

Iowa State University Combined Research and Extension Plan of Work 2020-2024

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I. Plan Overview

1. Executive Summary

Agriculture in the state of Iowa has grown beyond traditional production of crops and livestock to encompass the revolution in the bioeconomy, life sciences, food sciences, value-added products, environmental sciences, and social sciences. Iowa's world-class endowment of natural resources, its highly skilled and educated people, and its well-developed infrastructure supports a diverse and dynamic set of food, feed, fiber, biofuels and bioproducts, environmental and community endeavors. Maintaining a high quality of life, especially in rural communities, is a priority for the state to support demographic and production changes.

Iowa's abundance is astonishing, ranking second nationally (behind California) with cash farm receipts (2017) of \$30.82 billion. This position is the result of Iowa's strong ranking in the production of several commodities. The state consistently is the nation's first- or second-largest producer of corn, soybeans, pork, eggs and ethanol, the fourth largest producer of cattle, and in the top dozen for dairy and turkey production. Iowa had 86,000 farms operating on 30,600,000 acres in 2017. Cropland accounts for 87 percent of Iowa's total farm acres (2017). The average-sized farm in Iowa has 356 acres.

Of Iowa's 99 counties, 21 are located within metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs). Iowa's nine MSAs, which include both rural and urban space, contain 60 percent of its total population (2017). Iowa had 3,156,145 residents in 2018, ranking 31st among states in total population size. Slightly more than one third of Iowa's population lives in rural areas. This 35 percent rural share ranks 12th among states in rural population percentage (2017). Urban areas contain 65 percent of Iowa's residents and about two percent of the state's total land area (2017).

The Hispanic/Latino population, which includes people of any race, is the largest minority group in Iowa, accounting for 6.0 percent of the population in 2017. The Black or African American population, both Latino and non-Latino, is the second-largest minority group with 3.8 percent of residents. The Asian race group is third with 2.6 percent (2017). Iowa's non-Latino white alone population accounts for 85.7 percent of the total population (2017). The poverty rate for individuals in Iowa was 10.7 percent (+/- 0.4%) in 2017, compared to a rate of 13.4 percent (+/- 0.1%) for the United States. Minority students comprised 24.1 percent of preK-12 public school enrollment in 2017-2018, compared to 9.8 percent in 2000-2001.

Continuing demographic changes, globalization and technological innovations create ongoing opportunities and challenges toward achieving socially beneficial, economically successful, and environmentally sound systems for food, feed, fiber, fuel, and other value-added products. To this end, we have identified six, long-term critical issues that our research projects and extension programs are designed to address:

- Food Production and Agricultural Systems
- Natural Resources and Environmental Stewardship

- Community and Economic Development
- Health, Nutrition and Well-being
- Human Potential and Youth Development
- Transformative Technology

Research is conducted across most disciplines in agriculture, defined in its broadest sense, from basic to applied, to make advances in feed, food, fiber, and fuel production, to help increase capacity and provide an adequate and nutritious food supply. The research expressed in the program areas is the result of cooperation among researchers within and between departments and colleges at all levels of activity.

Hatch and Smith-Lever formula grants provide critical funding for staffing that ultimately allows us to leverage and match other external funding sources. The formula grants also provide flexibility in programming to better meet current and emerging needs not being addressed by other sources of funding. Without these funds, there would be less applied research, less real world application of research, and less integration of extension and research work.

2. FTE Estimates

Year	1862 Extension	1862 Research
2020	383.0	466.0
2021	383.0	475.0
2022	383.0	484.0
2023	383.0	494.0
2024	383.0	504.0

II. Merit / Peer Review Process

Iowa's rapidly changing political, social, and economic environment demands a dynamic program development process that incorporates the following:

- self-directed work teams,
- continuous needs assessment to inform program design and implementation,
- public and private partnerships,
- an increased focus on reporting outcomes,
- aggressive funding mechanisms to grow new programs,
- strong connection with multiple program partners.

Needs Assessment:

ISU Extension will continue to follow this three-point approach:

- Engagement of key statewide constituencies. Program Directors develop a plan to identify needs working with statewide constituencies. State level governmental agencies and non-governmental organizations will be involved.

- Engagement of the general population. Surveys and listening sessions will be used to obtain input from lowans with a broad set of interests and perspectives.

- Engagement of local stakeholders. County Extension Councils and local stakeholder groups will participate in formal activities to confirm, prioritize, or regionalize the needs assessment.

State POW merit review:

North Central Regional Program Directors will continue to provide oversight, guidance, and course corrections on the logic models and joint program implementation and evaluation. Also, program leaders monitor feedback from stakeholders in report mechanisms including departmental reviews, program evaluation by Plan of Work teams and program evaluation as part of externally funded projects, and work with team leaders to make necessary course corrections.

Scientific Peer Review:

Project Proposals: Each project proposal will be endorsed by the department chair and Associate Director of the Experiment Station. The Assoc. Director will send the proposal to peers internal to ISU (typically 3 to 4 faculty) for a thorough review of the scientific merit, linkage with the POW, and the strategic plan of the college. Depending upon the reviews, the project is either approved, modified somewhat to significantly based on review comments, or rejected. Project proposals may be submitted by individuals, small groups, or a large group but must align with one or more programs under the POW.

Program Review Teams:

Ad Hoc teams will be asked to periodically review all programs under the broad themes. The teams will be asked if the research activities, outputs and outcomes are in alignment with the POW and if there are emerging research programs that the Experiment Station should be incorporating into the POW within the five-year period.

III. Stakeholder Input

1. Actions to Seek

Building on the strong tradition of stakeholder engagement with the experiment station and cooperative extension, we will interact with traditional and nontraditional stakeholder groups through normal activities as well as inviting the public's participation in specific surveys, listening sessions, and focus groups.

To respond to the needs of minority and underrepresented groups, Extension will continue to increase access by hiring more bilingual staff that are representative of the target population, and continue to seek to have broader, more inclusive representation on advisory teams.

Actions taken to seek stakeholder input include:

- Community listening sessions
- Use of media to announce public meetings and listening sessions
- Targeted invitations to traditional stakeholder groups and individuals
- Targeted invitations to non-traditional stakeholder groups and individuals
- Surveys of traditional stakeholder groups and individuals
- Surveys with non-traditional groups and individuals
- Surveys of the general public

- Surveys of selected individuals from the general public

2. Methods to Identify

The experiment station will use the existing dean's advisory groups, consisting of key leaders from stakeholder groups. Using a variety of statistical methods, focus group and survey participants will be identified. Academic program reviews provide external input to departments regarding the relevancy, innovation, and impact of their research enterprise. Thus, on a rotational basis, all seven program areas receive periodic external input.

Extension conducts ongoing comprehensive needs assessments across the state and across audiences. At the county level, elected county Extension council officials review needs and plans on an annual basis, involving citizens using a variety of formal and informal processes to assure broad representation reflecting local populations. In addition, Extension is developing and testing a new Shared Database that will enable all Extension personnel to repost Civil Rights data after each program conducted. The database will offer real-time data regarding efforts with untapped audiences. Extension leadership is currently contracting with an external agency to access, survey, and open dialogue with untapped populations statewide. This project will allow Extension to be better prepared to serve all Iowans.

Research and Extension methods include:

- Advisory Committees
- Internal and External Focus Groups
- Open Listening Sessions
- Needs Assessments
- Surveys
- Community demographic data
- County extension council local community monitoring
- Community partner organization networking
- Local personal communication
- Research in traditionally underrepresented communities to engage local leaders

3. Methods to Collect

- Meetings with traditional stakeholder groups and individuals are by far the most common method used.
- We also provide activities specifically for non-traditional groups and individuals, in order to identify community leaders to engage and collect input.
- Open listening sessions and conferences.
- Targeted and random surveys.
- Contacts are ongoing by field specialists, regional directors, county staff, and state specialists who work with individual private sector partners.
- Meetings with agencies, professional associations and advisory boards, and other various groups across the state.

- Selected stakeholders are asked to serve on advisory boards, leadership councils and work teams to help set program direction, develop innovative programs to reach new audiences, and implement strategies to reach desired outcomes.
- Webcasts serve to share information and new policy direction and receive input from stakeholders. Participants are often surveyed for feedback.
- Participants are asked to complete a survey at the beginning and end of the training to assess their training needs and how the training series can be improved, as well as a self-assessment to identify specific knowledge and skills participants gained from the training. Follow-up surveys sometimes occur, and website contacts for information are provided.
- ISU Extension and Outreach state and field specialists serve on multiple county and state advisory committees.
- Personal contacts initiated by the stakeholders.
- One-on-one interaction, surveys from clients at public meetings, discussions with Advisory Board members, e-mail communications including responses to Web and other origination sources.
- Surveys allowed those unable to attend meetings to voice opinions about needs and program planning processes. Follow-up meetings with selected individuals who might provide 'missing voices' are conducted in order to gather broad-based input.
- Each community determined how they would collect input, and choose a variety of methods, including personal conversations, web surveys, speaking to individuals and groups, and work with the media.

4. How Considered

- In the budget process
- To identify emerging issues
- To redirect and plan extension programs
- To redirect and plan research programs
- In the staff hiring process
- In our action plans
- To set research and extension priorities
- To focus programs on local needs and citizen priorities
- To measure/verify program impact

IV. Critical Issues

1 Food Production and Agricultural Systems

Description:

Agricultural production and related industries make up the single largest sector of Iowa's economy and is important to rural communities. Its long-term viability is a critical mission of Iowa State University, which has a successful history of assisting farmers, suppliers, processors, policy makers, and other key decision makers in addressing opportunities and challenges facing agriculture. To ensure sustainability of our agricultural based system, including producers, and enhance food and nutritional security, Iowa State University's research and extension program must continue to find new discoveries that enhance the productivity, resilience, diversity and profitability of our cropping and production animal systems.

Term: Long

Science Emphasis Areas

Agroclimate Science
Food Safety
Sustainable Agricultural Production Systems

2 Natural Resources and Environmental Stewardship

Description:

Wise management of all natural resources, including water, soil, air, and other resources is needed to sustain our nation's ability to produce food, feed, fiber, and bioproducts/biofuels as well as support environmental goods and services and economic and social functions. Without attention to environmental goods and services, our quality of life would be greatly impacted. The focus areas of this program encompass all of the natural resources within the highly human modified agroecosystem. Proper stewardship of natural resources that provide the base inputs for modern agricultural production is foundational to sustaining the desired quantity and quality of food, feed, fiber, and biofuels and the natural environment.

Term: Long

Science Emphasis Areas

Agroclimate Science
Bioeconomy, Bioenergy, and Bioproducts
Environmental Systems
Sustainable Agricultural Production Systems

3 Community and Economic Development

Description:

Economic issues facing Iowa communities are numerous and include an aging workforce, influx of immigrants, and changing economic structures. A combination of factors such as aging infrastructure, resistance to additional taxation, depopulation, and lower population density are pushing small local governments' budgets to their limits. Severe storm and flood damage, a problem that has been increasing in recent years, exacerbates economic issues in communities of all sizes. All local governments face shrinking budgets and need strategies and tools for doing more with less. Life in Iowa's small and large communities are affected by global issues such as the price of fossil fuels and instability in the global economy.

Term: Long

Science Emphasis Areas

Family & Consumer Sciences

4 Health, Nutrition and Well-being

Description:

The percentages of Iowan children, youth and adults who are overweight/obese are 32%, 28% and 64%, respectively. Of Iowa's 21 "completely rural" counties, almost half have health outcomes indicating poorer health of those residents. Regular physical activity is important to an individual's health, sense of well-being, management of stress and maintenance of a healthy body weight. 83% of adult Iowans do not meet recommended physical activity guidelines. Health can also be compromised by a foodborne illness (FBI), which can be caused by improper food handling or storage at home and, in some cases, long-term complications or even death can result. Costs of FBI for medical expenses and due to lost productivity can cause hardship to families.

Term: Long

Science Emphasis Areas

Education and Multicultural Alliances
Family & Consumer Sciences
Food Safety
Human Nutrition
Youth Development

5 Human Potential and Youth Development**Description:**

Iowa is changing, with an increase in older adults and increased racial, ethnic and socioeconomic diversity. Iowans support working collaboratively with local, state and federal partners to impact public issues such as poverty, financial instability, economic development, support for older adults, quality of family, and child and youth success academically, socially, and emotionally. Research and extension projects and programs will help families across socioeconomic status and race/ethnicity to increase knowledge and develop skills to improve decision making related to caring for children and other family members, parenting effectively, helping children and youth succeed academically, supporting older adults, adopting less risky behaviors, and managing and maximizing financial resources.

Term: Long

Science Emphasis Areas

Education and Multicultural Alliances
Family & Consumer Sciences
Human Nutrition
Youth Development

6 Transformative Technology**Description:**

Innovations in analytics and technologies, such as digital agriculture (the use of data to make more informed decisions about managing agronomic operations), big data, and genetic/genomic advances in animal science, hold the promise of helping to feed and nourish a growing world population. Barriers remain to achieving this goal, however. We must accelerate the pace of digital innovations and remove barriers to accessing them. Farmers (big and small) must be prepared to adapt and embrace additional change in order to take full advantage of these tools in the years ahead. Agricultural colleges play a key role in research, discovery and diffusion of innovation in this area.

Term: Long

Science Emphasis Areas

Agroclimate Science
Environmental Systems
Sustainable Agricultural Production Systems