

Glossary, Acronyms, and Abbreviations

Glossary

- Biological nitrogen fixation**—A term used for processes by which organisms such as bacteria or fungi take nitrogen out of the air and change it into a form that plants can use. Nitrogen is one of the most important plant nutrients, as it is the basis of all protein compounds. Although abundant in air, plants cannot use nitrogen directly from the air.
- Block grant**—Given primarily to general purpose governmental units in accordance with a statutory formula and can be used for a variety of activities within a broad functional area.
- Constant dollars**—Current dollars adjusted for inflation.
- Consumer surplus**—The excess of the amount consumers are prepared to pay for a product (rather than go without it) over the amount actually paid for it.
- Demand**—A schedule of the quantities of a product or service consumers are willing and able to buy at various prices.
- Donors**—Countries or organizations that make major contributions directly or through group action to support international development activities.
- Economic surplus**—The sum of consumer and producer surplus.
- Food and agricultural science**—The biological, social, economic, and political considerations of: a) agriculture, including soil and water conservation and use, use of organic waste materials, plant and animal protection, and plant and animal health; b) processing, distributing, marketing, and using food and agricultural products; c) aquiculture; d) home economics, human nutrition, and family life; and e) rural and community development. For purposes of this assessment it does not include forestry and forestry products.
- Formula funds**—Expenditure for agricultural research from the Federal Government to the States, based on size of rural population and number of farms.
- Hatch Act**—An 1887 Act of Congress establishing experiment stations in all States.
- Income elasticity**—The responsiveness of the quantity demanded of a product to a change in income of consumers.
- Integrated pest management**—Optimization of pest control in an economically and ecologically sound manner, accomplished by the coordinated use of multiple tactics to assure stable crop production and to maintain pest damage below the economic injury level while minimizing hazards to humans, animals, plants, and the environment.
- International network**—A multicountry cooperative program with common objectives in which there is joint planning, assignment of areas for primary responsibility, coordination of activities, reporting on results and decisions on follow-up activities. These networks may be partly or wholly funded from one source or entirely by the individual collaborators.
- Land-grant university**—An agricultural institution established by the Merrill Act in 1862.
- Marginal product**—The additional output from the last input employed.
- Marginal rate of return**—The net value of the last dollar invested.
- Marketing margin**—The difference between farm price and retail price; includes processing and transportation costs, etc.
- Mission-oriented research**—Research aimed at the solution of a well-defined problem of economic importance such as the control of a specific insect problem, curing an animal disease, etc.
- Multilateral aid**—The aid programs that represent contributions from numerous donors but act in the same manner as would a single donor. UN agencies are good examples.
- Multiplier effects**—A measure of the effect on total national income arising from a unit change in one of its components.
- Nonland-grant university**—A private university or public State university.
- Post-harvest technology research**—Physical and biological study of the functions involved in the

assembling, processing, fabricating, preserving, packaging, storing, distributing, and transporting of agricultural commodities and food products.

Price elasticity of demand—The degree of responsiveness of the quantity demanded of a product to changes in its price.

Price elasticity of supply—The responsiveness of the quantity of a product supplied to a change in its price.

Research management—Systematic allocation and distribution of funds, scientists, support personnel, and other resources to be used to seek solutions to problems related to science.

Scientist-year—One scientist working full time for a period of 1 year.

Spillover benefits—Research conducted in a geographic area, such as a State, that impacts another geographic area.

Sustainability of farming system—A farming system that uses renewable resources in such a way that farming can be continued in perpetuity.

Value of marginal product—The additional revenue generated from the last unit of an input.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

AID	— Agency for International Development
AMS	—Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA
AR	—Agricultural Research, SEA, USDA (1977-81)
ARA	—Agricultural Research Administration (1941-53), USDA
ARPAC	—Agricultural Research Policy Advisory Committee
ARS	—Agricultural Research Service (1953-77), (1981-), USDA
AVRDC	—Asian Vegetable Research and Development Center
BAI	— Bureau of Animal Industry, USDA
BDI	— Bureau of Dairy Industry, USDA
BEPQ	— Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, USDA
BHNHE	— Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, USDA
BIFAD	— Board for International Food and Agricultural Development, USAID
BPISAE	— Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, USDA

CAS	—Committee on Agricultural Science (1963-69)
CDC	—Center for Disease Control
CGIAR	— Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CFRR	—Committee on Food and Renewable Resources
CNCR	—Clinical Nutrition Research Unit
CR	—Cooperative Research, SEA, USDA (1977-81)
CRIS	—Current Research Information System
CRSP	— Collaborative Research Support Program
CSESS	—Cooperative State Experiment Station Service, USDA (1962)
CSRS	—Cooperative State Research Service, USDA (1962-77) (1981-)
DAC	— Development Advisory Committee
DHHS	— Department of Health and Human Services
DOC	— Department of Commerce
DOD	— Department of Defense
DOE	— Department of Energy
DSB	— Development Support Board
EPA	— Environmental Protection Agency
ERS	— Economics Research Service, USDA (1961-77) (1981-)
ES	— Extension Service, USDA
ESCOMP	— Experiment Station Committee on Organization and Policy
ESCS	— Economics, Statistics, and Cooperatives Service, USDA (1977-80)
ESS	— Economics and Statistics Service, USDA (1980-81)
FCCSET	— Federal Coordinating Council on Science, Engineering, and Technology
FDA	— Food and Drug Administration
FS	—Forest Service, USDA
GAO	—General Accounting Office
GNP	— gross national product
HEW	— Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
HN	— Human Nutrition, SEA, USDA (1977-81)
ICARDA	— International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas
ICRISAT	— International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics

IDCA-AID	— International Development Cooperative Administration	NPS	—National Program Staff, USDA
IITA	— International Institute for Tropical Agriculture	NSF	— National Science Foundation
ILCA	— International Livestock Center for Africa	OES	— Office of Experiment Stations, USDA
ILRAD	— International Laboratory for Research in Animal Diseases	OICD	—Office of International Cooperation and Development, USDA
IPA	— Intergovernmental Personnel Act	OMB	—Office of Management and Budget
IRRI	— International Rice Research Institute	OSTP	— Office of Science and Technology Policy
ISNAR	— International Service for National Agricultural Research	OTA	—Office of Technology Assessment, U.S. Congress
ISTC	— Institute for Scientific and Technological Cooperation	PAC	— Program Analysis and Coordination, USDA
JC	—Joint Council on Food and Agricultural Sciences	P.L.	— Public Law
JCAD	— Joint Committee for Agricultural Development	PPC	— Bureau of Program and Policy Coordination
JPE	—Joint Planning and Evaluation Staff, USDA	PPS–	Program Planning Staff, USDA
JRC	—Joint Research Committee	PSAC	— President's Science Advisory Committee
LAIR	— Letterman Army Institute for Research	RANN	— Research Applied to National Needs
MAPS	— Management and Planning System	R&D	— research and development
NAS	— National Academy of Sciences	RMA	— Research and Marketing Act of 1946
NASA	— National Aeronautics and Space Administration	RPs	— Research Programs
NASCD	— National Association of Soil Conservation Districts	RPAs	— Research Program Areas
NASULGC	— National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges	RPGs	— Research Program Groups
NCHS	— National Center for Health Statistics	SAES	— State Agricultural Experiment Stations
NCI	— National Cancer Institute	SCS	— Soil Conservation Service
NCI-DNCP	— NCI-Diet, Nutrition, and Cancer Program	SEA	— Science and Education Administration (1977-81)
NHLBI	— National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute	SFCRP	— Special Foreign Currency Research Program
NIAMDD	— National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases	SRS	— Statistical Reporting Service
NIH	— National Institutes of Health	TSRTP	— Tropical and Subtropical Research and Training Program
NIH-NCC	— NIH-Nutrition Coordinating Committee	UAB	— National Agricultural Research and Extension Users Advisory Board
NOAA-DOC	— National Ocean and Atmospheric Administration	UN	— United Nations
		USDA	— United States Department of Agriculture
		VA	— Veterans Administration