Extracts of
CRD Plans of Work,
Southern States
FY '82
EXTENSION CRD AREAS OF PARTICIPATION
OF THE SOUTHERN STATES EXTENSION SERVICES
FY 82 PLANS OF WORK
(1890 INSTITUTIONS)

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CRD COMPONENTS

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COMMUNITY RESEARCH and DEVELOPMENT

Extension Objectives

Component 1: Crop Production

Puerto Rico

--To organize a small farm pilot project to encourage production and wise use of government agricultural programs among small farmers, especially those in isolated areas.

Component 2: Livestock Production

Puerto Rico

--To encourage development of livestock projects in small farms.

Component 3: Business, Management, and Economics

Arkansas

--For business proprietors, including those in recreation and tourism, to improve their management skills and thereby improve their incomes.

--For business owners to better understand how to market their products or services.

--Develop the ability of local leaders to appraise tourism potential in their area.

--Increased level of awareness of the economic importance of the recreation and tourism industry.

--For developers, managers, and operators supplying commercial recreation, historical, and tourism facilities and services to adopt sound practices in planning, financing, developing, and/or expanding enterprises in order to increase income opportunities and help meet the needs of a growing industry.

Florida

--To create an awareness of the problems of small farmers.

--To provide small farmers with helpful information and technical assistance.

--To plan effective demonstrations for small farmers.
--To identify survival techniques of small farmers and suggest policy alternatives to help their situation.

Georgia

--To assist communities in evaluating economic potentials and the impact of alternative local development policies.

--To develop information on sources of funds through private, local, state, and federal government.

--To acquaint youth with the idea of ownership by exposure to the opportunities and problems of small businesses.

--To provide and estimate of dollar amount, by product category, of the trade area's outshopping.

--To identify why consumers outshop for these products.

--To identify consumers' general attitudes towards their trade area.

--To identify the trade area's major competing centers (in quantitative terms).

--To identify where, in this trade area's retail mix, there is a possibility for expansion.

--To provide a demographic profile of the trade area's customer market and the implications of this information.

--To provide effective organizational assistance.

--To provide businesses and citizens with downtown revitalization information and technical assistance.

--To create awareness of the economic and social consequences of downtown deterioration.

--Delineate scope of shoplifting, its effect on cost of doing business additional cost to consumers.

--Provide forum for getting acquainted with your law enforcement agencies.

--To assist small business entrepreneurs obtain the necessary information, regulation, and facts so that they can successfully compete for government contracts and subcontracts.

Kentucky

--Entrepreneurs and prospective recreation developers acquire knowledge and develop skills in development and management of commercial recreation and tourist facilities.
Community leaders, citizenry, youth and/or enterprise owners recognize and develop or improve local tourist and recreational facilities and attractions through an understanding of local natural resource and development potential.

State and local leaders learn to effectively identify, develop and promote tourism development opportunities through regional organizations and state and local organizations.

Professional staff, state and public leaders, entrepreneurs involved in recreation and tourism development and resource managers become aware of resource techniques important to outdoor recreation, tourism and natural resource management.

Community leaders and general public learn importance of community recreation and procedures for organization of such programs.

Mississippi

To provide educational experiences in understanding economic development for lay leaders; to provide learning experiences that can change the knowledge, attitudes, skills and aspirations of community leaders regarding economic development.

To increase the understanding of techniques of industrial development and principles of economic development as they apply to rural areas by conducting formal workshops and seminars throughout the state.

To use audiovisual materials Extension publications to increase understanding of industrial development techniques by agency employees and community leaders.

To provide educational programs in management in cooperation with small and medium-sized profit and nonprofit organizations for their first line and middle managers.

Tennessee

To select and activate annually the number of farms needed to keep twenty active farmers on the program. Farmers will be selected to demonstrate solutions to typical problems faced by other farmers in the area.

To develop planning materials and information for farm planning and to utilize them in preparing and implementing plans on the selected farms during four program years.

To analyze records of Rapid Adjustment farms, to evaluate selected efficiency factors and to utilize the evaluation to assist farmers in locating areas where improved management is needed.

To utilize the information and experience gained from the Rapid Adjustment farms to demonstrate to other farmers and others interested in farming the effectiveness of whole farm plans and recommended practices.
--To provide information and data for related activities such as meetings with civic and agri-business groups, for tours and other demonstrations, and for activities supporting the Rapid Adjustment program.

Texas

--Increase the competency of rural businessmen to successfully cope with the myriad of business management problems.

--Assist rural leadership in expanding job opportunities and attract industry.

--Enable new entrants into the labor force and the unemployed to locate available jobs and maintain employment.

Virginia

--To provide educational programs for citizens, decision makers, and business leaders during the fiscal year that will help them improve their understanding and management of fiscal affairs.

Component 4: Agricultural Marketing and Farm Supplies

Tennessee

--To increase producers knowledge of price patterns, factors affecting supply and demand, current market requirements and changes occurring in the marketing system.

--To assist producers, marketing firms, and local leaders in determining the feasibility of establishing new markets and alternative outlets and to help them organize and merchandise.

--To assist in evaluating the cost and benefits of integrated production-marketing programs for vegetables, especially as pest management practices affect the marketability and profitability of the enterprise.

--To assist producers and marketing firms in assessing proposals for improving market opportunities, including evaluation of the benefits and costs of participation in multi-state marketing plans.

--To facilitate communication, cooperation and development of mutual support between Tennessee located buying firms and Tennessee producers.

--To teach management to directors and managers of agricultural marketing firms and assist with management problems.

--To provide information on organizational procedures and the market situation to groups desiring assistance in organizing associations in Tennessee.

--To evaluate area livestock marketing requirements and develop information concerning the feasibility of establishing livestock markets, meat packing and processing firms.
--To provide information concerning the development of alternative market outlets and marketing methods and provide appropriate guidance to improve livestock marketing in Tennessee.

--To provide information on livestock market financial statements and economic and technological research so that informed management decisions can be made.

--To provide information on price patterns, pricing options, present day market requirements and changes developing in the livestock market system in order to assist producers in their decisions on what, when, where and how to market.

--To develop, analyze and disseminate price and other information concerning special graded feeder pig and calf sales in Tennessee.

--To inform producers and others concerning the economic factors affecting agricultural outlook and project future price ranges and patterns based on the most likely developments.

--To increase producer knowledge of price patterns, factors affecting supply and demand, merchandising technique, and current market requirements.

--To assist producers and local leaders in evaluating the potential of direct marketing alternatives.

--To assist producers in organizing local farmers' markets and to assist improving merchandising methods.

--To educate farmers and consumers about the potential benefits of direct marketing and removing barriers to efficient direct sales.

--To provide appropriate information to assist small farmers in improving income opportunities.

--To encourage low income rural residents to improve the family food supply by growing a home garden.

--To provide appropriate information to assist small farmers in improving the livestock feed supply.

--To help limited resource producers and others better understand the marketing system and thus improve the effectiveness of producer marketing.

--To provide assistance to low income farmers in the allocation and utilization of their limited resources.

--Other educational activities, supporting the small farm program, requisitions, tours, etc.
--To provide information that will aid producers and others in understanding the current dairy marketing system.

--To teach producers the economic requirements of on-farm expansion and potential impact on the market.

--To provide information that will aid in improving marketing services to producers and increase the efficiency of the marketing system from producers through consumers.

--To improve coordination of the production-marketing decision process relating to field crops.

--To persuade growers to develop a marketing plan.

--To encourage producers to become more aware of marketing alternatives for grain, soybeans, and cotton.

--To provide information on price patterns, price levels and cash-futures price relationships which will encourage producers to become increasingly price-wise.

--To improve the understanding of the costs and potential returns of on-farm grain and soybean storage.

--To encourage producers to evaluate the potential economic feasibility of cotton storage in commercial warehouses.

--To provide information which will aid growers and others in understanding the tobacco marketing system.

--To encourage tobacco producers to adopt more efficient handling, packaging, and marketing techniques.

--To evaluate the feasibility of establishing new firms which would merchandise, store or process crops or crop products.

--Supply consumers with up-to-date market information and keep them informed on present and prospective supplies, prices and qualities of agricultural products.

--Teach consumers to apply economic principles in purchasing food and how to evaluate supply and price patterns and other factors which influence the orderly marketing of farm products.

--To teach low income and limited resource individuals how to apply economic principles in purchasing food and how to evaluate supply and price patterns and other factors which influence the orderly marketing of farm products.

--To inform consumers about new and improved products, marketing practices, and services.
--To inform low income and limited resource individuals about new and improved products, marketing practices and services.

--Analyzing and supplying information needed by food processing and marketing firms on factors such as consumer demand, changes in purchasing patterns, probable acceptance of new products, marketing techniques and services, and present of prospective outlets for their products and services.

--Analyzing and supplying information needed by producers on factors such as changes in purchasing patterns, acceptance of new products, marketing techniques and services, and present or prospective outlets for their products and services.

--Supplying information that will lead to better consumer understanding and appreciation of the purpose, problems, and functions of the agricultural production and marketing system.

Component 5: Natural Resources

Arkansas

--Develop community involvement in an educational program to encourage citizens to reduce littering and uphold state laws regarding littering.

--Reduce non-point source pollution from agriculture and forestry waste, improve water quality in rural areas as efficiently as possible to maintain goals in production of food and fiber plus healthful water quality.

--Involve community leaders and public officials in developing energy management plans to reduce consumption of nonrenewable energy.

--Develop a two-way channel of communication between citizens and public officials to determine water rights issues and solutions.

Florida

--The educational objective is to aid in improved knowledge and understanding of three major dimensions of water in a regional context: (1) water supplies; (2) water demand; and (3) water policy. A fact sheet will be prepared entitled "Florida's Water Resources." A slide show will be developed to accompany a script based on the fact sheet, available for use by County Extension personnel with general audiences. A slide show entitles "A Regional Perspective on Florida's Water Resources" will be presented to citrus growers, farmers and ranchers. A conference entitled "Suwannee River Management" will be held for county personnel of state and federal agencies with water resource-related responsibilities.
Georgia

--To encourage Georgia residents to conserve energy by adopting sound energy conservation practices.

--To assist community leaders in assessing the energy situation at the local level and to provide data and information upon which community decision-making can be based.

--To continue implementation of energy conservation projects being conducted with the Energy Extension Service, Georgia Office of Energy Resources.

Kentucky

--Public and private forest managers will receive technical information about managing wildlife on forest land which may be intensively managed for timber.

--Extension personnel in 40 counties will become more knowledgeable of the elements of the environment and the forces that influence these elements.

--Extension staff in 40 counties will be updated on the needs and resources for planning programs aimed at proper use and protection of the environment.

--The Kentucky Conservation Council have an improved program of action.

--General public will understand to a better degree the economic, environmental, and social impacts of synfuel development.

North Carolina

--Increase awareness, knowledge and understanding of homeowners, managers of private and public facilities and governmental officials of certain practices for the conservation and management of energy resources.

--Extensions' educational program in erosion and sedimentation will assist clientele involved in land-disturbing activities understand the regulations and practices necessary to control run-off and reduce subsequent erosion and sedimentation. Extension will attempt to acquaint the general public with the issue and procedures established for control.

--Assist the leadership of 41 counties in developing a program to improve the visual beauty by the development of specific plans for beautification of homes, businesses, and home sites. The involvement of many interested organizations and technical resources will be a part of the program in these counties.
--Conduct educational programs in 14 counties related to community facilities and services, through organization of appropriate citizen groups and informing them of the situation and alternatives available.

--Improve the utilization of solid waste disposal systems in 28 counties, by making citizens aware of the disposal system available in their locality and the proper use of this system.

--Improve inter-agency cooperation in general throughout the state as it relates to the solving of community facilities and services.

Puerto Rico

--To create awareness among rural families and community leaders on environmental regulations.

Tennessee

--To provide information on new environmental regulations and interpret the office they will have on the people of Tennessee.

--To provide information and educational programs on controlling non point pollution and maintaining water quality.

--To assist leaders in planning and promoting programs for the enhancement of community environment and natural beauty.

Component 7: Safety

Florida

--Increase the awareness as to the magnitude of crime and public safety problems.

--Provide organizational assistance and information to help establish and carry out community programs.

--Cooperate with other groups and programs to increase awareness and preparedness for natural disasters.

Georgia

--To create an awareness in farmers that accidents do and can happen to them.

--To provide rural emergency squads, EMT's and other rescuers with hands-on knowledge of the operation of the farm machinery sufficiently to facilitate extiction.

--To educate rural rescue personnel as to how typical farm accidents occur, types of injuries expected from certain types of equipment, pesticides and other farm chemicals.

--To educate these potential rescuers on how not to become a victim of the rescue at-emt.
---To provide ladies some common sense precautions and methods to assist in ensuring their personal safety.

---To make youth aware of the social and legal penalties associated with the crime of shoplifting.

---To make citizens aware of the extent of the vandalism problem and the need for a prevention program.

---To make farmers aware of the need to use preventive measures to make it more difficult for persons to take their livestock, tools, etc.

---To make merchants aware of the extent of the bad checks problem and to assist them in developing appropriate check cashing policies for their stores.

Kentucky

---Lay leaders will explore inexpensive alternatives to make communities safe.

---Communities will become aware of importance of crime prevention.

---Citizens will initiate cooperative activities in the area of crime prevention.

North Carolina

---A safety campaign using mass media and intensive training of leaders will be conducted with the cooperation of other government agencies.

Virginia

---To provide educational programs for the local governments of Virginia and information for private citizens during the fiscal year that will help combat crime.

Component 9: Foods and Nutrition

Puerto Rico

---To teach families and individuals food conservation for later consumption and better utilization of their resources.

---To teach families and individuals the principles of food buying and management.

---To acquaint families and individuals with nutritional principles regarding their ethnic, cultural, and minority food practices.

---To develop an awareness among families and individuals of the importance of preventive nutrition as it relates to diseases, and to promote good health for all ages (with specific emphasis on infants, children, and teenage parents).
Component 12: Textiles and Clothing

North Carolina

--To teach skills that permit consumers to provide maintenance of their clothing for longer wear and maximum attractiveness.

--To increase consumer knowledge of laundering practices so that clothes are wearable longer and energy is conserved.

--To teach buying skill which enable consumers to make sound clothing purchases based on need, quality of construction, care required, and fashion life.

--To teach consumers the principles and importance of aesthetics in dress.

--To teach consumers the principles of thermal dressing as a means of conserving energy.

Component 13: Human Health

Kentucky

--General public of a select number of counties become informed of Health Service Agency activities.

--Sub-Area Health Councils will be organized.

Puerto Rico

--Communities will be organized to bring to the attention of the government agencies the health and Welfare needs of their inhabitants.

Tennessee

--To provide educational information, upon request of county staff, to citizens so that they may be knowledgeable of the local county health situation.

--To provide educational information on recent developments concerning state and federal health programs that can be utilized to solve county health problems.

--To provide information on federal assistance available through FAPRS.

--To be alert to possible health hazards in Tennessee and to be prepared to assist in bringing suitable resources to solve problems as they occur.

Component 14: Housing and Home Development

Georgia

--To continue to work with conventional finance institutions and government agencies in the development and presentation of seminars at the county level to acquaint prospective home buyers with types of financing, loan application procedures, and financing costs.
To acquaint local people with the demands associated with home ownership.

To provide information on trends and innovations in home design, home construction, and site location.

To develop pride in the community leading to increased community spirit and participation in decision-making for developing community improvement programs.

To develop an awareness of housing needs which exist; to interest people in improving their conditions and understanding what choices of action are appropriate.

To provide information on what steps should be taken to provide adequate housing to satisfy the needs of residents and how to ensure that new homes will meet the future needs of the community.

To develop an awareness for the need of increased housing for low and moderate-income families, and the elderly.

Kentucky

New Extension personnel become knowledgeable of Extension's role in energy conservation.

New 4-H members learn about energy and become involved in energy conservation.

S.O.S. learning network in two counties include energy related subjects in their curricula.

Extension field staff become aware of the emerging innovations in home financing.

Efforts will continue in the area of energy alternatives.

North Carolina

To assist agents, agency representatives, and other professionals in designing and implementing educational programs for limited-resource audiences.

To cooperate with other agencies, organizations, and institutions in providing educational opportunities and resources for limited-resource audiences.

To assist developers, builders, and homeowners to become aware of the building code and of the inspection procedures required by state legislation.

To provide information to the potential homeowner on proper site selection and development for homes.

To develop new and expand existing educational programs to assist limited-resource families and individuals in the areas of family life, education, and nutrition.
--To create an awareness of educational programs and resources available to aid limited-resource families and individuals.

--To increase capacity-building skills of limited-resource individuals and families which will enable them to meet their own needs and make sound decisions for themselves.

Puerto Rico

--Residents of rural areas will be encouraged to organize groups to build their own houses under the self-help program sponsored by the State Department of Housing.

Tennessee

--To coordinate resource development housing activities with the extension housing specialist.

--To continue TSU (RD staff) home improvement programs in urban and rural areas.

--To provide educational information to county staff on energy conservation programs, especially as it relates to rural homes.

--To provide and encourage utilization of information of fact sheets on home weatherization prepared by USDA task force.

--To support and encourage the use of energy information made available through the Energy Extension Service of the State Energy Authority, especially as it relates to rural homes.

--To coordinate with other USDA agencies, such as FmHA and with other federal and state agencies such as HUD and the THDA in efforts to educate citizens and local government officials as to available opportunities.

Texas

--Local leaders and community development organization will develop the skills and competency required to analyze their local housing needs, determine the resources available, and establish plans for improving the housing in rural areas.

--Extension and FmHA will combine housing needs and analysis of home financing for FmHA home buyers.

Component 15: Leadership Development

Arkansas

--For agri-business and rural leaders to recognize the need to develop rural statesmen.

--Provide training for local citizens, including new leaders, with leadership principles for them to take active roles in guiding community groups, local government, and civic organizations.
--Train public officials and local citizens to effectively utilize the problem-solving process concerning their community development program.

Florida

--Leadership training should help citizens become more effectively involved in community decision making. Savings of time should result.

--The annual leadership workshop with rural Blacks in North Florida has been particularly successful in educating, training, and encouraging minority citizens to improve their leadership skills in community development.

--To cooperatively identify and work toward solutions of community problems and provide support for productive individual and group effectiveness.

--To develop techniques that will motivate limited-resource rural families to solve their own community problems.

Georgia

--Assist clientele in improving their leadership skills and understanding how to be more effective leaders in group situations.

--To provide clientele a better understanding of the principles and processes involved in community development and to aid community leaders, including young leaders, in acquiring or improving the necessary skill for planning and conducting community projects and programs.

--A three-day leadership skills workshop has been developed and directed to community leaders. This workshop addresses leadership styles, effective communication, planning for change, group effectiveness, social action process, decision-making, motivation, problem identification, and problem solving.

--To help participants improve their leadership skills and understand how to be more effective leaders in group situations.

--To acquire a greater appreciation of listening, thinking, and speaking as essential elements in group participation and leadership.

--To understand the principles for structuring a successful meeting.

--To understand how to use the community development process and the principles involved to implement successful community projects.

--To be able to appraise the situation and identify needs for community development.

--To be able to identify the appropriate resources essential to carrying out a particular project and to evaluate action taken.

--To develop community leadership in rural Middle Georgia.
--To improve skills of local officials and volunteers to function as effective community leaders in studying situations, identifying problems, and in planning actions to solve problems.

--To mobilize and legitimize local leaders and move them to action on community problems.

--To expand the leadership base in the communities.

--To bring about a change in the communities through the use of leadership below 55 years of age.

--To develop methods, techniques, and materials that can be used by communities in assessing their potential for a viable community development program taking into consideration their available community resources.

Kentucky

--Agents and volunteer leaders become more proficient in leadership skills to manage group action for more effective programming.

Mississippi

--To provide educational experiences to lay leaders in understanding economic development. Provide learning experiences that can change the knowledge, attitudes, skills and aspirations of community leaders regarding economic development.

--To provide educational programs and technical assistance to groups, organizations, and legal entities that provide services and, at the same time, present information programs that will enhance the environment and use of natural resources.

--To provide leadership training to groups and organizations throughout Mississippi and to teach principle of leadership development to officers of community development clubs, service and civic clubs, and other organizations.

--To provide educational training on organization development and maintenance of existing organizations. Train organizations' officers in techniques by which community organizations can grow and meet the needs of their communities and members.

--To help community leaders improve their skills in task achievement and group maintenance.

--To help pastors and lay leaders increase their knowledge and understanding of community development.

--To help community residents learn the value and benefits of organized community development clubs.

--To teach community club members the importance of strengthening and maintaining their clubs.
--To show pastors and lay leaders the value of strengthening and maintaining the Mississippi Church and Community Fellowship.

Puerto Rico

--Estimate local initiative, providing leadership for the educational phase of all community programs.

South Carolina

--Fifty low-income families will organize to improve their community and solve community problems collectively by Sept. 30, 1982 at a cost not to exceed 50 mandays.

Tennessee

--To develop an understanding of the principle of leadership and the social action process necessary for effective group action.

--To provide training on organizational skills and techniques, improving citizen participation in community decision making.

--To prepare reference materials for use by professional and volunteer leaders.

--To provide educational leadership and support to groups working with low income families.

--To develop and/or secure appropriate educational materials directed towards low income, disadvantaged citizens.

--To inform leaders of state and federal actions affecting development activities and assist leaders in securing the resources these actions provide.

--To assist with development and implementation to Farm and Home Institute.

--To inform people on current problems and issues of concern and to acquaint them with the educational services available through Tennessee State University.

Texas

--Extension leadership training, community organization development, and community planning are aimed at increasing the number and competency of rural leaders, the adequacy of community organizations and the establishment of desired community services and facilities.

Component 16: Organization, Development, and Maintenance

Arkansas

--To have viable and effective Community Development Committees or County Development Councils capable of identifying problems and alternative solutions, selecting courses of action, and initiating the processes required to solve the problems.
--To improve the skills of local government officials, organizational leaders, and other concerned citizens to develop more effective organizational structures and mechanisms to solve existing problems and to develop long-range plans.

--For extension states (new and existing) to have capabilities in the group decision-making process, organizational development and maintenance.

--To develop cooperative arrangements to provide training and technical assistance to concerned citizens in the state.

Florida

--Establishing and maintaining county community development committees.

--Provide organizational support and educational resources to support existing community organizations.

--Provide assistance and liaison with various local government organizations such as the County Commissioners, planning districts, water management districts, civic organizations, fair boards and other agricultural organizations.

--Provide organizational assistance to small farmers in organizing cooperatives and related organizations:

--To promote among community group members a sense of self-confidence in conducting local group meetings to form a more cohesive community organization.

--To increase effectiveness and resourcefulness in implementing the community development process.

--To encourage more community groups to become chartered by the State as nonprofit organizations.

Georgia

--To increase the ability of individuals and interest groups to influence the decision-making processes within their communities through more effective organizational structures.

--Assist community leaders to determine the need for organizations for general and specific CRD problems and to become proficient in the techniques and principles of organizing and maintaining organizations, including the problem solving framework.

--To have viable local citizens' organization, knowledge of the social and economic situation, with the ability to identify and prioritize problems and to implement a successful development program.

--To awaken people to their community potentials for programs.
--To enable people, especially limited resource persons, to realize how much more they could achieve for community improvement working as a group rather than individually.

--To teach people, especially limited resource persons, the skills involved in working together to meet common goals in their community.

--To provide resources to people to help carry through various projects which will make their communities better places to live in.

Kentucky

--Industrial development committees in ten counties planning to diversify industry.

--Planning groups in twelve counties will consider the socioeconomic impacts resulting from coal production.

--Organized communities learn to perform more effectively (small community development groups).

--Communities which are unorganized and wish to organize, learn how to organize and operate effectively.

--Agents become involved in 4-H Community Pride groups.

--Community leaders and general public learn importance of community recreation and organization for such programs.

--Extension personnel become more adept at effectively organizing community groups.

Mississippi

--To provide educational training on organization development and maintenance of existing organizations; to train organizations' officers in techniques by which community organizations can become more viable and meet the needs of their community members.

--To provide educational training programs for building officials and inspectors in code enforcement and code administration.

--To provide technical assistance for Building Officials Association Officers of Mississippi.

Puerto Rico

--Provide knowledge base to help local officials and community leaders to more clearly identify their needs and resources.

--The largest amount of time and the main efforts in the Community Resources Development Program will be devoted to continue strengthening community leaders. Main emphasis will be given to the Community Resource Development Committees.
South Carolina

--We will coordinate and assist with the development of community action committees and activities in three (3) 1890 Program counties by September 30, 1982, at a cost not to exceed 23 mandays.

Tennessee

--To provide leadership to the State Rural Development Committee.

--To encourage district and county staff to provide effective educational leadership to appropriate committees on area or county levels.

--To develop and provide a quarterly CRD Newsletter for distribution throughout the state.

--To strengthen and encourage broad membership of state, area and county RD Committees.

--To keep committees at all levels informed to current developments.

--To especially seek technical and fiscal assistance for deprived communities of the state.

--To develop and offer CRD leadership training programs for extension and other community leaders.

Texas

--Extension leadership training, community organization development, and community planning are aimed at increasing the number and competency of rural leaders, the adequacy of community organizations and the establishment of desired community services and facilities.

Virginia

--To improve the Community Development process during the fiscal year whereby Virginia citizens are better able to develop and maintain committees, councils, clubs or organizations that will help achieve community goals.

Component 17: Comprehensive Community Planning

Arkansas

--To make managers and planners aware of new methods of soil and clean water preservation under the on-going 208 nonpoint pollution program.

--To make managers of prime lands aware of legislation and selected best users of prime land and other critical areas.

--To make land managers and planners aware of best cloudfree days for obtaining Mississippi Landsat data from the Earth Resources Laboratory.
--To make community leaders aware of the need for subdivision regulations to carry out a major road plan.

--To make community leaders, chambers of commerce and the League of Women Voters aware of a method for developing a county major road plan to improve county transportation.

--To teach Homemakers Clubs and 4-H Community Pride Program participants how to change a community's appearance by developing a community appearance plan and action program with a "War on Ugliness."

--To teach community and civic groups how to identify and solve problems relating to community appearance.

--To make land owners aware of alternatives for use of land based on location, soil types, development standards and construction costs.

Florida

--To maintain liaison, and cooperate with a wide range of other government agencies, public agencies, and planning commissions.

--Helping citizens understand land use planning issues and alternative means of accomplishing their community land use goals.

--Help citizens, elected officials and planners understand the consequences of various growth management controls.

--Assisting local decision makers, farmers, and agency personnel understand problems and issues associated with farm land preservation.

--Provide information concerning existing state legislation which affect land use planning.

--Assist in the development of alternatives for the preservation of agricultural lands.

Georgia

--To make local citizens and elected officials aware of alternative growth strategies and general costs and revenues associated with different rates and types of growth.

Kentucky

--Extension field staff in ten counties develop plans of work that take into consideration opportunities that have developed as a result of coal production.

--Agriculture agents in two counties develop land use programs for strip-mine land.
--Extension field staff develop and cooperate with other groups in developing plans of work and program activities which will most effectively help the people carry out programs to meet community needs.

--General public and local officials increase understanding of need for wise land use planning.

--Agents and leaders acquire knowledge of clientele and develop skill in programming through use of more complete information.

--Extension workers improve program planning, implementations, and evaluation through increased use of social and behavioral science information.

North Carolina

--Develop and provide information to leaders on land use, in general, the land use planning process and the more technical aspects on soil capability potential and soil classification.

--Seek to bring about an understanding of the social and economic forces affecting land utilization, the role of government and citizen participation in land utilization and the importance of citizen's attitudes and opinions on land use planning or alternatives.

--Improve understanding of the impact of rural non-farm growth and the issues and alternatives related to the protection of agricultural land.

Puerto Rico

--To make socioeconomic survey for each isolated area and formulate action plans.

--Help community officials and leaders formulate action plans, understand possible solutions and carry out their decisions.

--The regional coordinators in Community Resource Development and other Extension agents will give direct help to the communities to make and implement comprehensive socioeconomic plans.

Tennessees

--To increase understanding of the public and private issues affecting natural resource allocation and use.

--To provide information on land resources and land use in Tennessee.

--To provide information on prime farmland and its role in the state's economy.

--To provide information on state and national land use policies and legislation.
Texas

--Extension leadership training, community organization development, and community planning are aimed at increasing the number and competency or rural leaders, the adequacy of community organizations and the establishment of desired community services and facilities.

Virginia

--To provide educational programs for communities during the fiscal year that will help them to plan for, and prepare for expected and desired changes in their community.

Component 18: Community Services and Facilities

Arkansas

--To provide information and educational programs for public officials, leaders, and the general public or methods, costs and funds available to help communities obtain needed community facilities and services where economically feasible.

--To provide information to community leaders needed to plan for, evaluate the feasibility of, or expand community services. Information needed includes cost data, estimation of demand, financing new services and interface with existing services.

--To demonstrate the use of the tools described above at the county and community levels so leaders will understand their uses in the planning process.

--To increase understanding of agency personnel and community leaders about the economics of freight transportation systems to a community's economy.

--To provide educational programs, evaluation techniques and training for community leaders in measuring the costs associated with new industry or service sector expansion as well as the benefits. It is vital that leaders apply objective economic analysis to both costs and benefits before reaching a decision to accept or reject new industry.

Florida

--Assist in helping local officials determine citizen needs and priorities for services and facilities.

--To provide a data base of current capital and operating expenses to use in feasibility analysis.

--To conduct analyses on the economic feasibility of providing local services.

--To encourage community leaders to participate in the decision-making process at the local governmental level for community improvement.
--To provide educational information to local citizens relative to the availability of community services and facilities through local, state and federal agencies.

Georgia

--The CRD component in addition to the above program ideas proposes to work with the community leaders and organizations in helping to improve the quality and quantity of other related services and facilities that are essential in a growing, productive and viable community. Such areas are: water, recreation, transportation, etc.

--To provide local officials and interested citizens with timely information on new ideas for improving community services and facilities.

--To assist in the development of survey instruments and presentation of cost-benefit data for services.

--To help identify new programs to generate revenue support for community services and facilities.

--To work cooperatively with other agencies in providing technical and financial assistance to decision-making through county Extension programs.

Kentucky

--Extension agents, local governing officials and volunteer leaders become aware of resources available and how to obtain them for developing community facilities.

--People in Wayne County learn the possibilities of supplemental irrigation as a feasible approach to increased farm production.

--Development, implementation, and evaluation of a computer delivery system that provides individual families "on demand" access to up-to-the-minute information.

--To improve information delivery through the use of telecommunication in the Green Thumb project.

North Carolina

--Conduct educational programs in 14 counties related to community facilities and services, through organization of appropriate citizen groups and informing them of the situation and alternatives available.

--Improve the utilization of solid waste disposal systems in 28 counties, by making citizens aware of the disposal system available in their locality and the proper use of this system.
--Improve inter-agency cooperation in general throughout the state as it relates to the solving of community issues or community needs dealing with community facilities and services.

Puerto Rico

--Organize and train special committees for organizing the communities to construct or get the appropriate governmental agencies to establish community services and facilities.

South Carolina

--The 1890 Extension Program objective is focused on the eradication of rats, mosquitoes, roaches, and on the the assistance with clean water, waste disposal, housing, and recreational facilities.

Tennessee

--To provide information and educational programs to elected officials and community leaders on resources available to assist in the development of services and facilities.

--To continue to emphasize the use of the Federal Assistance Programs Retrieval System to provide information to counties, cities, towns and other organizations on Federal resources available.

--To follow through on individual requests from counties for assistance in the area of community services and facilities. These are frequently as a result of a local emergency.

--To work closely with development districts and other public agencies in providing educational assistance in the development of adequate facilities.

Texas

--Extension leadership training, community organization development, and community planning are aimed at increasing the number and competency of rural leaders, the adequacy of community organizations and the establishment of desired community services and facilities.

Virginia

--To provide information for Virginia citizens and leaders during the fiscal year that will improve group effectiveness, promote self-development, enhance decision-making, and facilitate communities.

Component 19: Economic, Manpower, and Development

Florida

--Help citizens understand the concepts of community economic base, historic and current trends in the local community, identify their
future growth and development goals, and develop strategies and plans to achieve their development goals.

--Increase the capacity of citizens and decision makers to understand and anticipate the economic impacts of growth and change.

--Help citizens identify the relative comparative advantage (i.e. potentials) of selected areas for economic growth and development.

--Improve understanding of the role of the agricultural sector on the state and local economies.

--Improve understanding of the effect of various state and national policies on geographic distribution of economic activity and population.

--Assist in rural labor market surveys.

Georgia

--To assist high school students understand the categories of jobs they can be expected to qualify for upon completion of specific levels of training and to assist them acquire knowledge in getting part-time jobs and types of jobs that lend themselves to part-time work.

--To help local community leaders learn how to prepare their community for industrial development.

--To understand the sources of prospects and how to handle them.

--To help local community leaders learn how to treat those plants that are located in their community.

--The initial effort of the Community Resource Development component will focus on manpower program development in an effort to enhance the employability of given individuals and, in effect, alter the rural job market.

--We propose to work with community leaders and citizens groups as well as with representatives of federal, state, and local government agencies, to develop programs which will provide training, remedial and advanced educational opportunities and supportive services to individuals in an effort to develop additional employment opportunities thereby enhancing economic growth.

--We will explore utilization patterns of existing rural manpower services, barriers to utilization, and strategies for coordinating service potential.

--To assist adults and youth understand how to present their qualifications in applying for employment.
--To help establish open, continuous informational networks between manpower agencies at the national-regional-state levels and designated manpower functionaries to the state-area-district-county levels of Georgia Extension.

--To work with other university departments in obtaining applied research to facilitate manpower programming.

--To provide opportunities for Extension in-service staff training at state, district and county levels.

--To develop and maintain a comprehensive manpower program which emphasizes (a) program development and implementation for the benefit of minority groups, women, migrant-seasonal farmworkers, and limited resource farmers, and (b) meshing of job creation with community and economic development.

--To continue maintaining working arrangements with other agencies that have manpower programming responsibilities, with continuing emphasis on the complementary nature and significance of Georgia Cooperative Extension Service's educational role in manpower programming and service delivery.

Kentucky

--Five thousand 4-H youth become aware of skills needed in obtaining a job.

--Thirty agents and 150 leaders gain skills necessary to conduct career exploration.

--Twenty thousand youth and adults be informed on labor training programs and job opportunities.

--Agents, leaders, and citizen groups become aware of the requirements for development of new and expansion of existing economic enterprises.

--The public at large be informed on requirements to get industry to locate in rural areas.

--State and local leaders learn to effectively identify, develop and promote tourism opportunities through regional organization and improved state and local organizations.

--Community leaders recognize and develop or improve local tourist and recreational facilities and attractions through an understanding of local natural resources and development potential.

--Local development leaders become more interested in helping low-income unemployed and under-employed get jobs or better jobs.
Mississippi

--To provide information and educational programs to Extension clientele regarding all on going and new job training and retraining programs.

--To work with high school youth and personnel in the development of and participation in career day activities.

North Carolina

--Extension will conduct workshops in cooperation with state and local agencies on economic development. Local economic development planners will be encouraged with local leaders involved as prescribed in the Small Community economic development program.

--Citizens will be made aware of opportunities to upgrade their skill level and means of improving educational level.

Puerto Rico

--Coordinate efforts with job opportunities agencies for youth career development.

--A program for training farm workers in order to increase their opportunities for finding better jobs and in order to fill the necessities of skill laborers for commercial farms, will be conducted as a joint endeavor with CETA.

--Training of special groups on different skills will be carried out by the Extension Service Home Economics personnel.

--Plans for developing recreational areas or facilities will be carried out in places where there are natural or cultural tourist attractions.

--Community action groups to promote the development of industries will be organized.

Tennessee

--To provide assistance to local leaders in planning and implementing decisions leading to economic growth and development.

--To provide economic data to counties as a basis for planning and decision making.

--To provide economic development planning to counties, agencies and organizations.

--To provide assistance in decision making on the development, improvement and operation of recreation and tourism enterprises.

--To help communities make and implement decisions to increase the availability and quality of appropriate manpower training programs.
North Carolina

--Extension will conduct workshops in cooperation with state and local agencies on economic development. Local economic development planners will be encouraged with local leaders involved as prescribed in the Small Community economic development program.

--Citizens will be made aware of opportunities to upgrade their skill level and means of improving educational level.

Puerto Rico

--Coordinate efforts with job opportunities agencies for youth career development.

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--Training of special groups on different skills will be carried out by the Extension Service Home Economics personnel.

--Plans for developing recreational areas or facilities will be carried out in places where there are natural or cultural tourist attractions.

--Community action groups to promote the development of industries will be organized.

Tennessee

--To provide assistance to local leaders in planning and implementing decision leading to economic growth and development.

--To provide economic data to counties as a basis for planning and decision making.

--To provide economic development planning to counties, agencies and organizations.

--To provide assistance in decision making on the development, improvement and operation of recreation and tourism enterprises.

--To help communities make and implement decisions to increase the availability and quality of appropriate manpower training programs.

--To continue manpower training programs by TSU and UT staff as needed.

--To maintain contact with the Tennessee Department of Employment Security so that efforts to assist the employment of rural Tennesseans may be mutually supporting.
Texas

--Extension education programs are aimed at increasing the competency of rural businessmen to successfully cope with the myriad of business management problems, assisting rural leadership in expanding job opportunities and attracting industry and enabling new entrants into the labor force and the unemployed to locate available jobs and maintain employment.

Component 20: Government, Operations, and Finance

Florida

--Increased input by farmers, farm organizations and community decision makers on issues of public finance.
- Development of a set of educational materials to be used in training local government officials.
--Improved information and, therefore, decisions related to public finance and the provision of local services to new economic developments.
--Increased efficiency in financing and provision of local government services and facilities.

Georgia

--To assist high school senior understand how their local government works, what their local government affect their everyday life and their personal responsibility of local government.

Kentucky

--Specialists keep informed on state personnel and program changes and relate significant changes to relevant Extension staff.
--Researchers and educators from other places learn of Kentucky's community resource development and vice-versa.
--Local (county-city) decision-making and planning to be improved by providing better information to provide a firm basis for these functions.

Mississippi

--Public officials will learn the benefits and problems of data processing and will be familiar with the process by which computer systems may be evaluated, selected, contracted for and implemented.
--Public officials will learn the importance of a sound personnel policy and will learn about resources available to help them develop such policies and procedures.
--4-H youth leaders will use guides on planning and conducting interesting programs on government and citizenship.
--County assessors and collectors and appraisers as well as municipal 
and some private assessors will have an opportunity to attend educational 
programs on assessing and appraisal.

--Assessors and appraisers will gain information through the educational 
programs offered which will help them perform their jobs.

--Assessors and appraisers will gain credit toward state certification as 
required by Senate Bill 2672 passed in the 1980 session of the 
Mississippi legislature.

--All municipal and county officials, cooperating agencies, special 
funding sources and other interested individuals shall be informed of 
the work of the Center for Governmental Technology.

--Local officials will become better informed about fiscal issues, rules, 
regulations and operating guidelines so they can serve their consti-
tuents better.

--Chancery clerks, their office personnel and other interested county 
personnel will have the opportunity to attend training workshops in 
areas related to their records management and accounting functions.

--City clerks, their office personnel and other interested county 
personnel will have the opportunity to attend training workshops in 
areas related to their jobs.

--City clerks, assessors and collectors will have opportunities for 
training in the area of their job duties to become better informed about 
their basic responsibilities and about legal changes that affect them. 
They will upgrade their knowledge of efficient job functioning to pro-
vide better services to their constituents.

--Mayors and aldermen will have educational opportunities in their duties 
and responsibilities.

--Newly-elected mayors and aldermen will become better informed of 
their duties and responsibilities in workshops.

--County officials will learn the importance of investigating thoroughly 
the effect of proposed legislation on different sections of Mississippi.

--Members of county boards of supervisors will learn of new laws 
passed by the state legislature and what they should do to comply 
with these laws.

--Members of county boards of supervisors will gain expertise through 
a continuing review of rules and regulations which effect Mississippi 
counties.

--Local county and municipal officials will become more aware and better 
 informed of publications, educational opportunities, funding programs, 
assistance programs and administrative procedures to help them better 
serve their constituents.
--Attorneys for boards of supervisors will be informed of legal opinions affecting county government in Mississippi.

--City managers and county administrators will be exposed to information on issues in local management.

--Supervisors, mayors, aldermen, city clerks and other officials will learn better techniques of municipal financial management.

--Local officials will be provided specific educational and technical assistance in personnel, financial and other administrative areas of request.

--Home economists and homemaker leaders will use guides on planning and conducting interesting programs on government and citizenship.

Puerto Rico

--Create awareness among community citizen on government regulations and programs.

Tennessee

--To develop understanding throughout Tennessee of the Resources available through the Institute for Public Service and utilize total resources to solve local community problems.

--To develop understanding throughout Tennessee of the resources available through the Institute for Public Service.

--To develop teamwork and cooperation with the Institute for Public Service and utilize total resources to solve local community problems.

--To improve the welfare of low income citizens through more effective participation in government.

Texas

--Many municipal and county officials in rural areas are elected to these positions with no prior experience or training. These officials lack technical information and management skills required for budgeting, personnel management, planning community facilities and services, and operating their elected offices.

Virginia

--To provide assistance for Virginia volunteer groups and agencies during fiscal year that will improve their capacity to apply problem solving techniques and skills.
Component 21: Leisure and Cultural Education

Georgia

--To create an awareness of the importance of leisure and recreation in the lives of people.

--To assist communities with planning and organizing recreation programs and leisure time facilities.

--To help locate technical assistance for the community to plan and maintain recreation facilities.

--To provide in-service training to County Extension Agents on leisure education.

Mississippi

--To teach Mississippians how to build inexpensive play equipment for home or community use.

--To make Mississippians aware of recreational opportunities in the state and historical things to see and do.

--To teach recreation planning and programming professionals about new techniques.

Puerto Rico

--Help citizens develop art, camping, sports and other cultural activities and hobbies to spend their leisure time.

Texas

--Help rural leaders and professional recreation planners to acquire the skills and technical information required for effective planning of recreation facilities and programs. Rural communities to obtain the resources and establish adequate recreation facilities.
The SRDC is one of four regional rural development centers in the nation. It coordinates cooperation between the Research (Experiment Station) and Extension (Cooperative Extension Service) staffs at land-grant institutions in the South to provide technical consultation, research, training, and evaluation services for rural development. This publication is one of several published by the Center on various needs, program thrusts, and research efforts in rural development. For more information about SRDC activities and publications, write to the Director.

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