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## CC302 Revised 1995 Extension Programming Units

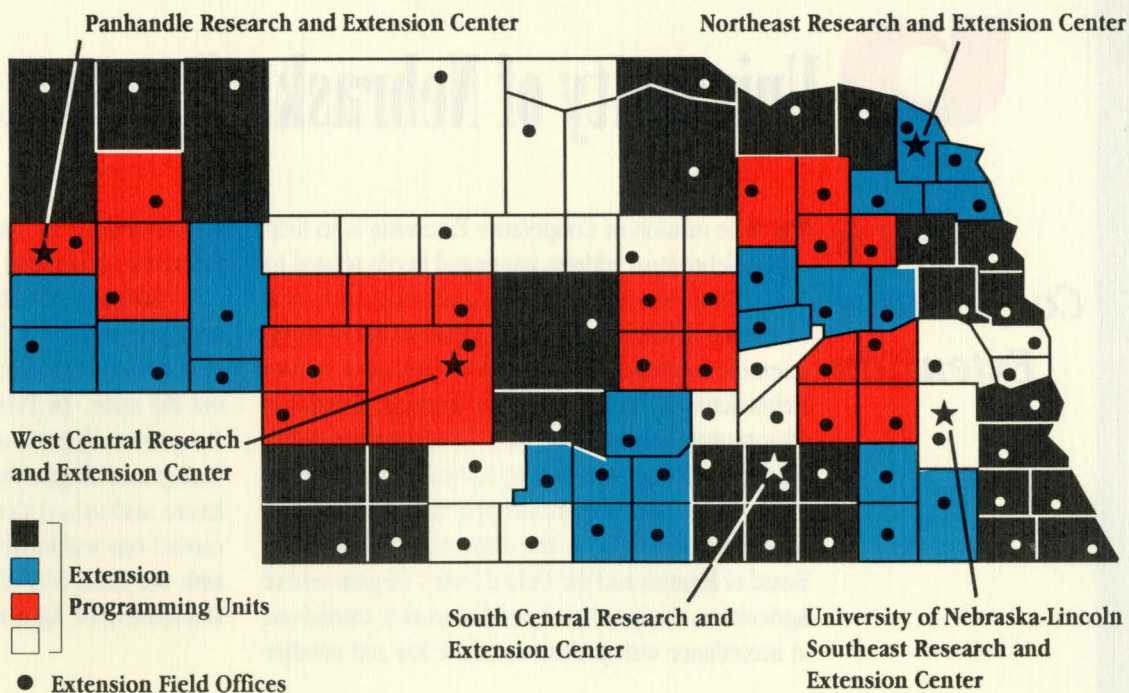
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## Extension Programming Units



There are 21 multi-county Extension Programming Units (EPUs) as shown above. The EPU system enables faculty to function as educators with greater depth in subject matter expertise. A number of EPUs have increased their programming and cost-

effectiveness through restructuring staff arrangements. Some units have combined their funding operations and merged Extension Boards into one local decision-making body. Extension faculty and staff in the field are proactive in responding to critical clientele issues.

## Staffing

	Faculty FTE	Managerial/Professional FTE	Office/Service FTE	Total
County	46	54	126	226
State	215	37	62	314
Federal	10	41	14	65
Grants/Contracts/Fees	5	15	14	34
Total	276	147	216	639

## Volunteers

Volunteers are important to the delivery of Cooperative Extension programs. Approximately 30,000 volunteers annually contribute an estimated value of \$32 million of in-kind program support.

## Program Scope

Cooperative Extension reaches nearly 400,000 Nebraskans each year with direct educational contacts. Nebraska Cooperative Extension 4-H youth development programs extend to more than 91,000 youth.

Issued in furtherance of Cooperative Extension work, Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Kenneth R. Bolen, Director of Cooperative Extension, University of Nebraska, Institute of Agriculture and Natural Resources.

It is the policy of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln not to discriminate on the basis of gender, age, disability, race, color, religion, marital status, veteran's status, national or ethnic origin or sexual orientation.

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# University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension

## What is Cooperative Extension

The mission of Cooperative Extension is to help Nebraskans address issues and needs related to their economic, social, and environmental well-being through educational programs based upon scientific knowledge. Cooperative Extension serves Nebraskans in rural and urban settings, providing educational programs in every county in the state. Working relationships and operational guidelines of Cooperative Extension are defined in a memorandum of understanding with the University of Nebraska Board of Regents and the United States Department of Agriculture. Cooperative Extension work is carried out in accordance with provisions of the law and another

memorandum of understanding with Cooperative Extension and County Extension Boards.

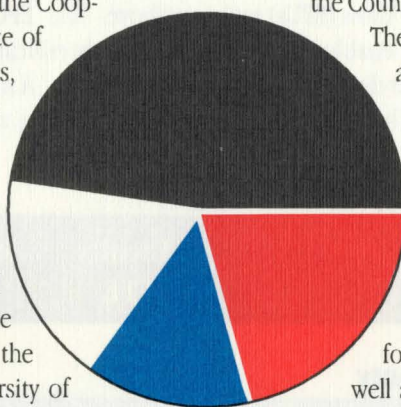
University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension has been part of this state's history for over 80 years and has served many of the educational needs expressed throughout the state. In 1914 the Smith-Lever Act established Cooperative Extension as an outreach program of the land-grant college system. In 1915, the Nebraska Legislature authorized Cooperative Extension work to be carried out within Nebraska's counties in cooperation with the University of Nebraska and the United States Department of Agriculture.

## Partnership

Cooperative Extension is a partnership of three levels of government — federal, state and local. The sources of funding for the Cooperative Extension Division, Institute of Agriculture and Natural Resources, University of Nebraska-Lincoln are shown here. Federal funds are appropriated and distributed on a formula basis, as specified by federal law, or are distributed as earmarked funds to meet special needs of national concern. State general funds are appropriated by the Legislature as a part of the University of Nebraska budget. Local tax funds are appropriated to Extension Boards by the County Boards of

Supervisors/Commissioners according to Nebraska statutes. The County Extension Board submits a budget to the County Board of Supervisors/Commissioners.

The Extension Board is then responsible for administering the appropriated funds in accordance with the memorandum of agreement between the county and Cooperative Extension. Grants/Contracts/Fees include grants and contracts from business, industry, and other agencies and foundations as well as cost recovery fees charged for some educational programs.



## Structure

Cooperative Extension faculty are located on the University of Nebraska-Lincoln (UNL) East Campus; at Research and Extension Centers located at Clay Center, Concord, Lincoln, North Platte and Scottsbluff; at Education Centers located at Scottsbluff and Grand Island; and at 83 county or multi-county offices throughout the state. Many Cooperative Extension faculty have combined appointments with teaching responsibilities in the College of Agricultural

Sciences and Natural Resources or the College of Human Resources and Family Sciences or have research appointments in the Agricultural Research Division. Extension Specialists are members of academic departments and Extension Educators are affiliated with academic departments on the UNL campus. Cooperative Extension has linkages with other agencies and organizations to develop and deliver educational programs which focus on the issues affecting Nebraskans.

## Priority Issues

University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension focuses its programming on the following priority issues identified in public forums held across the state.

- Agricultural Profitability and Sustainability
- Children, Youth and Families
- Food Safety and Quality
- Health and Wellness
- Strengthening Nebraska Communities
- Water Quality and Environment

**Institute of Agriculture and Natural Resources**

