
Prepared by the Task Force on Rural Development Research (appointed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture), this analytical directory gives primary emphasis to 133 Rural Development (RD1) research projects which were "active" projects between January 1 and June 30, 1973 in 13 Northeastern state agricultural experiment stations and the 2 land-grant colleges of 1890 in this 12 state region. Also included in this analysis are eight current projects conducted by the Economic Research Service; information on projects conducted by the Agricultural Research Service at Beltsville or Hyattsville, Maryland or elsewhere in the Northeast; and information relative to 47 "terminated" rural development projects conducted by the Northeast land-grant colleges. Current RD1 projects in the Northeast land-grant institutions are presented via tabulations which describe 13 substantive area classifications (economic development; community services; housing; local government; manpower; education and training; low income--poverty; social organization; land-use and land-use policy; environmental quality; waste materials; water; and other). Analysis indicates that of the 133 projects so classified, the greatest RD1 research interests lie in the areas of economic development, land-use and land-use policy, low income--poverty, and community services. (JC)
FOREWORD

This report was prepared for use by the Task Force on Rural Development Research appointed by the USDA-SAES Northeast Regional Agricultural Research Planning Committee. The information is drawn from an inventory of rural development resources and activities in the 12-state region which the Northeast Regional Center for Rural Development had under way at the time the Task Force was appointed.

Data for the inventory of research was made available through the cooperation of the State Agricultural Experiment Station Directors; the agricultural research administrators at Delaware State College and the University of Maryland, Eastern Shore; Paul J. Jehlik and E.O. Moe, Cooperative State Research Service, USDA; Alan R. Bird and William C. Motes, Rural Development Service, USDA; and Horace L. Puterbaugh, Agricultural Research Service, USDA.

Clifford R. Harrington devised the substantive classification of rural development research used in the present report and applied it to current SAES RD1 projects as a part of his work for the Center on the overall inventory. Sandra Glock was responsible for the details of preparing the Appendix material from the data sources.

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Inventory of Rural Development Research in the Northeast

Introduction

Scope - The present analysis gives primary emphasis to the 133 "current RD1 rural development" research projects in the 13 state agricultural experiment stations and in the two land-grant colleges of 1890 in the 12 states comprising the Northeast region. These are "RD1 rural development" projects because they were recommended for this classification by the respective station directors and were approved by CSRS using established CSRS criteria (see Appendix 1 for the criteria). "Current" projects for all of this analysis were projects which were "active" within the period January 1 - June 30, 1973.

The analysis also includes 8 current projects conducted by the Economic Research Service with investigators located in northeastern states. Some information is also included about projects conducted by the Agricultural Research Service at Beltsville or Hyattsville, Maryland or elsewhere in the Northeast. All information pertaining to ERS and ARS rural development research projects refers to projects classified within the Research Program Group 5.03, Rural Development and Quality of Family Living.

Some attention is also given to the 47 "terminated" rural development projects which have been conducted by the land-grant institutions in the Northeast. These are projects for which information was in CRIS as of November 3, 1972 but which are known to have been terminated prior to January 1, 1973. Likewise, some attention is given to the 14 ERS projects in CRIS as of January 3, 1973 with investigators located in Northeast states and which had termination dates prior to January 1 - 1973.

Excluded from this analysis are (a) three RD1 projects conducted by the New York State College of Environmental Science and Forestry at Syracuse (only one of which was listed as active in the November 3, 1972 CRIS printouts), (b) the project which formally covers the Northeast Regional Center for Rural Development, and (c) any rural development research conducted by USDA agencies other than ARS and the ERS. It is recognized that also excluded is comparable research conducted by other federal agencies, within land-grant colleges outside the SAES structure, by non-land-grant colleges and universities, by state agencies, and by others.

RD1 rural development research in the land-grant institutions is not identical with Research Program Group 5.03, Rural Development and Quality of Family Living, used by SAES-USDA for some purposes.

Limitations of data on number of rural development projects - The criteria used by ARS and ERS for classifying a project as rural development research are not necessarily consistent with the criteria for the RD1 classification used by CSRS. A limitation to be recognized in the count of RD1 projects in the stations...
is the inconsistency by station directors and CSRS in designating a given project as RD1. For example, a station project which contributes to a regional project may have RD1 status at one station but not at another. Projects covering similar work may be RD1 at one station but not at another or at one time at a station but not at a different time at the same station. Even whether or not a given research activity is countable as a research project may vary from one land-grant institution to another, depending on administrative policy as to the circumstances which require submission of a formal project statement.

Another limitation is that a few of the projects classified as rural development do not pertain at all to the Northeast or are not specific to the Northeast. Also, in a few instances the same activity is covered by a SAES project and an ERSS project.

Thus the data presented here must be considered as a reasonable approximation rather than as an exact portrayal of current rural development research in the Northeast.

Classification of substantive areas of rural development research - All of the present analysis of the substantive areas covered by rural development research in the region is based on a 13-category classification system which had been used previously on a trial basis by the NERCRD.1

Any placement of rural development research into subject matter categories involves judgment by the classifier. The broad scope and multiple objectives of some projects makes them difficult to classify when relatively simple mutually exclusive categories are used. The risk of improper or inconsistent classification is also enhanced to the extent that the adequacy of the information available for classificatory purposes varies from project to project.

Rural Development Research in the Land-Grant Institutions

Source of data - The initial data source was the set of Form AD-357 for all RD1 projects in CRIS as of November 3, 1972. Because this source was discovered to have serious limitations for our purposes, the administrator for each of the 15 research units involved in the 12 states was requested by NERCRD on May 2, 1973, to verify and update the AD-357 information for RD1 projects; all but one has responded. As a result of the check with the directors (a) a number of project termination dates were found to have been revised which affected the classification of 22 projects as "current" or "terminated" by the definitions used for the present analysis; (b) 8 projects were found to be incorrectly classified as RD1; and (c) 14 additional RD1 projects were identified.

Information given by the project abstracts, AD-357, was used as a basis for classifying projects by substantive area.

Current projects - Only 15 of the 133 current rural development projects in the land-grant institutions are classified as state projects; 110 are Hatch, 6 are McIntire-Stennis, and 2 are "other". Only 5 of the stations reported any state projects (Table 1).

1/This classification was devised by Clifford R. Harrington in connection with his work for the Center on an inventory of current rural development-community resource development resources and activities in the 12 Northeastern states.
Table 1. Current Rural Development (RD1) Projects in Northeast Land-Grant Institutions by State, by Type of Project, and by Regional Project Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Hatch</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>McIntire-Stennis</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Conducted as part of a regional project</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total, 12 states</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>56</td>
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<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
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<td>Storrs</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1(^b)</td>
<td>6</td>
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<td>New York</td>
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<tr>
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<td>31</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>9</td>
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<td>Pennsylvania</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>6</td>
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<td>Rhode Island</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
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<td>9</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^a\) Active within the period January 1 - June 30, 1973 according to information provided by station directors in response to a May 2, 1973 inquiry.

\(^b\) Joint Hatch/McIntire-Stennis
The number of current RD projects at a station ranged from 5 each at the University of Delaware, the University of Maryland, and West Virginia University to 37 at Cornell. (New Haven, Delaware State, and Maryland-Eastern Shore are excluded in this comparison.)

More than 40 percent of the current projects, 56 out of 133, are contributing projects to some one of 9 approved regional research projects represented in the Northeast. All but 2 of the 56 are contributing projects to one of 7 current Northeast regional projects (one was associated with a now terminated Northeast project and one is associated with a Western regional project). The number of current contributing projects at each station (again omitting New Haven, Delaware State, and Maryland-Eastern Shore) ranged from 2 to 9. The reader is reminded, however, that some states had contributing projects to the same regional projects but had not elected to have them classified as RD1.

The 133 projects were classified into one of 13 substantive categories. The 4 areas, excluding the catchall category, which each had at least 10 percent of the total number of projects were as follows, in order (See Table 2): Number of Projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number of Projects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Economic development</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land use and land-use policy</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low-income - poverty</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community services</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The 5 areas which each had less than 5 percent of all the rural development projects, in reverse order were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number of Projects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Local government</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste materials</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental quality</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The 3 areas intermediate in frequency were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number of Projects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Manpower</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social organization</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education and training</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The catchall category had 14 projects.

The number of projects under way in a substantive area is admittedly not a dependable measure of the resources being applied to the research problems of that area. Nevertheless, the number of projects is some indication of the distribution of current rural development research interests on the part of station investigators in the Northeast.
Table 2. Current Rural Development (RD1) Projects in Northeast Land-Grant Institutions, Classified by Substantive Area and by Regional Project Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substantive Area</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total, all areas</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Development</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Services</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Government</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manpower</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education and Training</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low-Income - Poverty</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Organization</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Use and Land-Use Policy</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Environmental Quality</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Waste Materials</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td>14</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Source: Appendix 2
The 13 areas differ widely as to the extent to which the research is being conducted under the umbrella of a regional project. Seven of the areas have at least one regional project under way. The number of projects contributing to regional research equals or exceeds the number of non-contributing rural development projects in the community services, manpower, low-income, social organization, and environmental quality areas.

None of the substantive areas have current research projects in every station or in every state. No station has current RD1 projects in all of the substantive areas (Table 3). Economic development is most widely represented among the stations; all but one state and all but 4 institutions have at least one current project in this area. Cornell has projects in 11 of the 13 areas, Pennsylvania State University in 9 areas, and Rutgers in 8. Some specialization of effort is evident. A reminder is again in order, however, that the matrix shown in Table 3 would be changed to some degree if there were consistency among the stations in use of the RD1 classification. The 133 projects on which this analysis is based are listed in Table 2.

Terminated projects - All but one station was represented among the 47 "terminated" rural development projects. Land use and land-use policy was represented by 12 of the terminated group (Table 4). It is evident that the limited number of current projects in several substantive areas cannot be explained away because the areas were heavily represented among the recently terminated projects. The terminated projects, for example, include none in housing and only 3 in local government. Comparison of Tables 2 and 4 also suggests that the current work in the areas of economic development, low-income, and community services represents a recent emphasis in the research programs of the Northeast stations.

Resources used - Data are not now available on scientist man-years to correspond precisely with the 133 current RD1 projects. However, in Fiscal Year 1971, 42.3 SMY's were charged to the 119 verified RD1 projects then listed for the Northeast (Table 5). As in the preceding analysis, this excludes the New York State College of Environmental Science and Forestry. This corrected 42.3 SMY figure is quite similar to the 46.7 SMY's shown by CSRS as charged to Research Program Group 5.03, Rural Development and Family Living, for the same Fiscal Year, despite the lack of congruence of specific projects included in the two sets of data.

A CSRS tabulation of RD1 projects for Fiscal Year 1972, not adjusted for the additions and deletions made by station directors in response to the NEROD inquiry of May 2, 1973, shows 64.3 SMY's. The latter figure includes the New York State College of Environmental Science and Forestry.

The current projects in 1971 averaged slightly more than 0.3 SMY's each. Only 10 of the 133 had at least 1 SMY; these 10 were all at 4 stations, indicating the prevailing tendency to use relatively little professional manpower in any one year on land-grant RD projects in the Northeast. Six stations had a total of 12

1/ Data presented by Bruce Beecher, CSRS, to NE State Agricultural Experiment Station Directors at their summer 1973 meeting indicated that 19.3 SMY's were proposed during Fiscal Year 1971 by all contributing projects for 6 of the 7 NE regional rural development projects; this includes NEM-42, NE-68, 77, 47, 78, and 80.
Table 3. Current Rural Development Projects in Northeast Land-Grant Institutions by Institution and by Substantive Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Economic Development</th>
<th>Commodity Services</th>
<th>Housing</th>
<th>Local Government</th>
<th>Manpower</th>
<th>Education and Training</th>
<th>Low-Income Poverty</th>
<th>Social Organization</th>
<th>Land Use and Land-Use Policy</th>
<th>Environmental Quality</th>
<th>Waste Materials</th>
<th>Water</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
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<td>New Haven</td>
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<td>Storrs</td>
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<td>Delaware</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornell</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>37</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Va.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Appendix 2
Table 4. Terminated Rural Development (RD1) Projects in Northeast Land-Grant Institutions, Classified by Substantive Area and by Regional Project Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substantive Area / Total</th>
<th>Contributing to Regional Project</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total, all areas</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Development</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Services</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Government</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manpower</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education and Training</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low-Income - Poverty</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Organization</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Use and Land Use Policy</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Quality</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste Materials</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Appendix 4
Table 5. Rural Development (RD1) Projects, Funds and SMY'S, Fiscal Year 1971, Northeast Land-Grant Institutions*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State and Station</th>
<th>Number Projects</th>
<th>SMY'S</th>
<th>Hatch</th>
<th>RRF</th>
<th>MC-92</th>
<th>Other Fed</th>
<th>Non-Fed</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Term. Projects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total, 12 states</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>42.3</td>
<td>$610,433</td>
<td>$283,139</td>
<td>$49,541</td>
<td>$1,297,659</td>
<td>$456,952</td>
<td>$3,109,792</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Haven</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>$13,183</td>
<td>$45,650</td>
<td>$33,251</td>
<td>$2,002</td>
<td>$1,118,759</td>
<td>$43,967</td>
<td>$62,470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storrs</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>$213,103</td>
<td>$5,081</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$2,132</td>
<td>$30,315</td>
<td>$1,228,919</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Univ. of Del.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>$213,103</td>
<td>$5,081</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$2,132</td>
<td>$30,315</td>
<td>$1,228,919</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Del. State</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>$31,097</td>
<td>$21,409</td>
<td>$5,226</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$22,335</td>
<td>$50,667</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Univ. of Md.</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>$10,270</td>
<td>$15,578</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$33,279</td>
<td>$99,127</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Shore</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$13,651</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>$57,609</td>
<td>$10,043</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$500</td>
<td>$25,772</td>
<td>$93,923</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>$33,991</td>
<td>$25,283</td>
<td>$26,610</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$17,196</td>
<td>$103,080</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>$19,514</td>
<td>$26,013</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$13,701</td>
<td>$49,228</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornell</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>$118,386</td>
<td>$33,283</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$134,937</td>
<td>$231,979</td>
<td>$517,663</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>$110,223</td>
<td>$16,689</td>
<td>$9,019</td>
<td>$13,654</td>
<td>$366,088</td>
<td>$495,663</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>$23,224</td>
<td>$8,943</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$59,849</td>
<td>$47,678</td>
<td>$139,094</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>$43,598</td>
<td>$18,019</td>
<td>$6,644</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$15,482</td>
<td>$83,743</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Va.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>$82,285</td>
<td>$30,187</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$112,472</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: CRIS printout October 31, 1972

*Excludes 2 RD1 projects at the New York State College of Environmental Science and Forestry with 1 SMY and $6,240 of non-federal funds.
Excludes 8 projects which station directors indicated were not RD1 in response to a May 2, 1973 inquiry by the NECRD. Excludes 1 project known to duplicate a project continued under a different number.
May also exclude a small number of projects active in FY1971 which station directors indicated were RD1 in response to a May 2, 1973 inquiry by the NECRD. Includes project terminated by January 1, 1973 but excludes 42 projects current within period January 1 - June 30, 1973.

a/ Includes totals from Delaware State ($177) and University of Maryland, Eastern Shore ($13,651) for which no break-down of source is shown.
projects with no SMY's. The two 1890 institutions had no SMY's assigned during Fiscal Year 1971 but did have small budget allocations.

In Fiscal Year 1971, $3,109,792 was allocated to the verified RD1 projects in the Northeast. The source of funds for 1971 was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other federal</td>
<td>$1,327,889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-federal</td>
<td>$864,962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hatch</td>
<td>$610,433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RRF</td>
<td>$243,139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McIntire-Stennis</td>
<td>$49,541</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The "other federal" item includes a special case which must be taken into account when making comparisons among stations. The station at Storrs, Connecticut, as prime contractor for one regional project, had $1,107,171 of the $1,327,889 "other federal" funds but the Storrs contributing project involved only 0.7 of a SMY. The two 1890 institutions, each of which had one project but had no SMY's assigned, had budgets for these projects of $177 and $13,561 respectively but without a breakdown by source of funds.

The Fiscal Year 1971 data indicate average expenditures of $26,133 per project and $73,517 per SMY for the 119 projects. These 1971 averages may be atypical, however, due to the influence of the one special situation at Storrs noted above. For example, CSRS data for Fiscal Year 1972 shows expenditures averaging $48,227 per SMY on RD1 projects in the Northeast, including the SAES, the two 1890 institutions, and the New York College of Environmental Science and Forestry. This 1972 average is based on total expenditures of $3,101,000 and on 64.3 SMY's. The CSRS project information for 1972 has not, however, been adjusted to include only RD1 projects verified by the station directors.

Resources are very unevenly divided among the states. The 1971 CSRS records show 3 stations used between 4.8 and 9.1 SMY's. Seven research units used from 0 to 3 SMY's. The ranges would apparently be greater and the relative ranking of the research units different if more recent data were available.

Funds expended by stations for RD1 research ranged from $30,315 to $517,663 in 1971, excluding Storrs because of the one special case previously mentioned and also omitting the two 1890 institutions.

Small SMY's and small expenditures ordinarily are accompanied by a limited range of discipline specialties and a limited total staff on which to draw for rural development research. These circumstances strongly affect the type of research that might be most effectively done in the different states.

Rural Development Research in the Economic Research Service, USDA

The Economic Research Service has 8 current projects in the Northeast with the investigator located in the Northeast. One is being conducted by a private firm. Of the 7 at stations, 4 are also covered by a station RD1 project.

The current projects are distributed over 7 substantive areas (Table 6). Among the 14 terminated projects, however, economic development accounted for
Table 6. Economic Research Service Projects with Investigator Located in Northeast, Classified by Substantive Rural Development Area and by Current or Terminated Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substantive Area</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Current</th>
<th>Terminated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total, all areas</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Development</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Services</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Government</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manpower</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational Training</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low-Income – Poverty</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Organization</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Use and Land-Use Policy</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Quality</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste Materials</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: Appendixes 5 and 6

Note: Four of the current projects and one terminated project have counterparts included in the list of projects in the Northeast Land-Grant Institutions. One current and one terminated project use data which apply solely to an area outside the Northeast.
7 and manpower for 3. One of the 8 current projects applies solely to a metropolitan center outside the Northeast. A list of the current and terminated ERS projects in the region is given in Appendix 5 and Appendix 6.

Many of the projects conducted by the Economic Research Service in Washington, D.C., are directly concerned with rural development. This especially applies to the work of the Economic Development Division (now transferred to the Rural Development Service) but also includes work in the Economic and Statistical Analysis Division, the Marketing Economics Division, and the Natural Resources Economics Division.

No attempt has been made for the purposes of the present report to classify these Washington-based ERS projects. It should be noted, however, that a number of the projects have data for every county in the Northeast as a part of nationwide studies or have sample data from the Northeast. Some Northeast rural development projects are also compiling data for all counties or other types of units in the Northeast. Information exchange between investigators in the states and in ERS in Washington, and coordination of efforts to minimize unnecessary duplication should be encouraged.

Agricultural Research Service, USDA

The Agricultural Research Service listed 17 CRIS work units as classified under Research Program Group 5.03 (Appendix 7). Of these, the three projects on housing would be most comparable to the RD1 category although they are not specific to the Northeast. The 14 remaining projects are either not specific to the Northeast, the work is being done outside the region, or they would not satisfy the CSRS-SAES criteria for RD1 projects.

Some but an unknown amount of ARS research in the region relevant to rural development is subsumed under Forestry or specific commodities.

USDA Resources Used in the Northeast for Rural Development Research

During Fiscal Year 1971 6.1 SMY's were devoted by USDA employees located in the Northeast to research within Research Program Group 5.03. This excludes USDA employees in Washington and those at Beltsville and Hyattsville whose work was not primarily oriented to the region. The extent to which the research of the 5.7 SMY's would correspond to RD1 research is not known. Some part of the work of the Washington-based ERS staff was related, directly or indirectly, to rural development research in the Northeast but an estimate has not been made of the SMY's involved.

Summary - Strengths and Weaknesses of Rural Development Research in the Northeast

The Northeast has some 11,700,000, or about 22 percent, of the nation's rural people (1970 U.S. Census definition). The rural population in the Northeast increased by 742,000 between 1960 and 1970. Pennsylvania ranks first and New York third among the 50 states in number of rural people. Farm residents are a decided minority, only 674,000 of the total 11,700,000.

In light of the numerous rural development problems faced by this large and growing rural population, the 49.0 SMY's allocated to rural development research in Fiscal Year 1971 (accrediting all the USDA RFG 5.03 SMY's to RD1 type research) and the 5 year expansion projected by the SAES's and the USDA seems modest.
This inventory of current and recently terminated research in the Northeast has identified areas of emphasis and strength, at least as measured by number of projects; here economic development and land use and land-use policy are especially to be noted. Areas which have received comparatively little emphasis, by the same measure, have also been identified; here one would especially note local government and housing. An appraisal of the relative emphasis given the research in environmental quality, waste materials, and water is handicapped by uncertainty as to the extent to which research in these areas has been categorized as "RD 1, rural development."

Rural development research in the region may be characterized as individualized, fragmented, small scale, and single discipline as indexed by the SMY's typically devoted to individual projects. The adverse consequences of such characteristics, from the standpoint of providing research which makes an effective contribution to solving significant and complex problems, may be partially offset by the organization of more than 40 percent of the current projects within the framework of regional projects. That current regional projects are not without some shortcomings, however, was indicated by evaluations and recommendations made at the Workshop on Current Rural Development Regional Research in the Northeast (July 25-28, 1972). Another factor offsetting the fragmentation characteristics of individual projects is the tendency for some specialization within and among research institutions of the Northeast with respect to the substantive areas researched.

The majority of the SAES's lack breadth or depth on the part of the station staff in the specialized discipline competencies needed for a comprehensive rural development research program. Even in the stations having breadth in staff resources, the evidence of an interdisciplinary or multidisciplinary rural development research project is rare.

One strength is that the projects completed and in progress have accumulated research-based knowledge which can be capitalized on for policy and program purposes, for designing improved research, and for training. What is needed is retrieval and synthesis of the available research and packaging the information in a way which will encourage and facilitate its use.

Another strength is that more than 100 scientists in the research organizations of the region are demonstrating their interest in and commitment to the area through their current participation in rural development research.

Some of the Washington-based nationwide research conducted by the Economic Research Service and by the former ERS Economic Development Division (now in the Rural Development Service) collects data for units of analysis of vital concern to rural development researchers within the region. Some investigators in the Northeast are collecting identical or comparable data. There is need to encourage information exchange among landgrant, USDA, and other investigators to reduce duplication of effort.

Agreement among agencies as to the criteria for rural development research would facilitate comparative analysis of research programs.

1 Papers available from the Northeast Regional Center for Rural Development
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CRITERIA</th>
<th>RURAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH</th>
<th>OTHER STATION RESEARCH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Focus</td>
<td>Primarily people and community</td>
<td>Primarily technological products and processes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decisions Influenced</td>
<td>Primarily public and group</td>
<td>Primarily private and individual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scope</td>
<td>Total rural socio-economic setting</td>
<td>Primarily agricultural production and marketing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clientele Groups Affected</td>
<td>Primarily rural nonfarmers</td>
<td>Primarily farmers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Small and part-time farmers</td>
<td>Managers of agri-business firms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural government and planning groups</td>
<td>All consumers of farm products--rural and urban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Agricultural workers -- hired and migratory</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Community organizations and institutions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Low income and poverty groups</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Elderly and retired people</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Producers and users of community services</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Producers and consumers of natural resource products and services--both rural and urban</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Types of Potential</td>
<td>Improved economic opportunities</td>
<td>Production and marketing efficiency and improved industry income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefits</td>
<td>Improved social and cultural environment</td>
<td>Greater production capacity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Improved physical environment</td>
<td>Better quality diets at lower relative food expenditures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Improved human capabilities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary Processes</td>
<td>Developmental and organizational--new activities and improvement of existing systems--economic, social and environmental</td>
<td>Continued economic growth of established competitive industries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Influenced</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relationship to Established Research Programs</td>
<td>Expands research under long-range study goals VIII and IX (currently less than 8% of total station research expenditures)</td>
<td>Continues research under long-range study goals I thru VII (currently more than 92% of total station research expenditures)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## APPENDIX 1 (continued)

### RATING PROCEDURE

Each base project or new proposal will be rated as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Directly related -- fully or partially related to principal focus for RD research. Meets most of the criteria for RD research. If only a part of the project is directly related, it will be assigned a percentage of less than 100. This category establishes the base.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Marginally related -- project more closely aligned to &quot;other station research&quot; but in a broad context can contribute to a RD process. Meets some of the criteria for RD research but only in a limited way. Directors would use this group of projects in FY '71 if needed as a means of using RD funds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Largely unrelated -- only in a most indirect manner is the project related to RD. Meets mostly the criteria for &quot;other station research&quot;. Work is not recommended on these projects with special RD funds.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX 2

133 Current Rural Development (RD1) Projects in Northeast Land-Grant Institutions, by Substantive Area and Regional Project Status

I. Economic Development


1. DEL00155-AE:Hatch
2. MAS00316:Hatch
3. NH00208:Hatch
4. NJ00852:Hatch
5. NYC147409:Hatch
6. VT00208:Hatch
7. WVA00219:Hatch


8. DEL00165-AE:Hatch
9. ME00264:Hatch
10. NYC121434:Hatch
11. PEN01925:Hatch
12. WVA00229:Hatch

C. Nonregional Projects


*Active within the period January 1 - June 30, 1973 according to information provided NERCRD by station directors in response to a May 2, 1973 inquiry.*
APPENDIX 2 (continued)


II. Community Services


27. CON00424: Hatch
28. MBO0258: Hatch
29. MD-T-021: Hatch
30. MAS00328: Hatch
31. NH00210: Hatch
32. MJ00875: Hatch
33. NYCL1483: Hatch
34. PEN01914: Hatch
35. VTO0220: Hatch
36. WVA00226: Hatch

B. W-114: Institutional Structures for Improving Rural Community Services.


C. Nonregional Projects


III. Housing

A. Nonregional Projects

APPENDIX 2 (continued)


IV. Local Government
A. Nonregional Projects


V. Manpower

47. CONS00387:Hatch
48. MD-A-018-BC:Hatch
49. NH00095:State
50. NYC121451:Hatch
51. VICO0180:Hatch

B. Nonregional Projects


VI. Education and Training
A. Nonregional Projects
APPENDIX 2 (continued)


VII. Low-Income – Poverty


65. CON500404:Hatch
66. MEO00238:Hatch
67. MD-T-018:Hatch
68. NH00204:Hatch
69. NJ00863:Hatch
70. NYC00370:Hatch
71. NYC159465:Hatch
72. PEN01844:Hatch
73. VTO0198:Hatch

B. Nonregional Projects


APPENDIX 2 (continued)


VIII. Social Organization

A. NE-47: Consequences of Changing Social Organization in the Northeast. Term. 30 June 1973. (Revised as NE-89)

79. CONS00344:Hatch
80. NJ00855:Hatch
81. NYC159407:Hatch
82. PEN01506:Hatch
83. RIO0127:Hatch
84. WVA00186:Hatch

B. Nonregional Projects


IX. Land Use and Land-Use Policy

A. NE-67: Economic Effects of Use Value Assessment on Land Use Patterns. Term. 30 June 1974. (Terminated as a regional project.)

89. RIO0701:Hatch


90. CONS00422:Hatch
91. CONS00434:Hatch
92. NAS00329:Hatch
93. NJ00874:Hatch
94. NYC121429:Hatch
95. PEN01915:Hatch
96. WVA00225:Hatch

C. Nonregional Projects


APPENDIX 2 (continued)


X. Environmental Quality


109. DEL00152-AE:Hatch

110. MS00227:Hatch

111. NJ00822:Hatch

112. PEN01843:Hatch

113. VTO0197:Hatch

XI. Waste Materials

A. Nonregional Projects


APPENDIX 2 (continued)


XII. Water
A. Nonregional Projects


XIII. Other
A. Nonregional Projects


129. NY0327407:Hatch:An Evaluation of Existing Physical Environment Interface with the Aged Person (Rural Setting).


APPENDIX 2 (continued)


### APPENDIX 3. Terminated Rural Development (RD1) Projects in Northeast Land-Grant Institutions, by State and by Type of Product

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Hatch</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>McIntire-Stennis</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total, 12 states</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Haven Storrs</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Univ. of Md. Eastern Shore</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York Cornell</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>Pennsylvania</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Listed in CRIS printout as of November 3, 1972 as a) terminated but held open or b) active; terminated prior to January 1, 1973 according to information provided NERCRD by station directors in response to a May 2, 1973 inquiry. The earliest termination date for any of these projects was June 30, 1970.
APPENDIX 4.

47 Terminated\(^b\)/Rural Development (RD1) Projects in Northeast\(^b\)/
Land-Grant Institutions Classified by Substantive Area and Regional Project Status

I. Economic Development

A. Nonregional Projects


II. Community Services

A. Nonregional Projects


III. Housing

IV. Local Government

A. Nonregional Projects


---
a/ Listed in CRIS printout as of November 3, 1972 but terminated prior to January 1, 1973 according to information provided NERCRD by station directors in response to a May 2, 1973 inquiry. The earliest scheduled termination date for any of these projects was June 30, 1970.

b/ Excludes 2 RD1 projects at the New York State College of Environmental Science and Forestry one of which would be classified as "economic development." The second was conducted outside of the Northeast and would be classified under "other."


V. Manpower

A. Nonregional Projects


VI. Education and Training

A. Nonregional Projects


VII. Low-Income - Poverty

A. Nonregional Projects


VIII. Social Organization

A. NE-47: Social and Economic Consequences of Changes in Employment Upon Selected Northeastern Communities*

* NE-47 as a regional project has been revised and continued under a different title.
APPENDIX 4 (continued)


B. W-105: Criteria for Defining Rural Development Areas


C. Nonregional Projects


IX. Land Use and Land-Use Policy

A. NE-67: Economic Effects of Use Value Assessments on Land Use Patterns


B. Nonregional Projects


X. Environmental Quality

A. NE-65: Economic Analysis of Environmental Quality Efforts Associated with Seasonal Homes


B. Nonregional Projects


XI. Waste Materials

XII. Water

XIII. Other

A. Nonregional Projects

42. CONH00395:State: Biology and Control of Insects of Ornamentals and Turf. Term. prior to January 1, 1973.


47. WVA00132:Hatch: Microbiology of Farm Ponds. Term. 30 June 1971.
APPENDIX 5

8 Economic Research Service Current Projects with Investigator Located in Northeast, with Performing Organization, Classified by Substantive Rural Development Area*

I. Economic Development


II. Community Services

III. Housing

IV. Local Government

V. Manpower*


VI. Education and Training

VII. Low-Income—Poverty


VIII. Social Organization


IX. Land Use and Land-Use Policy


a/ A counterpart project included in the list of the current or the terminated projects in Northeast Land-Grant Institutions.
APPENDIX 5 (continued)

X. Environmental Quality


XI. Waste Materials

XII. Water

XIII. Other


b/ The data for this project apply solely to a metropolitan center outside of the Northeast.
APPENDIX 6

14 Economic Research Service Terminated Projects with Investigator Located in Northeast, with Performing Organization, Classified by Substantive Rural Development Area*

I. Economic Development


II. Community Services

III. Housing

IV. Local Government

V. Manpower


a/ A counterpart project included in the list of the current or the terminated projects in Northeast Land-Grant Institutions.
APPENDIX 6 (continued)


VI. Education and Training

VII. Low-Income - Poverty


VIII. Social Organization


IX. Land Use and Land-Use Policy

X. Environmental Quality

XI. Waste Materials

XII. Water

XIII. Other

b/ Project uses data for entire United States.

c/ Known to formerly have a counterpart project at another station in the Northeast.

d/ Data for this project apply solely to an area outside the Northeast.
Work done at Beltsville, at Hyattsville, or elsewhere in Northeast

I. Economic Development

II. Community Services

III. Housing


IV. Local Government

V. Manpower

VI. Education and Training

VII. Low-Income - Poverty

VIII. Social Organization

IX. Land Use and Land-Use Policy

X. Environmental Quality

XI. Waste Materials

XII. Water

XIII. Other


* Based on AD416-AD417 or CRISFILE data provided by Agricultural Research Service, Puterbaugh to Larson, August 8, 1973. Most of the AD416-AD417's have a 12 December 1972 date; all CRISFILE printouts have a 26 October 1972 run date.

The substantive area classification is that applied to SAES RDL projects for the purposes of the current report.
APPENDIX 7 (continued)


Work done in Hyattsville but specific to location outside Northeast

XIII. Other


Work done outside of Northeast

XIII. Other


