

Southern University and A&M College and Louisiana State University and A&M College Combined Research and Extension Plan of Work 2022-2026

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I. Plan Overview

1. Executive Summary

The FY 2022-2026 Plan of Work (POW) for the Agricultural Research and Extension Capacity Funds submitted by Louisiana State University AgCenter (LSU AgCenter) and Southern University Agricultural Research and Extension Center (SU Ag Center) covers the period October 1, 2021 through September 30, 2026. This POW consists of one consolidated and integrated plan for both the research and extension programs at Southern University and Louisiana State University.

The mission of the LSU AgCenter and the SU Ag Center is to enhance the quality of life for the people of Louisiana through basic and applied research and educational programs that address scientific, technological, social, economic and cultural needs.

In order to address the urgent needs of Louisiana citizens emphasis will be placed on the following critical areas during the period:

1. Family & Community Development focusing on issues affecting individuals, families community development; disaster, epidemic and pandemic preparedness, mitigation and recovery; risk awareness; sustainable housing; agrosecurity; and agritourism;
2. Food Security & Systems focusing on increasing the sustainability and profitability of Louisiana's animal, aquaculture and plant systems and food accessibility, affordability, policy; food safety, to include seafood, raw produce, and processed commodity - safety, certification programs, farm financing and succession planning issues;
3. Natural Resources & Environmental Sustainability focusing on conservation and preservation of natural resources, state's forestry industry, wildlife, wetland plants, water, waste management, landscapes, feedstocks, alternative biofuels, biomass processing and their effects on the environment;
4. Obesity, Health & wellness focusing on increased consumption of health foods - fruits and vegetables; increasing time in physical activity; complete physical; mental and social well-being; policy, system, and environment change; and related nutrition/health/wellness issues to include epidemic and pandemic prevention; and
5. Youth Development focusing on providing Louisiana youth with positive development opportunities and activities to build great leaders and healthy citizens.

At both institutions, the problem of limited resources continued to present challenges for sustaining vital projects and programs. Issues created by eight continuous years (2008-2016) of funding reductions/constraints followed by several years of level funding continues to challenge statewide extension and research programs. State funding constraints resulted in the retirement /resignation of various categories of experienced employees. This limitation in funding necessitated constant review of programs to ensure that adequate manpower is allocated to address critical issues. We will work to ensure that available resources are appropriately allocated and utilized to assure maximum return on investment and for relevance and program impact.

To meet the ever-changing needs of our stakeholders in the agriculture and natural resource communities as well as the youth and families served by our institutions, new approaches to conducting business will become the norm. Increased reliance on new technologies and tools such as social media; increased external funding and funding from local entities; increased collaboration, and trained volunteers will become increasingly important as we attempt to deliver high quality programs to Louisiana residents.

Consistent with Southern University System reorganization plan of 2016 which combined the roles of administering the SU Ag Center and the College of Agricultural, Family and Consumer Sciences (CAFCS) at Southern University and A&M College, Baton Rouge into one with the title of Chancellor-Dean; on August 23, 2019, Dr. Orlando F. McMeans was named as the new Chancellor-Dean. In this capacity, Dr. McMeans serves as Chancellor of the Southern University Agricultural Research and Extension Center (with research and cooperative extension components) and also as Dean of the College of Agricultural, Family and Consumer Sciences (with academic component).

2. FTE Estimates

Year	1862 Extension	1890 Extension	1862 Research	1890 Research
2022	210.0	45.0	115.0	43.0
2023	210.0	46.0	115.0	45.0
2024	210.0	46.0	115.0	46.0
2025	210.0	46.0	115.0	46.0
2026	210.0	46.0	115.0	46.0

II. Merit / Peer Review Process

During the plan period, thorough reviews of all programs will be critical as both the 1862 and 1890 land grant institutions continue to make every effort to ensure business is being conducted in the most effective and efficient way possible. Strategies for conducting program reviews on a scheduled basis are being identified and evaluated. Peer reviews for proposed research activities of scientists will continue according to NIFA guidelines. Review comments will be solicited from peer scientists and state extension specialists. The comments and a synthesis of recommendations will be provided to the originating scientists or team of faculty by the administration.

Stakeholder advisory groups are key representatives that assist in identifying the needs of the disadvantaged, under-served, limited resource and target populations and designing programs to address those needs. A major component of that process is having individuals from a range of audiences, including representatives of the low income, under-served and under-represented populations, as members of the advisory councils to actively participate in identifying specific needs. State-level commodity groups meet at least annually, and research and extension faculty will continue to make presentations and receive comments/suggestions regarding future research and educational programming needs from these key groups.

External extension advisory councils will continue to validate outreach programs. Internal groups made up of multi-disciplinary faculty will provide review and focusing of statewide research and extension efforts. Both Southern University and Louisiana State University will conduct program reviews to assess program effectiveness and establish program priorities.

III. Stakeholder Input

1. Actions to Seek

To ensure greater participation, multiple methods are used to seek input from all stakeholders in a fair and impartial manner to allow equal voice. Input is sought from both traditional and nontraditional audiences and the advisory committee and commodity groups are the major vehicles through which stakeholders provide input. While some individuals are specifically selected to provide input because of their role in the related program community, others participate via listening sessions while others are recruited using a variety of strategies. To broaden our understanding of

local needs, quantitative needs assessments (via paper or electronic surveys) are also used. This provides greater input from non-traditional audiences and from traditional audiences who cannot or do not participate in face to face meetings. Results of the quantitative needs assessments are shared with advisory groups so that better discussion and identification of priority needs can be facilitated.

Public meetings are announced using media channels such as email, newspaper, radio, websites, Twitter, YouTube, Instagram and blogs and stakeholders are encouraged to attend as they are able. Accommodations are provided for individuals with special needs. Surveys are conducted at every planned workshop or training session to determine the extent to which program activities addressed the needs of participants. As an alternative, surveys are conducted to gather input from individuals not attending meetings. Stakeholders are engaged in the planning, implementation and evaluation of program efforts.

2. Methods to Identify

Input in identifying critical needs and the programming process is collected through a variety of methods. One-on-one contact is an often-used method by which extension and research identify individuals and groups which have interest in guiding programming. Advisory committee members as well as internal and external focus groups are a great help in identifying other stakeholders and providing crucial information on needs. The key is ensuring that individual stakeholders represent a common subset of the total target population so that the needs of all can be identified and considered. A concerted effort allows various individuals to participate in the process by rotating advisory committee members while maintaining equal representation of the target audience on stakeholder committees. Listening sessions and needs assessments also provide open forum to identify groups and individuals from whom to collect input.

3. Methods to Collect

Extension agents and program area specialists play important roles in collecting stakeholder input by holding meetings regularly with various stakeholder groups to get their feedback regarding programs and activities. Meetings with non-traditional groups and individuals, such as community leaders, parish officials, and other agency officials, to seek input are also carried out both at the local and state levels. Formal and informal meetings are held. Research and extension faculty and staff participate in community activities where they can meet and interact with both traditional and non-traditional groups and individuals throughout the state. Established relations with federal and state agencies, community groups, leaders, the faith community and individuals allow both research and extension personnel to utilize available resources at their disposal to interact and obtain important inputs.

Input is collected from stakeholder groups and individuals through the advisory committee process for all key programs, through external focus groups on various issues and by using various needs assessments and surveys. Advisory committee meetings with traditional and non-traditional stakeholder groups continue to be used most frequently. Surveys of both traditional and non-traditional stakeholder groups are used to gather such input. In recent years, the LSU AgCenter Listens and the SU Ag Center Listening Session initiatives provided an open community-type forum to gather input from stakeholders. It is anticipated that similar processes will continue to occur in order to provide necessary data to update the strategic plans of both LSU and SU Ag Centers. Utilizing Web-based survey tools have become the method-of-choice to collect input from stakeholders who cannot always participate in meetings. Occasionally focus group meetings and contact with key individuals in a community are used. The nominal group technique or some modified version thereof is often used to identify and prioritize issues in advisory committee meetings. This technique is also used during our joint research/extension planning meetings to develop priority issues and develop viable solutions.

4. How Considered

One main means of utilizing stakeholder input is to assist research and extension faculty, staff and administrators in identifying emerging issues and in evaluating ongoing programs. Stakeholder advisory groups help to redirect extension programs and research projects when necessary. Prioritization of issues needing attention is a major role of advisory committees. Input from the parish (county) level is often directed to one or more state level specialist/faculty for their consideration. Also, state-level advisory groups provide input directly to state specialists, and this information then goes back to the parish groups for their consideration. In the current economic climate, stakeholder input is also being used to redirect program resources from programs having less impact to those with greater impact or potential impact. Stakeholder input into administrative and field specialist positions is becoming much more common. Stakeholders are involved in an advisory capacity, frequently participate in the interview process and provide input to the position selection committees. Legislative and regulatory actions affecting the future of our stakeholders are important variables in the process of planning for future program focus and prioritization of faculty and staff positions.

IV. Critical Issues

1 Family and Community Development

Description:

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey, poverty rate in Louisiana is over six percent higher than the national average (18.6 compared to 13.1 percent), and rural poverty in Louisiana continues to be more severe than urban (24.2 compared to 18.1 percent). Thirty eight percent of rural parishes are considered 'persistent poverty' parishes. Many Louisiana families are experiencing social and emotional crises because of past disasters and economic crisis. We will promote economic development and address issues affecting individuals, families, community development, business development and expansion, disaster, epidemic and pandemic preparedness, mitigation and recovery; risk awareness, sustainable housing, agrosecurity, and agritourism.

Term: Long

Science Emphasis Areas

Education and Multicultural Alliances

Family & Consumer Sciences

2 Food Security and Systems

Description:

In 2019, the national food insecurity rate was 10.5 percent, a decline from the 2018 11.1 percent level (USDA/ERS). In Louisiana, the three year average food insecurity rate decreased from 13.0% for 2014-2016 to 11.1% for 2017-2019. Louisiana's food insecurity rate 15.3% for 2017-2019 was a decrease from the 2014-2016 rate of 18.3%. CDC estimates that each year 48 million people get sick from a foodborne illness, 128,000 are hospitalized, and 3,000 die.

We will focus on promoting rural prosperity by increasing the sustainability and profitability of Louisiana's animal, aquaculture and plant systems; food accessibility, food affordability and policy; food safety, to include seafood, raw produce, and processed commodity - safety, certification programs; farm financing and succession planning issues.

Term: Long

Science Emphasis Areas

Food Safety

Sustainable Agricultural Production Systems

3 Natural Resources & Environmental Sustainability

Description:

Louisiana has varied ecosystems, natural resources and environments ranging from massive pine and oak forests to cypress swamps. Between the Gulf of Mexico and numerous streams and rivers, the state has over 15,000 miles of coastland creating vast wetland areas. The state's forestry industry, with 14 million acres and 150,000 landowners, contributes over \$3 billion in value to the state's economy. According to the USGS, the state has the highest coastal erosion rate in the continental U.S., about 17 square miles per year. We will focus on conservation & preservation of natural resources, state's forestry industry, wildlife, wetlands, water, waste management, feedstocks, alternative biofuels, biomass processing and their effects on the environment.

Term: Long

Science Emphasis Areas

Agroclimate Science

Bioeconomy, Bioenergy, and Bioproducts

Environmental Systems

4 Obesity, Health and wellness

Description:

Obesity and overweight are the leading causes of preventable death in the U.S. Heart disease, diabetes, cancer, and stroke are all linked to this widespread problem. According to the 2019 State and Well-Being Rankings (Gallup-Sharecare Well-Being Index), Louisiana was number 49 out of the 50 states. Louisiana has held steady at number 49 for 3 of the past 5 years. To address this critical area, Southern University and Louisiana State University Agricultural Centers will target families, communities, organizations, individuals, etc. to provide research-based educational information on increased consumption of health foods - fruits and vegetables, increasing time in physical activity, complete physical, mental, financial, recreational, and social well-being, policy, system, and environment changes, and related issues.

Term: Long

Science Emphasis Areas

Family & Consumer Sciences

Human Nutrition

5 Youth Development

Description:

An increasing proportion of American children are at substantially higher risks for undernourishment, child abuse, neglect, poor health, substance abuse, teenage pregnancy, violence and academic underachievement, due to conditions beyond their control.

To address this critical area, we will target Louisiana youth and provide educational information on three areas: Citizenship/Leadership, Healthy Living and Science and Technology. We will emphasize four essential elements in youth--belonging, independence, mastery and generosity.

Term: Long

Science Emphasis Areas

Education and Multicultural Alliances

Youth Development