plant short water varieties when moisture conditions are low, plant sawfly resistant varieties to minimize losses, and forage varieties that will improve production.
- Pounds of fertilizer used in farming systems will be reduced.
- Producers will adopt weed, crop and forage management strategies that sustain agricultural crop production and lessen environmental damage.

Profitability:

- Producers will adopt financial management programs that will provide financial statements for business analysis and bank lending requirements.
- Producers will analyze enterprise cost of production that will aid in cropping decisions, marketing, leasing, machinery and land purchases.

Undaunted Stewardship:

- Producers become Undaunted Land Steward certified which recognizes farms and ranches that practice sustainable environmental stewardship on their private and public lands.

Forages – Plant management

- Producers use cereal forages as a rotation crop
- Producers use the "Nitrate Qwik Test" to assess the level of plant nitrates.

LONG TERM

MontanaBeef Network

- Add value to weaned calves.

Montana Sheep Institute

- Acres of infested landscape controlled by small ruminant grazing.
- Wool from smaller growers prepared and marketed on the international market.
- Producers improving production efficiency of their sheep enterprise.

Weeds

- Agricultural and public lands will be conserved for future production and use.
- The spread of noxious weeds will be reduced

Crops:

- Farm operators who implement best practices will increase their profitability and enhance long-term sustainability.

Profitability

- Successful farm and ranch businesses provide stability and continuity for local communities, businesses and schools.

Undaunted Stewardship:

- Landowners, policymakers, urban citizens and others engage in cooperative conservation strategies that are used to sustain and enhance the environment, historical and economic values of agricultural landscapes.
- Private – public landowners and others understand agriculture and environmental values can be compatible.

Forages – Plant management

- Winter cereals are a major forage source
- Crop rotation benefits, such as weed control, moisture conservation and ease of relay-cropping with alfalfa are well demonstrated and in use.

2. Outcome Type : Change in Condition Outcome Measure

2008 :45000 2009 : 45000 2010 : 45000 2011 :45000 2012 : 45000

3. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 112 - Watershed Protection and Management
- 121 - Management of Range Resources
- 205 - Plant Management Systems
- 213 - Weeds Affecting Plants

V(J). Planned Program (External Factors)

1. External Factors which may affect Outcomes

- Economy
- Public Policy changes
- Government Regulations
- Other (High cost of fuel, fertilizer)
- Appropriations changes
- Populations changes (immigration,new cultural groupings,etc.)
- Natural Disasters (drought,weather extremes,etc.)

Description

Population shift

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

1. Evaluation Studies Planned

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

Description

{NO DATA ENTERED}

2. Data Collection Methods

- Unstructured
- On-Site
- Mail
- Journals
- Structured
- Case Study
- Observation
- Telephone

Description

{NO DATA ENTERED}

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

Community and Economic Development

2. Brief summary about Planned Program

Montana people have indicated they want to improve conditions for their families and communities. But this is not easy in a state as large and diverse as Montana. The major initiatives for this planned program are business retention and expansion, tourism, and leadership development. Agent and specialist developed programs provide both technical support and leadership in helping communities set and achieve their goals. For example, business education programs strengthen local economies by providing community business operators and potential business operators with the knowledge and skills they need to decide whether or not to start or expand a business and how to manage their own business efficiently and market their goods and services effectively. Additionally, tourism is Montana's second largest source of external or "export" income. Extension programs for residents help them decide if a tourism business could work for them given their current situation. Similarly, programs for communities help them objectively consider and develop tourism attractions, facilities and events that fit with local values. Leadership training will help people and groups select and act on an area of concern to them, choosing a plan to solve a problem, and actively taking the necessary steps to reduce or eliminate the problem.

Community leadership has become an important initiative for 23 rural Montana areas. The Horizon program is focused on improved leadership systems and the reduction of poverty in small rural communities of less than 5,000 population and a poverty rate of 10% or greater.

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 : No

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

- 608 50% Community Resource Planning and Development
- 723 10% Hazards to Human Health and Safety
- 803 20% Sociological and Technological Change Affecting Individuals, Families and Communities
- 805 20% Community Institutions, Health, and Social Services

V(C). Planned Program (Situation and Scope)**1. Situation and priorities**

Depending on the area of the state, issues facing families and communities differ. The eastern part of Montana must address problems related to declining populations and shrinking communities. On the other hand, people who live in the western section of the state are working hard to plan for fast growth and an increasing and changing population. Extension programs are helping families and communities address needs brought on by these changes.

Business acquisition, retention and/or expansion are all important to community well being. A viable business community provides work for families and keeps a community sustained.

Adult education activities, such as leadership development, in rural communities provide an opportunity for people to learn new skills or just gain new information. Extension provides a link to the University which can assist in acquiring classes and instructors.

2. Scope of the Program

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

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

1. Assumptions made for the Program

There is evidence that communities can develop leadership and take control of their future by setting goals and developing strategic plans to accomplish a vision. Adults are interested in continuing education. Adult Education activities have been well attended in many communities across the state.

2. Ultimate goal(s) of this Program

To maximize community and economic development efforts, matching local needs, attributes, goals with business needs, resulting in effective development strategies including success with targeted industry efforts.

To engage entities within a community in identifying community values and assets and to create a long range community vision which will become a guiding document for addressing issues facing the community.

To provide a way for adults in rural settings to continue to expand their knowledge and skills without leaving their jobs, homes and families. Adult education opportunities can offer a variety of classes from the most technical to recreational.

To reduce accidents and loss of property and human life due to disasters.

To improve leadership systems and reduce poverty in small rural communities of less than 5,000 population.

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
2008	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2009	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2010	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2011	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2012	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

V(F). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Activity for the Program

- Community meetings will be held to determine community values, attitudes, and vision on which to develop strategies and action plans.
- Partner with local economic development entities, agencies, businesses/industry and organizations to implement goals and plans of action.
- Partner with local Adult Education entities to identify class offerings.
- Three television PSA's announcing EDEN
- Three television PSA's discussing drought
- Community meetings will be held to train facilitators and trainers to assist with leadership development and poverty reduction.

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

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

3. Description of targeted audience

Adults interested in education
 Business and Community Leaders
 Local Development Entities
 Local Economic Development Entities
 Chamber of Commerce Members
 Tourism Leadership – local/state
 County Government
 Individuals interested in start-up and expansion of business
 Individuals interested in start-up & expansion of business
 County DES, Law Enforcement, Emergency Response Coordinators
 Current Community Leadership/Potential Community Leaders

V(G). Planned Program (Outputs)

1. Standard output measures

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

	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Year	Target	Target	Target	Target
2008	5150	162300	450	1345
2009	5219	162400	450	1345
2010	5300	162500	450	1345
2011	5356	162500	450	1345
2012	5300	16500	450	1350

2. (Standard Research Target) Number of Patents

Expected Patents

2008 :0 2009 :0 2010 :0 2011 :0 2012 :0

3. Expected Peer Review Publications

Year	Research Target	Extension Target
2008	0	1
2009	0	2
2010	0	1
2011	0	2
2012	0	2

V(H). State Defined Outputs

1. Output Target

- Community Resource Development
 - Number of Extension lead activities such as facilitation services, assistance in feasibility studies, strategic planning processes, development of business retention and expansion plans/programs.
 - Number of partnerships and existing relationships utilized to strengthen sustainability of county and private efforts in community and economic development.

2008 :7200 2009 :7400 2010 : 7500 2011 :7600 2012 :0

- Adult and Community Education
 - Number of collaborations with community organizations to identify and establish classes to be offered in adult educational settings.

2008 :250 2009 :270 2010 : 300 2011 :325 2012 :0

- EDEN:
 - Number of hits on the EDEN WEB Site
 - Number of responses from PSA's to emergency service entities.

2008 :155000 2009 :155000 2010 : 155000 2011 :155000 2012 :0

- Horizons Program
 - Number of community members trained and serving as facilitators for program
 - Number of community members involved in Study circles and Leadership Plenty process

2008 :100 2009 :150 2010 : 200 2011 :250 2012 :300

V(I). State Defined Outcome

1. Outcome Target

EDEN

Short Term:

- Number of PSA's produced to increase public awareness and knowledge of disasters and increase consumer awareness of local emergency services

Medium Term:

- The public will understand how they access local emergency services and take steps to prepare for a disaster (number of disaster survival kits made)

Long Term:

- Reduction of accidents, loss of property and human life due to disasters

2. Outcome Type : Change in Condition Outcome Measure

2008 :155000 2009 : 155000 2010 : 155000 2011 :155000 2012 : 155000

3. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 723 - Hazards to Human Health and Safety

1. Outcome Target

COMMUNITY RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Short Term

Number of community leaders, agency personnel, organization members and other citizens that will gain an understanding of the value of creating a community development/economic development plan.

Medium Term:

- Number of community leaders, agency personnel, organization membership that will collaborate on economic development strategies.
- Numbers of communities that will utilize an inclusive process to establish goals and action plans.

Long Term

- Counties will establish and maintain a sustainable population with a viable and diversified economy.
- Communities will be prepared and able to deal with and direct change so it will reflect its goals, values and vision.

2. Outcome Type : Change in Condition Outcome Measure

2008 :7200 **2009 :** 7400 **2010 :** 7500 **2011 :**7600 **2012 :** 7700

3. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 608 - Community Resource Planning and Development

1. Outcome Target

ADULT/COMMUNITY EDUCATION

Short Term

- Number of people who gained knowledge through adult education classes
- Number of participants who tried a new activity as a result of attending a class.

Medium Term

Number of participants who used a new skill, practice or technique as a result of attending a class.

2. Outcome Type : Change in Action Outcome Measure

2008 :250 **2009 :** 270 **2010 :** 300 **2011 :**325 **2012 :** 350

3. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 803 - Sociological and Technological Change Affecting Individuals, Families and Communities

1. Outcome Target

Horizons Program

Short Term

Communities demonstrate awareness and interest in poverty reduction. Community members become aware of opportunities, tools and techniques available to engage in poverty reduction.

Communities begin to recognized and own poverty as a community issue about which they can take action.

Communities begin to recognize and own leadership as a community issue about which they can take action.

Medium Term

- Communities demonstrate an interest in poverty reduction and begin the process of learning to recruit and mobilize others.
- Communities are mobilized to create and adopt a shared vision for poverty reduction.
- Communities will directly engage people living in poverty in leadership training and action planning.
- Communities will define leadership for poverty reduction as collective, rather than individual actions.
- Communities will implement inclusive processes and decision-making methods.

Long Term

- Leadership base of communities will mirror the demographics of their community.
- Communities have a commitment to poverty reduction.
- Communities will implement and sustain changes that contribute to poverty reduction in the community.
- Communities will be able to demonstrate progress toward reducing poverty.

2. Outcome Type : Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

2008 :100

2009 : 150

2010 : 200

2011 :200

2012 : 200

3. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 608 - Community Resource Planning and Development

V(J). Planned Program (External Factors)

1. External Factors which may affect Outcomes

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

Description

There will be a continual decline in populations in Eastern Montana resulting in a more depressed atmosphere for families and communities.

Growth in Western Montana will continue with absentee land owners being the largest increase in population.

Leadership systems in small rural communities need to be revitalized.

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

1. Evaluation Studies Planned

- During (during program)
- Before-After (before and after program)

Description

{NO DATA ENTERED}

2. Data Collection Methods

- On-Site
- Observation
- Telephone
- Mail
- Unstructured
- Structured

Description

{NO DATA ENTERED}

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

Family Issues, Resources and Environments

2. Brief summary about Planned Program

Regardless of the community, families are concerned about economic development, better paying jobs, business opportunities and health care. They are concerned about giving their youth the skills necessary to become competent, contributing and caring members of the community in which they live. They are concerned about being good parents/grandparents who know how to guide their youth through the challenges of being a young person today. They are concerned about the elderly and having adequate health care, housing and other infrastructure necessities to accommodate a shift in population. They are concerned about having adequate resources to maintain a desirable quality of life and they are interested in how they can pass their accumulated holdings on to future generations, which most recently has become an urgent issue for tribal members. In short, Montana citizens are concerned about the quality of life for their families and look to Extension for education and help so they can make wise decisions and choices.

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 : No

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

- 801 45% Individual and Family Resource Management
- 802 45% Human Development and Family Well-Being
- 804 10% Human Environmental Issues Concerning Apparel, Textiles, and Residential and Commercial Structures

V(C). Planned Program (Situation and Scope)**1. Situation and priorities**

In Montana, over 16,800 individuals have been diagnosed with Alzheimer's disease with no estimate of future numbers who may be affected. Montana has 50 counties listed as frontier counties. According to the Montana Chapter of the Alzheimer's Association, this means residents in these locations have greater obstacles (distance, terrain, climate, lack of providers, and fewer available specialty services) in accessing care for families affected by Alzheimer's.

Between 1990-2000, the state has seen a 53% increase in the number of grandparents responsible for caring for their grandchildren (9th nationally). The US census (2000) reported 6,053 grandparents in Montana hold the primary responsibility for the basic needs of their grandchildren, while 11,098 grandparents live in households with one or more grandchild under the age of 18. Grandparents are faced with this responsibility for a variety of reasons: death of the parent, parental child abuse, neglect, abandonment, teen pregnancy, issues of divorcing parents, parental issues with alcohol/drugs, financial difficulties, illness and military deployment.

Montanans are interested in the wise use and handling of their financial resources. Statistics reveal that 70% of Montanan's die without a will. The state legislature continues to change the intestate succession (dying without a will law) and contract laws that impact beneficiaries of real and personal property.

Montana farmers/ranchers/owners of closely held businesses continue to be interested in inter-generational transfers. Congress has made changes in the federal estate and gift tax laws that are being phased in through 2010. Education is needed to provide families, including those living on reservations, with information about the impact of state and federal laws.

The personal savings rate for October 2005 was a negative 0.8 percent, the lowest rate since the depression. (Commerce Dept., Bureau of Economic Analysis) The 2005 Retirement Confidence Survey found most workers say they are behind schedule in saving for retirement. Montanans need information on why and how to save for their futures while paying for increased utility costs and other bills.

The increasing availability of meth is considered a significant drug problem to law enforcement. Statistics show that 9% of high school youth say they have used meth, 50% of child abuse and neglect investigations conducted in the past year involve meth-impacted families, 50-70% of children are placed in foster care because of parental use of meth, and about 85% of inmates in the Montana women's prison are there partly because of meth.

In Montana, consumers, real estate professionals, county health officers and others report alarming incidences and health effects related to home environmental issues. The state's radon level ranks 3rd highest in the US, asthma has increased due to poor home environments, molds have forced homeowners from their homes. Home environmental issues also include asbestos in vermiculate insulation, drinking water contamination, improperly installed and maintained septic systems, carbon monoxide from faulty heating

systems, and lead-based paint.

2. Scope of the Program

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

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

1. Assumptions made for the Program

Individuals and families do not operate in a vacuum but are impacted by the neighborhood, community, and societal-level influences. Bronfenbrenner's Ecological Theory (1979, 1989) provides a framework for working with individuals and families addressing how the influences are affected at each level. For example, with the methamphetamine epidemic in western states, individuals are impacted if they become meth users which, in turn leads to problems within the family. Family finances are affected, children are abused and neglected, grandparent retirement is impacted, and community health is threatened. From here, laws and public policies must be changed to address the crisis. Support for using this framework to address the issue has come from constituent input, statistical reports, needs assessments, surveys, and qualitative interviews.

2. Ultimate goal(s) of this Program

To assist unpaid caregivers of Alzheimer's patients in learning about the disease, planning for the future as the disease progresses, and learning how to care for themselves as they care for their loved one.

Montana farmers/ranchers will develop a transfer plan for passing their operation to the next generation.

Montana families will write a will to name guardianship and conservatorship for their children.

Montana families will take advantage of contract laws such as beneficiary designations, payable on death designations, and transfer on death designations when appropriate.

Tribal members will write a will to transfer trust lands to reduce fractionation of trust lands within their families.

Tribal member farmers/ranchers will develop a transfer plan for passing their operation to the next generation.

Tribal members will take advantage of contract laws for non trust property such as beneficiary designations, payable on death designations, and transfer on death designations when appropriate.

Individuals will develop a saving plan and save for their financial goals of higher education, retirement and long term care.

To provide education, support and resources to grandparents who are raising grandchildren.

To assist Montanan's in reducing their home energy bills.

To reduce meth use and manufacturing in Montana.

To create greater community awareness of meth's health, economic and disposal impacts.

To encourage agricultural producers, landlords, rental property managers, highway workers, and others who have access to property to regularly examine their properties with an eye toward the discovery of materials and signs of meth production.

To involve parents and youth in understanding meth and its appeal and dangers.

To increase the number of homes tested/assessed and mitigated for household molds and excessive moisture, radon, asbestos containing materials, drinking water quality, carbon monoxide and other combustion gases related to home fossil fuel appliances, furnaces and water heaters, lead-based paint.

To reduce home asthma triggers.

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
2008	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2009	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2010	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2011	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2012	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

V(F). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Activity for the Program

- Conduct Workshops in all areas.
- Partner with Agencies, Associations, Organizations, Real Estate Personnel, County Health Officials, Montana Building Industry Association.
- Develop Fact Sheets on AIPRA for Tribal Members.
- Develop curriculum on AIPRA for Tribal Members, estate planning in general; indoor air quality and record keeping systems; Well maintenance folders.
- Conduct Seminars on Estate Planning Healthy Indoor Environments.
- Revise MontGuides (fact sheets) to reflect the changes in state and federal laws related to estate planning.
- Develop publications on Asthma Awareness and lead-based paint

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

Extension	
Direct Methods	Indirect Methods
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Group Discussion ● Education Class ● Workshop 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● TV Media Programs ● Newsletters ● Web sites

3. Description of targeted audience

Caregivers of Alzheimer Patients
 Home Health Care Providers
 Certified Nursing Assistants
 Tribal Members who own undivided interests in trust lands on a reservation
 Farmers/Ranchers
 Montana Financial Educational Coalition Partners
 4-H Leaders
 State Agency Employees
 Home Builders, housing authorities, real estate professionals
 Remodeling Contractors
 Weatherization Contractors
 Homeowners
 Senior Citizens

V(G). Planned Program (Outputs)

1. Standard output measures

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

	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Year	Target	Target	Target	Target
2008	7400	18450	30	250
2009	7500	18500	30	250
2010	7600	18500	30	250
2011	7700	18500	30	250
2012	7800	18600	40	250

2. (Standard Research Target) Number of Patents

Expected Patents

2008 :0 2009 :0 2010 :0 2011 :0 2012 :0

3. Expected Peer Review Publications

Year	Research Target	Extension Target
2008	0	2
2009	0	2
2010	0	2
2011	0	2
2012	0	2

V(H). State Defined Outputs

1. Output Target

- Alzheimer’s Mini Series

Conduct one mini series in the western part of Montana. Based on past experience, 60 people could participate in the sessions.

2008 :80 2009 :100 2010 :100 2011 :100 2012 :100

- Estate Planning, Passing of Reservation Lands

- An estimated 1000 people will attend an in-depth seminar on estate planning and promotion and will begin to make plans.
 - Distribute the revised MontGuide on state and federal law changes to 1400 participants who have purchased Estate Planning: The Basics packet.
 - Reprint the curriculum “Track’n Your Saving Goals Register” MontGuide and develop materials with ideas on how to save.
 - Prepare materials for presentation and seminars on AIPRA on reservations that request it; an estimated 200.
- Prepare a series of fact sheets that explain AIPRA and distribute them to tribal members; approximately 300.

2008 :1800 2009 :1900 2010 :2000 2011 :2000 2012 :2000

- Grandparents Raising Grandchildren

Produce and distribute a bimonthly newsletter to all Extension Offices, grandparents, and others on the mailing list –

currently 150 names.

- Provide support and assistance to start educational/support groups in local communities for grandparents who are parenting children. Currently, there are 15 in the state.

2008 :250 2009 :250 2010 :250 2011 :250 2012 :250

- Housing and Environmental Quality

- Number of publications/fact sheets distributed
- Number of participants attending home environmental workshops/programs.
- Number of people testing their wells, doing radon tests.

2008 :1000 2009 :1000 2010 :1000 2011 :1000 2012 :1000

V(I). State Defined Outcome

1. Outcome Target

SHORT TERM

Alzheimer’s Mini Series

Sixty participants in the Alzheimer’s Mini Series will learn about financial planning issues, nutrition, home modifications, and family interactions related to caring for an Alzheimer’s patient.

Estate Planning, Passing of Tribal Lands, Savings

The percent of people who reviewed their property titles and made changes in them, who had an attorney write a will, who reviewed their will and had an attorney update it, who began a gifting program, who made a list of tangible personal property, who reviewed beneficiaries on their life insurance policies, who discussed estate planning with family members, who learned that Montana law would not distribute their property as they desire, who learned that their estate is not large enough that federal estate taxes would apply.

Number of participants who attended the educational sessions to learn about AIPRA.

Number of feature articles on AIPRA printed in the local newspapers, newsletters and aired over the radio and requests for additional information as a result.

Number of tribal members who shared the fact sheets with relatives and talked about estate planning with friends and relatives.

Number of parents who open a savings account for their children, discuss saving with family members, and complete a savings goal worksheet.

Grandparents Raising Grandchildren

Number of grandparents who gain information to assist them in their parenting role, become aware of services available to support them, and learn about methamphetamine and how it affects the user.

Home Energy Costs

Number of participants who learn common methods to save home energy by applying measures to new or existing homes.

Meth

Number of participants who learn about the impact meth has on personal health and on a community.

Number of participants who are be able to identify signs of meth use and production.

Housing and Home Environment

Number of participants who learn about environmental health concerns common to new and existing homes – molds, water quality, lead-based paint, radon, etc.

Number of people requesting information related to home/environmental concerns.

MEDIUM TERM

Alzheimer’s Mini Series

Seventy percent (70%) of the participants will cope with caring for an Alzheimer’s patient more effectively.

Estate Planning, Passing of Tribal Lands, Savings

The percent of people who actually did the list of items under short term (the things they learned about).

The percent of people who used POD and TOD designations.

Number of people who request a copy of an Informational Title Report from the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

The number of people who drew a family generational tree to determine to whom their property will pass upon their death; who wrote a will in their own handwriting, retitled property into joint tenancy with right of survivorship, who decided to establish a life estate, who wrote a will, who talked with an attorney about writing a will, who shared the fact sheets with an immediate family member.

The number of people who start saving with a financial institution, open an IRA, 401 k or 403 b plan, and whose children are beginning to save.

Grandparents Raising Grandchildren

Number of grandparents who begin to use current parenting strategies, prepare nutritious meals for themselves and their grandchildren, seek information to assist with their financial and legal issues related to parenting their grandchildren.

Home Energy Costs

Number of participants who are using high performance, resource efficient building materials and construction techniques in remodeling and new construction.

Number of participants who increase their purchase of EnergyStar products and appliances resulting in an energy saving of at least 30% annually per appliance.

Meth

Number of participants who become involved in community meth awareness and prevention outreach activities.

Housing and Home Environment

Number of participants who test and control home environmental health issues (water, mold, lead-based paint, radon, etc.)

LONG TERM

Alzheimer's Mini Series

Participants will feel more comfortable in their care-giving role and will have a greater understanding of how they can assist a loved one afflicted with Alzheimer's.

Estate Planning, Passing of Tribal Lands, Savings

Farms and ranches will be able to be transferred intact without being sold to provide equally to all heirs of to pay death costs. More Montana families will be financially secure at retirement.

Grandparents Raising Grandchildren

Number of grandparents and their families will experience reduced stress and grandchildren will have a safe and nurturing environment in which to grow.

Home Energy Costs

Number of participants who experience an energy savings due to weatherizing and remodeling of existing homes resulting in an annual 13-65% energy savings per household.

Number of participants who increase utilization of the Montana Energy Tax Credit program.

Meth

The use of meth in Montana will be reduced or eliminated

Housing and Home Environment

Homes in Montana will routinely be tested/assessed and mitigated for environmental health issues. (molds, radon, asbestos, drinking water, carbon monoxide.)

2. Outcome Type : Change in Condition Outcome Measure

2008 :7300

2009 : 7400

2010 : 7500

2011 :7600

2012 : 7700

3. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 801 - Individual and Family Resource Management
- 802 - Human Development and Family Well-Being
- 804 - Human Environmental Issues Concerning Apparel, Textiles, and Residential and Commercial Structures

V(J). Planned Program (External Factors)

1. External Factors which may affect Outcomes

- Economy
- Government Regulations
- Public Policy changes

Description

{NO DATA ENTERED}

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

1. Evaluation Studies Planned

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

Description

{NO DATA ENTERED}

2. Data Collection Methods

- On-Site
- Mail
- Tests
- Telephone
- Observation
- Other (FCS Evaluation System)

Description

The Family Consumer Science and Youth Evaluation System is a computer based data collection and analysis process that has been implemented in the state. Programs have been using this system for 3 years with some degree of success at identifying program impacts.

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

Natural Resources and Environment

2. Brief summary about Planned Program

For decades, Montana landowners have made use of the abundant natural resources in order to make a living and survive on the land. Today, society desires to preserve and protect these same resources that have made Montana a unique and thriving state. However, the majority of the state's citizens lack knowledge of how agriculture works to ensure the sustainability of natural resources even though their livelihood depends on it. For example, many livestock operations and other industries have chosen locations to build based on the proximity to nearby water sources which was the most economical and efficient. However, there have been examples where the locations of these facilities have been devastating to the environmental quality. As a result, management techniques have been devised to make these industries compatible with their locations.

Forests and rangelands are also an important natural resource in Montana because they contribute to the economic base of the state. Both require continual management and stewardship to maximize their potential outputs. Additionally, wildlife habitat and its interface with agriculture and non-agricultural entities are critical components to the state's natural resource and environmental issues.

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 : No

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

- 102 20% Soil, Plant, Water, Nutrient Relationships
- 123 20% Management and Sustainability of Forest Resources
- 135 20% Aquatic and Terrestrial Wildlife
- 136 20% Conservation of Biological Diversity
- 605 20% Natural Resource and Environmental Economics

V(C). Planned Program (Situation and Scope)**1. Situation and priorities**

Forests are an important resource in Montana because they provide clean water, timber products, recreation and wildlife habitat. To be able to reach the highest potential of this resource however, appropriate management systems need to be in place. Private forest landowners need to understand the intricacies of timber sales so they can capitalize on this resource.

Publicity has raised the awareness of and concerns about water quality. Specifically, arsenic and nitrates have been noted as being at potentially dangerous levels in some wells. People need to feel comfortable that their drinking water is safe for their families and regularly test their wells to obtain this assurance.

Small acreages are being purchased by people who are unfamiliar with appropriate stewardship practices for the land. These people need to gain an understanding of weed and pest controls as well as establishing a plan for appropriate and effective use of their property. Similarly, agricultural enterprises also need to develop environmentally friendly practices while making their business sustainable and profitable.

2. Scope of the Program

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

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

1. Assumptions made for the Program

Based on the demographics of Montana, no one argues the background and values of citizens are changing. Development of rural areas poses growth challenges. Increasing influence of environmental groups are changing policy and land use philosophies and perspectives. Environmental restrictions related to water, air, and pesticides are increasing. Endangered species concerns and restrictions on land use because of them are increasing.

1. Natural Resources and Environmental issues will continue to be a strong influence on the economy, development and social and political decisions in Montana.
2. Most Montanans are strongly opinioned about environmental issues.
3. Extension Natural Resource and Environmental programs must continue to use scientific information to help the general public and decision makers understand the complex interrelationships and consequences of natural resource and environmental management. As Extension audiences continue to expand beyond traditional clientele, we will be challenged to be an unbiased source of information for all citizens while continuing to address the needs of traditional clientele.

2. Ultimate goal(s) of this Program

- To educate non-industrial private forest landowners in how they can implement the stewardship plans for their forested property.
- To provide private forest landowners the necessary knowledge to conduct a successful timber sale, which in turn supports the sustainability of managed forests.
- To provide resource managers with the necessary tools and knowledge to effectively manage resources for economic and ecologic benefit.
- To educate rural Montanan's about testing their well water.
- To decrease the number of acres infested with noxious weeds or other pests and improve range land conditions.
- To enhance effective resource stewardship of private landowners who own small acreages or who are new-to-the-land.
- To increase awareness of management techniques that can be used by small acreage landowners to maintain or improve their crops, lawns and animals, while protecting their natural resources such as water, soil and plants.
- To educate new landowners to natural resources and threats to them from plant, animal and insect pests. (IPM)

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
2008	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2009	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2010	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2011	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2012	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

V(F). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Activity for the Program

Conduct workshops that will address specific topics such as forest stewardship and controlling pests for example for Extension Professionals and clientele.

Provide training so people learn will be able to calibrate spray equipment and making management plans for example.

Work with the media to educate the public on natural resource topics.
 Partner with local associations, agencies and organizations with common interests and goals.
 Prepare MontGuides (Fact Sheets) on related topics.
 Conduct tours and demonstrations when appropriate teaching method for topic.
 Conduct workshops on water quality and safety.

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

Extension	
Direct Methods	Indirect Methods
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Demonstrations ● Education Class ● Other 1 (Field Days) ● Workshop ● One-on-One Intervention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Other 1 (Newspaper articles) ● Newsletters

3. Description of targeted audience

Private Forest Land Owners
 Graduates of the Forest Stewardship Program
 County Weed Boards
 Farmers and Ranchers – Ag producers
 Private Land Owners
 Small Acreage Land Owners
 Producers who operate Animal Feeding Operations
 Professional loggers/foresters
 Vertebrate Pest Control Operators

V(G). Planned Program (Outputs)

1. Standard output measures

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

	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Year	Target	Target	Target	Target
2008	4000	45000	400	8350
2009	4500	45000	400	8350
2010	5000	45000	400	8350
2011	5500	45000	400	8350
2012	5500	45000	400	8350

2. (Standard Research Target) Number of Patents

Expected Patents

2008 :0 2009 :0 2010 :0 2011 :0 2012 :0

3. Expected Peer Review Publications

Year	Research Target	Extension Target
2008	0	1
2009	0	1
2010	0	1
2011	0	1
2012	0	1

V(H). State Defined Outputs

1. Output Target

- I. Forestry
 - Number of private forest owners who attend one/two workshops so they will understand the timber sale process allowing them to complete a successful timber sale.
 - Number of people attending the forestry mini-college, a one-day educational program that includes 10 forestry related courses that provide attendees with knowledge or sources of assistance necessary to implement their forest stewardship plans.

2008 :500 2009 :500 2010 : 500 2011 :500 2012 :500

- II. Small Acreage Lands
 - Number of one-on-one consultation and group workshops for small acreage land owners on pest control, weed management and other topics.
 - Number of people who participate in Field Days and demonstration opportunities for land owners to observe techniques and best practices.

2008 :500 2009 :500 2010 : 500 2011 :500 2012 :500

- III. Environmentally Sensitive Management Systems.
 - Provide one-on-one assistance for developing management plans. (Forestry, Animal Feeding Operations, etc.) Number of consultations.
 - Number of demonstrations of sprayer calibrations, GPS usage, and other technical practices that provide environmental protection.

2008 :500 2009 :500 2010 : 500 2011 :500 2012 :500

- IV. Water Quality
 - Number of people starting a file to track water quality
 - Number of people attending "Well Educated" program

2008 :350 2009 :400 2010 : 425 2011 :450 2012 :500

V(I). State Defined Outcome

1. Outcome Target

SHORT TERM

Forestry

- Participants will learn the necessary steps for selling timber and what resources are available to them for assistance.
- Attendees will receive information they can use to meet their individual forest stewardship objectives.

Small Acreages

- Producers and small acreage landowners will become aware of insect, weed and disease infestations as they are developing so they can make management decisions in a timely manner.
- Applicators will learn the risks associated with applying pesticides and safety precautions recommended to mitigate those risks, while at the same time, learn techniques in applying chemical appropriately.
- Producers will learn to use the GPS in locating weed or other problem areas.

Environmentally Sensitive Management Systems

- Producers will understand the current rules and regulations relative to animal feeding operations and how to evaluate their own operation. This also applies to forestry plans, grazing land plans and any other plans appropriate to the individual operation.
- Producers will learn to identify and manage their particular IPM issue or natural resource concern.

Water Quality

- Participants will learn the importance of and steps to do well testing.
- Percent of forage producers/participants who learn proper timing and implementation of control techniques and methods appropriate to their operations.

MEDUIM TERM

Forestry

- Landowners will develop a plan and implement activities that will enhance the sustainability of their forests.
- Landowners will implement activities for their individual stewardship objectives.

Small Acreages

- Landowners will implement best management practices in addressing weed issues.
- Number of producers/small landowners who have adopted weed, crop, pest and forage management strategies.

Environmentally Sensitive Management Systems

- Producers/Landowners will adopt practices outlined in their CNMP plans. (applies to other planning efforts)
- Producers/landowners will adopt practices that will address their specific IPM problem.

Water Quality

- People will test their wells regularly and will track the quality of their well water over time using the test information so they can make decisions for their water safety.

Long Term:

- The number of dollars saved from damage by ground squirrels to forage crops.
- Rangeland forage will improve, soils will be protected, run-off will be reduced, and potential hazards from ground squirrel holes will be reduced.

LONG TERM

Forestry

- Montana's private landowners will be managing their forests to meet their individual stewardship objectives and so the forests lands continue to provide environmental, economic and social benefits to Montana citizens.

Small Acreages

- Local landowners will become more profitable while protecting the environment.

Environmentally Sensitive Management Systems

- All operations that develop and implement a CNMP protect ground and surface water, apply manure at agronomic rates, and utilize technologies that allow them to better operate and/or monitor their operation. All operations will remain economically viable and environmentally friendly.

2. Outcome Type : Change in Condition Outcome Measure

2008 :4500 2009 : 5000 2010 : 5500 2011 :6000 2012 : 6000

3. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 102 - Soil, Plant, Water, Nutrient Relationships
- 123 - Management and Sustainability of Forest Resources
- 605 - Natural Resource and Environmental Economics

V(J). Planned Program (External Factors)

1. External Factors which may affect Outcomes

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

Description

{NO DATA ENTERED}

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

1. Evaluation Studies Planned

- Comparison between locales where the program operates and sites without program intervention
- Time series (multiple points before and after program)
- During (during program)
- Before-After (before and after program)
- Case Study

Description

Much of the work done under this state initiative provides an opportunity for a close relationship between Extension and the participants to be developed. Experience has shown that each individual situation must be assessed and a plan developed to meet the specific needs outlined.

2. Data Collection Methods

- Telephone
- Unstructured
- Mail
- Journals
- Observation
- Tests
- Case Study
- On-Site

Description

Because of the close relationship established in these programs, data collection can often be less formal in nature.

V(A). Planned Program (Summary)

1. Name of the Planned Program

Nutrition, Food Safety and Healthy Lifestyles

2. Brief summary about Planned Program

The Nutrition, Food Safety and Healthy Lifestyle program addresses concerns from stakeholders who said they are worried about their health and view nutrition and exercise as key to achieving a healthy lifestyle. Specifically, stakeholders listed nutrition, food safety, physical activity and health as significant issues facing adults and youth in the state. This input is substantiated with information from the 2000 census, which indicates there are many health problems that can be attributed to nutritional deficiencies and poor food choices.

Through education, MSU Extension has been committed to helping Montanans establish and maintain healthy lifestyles. The focus of these programs has largely been on food, nutrition and related decision making.

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 : No

V(B). Program Knowledge Area(s)

1. Program Knowledge Areas and Percentage

- 703 55% Nutrition Education and Behavior
- 712 35% Protect Food from Contamination by Pathogenic Microorganisms, Parasites, and Naturally Occuring Toxins
- 724 10% Healthy Lifestyle

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

1. Situation and priorities

The societal costs of poor health due to lack of good nutritional decisions, using safe food handling practices and lack of physical activity are on the rise. When considering annual obesity-attributable medical expenditures alone, the costs are estimated today at \$125 billion annually in the US. Additional health concerns such as diabetes and heart disease only compound the problems. To help address these issues, Montana Extension continues an educational program that helps youth and adults make well informed decisions about their health as it relates to nutrition and food safety. There are four primary areas of concentration for this education: Obesity, Food Safety Practices, Nutrition and Food Resource Management

Obesity is the most widespread, serious and complex nutrition-related health problem facing Americans, including people who live in sparsely populated states like Montana. Through changes in health-related attitudes and behaviors, the rising obesity rates can be reversed.

One out of 65 Montanans experience an illness related to unsafe food handling practices. (<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5414a2.htm>) To address this concern, there are three major efforts underway: Basic Food safety training for food service employees, ServSafe Food Protection Manager Certification Courses and Hazard Analysis and Critical Control training for the Food Industry. Food safety is a growing concern for the food service industry, public and private agencies. Many food service groups require food safety training including the Montana school systems that must comply with the mandatory USDA policy to implement a School Food Safety Plan.

Stretching the food dollar is a challenge for limited resource families and impacts the health and well-being of youth and adults alike. Almost 20% of all Montana children live in poverty. Working low-income families often lack the time, knowledge and skill to prepare and serve family meals, which are tasty, low-cost and healthful. Studies show people who run out of food or miss meals because they cannot afford them are among the most obese.

Nutrition plays a critical role the aging process. However, there is a high rate of malnutrition among older adults because they experience a large number of related individual and environmental risk factors. Seventy-three percent of older adults reported eating fewer than the recommended daily intake of fruits and vegetables. Sixteen percent reported having been told by a doctor that they had diabetes, double from the 1998 findings. According to the 2000 census, over the past 10 years, there has been a 14% increase in the number of people living in Montana who are over the age of 65. While all youth and adults need to be concerned about nutrition, those who qualify as seniors are among those who are in most in need.

2. Scope of the Program

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

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

1. Assumptions made for the Program

Employing a healthy-centered (rather than a weight-centered) approach to well-being, people can improved their health by developing positive lifestyle habits rather than by trying to achieve a specific body size, shape or weight. Past programming has resulted in impact data that indicates this is the most acceptable and successful approach.

Based on research, it is known that nutrition is an important component to addressing chronic disease issues as well a healthy lifestyle.

Funding will remain available for nutrition education for limited resource families. Funding has been available for many years and resulting programs have shown significant impacts.

Foodbourne illnesses are a substantial health burden in the United States and will remain so into the near future.

2. Ultimate goal(s) of this Program

To reduce obesity among adults and children by changing attitudes related to food, physical fitness/activity and body image.

To help limited resource families in acquiring the knowledge, skills, attitudes and changed behavior necessary for nutritionally healthy diets, and to contribute to their personal development and the improvement of the total family diet and nutritional well-being. Specifically, low-income families will show measurable improvements in their nutritional intake, knowledge and skills when managing their food budget and resources. Low-income youth will show increased nutrition knowledge and skills. Interagency cooperation will provide more effective nutrition education opportunities for limited income adults and youth.

To reduce the incidence of foodbourne illness through education within the foods service operations. (Targeted audience includes: Food service employees, managers, professionals)

To raise the ability of youth and adults (especially seniors) to make sound decisions related to nutrition and food choices.

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
2008	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2009	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2010	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2011	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2012	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

V(F). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Activity for the Program

- Conduct train the trainer workshops
- Conduct workshops
- Facilitate meetings
- Develop local and state partnerships
- Provide training

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

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

3. Description of targeted audience

Low income adults and children under the age of 19
 Low income youth, ages 5-12
 Adults that are FSP eligible
 Youth from FSP eligible households
 Restaurant & other Foods Service Managers/Employees
 Volunteers at food service operations
 Underserved Seniors living in rural areas

V(G). Planned Program (Outputs)

1. Standard output measures

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

	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Year	Target	Target	Target	Target
2008	13000	16000	3000	2000
2009	14000	17000	3250	2250
2010	15500	18000	3300	2500
2011	15500	19000	3500	3000
2012	15500	19000	3500	3000

2. (Standard Research Target) Number of Patents

Expected Patents

2008 :0 2009 :0 2010 :0 2011 :0 2012 :0

3. Expected Peer Review Publications

Year	Research Target	Extension Target
2008	0	1
2009	0	1
2010	0	1
2011	0	1
2012	0	1

V(H). State Defined Outputs

1. Output Target

● EFNEP/FSNP

- The NEP curriculum will be used to teach three series of 8-12 sessions to adults who are enrolled.
- The NEP youth curriculum will be used to teach 6-7 lessons to youth in workshops (after school, in school, summer camps, park programs).
- Develop and maintain local and state partnerships and collaborations.

2008 :8000 2009 :9000 2010 : 9500 2011 :10000 2012 :10000

● Steps to a New You

- Provide 3 train the trainer sessions for 15 County Extension Agents who in turn, can implement county Steps to a New You program.
- Provide 350 sets of training materials to County Extension Agents who will be presenting programs.

2008 :4000 2009 :4500 2010 : 5000 2011 :5000 2012 :5000

● Food Safety

- Provide 3 train the trainer sessions for County Extension Agents so they can conduct 25 food safety education for audiences such as county sanitarians, school food service personnel, volunteers, food banks and so forth.
- Provide training and updates to County Extension Agents so they can implement County based programs.

2008 :850 2009 :850 2010 : 900 2011 :1000 2012 :1000

V(I). State Defined Outcome

1. Outcome Target

SHORT TERM

EFNEP/FSNP

Number of adults gaining awareness and knowledge regarding the importance of:

- Healthy eating (more fruits and vegetables, more whole grains)
- Increasing physical activity
- Food Safety practices
- Food resource management practices
- Food planning and preparation
- Number of youth increasing knowledge regarding the importance of:
- Eating a variety of foods
- Healthy eating
- Increasing physical activity
- Food safety principles (hand washing)

STEPS TO A NEW YOU

Participants will learn about facts, attitudes, behavior change techniques and specific behaviors related to physical activity, nutrition, body image that will allow them to live healthier lifestyles and prevent or reduce obesity.

FOOD SAFETY

The participants will learn about safe food handling, specifically facts and skills related to the basics of safe food handling:

- Controlling time and temperature when handling food
- Ensuring proper personal hygiene
- Preventing cross-contamination
- Proper cleaning and sanitizing

MEDIUM TERM

EFNEP/FSNP

Number of adults:

- Improving the family diets by choosing/preparing healthier choices(more fruits and vegetables, hole grains)
- Improving food safety practices storing and thawing foods properly)
- Improving food resource management practices (meal planning shopping with list)
- Improving nutrition practices (reading food labels)

Healthy eating (more fruits and vegetables, more whole grains)
 Increasing physical activity
 Food Safety practices
 Food resource management practices
 Food planning and preparation
 Number of youth increasing knowledge regarding the importance of:

Eating a variety of foods
 Healthy eating
 Increasing physical activity
 Food safety principles (hand washing)

STEPS TO A NEW YOU

Number of children:
 Eating a variety of foods
 Improving practices in food preparation and food safety
 Select low cost nutritious foods

FOOD SAFETY

The participants will improve safe food handling, specifically the behaviors supporting the basics of safe food handling:
 Controlling time and temperature when handling food
 Ensuring proper personal hygiene
 Preventing cross-contamination
 Proper cleaning and sanitizing.

LONG TERM

EFNEP/FSNP

Participants will:
 Decrease their risk of developing diet-related chronic disease, obesity, osteoporosis, cardiovascular disease and diabetes.
 Decrease the risk for illness and death associated with foodborne illness.
 Increase their confidence in the ability to manage food resources, as well as other resources.

FOOD SAFETY

Participants will adopt healthy attitudes related to a healthy lifestyle approach to prevention or reduction of obesity.
 Participants will improve their eating behaviors related to a healthy lifestyle approach to obesity.
 Participants will increase their level of physical activity related to a healthy lifestyle approach to preventing or reducing obesity.
 There will be a decline in the economic and health consequences of foodborne illnesses.

2. Outcome Type : Change in Condition Outcome Measure

2008 :850	2009 : 850	2010 : 900	2011 :1000	2012 : 1000
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3. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 703 - Nutrition Education and Behavior
- 712 - Protect Food from Contamination by Pathogenic Microorganisms, Parasites, and Naturally Occuring Toxins
- 724 - Healthy Lifestyle

V(J). Planned Program (External Factors)

1. External Factors which may affect Outcomes

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

Description

Economy
 Appropriations Changes
 Competing Programmatic Challenges

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

1. Evaluation Studies Planned

- Before-After (before and after program)
- During (during program)
- Other (focus groups)

Description

Data Collection Methods:

Survey – on-site

Interview

Structured

Observation

Pre-post tests

2. Data Collection Methods

- Unstructured
- Sampling
- Whole population
- Telephone
- Mail
- Structured
- Observation
- On-Site

Description

{NO DATA ENTERED}

V(A). Planned Program (Summary)

1. Name of the Planned Program

Youth Development

2. Brief summary about Planned Program

Young people grow up with or without our help. "Youth development should be seen as an ongoing, inevitable process in which all youth are engaged and all youth are invested." It includes maturing and developing one's capacities, and it's far too important to be left to chance. Positive youth development occurs from an intentional process that promotes positive outcomes for young people by providing opportunities, choices, relationships, and the support necessary for youth to fully participate. Youth development takes place in families, peer groups, schools and in neighborhoods and communities.

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 : No

V(B). Program Knowledge Area(s)

1. Program Knowledge Areas and Percentage

- 806 100% Youth Development

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

1. Situation and priorities

During the stakeholder input process, youth issues surfaced to be a priority of Montanans. Within the broad area of youth issues, the number one priority is providing a way for young people to learn skills they will be able to use throughout their lives. Stakeholders recognize the 4-H program has proven to be an effective venue for this to occur. They know, from personal experience that 4-H teaches youth to be more responsible, get higher grades, speak more articulately to mention a few of the many benefits. A recent research study substantiates these opinions.

Leadership, volunteerism and community service surfaced as a high priority as well. Parents know that youth learn how to lead, follow and be a contributing member of a team if they belong to 4-H. They can apply this knowledge to contribute to the community in which they live. Teaching young people the skills so they can be effective community leaders and develop a sense of volunteerism is important to Montanans.

Additionally, because of the increased awareness of the problems associated with meth, programs that help adults and youth understand the issue so wise decisions can be made regarding it, are requested. Education is an important component in addressing the basic issues associated with drug use.

2. Scope of the Program

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

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

1. Assumptions made for the Program

There is a continuing need for youth to learn skills they can use over time. For over 100 years, the 4-H program has been providing positive youth development and teaching youth life skills to young people. The success 4-H has had is supported by research conducted in Montana and replicated in several other states that have recorded the same results.

Youth learn best by being involved in hands-on experiences. Youth need safe places and relationships with caring adults. Knowledge can change behavior. Competition is most appropriate for older youth. Young children learn best through cooperative learning. All youth need recognition. In Montana, distances and transportation are barriers to participation. Rural families have less disposable income than urban families.

2. Ultimate goal(s) of this Program

- Competence – advanced skills in some important subjects of interest
- Character – clear consistent moral precepts that effectively guide behavior
- Caring – willingness to respond to the needs and concerns of others
- Confidence – willingness to take on new challenges, and expect success
- Connections – making a difference in the lives of others through service

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
2008	14.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2009	14.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2010	14.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2011	14.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2012	14.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

V(F). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Activity for the Program

- Conduct Workshops, Clinics that provide active learning in subject matter related to projects
- Conduct/facilitate Meetings that focus on facilitation and leadership skills
- Develop Curriculum and supporting Teaching Tools for volunteers to use
- Provide training for youth and adult volunteers
- Partner with youth serving groups on state and local levels

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

Extension	
Direct Methods	Indirect Methods
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Demonstrations ● Group Discussion ● One-on-One Intervention ● Workshop ● Other 1 (Field trips) ● Other 2 (Camps) ● Education Class 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Web sites ● Newsletters ● Public Service Announcement

3. Description of targeted audience

- Youth ages 5-19
- Parents of youth involved in 4-H
- Adult volunteers involved in Youth Development Work: 4-H program and other group volunteers.
- Professionals involved in Youth Development Work: 4-H program and other agencies, schools and organization professionals

V(G). Planned Program (Outputs)

1. Standard output measures

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

	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Year	Target	Target	Target	Target
2008	2200	3600	11000	12000
2009	2300	3700	12000	12500
2010	2400	3800	12500	12500
2011	2500	4000	12500	12500
2012	2600	4000	12500	10000

2. (Standard Research Target) Number of Patents

Expected Patents

2008 :0 2009 :0 2010 : 0 2011 :0 2012 :0

3. Expected Peer Review Publications

Year	Research Target	Extension Target
2008	0	2
2009	0	2
2010	0	2
2011	0	2
2012	0	2

V(H). State Defined Outputs

1. Output Target

● Life Skill Development

- Statewide, 9,000 youth will be involved in 300 experiential learning activities including workshops, clinics, seminars and club meetings.
- On a statewide basis, 300 youth will attend 15 camps to develop enhance life skill development.

2008 :11000 2009 :12000 2010 : 12500 2011 :12500 2012 :12500

● Leadership/Volunteer Development

- An estimated 250 youth and 450 adults will be able to apply leadership skills and positive youth development practices in their roles of organizational, project or other leadership positions.
- Professional and volunteer staff in at least 1/3 of the counties will follow and adhere to established financial and audit guidelines.
- Teenage youth will exhibit leadership and communications skills both within the 4-H program and at other times outside 4-H program.

2008 :2200 2009 :2300 2010 : 2400 2011 :2500 2012 :2500

● Methamphetamines

- Develop a presentation that will teach basic information about meth.
- Develop a presentation that addresses meth and weight control - one of the the reasons youth begin to use meth.

2008 :3100

2009 :3100

2010 :3200

2011 :3200

2012 :3200

V(I). State Defined Outcome

1. Outcome Target

Short Term:

Life Skill Development

100% of 4-H members will show an increase in knowledge and skills

100% of 4-H members will report improved practices learned

50% of 4-H members will re-enroll

85% of the youth involved in the experiential learning activities through 4-H will gain knowledge and skills about the topic they have selected. (Example: plants, animals/quality assurance, aerospace, vet science, foods, public speaking, leadership, etc.)

200 youth select new project literature or participate in new educational programs

Leadership/Volunteer Development

Eighty percent (80%) of Extension agents attending professional development opportunities will increase knowledge in volunteer management.

Sixty percent of the 4-H volunteers participating in trainings will learn the duties of an organizational leader, project leader and other leadership positions within the program so 4-H Clubs and activities will use positive youth development practices.

Fifty percent of the county 4-H Councils will learn the established financial and audit procedures for handling public money.

Eighty percent (80%) of participating youth will increase their self-perception of leadership development skills.

Methamphetamine

Percent of students who can identify the ingredients used to manufacture meth

Percent of students who can identify the effects of taking meth

Medium Term

Life Skill Development

80% of the youth involved in the experiential learning activities through the 4-H program will show improvement in life skills.

75% of youth selecting new project literature or participating in new programs successfully complete project records or program requirements.

50% of agents and leaders will promote and market new curriculum and program initiatives

Leadership/Volunteer Development

50% of Extension professionals will adopt best management practices in the areas of volunteer identification, selection, orientation, training, utilization, recognition and evaluation.

Fifty percent (50%) of volunteers attending trainings will adopt practices that support the 8 critical elements on 4-H educational programs.

Over the next year, at least one-third of 4-H Councils in Montana will adopt the established financial and audit guidelines.

Fifty percent (50%) of participating youth will apply developed practices of leadership.

Methamphetamine

Participants will become involved in community meth awareness and prevention outreach activities.

Long Term

Life Skill Development

Youth involved in 4-H will make contributions to their communities, be less likely to be involved in illegal activity and be more likely to perform better in school.

Youth involved in 4-H will exhibit having more confidence, feeling more competent and self-assured, and feeling more connected to their families and communities.

As a result of participating in 4-H programs for at least 2 years, members are less likely than other kids:

To shoplift or steal (3 times less likely)

To use illegal drugs of any kind to get high (2 times less likely)

To ride in a car with someone else who has been drinking

To smoke cigarettes

To damage property for the fun of it (2 times less likely)
To skip school or cut classes without permission
4-H members are more likely than non-members
To succeed in school, getting more A's than other kids
To be involved as leaders in their school and the community
To be looked up to as role models by other kids
To help others in the community

Leadership/Volunteer Development

Agents and volunteers participating in professional development opportunities will provide a safe, positive environment for youth to gain life skills and meet developmental needs through participation in 4-H programs in Montana.

Montanan's will have a more accurate and positive impression of the 4-H Youth Development Program.

2. Outcome Type : Change in Condition Outcome Measure

2008 :19000 **2009 :** 20000 **2010 :** 21000 **2011 :**22000 **2012 :** 22000

3. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 806 - Youth Development

V(J). Planned Program (External Factors)

1. External Factors which may affect Outcomes

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

Description

Montana youth are leaving the state to find employment opportunities. Volunteer time is spread thin as parent's work requires time and energy.

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

1. Evaluation Studies Planned

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

Description

Among other techniques, Montana 4-H is using the Life Skills Evaluation System to collect and compile data from participants involved in activities focused on life skill development. This is a statewide, electronic system that allows information to be gathered locally and then compiled at the state level.

In addition, 4-H members are required to keep a 4-H Record Book (journal), which describes their involvement from beginning to end. They record the things they learn from the activities in which they have participated. These records are a source of information about the knowledge youth have gained, what behaviors they have learned and what changes they have made over time.

2. Data Collection Methods

- Unstructured
- Telephone
- Structured
- Journals
- Portfolio Reviews
- Tests
- Mail
- Observation
- On-Site

Description

{NO DATA ENTERED}