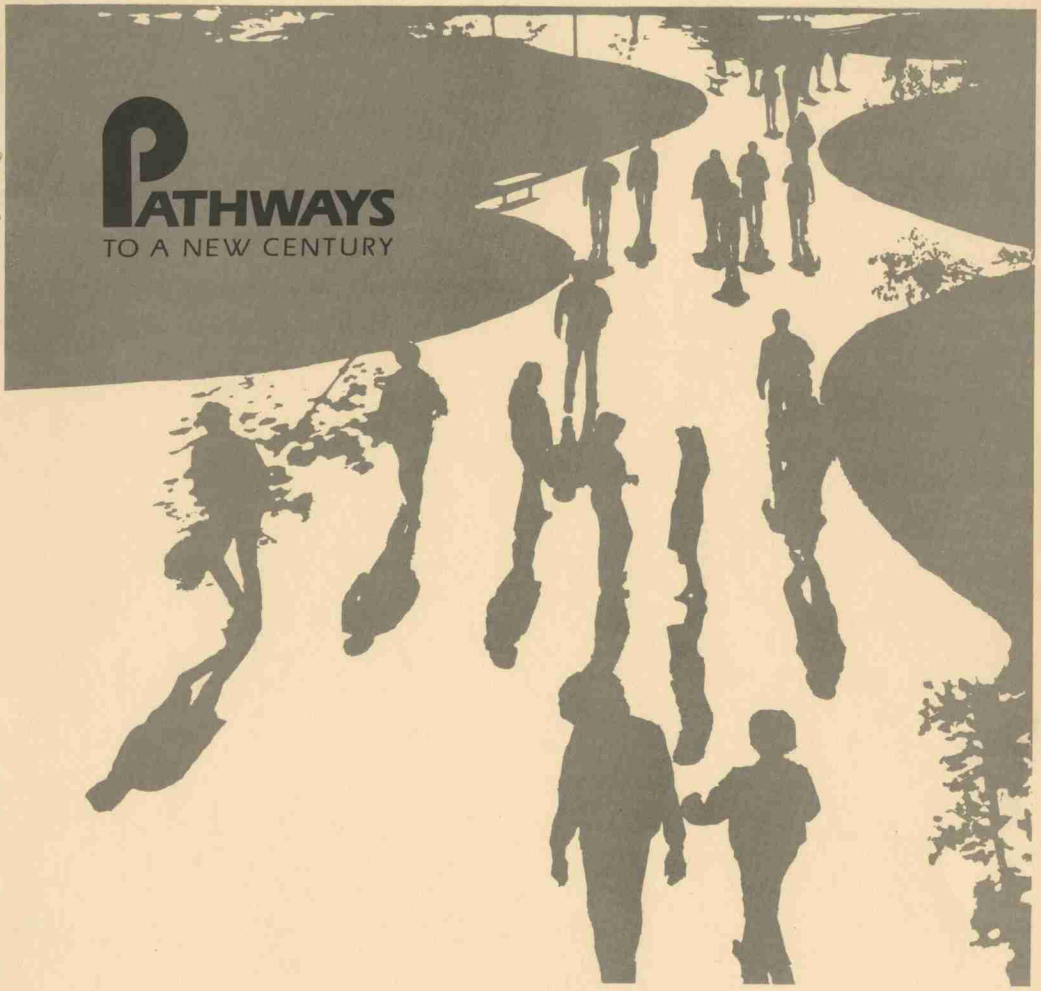

AMENDMENTS
FISCAL YEAR — 1990-1991

ANNUAL UPDATE CONTENTS

AGRICULTURAL
EXTENSION
SERVICE

North Carolina State University
College of Agriculture and Life Sciences

Agricultural Extension Service
Office of the Director
Box 7607, Raleigh, NC 27695-7607

September 29, 1989

Dr. Myron D. Johnsrud, Administrator
Extension Service
United States Department of Agriculture
Washington, DC 20250

Dear Dr. Johnsrud:

We are pleased to send you North Carolina's amended plans for FY 91 and FY92. There are two new plans: NC78, North Carolina Water Quality Program, and NC79, Youth at Risk, to add to our total plan of work.

There were minor changes in NC02, NC05, NC09, NC13, and NC16. These changes were changes in persons responsible for programs and adjustments in estimated impacts in objectives.

Changes in planned FTE's for each national initiative are included in Table A of this report. In our annual report, we will describe results of programming related to the national initiatives.

We do not anticipate changes in planned FTE's for professionals and paraprofessionals, and thus request continuation of funding.

Sincerely,

Daniel D. Godfrey
Associate Dean and Administrator
A&T State University

Chester D. Black
Associate Dean and Director

pc

NC02 AQUACULTURE, WILDLIFE AND NATURAL RESOURCES IN NORTH CAROLINA

*SITUATION
One-half million people in North Carolina hunt. Demand for wildlife increases while habitat shrinks. Most private lands (about 75% of land area) are not managed for wildlife. One-third million anglers fish in more than 100,000 farm ponds and small lakes. Demand grows, but most ponds and small lakes are not managed to full potential. Only 25% of landowners now lease access to their property. Lease rates are $2-$10/acre/year for deer and small game, $5-$20/day for doves, and up to $200/day for waterfowl. North Carolina produces 7 million pounds of mountain trout worth $8 million. Producers need more information on fish culture, water quality,marketing, and disease control. Potential exists for more production of crawfish, catfish, striped/bass hybrids, clams and oysters. Production of catfish and other warm-water species was only $135,000 in 1985, and crawfish and hybrid bass culture is just beginning. Coastal and fisher products reached a record value of $69.4 million in 1985 (215 million pounds landed), but the public is not well-informed about seafood products, their food value, and proper handling and use. Coastal development adversely effects fish stocks, and demand for recreational (5.12 million trips in 1985) and commercial fishing increases. Information on effects of water quality changes and allocation of harvests among competing users is needed, as are policy programs on soil erosion and water quality and the impact of growth and development on rural areas. Animal damage complaints, especially in urban areas, has sharply increased.

*OBJECTIVES
2,000 landowners practice wildlife habitat management (currently 1,000).
1,000 landowners practice improved pond management and aquatic weed control.
50% increase in landowners providing access to fish and wildlife through leasing or user fees. 2,400 landowners and homeowners reduce property losses from wildlife damage. 1,000 persons gain knowledge of warm-water aquaculture practices, economics, and marketing. 300 individuals gain knowledge of mountain trout production, marketing and disease control. 5,000 consumers educated about better utilization of seafood products. 16 seafood processors utilize new technological developments such as thermal processing, smoking, etc. 1,000 individuals and agents informed about conservation laws, soil conservation, rural land use issues and policy alternatives. 1,200 youth educated about wildlife and natural resources.

*PLAN OF ACTION
Establish 3 additional demonstration areas for habitat management. Conduct 2 agent training sessions per year in habitat management, managing wildlife for income, urban wildlife management, pond management and aquatic weed control, aquaculture (methods, economics, species), soil conservation and land-use policy. Develop and maintain educational materials (publications, visuals) on managing wildlife for income, pond management, aquatic weed control, wildlife damage control, landowner liability, trout culture and disease control, warm-

water aquaculture and economics, handling and use of seafood products. Develop information on extent of warm-water fish farming enterprises, demand and allocation of commercial fish stocks, and conservation and land use issues and policies. Establish trout disease laboratory. Establish county extension clearinghouses to facilitate public access to private lands for hunting and fishing. Conduct 4 tours, workshops, and seminars per year for landowners and others on above-listed subjects. Conduct 2 youth camps on wildlife aquaculture and natural resources. Work closely with public and private organizations on delivery of programs.

*EVALUATION
Develop survey instruments and train county agents to collect information on:

1. Landowner practicing wildlife habitat management, pond management and wildlife access leasing.
2. Landowners and homeowners using recommended procedures to reduce wildlife damage and dollar savings of these practices.
3. Establishment or improvements to aquaculture enterprises and value of these establishments or improvements.

Statistics will be kept on attendance at meetings, tours, workshops, number of agents trained and quantity of educational materials produced.

*SCOPE
Co in St 100 In Prog 79
Agricultural and Natural Resources, Home Economics, 4-H, Community and Rural Development

*ESTIMATED RESULTS/IMPACTS

Wildlife Habitat Management	2,000 landowners
Improved Pond Management & reduce aquatic weeds	1,000 landowners
Increased number of landowners providing access for fishing and hunting	75,000 (50% increase)
Reduce wildlife damage control	2,400 landowners and homeowners
Warm-water Aquaculture	1,000 persons informed
Increase Mountain Trout production	300 persons
Increased Utilization of seafood processing technology	5,000 consumers 16 processors
Knowledge of Conservation Laws, Land Issues, and Policy Alternatives	1,000 persons
Knowledge of Wildlife and Natural Resources	1,200 youth

*ESTIMATED FTEs

Year	Prof	Para	Vol
1988	10.2	1.5	1.8
1989	9.0	0.9	1.9
1990	9.0	0.9	2.0
1991	8.8	0.9	2.0

*REPORTING SCHEDULE

Year	Accom	Impact
1988		
1989		
1990		
1991	X	

*CONTACT

Program

Dr. Edwin L. Jones
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Administrative
(Same)

NC05 FARM BUSINESS MANAGEMENT AND MARKETING IN NC

*SITUATION:
Decreased U.S. exports, large U.S. production and large carryover stocks have depressed commodity prices and continue to plague N.C. producers. Over 20% of respondents to a February 1986 N.C. Crop and Livestock Reporting Service financial survey report debt/asset ratios indicating moderate to severe financial stress. Much of this stress is from farm businesses incurring excessive amounts of debt relative to their capacity to service such debt and a lack of understanding of how to document and analyze such capacity. While this situation has improved somewhat, large amounts of debt still exist. Only 200 producers participate in the NCSU Mail-In Farm Records system, with an estimated 500 keeping the NCSU manual. Producers, agribusinesses and lenders must evaluate new alternative enterprises, new production technologies, and new marketing alternatives with increased awareness of environmental impacts. Legal consequences of changing laws and government policies must be better understood. Improved business management and increased concern for food safety and environmental consequences of production practices are necessary for N.C. farmers to experience sustainable profits and be competitive in a global market.

*OBJECTIVES:
1. Increase participation in the NCSU Farm Business Records system by 35% by 1991.
2. 8,000 farm families will increase their knowledge of how to keep, analyze, and use complete farm and family records for planning and decision making.
3. 5000 farm families participating in financial management workshops will increase understanding of and ability to develop and analyze financial statements.
4. 400 lenders participating in financial workshops will increase their understanding and appreciation of farm record analysis, integrated financial statements, marketing alternatives and the agricultural economy.
5. 10,000 farm families, agribusinessmen, and professionals will become more aware of legal and tax considerations of farm business and family decisions, including estate and intergenerational transfers.
6. 10,000 farm families, agribusinessmen, and professionals will learn how to evaluate the economic consequences of adopting alternative marketing strategies.
7. 1,000 farm families, agribusinessmen, and other professionals will increase their understanding of and ability to evaluate changing farm programs, new technologies, and alternative enterprises with environmental consequences in mind.

*ACTION:
In-service training for area agents and county agents with farm and family management responsibilities on record keeping and financial decision making. Development and adoption of software for use in county offices and homes on farm and family decisions. In-depth workshops for farmers and families with hands-on experience using financial management and marketing computer programs. In-depth lender/accountant/lawyer seminars on financial analysis, record

keeping, marketing, farm planning and business survivability. Development and expanded use of video tape, mass media, and other innovative delivery techniques. Development of farm management/marketing clubs or associations will be explored and individual counseling will be available upon request.

*EVALUATION:
Use pre- and post-knowledge tests at workshops, survey changes in behavior and adoption of proposed practices, measure changes in participants' financial condition (net income and debt/asset ratio), measure number of participants in NCSU records program, measure participation in governmental programs, and measure participation in various workshops, in-service training sessions, and seminars.

*SCOPE Co in St 100 In Prog 100
ANR, Home Economics

*KEYWORDS:
Program Area: ANR, Home Economics
National Iniatitive: Agricultural Competitiveness and Profitability
State Major Programs: Farm and Small Business Management and Marketing, Financial Management

*ESTIMATED RESULTS/IMPACTS:

NCSU record system participants increased	35%
Farm planning, financial management, and marketing knowledge increased	8,000 farm family members and others
Improved ability to analyze debt position	5,000 farm family
Improved lender knowledge of records, financial statements, mktg. alternatives, ag. situation	400 lenders
Increased awareness of legal, tax, and environmental considerations	10,000 farm family members
Improved marketing understanding	10,000 farm family
Increased understanding of and ability to evaluate farm programs, new technologies, alternative enterprises	1,000 farm family

*ESTIMATED FTE

Year	Prof	Para	Vol
1988	28	0	0
1989	28	0	0
1990	25	0	0
1991	25	0	0

*REPORTING SCHEDULE

Year	Accomp	Impact
1988		
1989	x	
1990		
1991	x	

*CONTACT
Program
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Administrative
(same)

NC09 LIVESTOCK (BEEF CATTLE, HORSES, SHEEP) PRODUCTION AND MARKETING IN NORTH CAROLINA

*SITUATION

The North Carolina beef cattle, horse and sheep industries are major contributors to the state's economy, generating annually in excess of $600million. There are 775,000 beef cattle (cows, calves, replacements, yearlings) on 22,000 farms, 220,000 horses on 53,000 operations and 9,000 ewes and their lambs on 500 farms. About 3,900 and 2,300 youth are involved, respectively, in horse and meat animal programs. Only 9% of surveyed producers have herds on a performance testing program. Only 10 to 12% of the feeder calf crop is sold through state graded sales, and less than half of the producers plan their marketing. Adequate handling facilities are needed to implement total management programs. About 600 feed samples are tested annually by beef, horse and sheep producers, and use of the fescue endophyte lab has been minimal. Only 26% of beef growers use growth implants. New grazing techniques are beginning to be recognized as a means of improving forage use. In addition, increased use of swine and poultry waste is occurring, primarily as fertilizer sources for pasture and hay production. Reproductive and health problems limit production and profits. In 1986 4,000 producers participated in adult horse programs, and additional educational needs in the horse area are developing rapidly.

*OBJECTIVES

1. 300 produce build or renovate handling facilities.
2. Farmers test additional 100 feed samples per year and 400 fescue samples for endophyte over 4 years.
3. 5% more producers use growth stimulants (30 vs 25%).
4. 15% more commercial producers develop and maintain herd records and increase weaning weights by 8%.
5. Producers implement herd health, vaccination and parasite control programs.
6. 5% more producers plan beef cattle marketing (50 vs 45%).
7. 100 additional farmers intensify grazing management.
8. 100 additional farmers improve reproductive management.
9. Farmers using animal wastes as fertilizer sources to increase their awareness and use of soil testing, agronomic loading rates and implications on water quality
10. 8,000 horse owners improve management and marketing skills.
11. Youth participation in horse activities increase from 3900 to 4300 and 200 volunteers obtain training.
12. Youth participation in meat animal activities increase 2700 from 2300, including new meats project.

*ACTION

Agent and volunteer training, producer meetings, field days, workshops, demonstrations; mass media, bulletins, newsletters, videotapes; computer software and training, consultation, performance testing and state graded sales; youth horses and livestock shows, demonstrations, judging, quiz bowls, clinics and camps.

*EVALUATION
Surveys of beef producers for practice implementation; conference evaluations reporting knowledge gained and impact on profits of horse meetings; summaries of data from feed, soil and endophyte labs, county accomplishment reports, feeder cattle, lamb and horse sales; adult and youth participants in beef, horse, and sheep activities; summary of data from performance testing programs and on-farm tests.

*SCOPE Co in St 100 In Prog 100
ANR, 4-H
*KEYWORDS

*ESTIMATED RESULTS/IMPACTS

Handling facilities built or improved	300 farms
Feed samples tested	400 additional samples
Growth stimulant use	30% vs 25% of producers
Breeding and selection principles applied	15% increase in participation
Weaning weights increased	8% increase in weaning weights in performance tested herds
Planned marketing programs	50% vs 45% of producers
Intensified grazing management	100 additional farms
Improved reproductive rates	100 farms
Knowledge gained	8000 horse owners
Youth life skills improved - horses	400 additional participant
Youth life skills improved - livestock	400 additional participant

*ESTIMATED FTE

Year	Prof	Para	Vol
1988	34	3	3050
1989	34	3	3050
1990	34	3	3050
1991	34	3	3050

*REPORTING SCHEDULE

Year	Accomp	Impact
1988	X	
1989	X	
1990	X	
1991	X	

*CONTACTS

Program
Dr. Roger G. Crickenberger
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Raleigh, N. C. 27695-7621

Administrative
(Same)

NC 13 SMALL AND PART-TIME FARMERS IN NORTH CAROLINA

*SITUATION
There are 70,000 farms in North Carolina. Two out of every three are classified as small scale, with gross receipts less than $50,000. These small commercial farms are scattered throughout North Carolina but are more numerous in non-Tidewater counties. Small farmers in the North Carolina mountains could generally be classified as traditional, subsistence or specialized while those in the industrialized Piedmont are predominantely part-time, weekend or hobby farmers. Many in the latter category are retired from career jobs. Small scale farmers have difficulty competing with conventional large scale agriculture in traditional crop and livestock enterprises. To realize higher income levels they either must specialize in non-traditional enterprises or develop a unique marketing technique or both. Many are under capitalized, labor deficient, and/or unskilled in business management and modern agricultural technology.

*OBJECTIVES:
For 20 small scale farmers in 20 counties to develop demonstration model farms with one or more enterprises based upon whole farm analysis, validated budgets and market potential. For 500 small farm families in 50 counties to learn and demonstrate sound farm business management, record keeping and marketing skills. For 50 small farm families in 50 counties to establish alternative profitable enterprises. These families will increase net farm income by 20%.

*ACTION
Recruit, plan and develop model farm demonstrations. Use model farms for data gathering, tours, educational laboratories and technology transfer tools. Plan, recruit participants and teach business management skills in short courses, seminars, individual consultations and regular newsletters. Establish on-farm demonstrations of alternative farm enterprises. Use demonstrations for data collections, tours, meetings, and enterprise evaluation.

*EVALUATION
Quantify number of small model farm demonstrations developed through direct contact with appropriate agricultural agents. Determine numbersof small farmers enrolled in business management short courses and skilllevels of participants before and after participation and new records systems developed by participants. Numbers of farms demonstrating new or alternative enterprises or farming systems. Volunteer record analysis or simple surveys to determine profitability.

*SCOPE Co in St 101 In Prog 75
Agriculture, Home Economics

*KEYWORDS
Small farms, family farms, part-time farmers, model farms, farming systems, alternative agriculture, farm business management

*ESTIMATED RESULTS/IMPACTS

Established model farms	20 in 20 counties
Increased records & business management skills	500 farmers in 50 counties
Alternative farm enterprise estimated	50 farmers in 50 counties

*ESTIMATED FTE

Year	Prof	Para	Vol
1988	14	0	0
1989	14	0	0
1990	14	0	0
1991	14	0	0

*REPORTING PLANS

Year	Accom	Impact
1988		
1989	X	
1990		
1991	X	

*CONTACT

Program	Administrative
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Raleigh, NC 27695-7602	
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NC 16 VEGETABLE PRODUCTION AND MARKETING IN NORTH CAROLINA

*SITUATION
Commercial vegetable production in 1985 had an estimated value of $186 million, $60 million greater than 1975. Vegetables constitute over 50% of the value of the state's horticultural crop production and are produced on one-fourth of the approximately 73,000 farms. The industry functions in a totally free market and thus, experiences high variability in prices and income. Growers generally fail to adopt sound practices essential for efficient and competitive production and marketing. Superior management ability and enlightened marketing strategies are critical components of profitability. We need to provide realistic facts to troubled tobacco and row crop producers who are increasingly viewing vegetable production as a viable alternative.

*OBJECTIVES
1. For growers, via county agents, to furnish current and accurate base data on county and state vegetable acreage, losses from diseases, insects and weeds, irrigation, production systems, IPC pre-cooling facilities and volume, soil testing and profitability.
2. Vegetable growers increase profitability by 1991 over 1987 by 20%.
3. Vegetable growers to increase soil tests by 10% and fertilizing according to soil test results by 10%.
4. Growers, packers and/or shippers to pre-cool 80-100% of interstate shipped fresh vegetables.
5. Counties participating in Master Gardener Program will increase from 16 to 20.
6. Growers increase plastic and drip irrigation culture by 3000 acres.

*ACTION
Base data for Objective No. 1 will be collected by 100 county survey, winter of '87-'88.
State - Area vegetable schools conducted annually (1987-91) for farmers in 16 locations. Vegetable newsletters, Veg-I-News, will be distributed monthly. State wide commodity meetings (for sweet potatoes, cucumbers, tomatoes, etc.) conducted annually. Industry-wide Vegetable Expo (trade show and educational sessions) conducted annually. Appropriate bulletins, slide sets and videotapes will be prepared by specialists. Local - On-farm tests/demonstrations will be established annually '89-'91 in key locations to compare new vegetable varieties, cultural practices and methods of managing weeds, insects and nematodes. Local growers' meetings in all major vegetable producing counties conducted annually.

*EVALUATION
Use baseline data collected in '87-'88 for evaluations of impact of programs. Repeat baseline survey in 1990.

*SCOPE Co in St 100 In Prog 100
Agriculture and Natural Resources

*KEYWORDS
Cultural practices, pest management, postharvest handling, farmers, agents, shippers, small farmers, demonstrations, publications, meetings.

*ESTIMATED RESULTS/IMPACTS

Fertilizing by soil test	10% increase
Plastic and drip irrigation usage	3000 acres, $4.5 million
More county plant clinics	10 new county plant clinics
Reduced losses due to disease & insects	30-50% reduction
Pre-cooling vegetables	80-100% for interstate commerce
Improved management & profitability	40% of growers, 20-30% increase
Master Gardener assistance	20 counties, 800 volunteers donate 36,000 hours

*ESTIMATED FTE

Year	Prof	Para	Vol
1988	19	2.4	11.0
1989	20	2.6	11.6
1990	20	2.6	11.6
1991	22	2.7	12.4

*REPORTING PLAN

Year	Accom	Impact
1988		
1989	X	
1990		
1991	X	

*CONTACT

Program	Administrative
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NC78 North Carolina Water Quality Program

*SITUATION
Historically, North Carolina has been blessed with an abundant quantity of good quality water to supply all of its demands. Recently there has been growing concern about both the quantity and quality of water available in some parts of the state. Ground water supplies approximately 50 percent of the domestic water requirements for the state's residents. Very little information is available on the quality of this water. Questions are being raised about the impact of sedimentation, pesticides and nutrients from agriculture in surface water quality. Currently, over 40 percent of the stream miles are affected by agriculture. The general public is becoming increasingly vocal in its opposition to development of new waste management facilities partly because of concern about water quality. At the same time, many existing municipal, industrial, and residential waste management practices are thought to be degrading water quality.

*OBJECTIVES
I. Protect ground and surface water resources by:
(a) encouraging adoption by land owners of control programs for non point source pollution by sediment, pesticides and nutrients from agriculture and forestry,
(b) encouraging implementation of improved techniques for food processing, municipal, and residential on-site waste water management,
(c) evaluate well water quality and improve well-head maintainance and protection by owners,
(d) increasing homeowners' understanding of proper water treatment practices and household hazardous waste management.
II Increase understanding of risk assessment and health effects associated with water pollution.
III Increase public participation in policy development related to water quality
IV Increase young people's understanding of water quality issues.

*ACTION
I Establish demonstrations, analyze well water, develop publications and audiovisual aids and conduct meetings and tours on various aspects of ground and surface water protection. Work cooperatively with federal, state and local public and private organizations involved with water issues.
II Develop fact sheets and media releases, and hold workshops on risk assessment and health effects.
III Work with local government officials, citizen groups and other interested groups on public policy development.
IV Develop and implement 4-H curricula and activities related to water quality.

*EVALUATION
The program will be evaluated by:
I Increasing changes in practice by farmers implementing control practices; homeowners improving well protection; food processing plants and municipalities implementing improved waste management techniques; and homeowners improving water treatment and household

hazardous waste management.
II Surveying individuals who participate in risk assessment and youth programs to determine changes in knowledge.
III Determining the number of communities with whom Extension works which successfully implement water management programs.

*SCOPE Co In St 100 In Prog 100

*KEYWORDS: Water quality, Water quantity, Waste management, Risk assessment, Hazardous waste, Agricultural pesticides and nutrients, Policy.

ESTIMATED RESULTS/IMPACTS

Wells tested	8,000
Well maintenance and protection improved	800
Counties implement public policy program	5
Counties implement household water treatment and waste management program	10
Hydrologic unit demonstration of BMP's established	1
Reduce miles of streams impacted by agricultural and forestry pollutants	5%

*ESTIMATED FTE's

	Prof	Para	Vol.
1990	42.35		
1991	50.85		

*REPORTING SCHEDULE

	Accomp	Impact
1990		
1991	X	

*CONTACT

Program	Administrative
B.E. Caldwell	
State Leader, ANR/CRD	Same
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NC79 Extension Youth At Risk Programming In North Carolina

*SITUATION
Children are North Carolina's future. The welfare of our state depends on children reaching their fullest potential as productive adults. Societal neglect of our children has put an increasing number of them at risk of growing up poor, becoming pregnant, dropping out of school, abusing drugs and alcohol, committing suicide and facing a future without adequate job skills.
Youth at risk are defined as those youth who have a high probability of not developing into contributing and productive members of society. Three primary conditions contribute to youth becoming "at risk": poverty, lack of family support and parenting, and negative peer pressure. While there are manifold causes within each of these conditions, they describe the areas in which action must occur if North Carolina is going to prevent it's future from being "at risk".
The North Carolina Agricultural Extension is moving forward to address the need for relevant youth opportunities and service systems that alter, impact, and if necessary, replace traditional approaches and programs. A coordinated effort to deliver the research based information and technology of the land grant universities targeting prevention and intervention efforts, will be a primary focus of the Extension thrust. Extension is providing leadership in developing coalitions, networks, and forming partnerships with agencies and groups for addressing the critical issues that put your youth at risk.

*OBJECTIVES
I.Enable individuals, families, and communities to better address family and youth issues through public policy education.
II.Develop and improve parenting and family support skills in high risk families.
III.Enhance access to community health resources for the mental and physical well-being of at risk youth.
IV.Enable at risk youth to make informed decisions relating to physical and mental health.
V.Improve high risk youths decision making and goal-setting skills as it affects their future.
VI.Enhance agricultural and technological literacy skills.
VII.Allow all children, including those of preschool ages, to envision a productive future.
VIII. Enhance/improve communication and information skills necessary for functioning in today's and tomorrow's world.

*ACTION
Establish and build partnerships, coalitions, and networks with agencies, youth organizations, business, industry, and others to work cooperatively on priority youth issues; enable parents to become involved and active advocates of youth and supportive community services.Structure programs to enable parents to develop coping and parenting skills based on youth development needs and issues and enable parents to raise their children to

achieve their full potential.Assist in developing and implementing a plan for addressing community health issues directed at high risk youth. Provide for at risk youth educational programs to strengthen the decision making process related to health and well-being. Develop and implement programs to increase skills in decision making as it relates to the individual future including careers, goal-setting, etc.
Use motivating hands-on activities and programs that relate to at risk environments.Design comprehensive programs that enhance problem solving and job seeking skills of youth at risk.
Develop, implement, and evaluate a center of excellence concept model that emphasizes age-appropriate learning to help at risk children.

EVALUATION
I.Survey counties to determine number of families and youth involved in youth at risk programs.
II.Use ES 237, Home Economics, and Agricultural reporting systems to determine level of participation.
III.Feedback from counties will be requested to determine impact of specific programs targeted as specific youth and families.

*SCOPE Co In St 100 In Prog 40
HE, 4-H, ANR, CRD

*KEYWORDS: Teen pregnancy, school dropout rates, self esteem, careers and employment skills, parenting skills, child care, futuring, problem solving, decision making, fitness and health, substance abuse, child abuse and neglect.

ESTIMATED RESULTS/IMPACTS

Improved Public Policy Education	30	Counties
Improved family support skill	2000	Families
Developed and implemented plans for addressing community health issues of Youth at Risk	15	Counties
Improved ability of youth to make decisions affecting their future.	Youth in 20	Counties
Enhanced literacy skills	Youth in 20	Counties

*ESTIMATED FTE's

	Prof	Para	Vol.
1990	25	10	100
1991	40	10	200

*REPORTING SCHEDULE

	Accomp	Impact
1990		
1991	X	

*CONTACT
Program
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Administrative
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Table A: ALLOCATION OF PLANNED PROFESSIONAL FTE'S TO THE NATIONAL PRIORITY INITIATIVES AND OTHER AREAS BY MAJOR PROGRAMS -- FY1990-1991

MAJOR PROG	PLAN PROF FTE'S	YEAR	YAR	FTE's Allocated to Initiatives C&P	AAO	WQ	CNR	RRA	NDH	FWB	HC	OTH	TOT
NC01	16.60	1990		2.5	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0		3.5		5.3	16.5
NC01	16.50	1991		2.5	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0		3.5		5.3	16.5
NC02	9.00	1990		1.0	3.55	1.0	3.0	0.05				2.5	11.1
NC02	8.80	1991		1.0	3.55	0.8	3.0	0.05				2.5	10.9
NC03	4.20	1990		1.5	0.2	0.5						2.0	4.2
NC03	4.20	1991		1.5	0.2	0.5						2.0	4.2
NC04	19.10	1990		11.9		1.0						5.3	18.2
NC04	19.10	1991		12.9		1.0						4.5	18.4
NC05	25.00	1990		19.0	1.0		1.0	1.5				2.5	25.0
NC05	25.00	1991		19.0	1.0		1.5	1.5				2.0	25.0
NC06	24.50	1990		9.0	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.5		0.5	0.5	10.5	24.5
NC06	24.50	1991		9.0	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.5		0.5	0.5	10.5	24.5
NC07	21.20	1990		6.1		2.5	10.6					2.0	21.2
NC07	21.40	1991		6.1		2.5	10.6					2.0	21.2
NC08	12.93	1990		7.0	1.0	1.0						3.9	12.9
NC08	12.93	1991		7.0	1.0	1.0						3.9	12.9
NC09	34.00	1990		11.0	6.5	2.0					2.0	12.5	34.0
NC09	34.00	1991		11.0	6.5	2.0					2.0	12.5	34.0
NC10	32.00	1990		6.0	5.5	3.5	2.0				1.0	14.0	32.0
NC10	31.00	1991		6.0	6.0	4.0	2.0				1.0	14.0	33.0
NC11	5.30	1990		2.6		1.0	0.8					1.6	6.0
NC11	5.30	1991		2.6		1.2	0.8					1.6	6.2
NC12	8.60	1990		3.0	0.5	0.25	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.25	3.8	8.6
NC12	8.60	1991		3.0	0.5	0.25	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.25	3.8	8.6
NC13	14.00	1990		1.2	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.7					4.5
NC13	14.00	1991		1.2	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.7					4.5
NC14	15.30	1990		13.0		2.4							15.4
NC14	15.30	1991		13.0		2.4							15.4
NC15	22.70	1991		11.1		1.5	1.0				2.3	6.8	22.7
NC15	22.70	1992		10.0		2.5	1.5				2.5	6.2	22.7

Table A: ALLOCATION OF PLANNED PROFESSIONAL FTE'S TO THE NATIONAL PRIORITY INITIATIVES AND OTHER AREAS BY MAJOR PROGRAMS -- FY1990-1991

MAJOR PROG	PLAN PROF FTE'S	YEAR	FTE's Allocated to Initiatives YAR	C&P	AAO	WQ	CNR	RRA	NDH	FWB	HC	OTH	TOT
NC16	20.00	1990		10.6		1.0	1.0				1.3	8.8	22.7
NC16	22.00	1991		10.6		1.0	1.0				1.3	8.8	22.7
NC17	6.40	1990		0.4	0.4	0.5		0.4		0.4	1.0	3.3	6.4
NC17	6.40	1991	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.5		0.4		0.4	1.0	3.3	6.4
NC18	1.50	1990									1.0		1.0
NC18	1.50	1991									1.0		1.0
NC19	2.00	1990	1.0		0.5				0.5	1.0	1.0		4.0
NC19	2.00	1991	1.0		0.5				0.5	1.0	1.0		4.0
NC20	10.60	1990	3.0	1.0				2.0			2.3	2.3	10.6
NC20	10.60	1991	4.0	1.0				2.0			2.0	1.6	10.6
NC21	3.50	1990	0.5				1.5				1.5		3.5
NC21	3.50	1991	0.5				1.5				1.5		3.5
NC22	8.20	1990	3.0						1.0	1.0	1.7	1.5	8.2
NC22	8.20	1991	3.0						1.0	1.0	1.2	2.0	8.2
NC23	26.10	1990	5.0		0.7	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.7	10.0	5.0	26.1
NC23	26.10	1991	5.0		0.7	2.0	0.7	1.0	1.0	3.0	10.7	2.0	26.1
NC24	18.40	1990	6.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.5	0.5	2.0	10.0	20.8
NC24	18.40	1991	6.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.5	0.5	2.0	10.0	20.4
NC25	58.00	1990		2.9					29.0	2.0		24.1	58.0
NC25	58.00	1991		2.9					31.0	1.0		23.1	58.0
NC26	97.00	1990						20.0		54.0		23.0	97.0
NC26	97.00	1991						18.0		58.0		21.0	97.0
NC27	33.00	1990	12.0							33.0		5.0	50.0
NC27	33.00	1991	12.0							33.0		5.0	50.0
NC28	33.00	1990				2.0	2.0	1.0		21.7		9.0	35.7
NC28	33.00	1991				2.0	2.0	1.0		23.5		8.0	36.5
NC29	46.00	1990									33.0	18.0	51.0
NC29	46.00	1991									36.0	17.0	53.0
NC30	9.71	1990				2.0			3.9		1.0	3.8	10.7
NC30	9.75	1991				2.0			3.9		1.0	3.8	10.7

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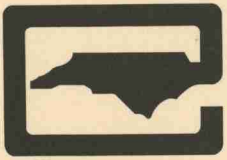
MAJOR PROG	PLAN PROF FTE'S	YEAR	YAR	FTE's Allocated to Initiatives C&P	AAO	WQ	CNR	RRA	NDH	FWB HC	OTH	TOT
NC31	3.00	1990						4.7			0.3	5.0
NC31	3.00	1991						5.7			0.3	6.0
NC32	6.00	1990		2.0		1.0			2.0		1.0	6.0
NC32	6.00	1991		2.0		1.0			2.0		1.0	6.0
NC33	4.70	1990						3.4		2.3	1.0	6.7
NC33	4.70	1991						4.4		2.3	1.0	7.7
NC34	18.70	1990				12.0	8.0	8.0			2.0	30.0
NC34	18.70	1991				18.0	10.0	9.0			1.0	38.0
NC35	2.00	1990		0.25		0.75						1.0
NC35	2.00	1991		0.25		0.75						1.0
NC36	0.30	1990			0.25	0.05	0.05					0.35
NC36	0.30	1991			0.25	0.05	0.05					0.35
NC37	0.25	1990		0.08	0.08							0.16
NC37	0.25	1991		0.08	0.08							0.16
NC38	0.40	1990			0.05	0.05	0.20			0.05	0.05	0.40
NC38	0.40	1991			0.05	0.05	0.20			0.05	0.05	0.40
NC39	0.33	1990		0.11	0.11						0.11	0.33
NC39	0.33	1991		0.11	0.11						0.11	0.33
NC40	0.30	1990			0.20		0.05				0.05	0.30
NC40	0.30	1991			0.20		0.05				0.05	0.30
NC41	0.33	1990			0.22						0.11	0.33
NC41	0.33	1991			0.22						0.11	0.33
NC42	2.00	1990		0.66	0.66							1.32
NC42	2.00	1991		0.66	0.66							1.32
NC43	0.33	1990		0.11	0.11						0.11	0.33
NC43	0.33	1991		0.11	0.11						0.11	0.33
NC44	0.25	1990		0.08	0.08							0.16
NC44	0.25	1991		0.08	0.08							0.16
NC45	0.25	1990		0.08	0.08							0.16
NC45	0.25	1991		0.08	0.08							0.16

Table A: ALLOCATION OF PLANNED PROFESSIONAL FTE'S TO THE NATIONAL PRIORITY INITIATIVES AND OTHER AREAS BY MAJOR PROGRAMS -- FY1990-1991

MAJOR PROG	PLAN PROF FTE'S	YEAR	FTE's Allocated to Initiatives: YAR	C&P	AAO	WQ	CNR	RRA	NDH	FWB	HC	OTH	TOT
NC46	3.80	1990								1.75		2.05	3.80
NC46	3.80	1991								2.00		1.80	3.80
NC47	1.40	1990								0.70		0.70	1.40
NC47	1.40	1991								0.70		0.70	1.40
NC48	6.00	1990								2.00		4.00	6.00
NC48	6.00	1991								2.00		4.00	6.00
NC49	6.00	1990						0.5				5.50	6.00
NC49	6.00	1991						0.5				5.50	6.00
NC50	6.00	1990								0.50		5.50	6.00
NC50	6.00	1991								0.50		5.50	6.00
NC51	16.30	1990							22.6				22.60
NC51	16.30	1991							22.6				22.60
NC52	3.00	1990					1.00				1.0	1.00	3.00
NC52	3.00	1991		1.0							1.0	1.00	3.00
NC53	10.00	1990	1.5	2.0	1.0		1.50					4.00	10.00
NC53	10.00	1991	1.5	2.0	1.0		1.50					4.00	10.00
NC54	1.50	1990		0.75								0.75	1.50
NC54	1.50	1991		0.75								0.75	1.50
NC55	8.50	1990		6.00									6.00
NC55	8.50	1991		6.50									6.50
NC56	0.15	1990		0.1		0.05							0.15
NC56	0.15	1991		0.1		0.05							0.15
NC57	3.50	1990				0.50	2.0						2.50
NC57	3.50	1991				0.50	2.0						2.50
NC78	42.35	1990				42.35							42.35
NC78	50.85	1991				50.85							50.85
NC79	25.00	1990	25.0										25.00
NC79	40.00	1991	40.0										40.00



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