Testimony of

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Vice Provost for University Outreach and Engagement and
Director, Oregon Extension Service
Oregon State University

Before the
U. S. House of Representatives
Committee on Agriculture
Subcommittee on Horticulture, Research, Biotechnology, and Foreign Agriculture

“Why Cooperative Extension?--
Extending Knowledge, Changing Lives”
March 4, 2014
Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, I am Scott Reed. My role at Oregon State University is to serve as vice provost for university outreach and engagement and director of the Oregon Extension Service. I am an example of many others who lead such programs at the nation’s 106 land grant-universities as part of the Cooperative Extension System.

Two months from now, we will celebrate the May 8, 1914 signing of the Smith-Lever Act that put into place a funding mechanism unlike any other. Federal dollars that flow to Extension services lever additional appropriations from state and county governments and create a tripartite partnership that connects knowledge resources to issues and opportunities. This distinctive network identifies priorities through systematic assessments that, while driven by national priorities, customize responses to meet state and local needs.

My own career in Extension is an example. While working in the private sector, I was responsible for a small research department in a forest products company in northern Minnesota. In that setting, my job was a problem solver for our land managers—and I had more problems than I could effectively manage. To my aid came the land-grant university Extension Service that provided intellectual depth, research design support, and access to expanded knowledge, and graduate student support—all things I would not have on my own. My role was to provide access to land and problems that the local Extension Service used as an applied learning laboratory. Through this type of engagement, we accomplished things that neither of us could do separately. Working partnerships like this illustrate a key feature of how Extension has worked for 100 years.

Back home in your states, you no doubt see the effects of Extension’s work across the landscape. While it’s true that we count things like people reached, acres impacted and dollars saved or earned, the durable effects of Extension emerge as healthy people, healthy economies and a healthy planet. The impacts and outcomes associated with Extension work generate huge public value. So what are some of the innovations?

In my home state of Oregon, the Extension Service brings together vineyard managers, winemakers and students in shared learning environments—both in-person and online in a virtual setting to advance dramatic growth in this agricultural sector. The result—wine grapes catapulted to the 17th most important crop of more than 220 commodities.

In Minnesota, concerns over the influence of climate change and weather patterns are driving Extension to develop and implement adaptation strategies. Community by community, Extension helps growers make plant selection decisions, how to deal with uninvited pests, manage extreme variations in rainfall, and choose levels of crop insurance.

In Georgia, rising energy costs have made energy efficiency a high priority on farms, yet many farmers have trouble financing these improvements. Energy assessments across 47 poultry
farms, dairies, turf and row crop farms provided by Extension assisted in $3.6 million of grant-requested renovations and projected annual savings of more than $10,000 per farm.

In Oklahoma, development of best practices regarding the intersection of cattle grazing and wheat production created decision models and education about their application that translated to $285 million dollars of savings from reducing lost production of wheat.

In Cooperative Extension’s first 100 years, we’ve learned a few things and adapted our strategies to match the way people learn in the 21st century. Extension is moving beyond outreach to engagement with our audiences and partners. Outreach begins with an answer; engagement ends with one. Through engagement with those we serve, benefits are reciprocal and we learn as much as we teach.

We’re about much more than information sharing—we’re in the knowledge business, and we bring to the table results of our cutting edge research—much of which is stimulated by this subcommittee. Then we partner with communities—communities of place—of interest and of practice to adapt and share practices that get implemented across our natural and human landscapes.

Without giving up the value of personal relationships and local, face-to-face education, Extension thrives in the web-based and socially-networked worlds too. Anywhere, anytime, any format defines our national network. As an illustration, this month, we’ll answer five thousand questions through the electronic “Ask an Expert” system.

Extension is a classic American innovation envied the world over for its ability to change lives and improve the availability of safe and affordable food. Extension attracts Americans in partnership that dramatically expands our capacity. Nearly 100,000 Master Gardeners provide 4.5 million volunteer hours and more than 800,000 pounds of food for local food banks.

Extension puts our youth on positive trajectories through the 4-H program where participants are twice as likely to go to college and three times more likely to contribute to their communities. And Extension raises people up through our Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program where 90 percent of low-income adult participants and 60 percent of youth improved their food choices.

With the leadership of visionary policy makers and annual appropriations of approximately 300 million capacity dollars provided by the Smith-Lever Act, we accomplish much. Smith-Lever funds are hard-working dollars that generate state and county investments and help create the infrastructure that allows effective targeting of competitive grant monies. For less than one federal dollar per American citizen, we

- keep a local office open in more than 3,000 counties,
• enroll nearly 7 million youth in the legendary 4-H youth development program,
• advance nutritional food support to limited-resource families, and
• focus on rapid response through Extension’s Disaster Education Network, among other priority programs.

Recognition of the first 100 year legacy of the Smith Lever Act is important--but this isn’t about looking in the rear-view mirror. More critical is the windshield view of continual adaptation to new issues, audiences and approaches. The next 100 years will continue translating science for practical application; engaging learners to co-develop solutions to complex problems; transforming individuals, families, communities and businesses in rural and urban environments. That is the work of Cooperative Extension.
Dr. Scott Reed was appointed Vice Provost for University Outreach and Engagement and Director of the OSU Extension Service in April 2007. As Vice Provost for Outreach and Engagement, Dr. Reed provides leadership for the Extension Service and related outreach and engagement units of the university.

Before his current position, Dr. Reed served as executive associate dean in the Oregon State University College of Forestry and several leadership positions at the University of Minnesota. Scott is a professor and former extension specialist in forestry and economic development. He began his career in the private sector, working for Potlatch Corporation as a land manager and researcher.

Dr. Reed holds B.S. and M.S. degrees in forestry from Michigan State University and a Ph.D. in Forest Policy and Economics from University of Minnesota. He has authored numerous publications about outreach methodologies, forest management and public policy. In support of scholarly work, he secured more than 50 grants and led development of symposia and outreach events throughout his career.

Scott has held leadership posts in the Society of American Foresters, Association of Public and Land-grant Universities, Association of Natural Resources Extension Professionals and was an intern in the Kellogg Foundation’s National Extension Leadership Development Program. He sits on the board of directors of the Engagement Scholarship Consortium, Rural Development Initiatives, Inc., and the American Distance Education Association Consortium. More than a dozen organizations have honored him with awards and recognition.
House Rules* require nongovernmental witnesses to disclose the amount and source of Federal grants received since October 1, 2010.

Name: Arthur Scott Reed

Organization you represent (if any): Oregon State University Extension Service

1. Please list any federal grants or contracts (including subgrants and subcontracts) you have received since October 1, 2010, as well as the source and the amount of each grant or contract. House Rules do NOT require disclosure of federal payments to individuals, such as Social Security or Medicare benefits, farm program payments, or assistance to agricultural producers:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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2. If you are appearing on behalf of an organization, please list any federal grants or contracts (including subgrants and subcontracts) the organization has received since October 1, 2010, as well as the source and the amount of each grant or contract:

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Please check here if this form is NOT applicable to you: _________________________

Signature: ________________________________

* Rule XI, clause 2(g)(5) of the U.S. House of Representatives provides: Each committee shall, to the greatest extent practicable, require witnesses who appear before it to submit in advance written statements of proposed testimony and to limit their initial presentations to the committee to brief summaries thereof. In the case of a witness appearing in a nongovernmental capacity, a written statement of proposed testimony shall include a curriculum vitae and a disclosure of the amount and source (by agency and program) of each Federal grant (or subgrant thereof) or contract (or subcontract thereof) received during the current fiscal year or either of the two previous fiscal years by the witness or by any entity represented by the witness.

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