Joint National Extension Workshop: Accountability Issues in Extension: Identifying, Measuring and Reporting Impacts

472 Introduction and Washington update. R. D. Reynnells*, *USDA/CSREES/PAS*, *Washington, DC*.

Presentations in this first of two Joint National Extension Workshops (Dairy, Poultry and Animal Science) address accountability issues (identify, measure, and report). Administrators and those who market Extension to decision makers will detail our responsibilities to create and maximize benefit from reports of accomplishment, and how this information is used to promote Extension programs at the state and Federal levels. The value of Extension is understood by many stakeholders. Extension personnel may feel their value is intuitively obvious and that decision makers do not appreciate their value and dedication to our food production systems and society. To be recognizable and have the potential for being appreciated, Extension's impact must be transmitted to administrators, legislators, and other decision makers and society. Discussions will include how impact reporting is used at the college level and how Federal reports are generated, tips on effectively communicating achievements through multiple uses of information, along with how funding support may be enhanced by impact statements. Promotion of Extension requires evaluation based information generated by county and state level personnel. The desire of faculty to create reports is enhanced by their recognition that the information is used by Federal and other officials in decision making and the marketing of extension. A successful documentation and reporting model for Extension will be presented. The Special Recognition Award for Poultry Extension faculty is presented to Casey Ritz, University of Georgia. The 2007 Farm Bill, and how we address animal welfare issues (e.g., Animal Welfare Assessment Contest; Future Trends in Animal Agriculture) will be discussed. Budgetary constraints have reduced direct involvement in multi-state research committees and participation in other important meetings. The 2008 National Poultry Waste Management Symposium Coordinator is Casey Ritz, University of Georgia. The PSA Support Personnel Award leadership has been transferred to the committee chair, which now will change each year as is done for other awards committees.

Key Words: Accountability, Extension, Impact Reporting

473 Accountability for administrators—impacts with impact. B. D. Moser*, *The Ohio State University*, *Columbus, OH*.

While Extension has been improving lives for 90 years, there is a necessity for greater accountability of efforts more than at any other time in our history. It is only through a focused, concerted effort to better identify and leverage these defined impacts that Extension will continue to thrive through the 21st century. At the college/university level, these impact data have far-reaching influences on: internal annual specialist evaluations by administrators; inclusion in the Promotion & Tenure process; more successful grant proposal applications and funding; measuring trends; identifying future programming needs and opportunities; media releases; and effectively communicating with our community leaders, stakeholders, state legislators, congressional leaders and county commissioners. Just as important, this information provides the important documentation and programmatic justification needed to provide comprehensive data in compliance with annual federal reporting requirements. At OSU, we utilize a Logic Model in a web-based Extension and Research planning and reporting system, which combines defined program development and evaluation to identify impacts. Through program development, the change (outcome/impact) needed is identified (knowledge, skills, attitudes, behavior, economic impact). Programs and participation are then needed to manifest this change (activities/outputs). Finally, resources (inputs) to create and conduct the programs result in impacts (outcomes). To ensure the success of this Logic Model, it is important that all Extension specialists and programming leaders recognize and embrace the long-term benefits of adequately describing, documenting and reporting outcomes/impacts. Most specifically, the result of well-written impact statements often lead to increased support and funding opportunities.

Key Words: Accountability, Extension, Impacts

474 What information do I need to keep Extension funded? J. C. Wade*, *National Association of State Colleges and Land Grant Universities*, *Washington, DC*.

Cooperative Extension is a partnership among federal, state and local agencies that works to provide research-based information to agricultural and other producers and to consumers and ordinary citizens. Funding such a complex organization requires national and local strategies that combine the substantial human resources from across the nation into a coherent strategy with a limited number of goals, but high expectations. NASULGC helps to coordinate a multifaceted strategy. Mostly volunteer supporters of the Land-Grant Universities are teamed to garner the best for support of the System among public policy makers and stakeholders from across the country. Linking to this well informed support group is paramount to continued funding. NASULGC-based committees and task forces work to find these successes. Success requires strategies directed at both legislators and agency personnel. This presentation will review the status of FY2007 and FY2008 Federal appropriations and the 2007 Farm Bill.

Key Words: Cooperative Extension, Funding, Policy

475 How plans of work and annual reports are used at the federal level. B. Hewitt*, *Cooperative State Research Education Extension Service*.

This session presents a quick overview of the ways in which data from the State Plans of Work (POWs) and annual reports have and will be used to meet Federal planning and accountability requirements. In addition to serving as reports to National Program Leaders (NPLs) within CSREES to help them in planning future work, CSREES uses data from the POWs and annual reports to address Federal requirements. These requirements include the President's Management Agenda (PMA), Budget-Performance Integration (BPI), and the

requirements for the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) and Research and Development Investment Criteria. To meet these internal and external needs, CSREES developed a self-assessment and peer review process known as the Portfolio Review Expert Process (PREP). This session will review the relationships among the PREP, PART, and BPI. It will also describe the ways that government performance information is presented by OMB to the public.

Key Words: Budget, Plans of work, Performance

Nonruminant Nutrition: Lessons and Logistics of Application of Digestible Amino Acids in Diet Formulation

476 Amino acid digestibility measurements of feedstuffs – Lessons from poultry studies. V. Ravindran*[1] and W. L. Bryden[2], [1]*Massey University*, *Palmerston North, New Zealand*, [2]*University of Queensland*, *Gatton, Australia*.

It is now accepted that the analysis of ileal contents rather than of excreta is a more reliable method for assessing amino acid (AA) digestibility of feedstuffs for poultry. However, a major problem faced by the users of currently available digestibility databases is the confusion that exists about various terminologies used to describe AA digestibility, highlighting the need in the industry to agree on a standard methodology to measure and describe AA digestibility estimates. Lessons learnt from ileal digestibility assays, which were developed in our Laboratory for a large-scale survey of poultry feedstuffs, will be discussed and a standard mehodology for poultry digestibility assays will be presented. The relative merits of apparent and true digestible AA systems, however, will continue to be a subject of debate among nutritionists. The measurement of true digestibility includes a correction for endogenous AA secretions determined in the same digestibility assay. The concept of standardized digestibility system that overcomes the limitations of apparent and true digestible AA systems will be discussed. This system is comparable to true digestibility system, with the only difference being that it involves a correction for basal endogenous losses that need not be determined in the same digestibility assay. The basal endogenous AA loss is defined as the minimal loss of endogenous AA which occurs irrespective of feed ingredient or dietary composition and could be measured by feeding of low levels of highly digestible proteins (e.g. casein, wheat gluten) or the regression method. However, only limited published data is available on the endogenous amino acid losses at the distal ileum of poultry. Since the transformation to standardized digestibility values will require reliable estimates of basal endogenous amino acid losses at the ileal level, further research on this subject is warranted. Some key areas for future research will be highlighted.

Key Words: Amino Acid Digestibility, Endogenous Losses, Poultry

477 Methodology for endogenous flow estimates for standardization of digestible amino acids. S. A. Adedokun*[1], O. Adeola[1], C. M. Parsons[2], M. S. Lilburn[3], and T. J. Applegate[1], [1]*Purdue University*, *West Lafayette, IN*, [2]*University of Illinois*, *Urbana/Champaign*, [3]*The Ohio State University*, *OARDC Wooster*.

The importance of formulating poultry diets on a digestible amino acid basis cannot be over emphasized based on the need to reduce safety margins associated with diet formulation, especially when diets are formulated on a total amino acid basis. In addition to the undigested and unabsorbed amino acids of dietary origin, amino acids of endogenous origin which can either be basal or diet specific are also found in ileal digesta. Hence there is the need to standardize apparent digestibility coefficients. The improvement in techniques used in amino acid analysis as well as a shift from excreta sampling to ileal digesta has resulted in more accurate amino acid digestibility coefficients. Despite this, however, it is important to determine the relative amino acids in the digesta that are of endogenous origin. Although the need for standardization and the associated advantages of standardized values is still subject to debate it is however, important to evaluate how values from various methodologies compare. Several methods have been used for standardizing digestibility coefficients. A number of methods have been used to estimate ileal endogenous amino acid (IEAA) flow. These include the classical methods comprising of the regression method, the use of nitrogen-free diet (NFD), and fasted roosters. The criticisms with the last two methods are that the animal is not in a physiological state and the IEAA flow is underestimated. Other methods include feeding of completely digestible protein (CDP), peptide alimentation ultrafiltration techniques (enzymically hydrolyzed casein), the use of isotope markers, and the homoarginine technique. Different methods have resulted in different endogenous flow estimates with NFD method having the lowest values when compared with flows from the regression and CDP methods. In addition to the influence of methods on IEAA flows, the influence of age on flow is also important. For example, IEAA flow has been shown to decrease by about 50% between d 5 and d 15 in broiler chicks.

Key Words: Amino Acid, Endogenous Flow, Poultry

478 Ileal digestibility of amino acids: Lessons from pig studies. O. Adeola*, *Purdue University*, *West Lafayette, IN*.

It is recognized that only a part of the dietary amino acid supply is digested, absorbed, and utilized by animals. Ileal amino acid digestibility is considered the best measure of the amino acid value of feed ingredients. Formulation of broiler chicken diets on a digestible amino acid basis should greatly reduce feed cost and nitrogen emissions from broiler operations, decrease safety margins, and increase the accuracy of predicting performance and the uniformity of product after processing. An important component is accurate datasets on ileal digestibility of amino acids in feed ingredients. Generating the datasets on ileal amino acid digestibility values require quantifying the disappearance of ingested amino acids from the gastrointestinal tract immediately anterior to the ileocecal junction. Ileal amino acid digestibility values may be expressed as apparent ileal digestibility, which is the proportion of amino acid ingested that is not accounted