

9310225(4)
 PD. AAC-692-F1

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
PROJECT PAPER FACESHEET

1. TRANSACTION CODE
 A - ADD
 C - CHANGE
 D - DELETE

2. DOCUMENT CODE
 PP
 3

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY
 TAB

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER
 2

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 digits)
 931-0025

6. BUREAU/OFFICE
 A. SYMBOL: TAB
 B. CODE: 08

7. PROJECT TITLE (Maximum 40 characters)
 Soybean Utilization

8. ESTIMATED FY OF PROJECT COMPLETION
 FY 80

9. ESTIMATED DATE OF OBLIGATION
 A. INITIAL FY: 76
 B. QUARTER: 1
 C. FINAL FY: 79

10. ESTIMATED COSTS (5000 OR EQUIVALENT \$) -

A. FUNDING SOURCE	FIRST FY			LIFE OF PROJECT		
	B. FX	C. L/C	D. TOTAL	E. FX	F. L/C	G. TOTAL
AID APPROPRIATED TOTAL						
IGRANT	50		50	1,025		1,025
ILCANT						
OTHER U.S.						
HOST COUNTRY						
OTHER (UNOSI)						
TOTALS	50		50	1,025		1,025

11. PROPOSED BUDGET APPROX. DATED EQUALLY

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	C. GRANT	D. LOAN	Thru 9/30/76		H. 2ND FY 77		K. 3RD FY 78	
				F. GRANT	G. LOAN	I. GRANT	J. LOAN	L. GRANT	M. LOAN
(1) FN	330	330		535		0		284	
(2)									
(3)									
(4)									
TOTALS				535		0		284	

A. APPROPRIATION	N. 4TH FY 79		O. 5TH FY		LIFE OF PROJECT		12. IN C. 4TH EVAL. DATE SCHEDULED
	D. GRANT	P. LOAN	N. GRANT	S. LOAN	T. GRANT	U. LOAN	
(1) FN	206				1,025		MM YY 016 718
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
TOTALS	206				1,025		

13. DATA CHANGE INDICATOR. WERE CHANGES MADE IN THE PID FACESHEET DATA, BLOCKS 12, 13, 14, OR 15 OR IN PRP FACESHEET DATA, BLOCK 12? IF YES, ATTACH CHANGED PID FACESHEET.

1 = NO
 2 = YES

A revised budget (Page 19) attached which should be substituted for original Page 19.

14. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

SIGNATURE: F. J. Levinson
 TITLE: Director, Office of Nutrition

DATE SIGNED: MM DD YY

15. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID W. OR FOR AID W. DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION

MM DD YY

02/01/77

Budget of Annual Expenditures

Major outputs	Project year				Total
	1	2	3	4(6 mo)	
Pilot test and development of methodology for introduction of soybeans, and test introduction of improved weaning practices	271,893	287,223	290,354	124,564	974,034
<u>Direct costs:</u>					
Personnel (UNC - Chapel Hill)	60,541	63,220	66,228	34,603	224,592
Overhead and Employee Benefits (UNC - Chapel Hill personnel)	38,654	40,343	42,243	22,062	143,302
Consultants	8,383	10,133	8,883	---	27,899
Travel	23,700	15,900	18,840	10,965	69,405
Equipment	31,116	---	---	---	31,116
Supplies, printing communications shipping of equipment	13,952	7,100	6,900	8,450	36,402
Statistical analysis	500	2,500	3,000	4,500	10,500
Subcontract-UNC-Greensborough	23,225	21,966	20,474	12,606	78,271
Subcontract(s) - Bolivia	71,322	126,061	123,786	31,378	352,547
Inventory of information on availability and utilization of soybeans	50,000	---	---	---	50,000
* "Project Year" refers to expenditures under the contract with the University of N.C. Proposed duration: 8/2/76 - 2/1/80.					
** This activity began approximately two months before the contract with the University of N.C. Duration 6/1/76 - 1/1/77					
TOTAL	321,893	287,223	290,354	124,564	1,024,034

OPTIONS PAPER

OPTION I. Undertake Project in Bolivia but with Additional Nutrition Education Component

The project would be undertaken in Bolivia using a test population of at least 30,000. There would be added, as part of the promotion of soy consumption, a companion effort to promote improved general weaning practices in the test area. (It would not be practical to add this component if the project were undertaken in Chile, as the Chile field worker system, which would be used, already includes such an element).

The project would require six months beyond the original estimate of 36 months (3 months due to current delays in schedule and 3 months due to lack of infrastructure in Bolivia). The additional costs would be \$206,000. \$50,000 of this amount would support the addition of the weaning practices component. The remainder, \$156,000, and the additional time, would be required by the fact that Bolivia has a less developed infrastructure than was anticipated in the project design.

PRO

1. The addition of the weaning practices element will add a whole additional dimension to the project in an important area of TA/N concern. The project's outputs would be expanded to apply not only to countries producing, or likely to produce, soybeans, but also to the larger group of countries for which experimentation with a method to reach the pre-school child would be relevant.

Prior analysis of the population's need for a particular weaning message would also provide a useful test of the demand oriented approach to planning.

2. We have currently under consideration a project: Changing Maternal and Weaning Dietary Practices. Addition of the weaning practices component may make it possible to defer implementation of the Dietary Practices project.
3. The need for the proposed nutrition intervention is greater than in other countries, such as Chile, as there is a higher degree of malnutrition in Bolivia.
4. The project, if undertaken in Bolivia, would support and reinforce a number of other activities, or emphases in that country: (a) It will complement overall agency emphasis which is to emphasize development efforts in less advanced countries; (b) It will tie-in with a nutrition loan which is planned for FY 78, and will also provide spin-offs,

such as strengthening institutions, training personnel, and establishing a working relationship between Bolivia and a good U.S. nutrition institution; and (c) In promoting soy consumption, the project will complement Bolivian interest in developing soy production.

5. Undertaking the project in Bolivia would provide a better overall test of the application of the activity to a country at the lower end of the spectrum of development. For, the various institutions which would be involved, data collection/evaluation, administration, marketing, communication, transportation, etc., are less well developed. However, a methodology derived from a situation where a field organization is in place, such as Chile, may, in that respect, be more transferable. Because countries, likely to be interested in applying the methodology would tend to be ones which, like Chile, had such a system to which they could add soy promotion, whereas use of workers for nutrition education on a full-time basis may not be replicable elsewhere.
6. If the project is undertaken in Chile, rather than Bolivia, the length of the test promotion is projected at 14 months rather than 18, specified in the project plan. (Shorter time may be partially, or fully, compensated for by greater accessibility of test population.)

CON

1. The work will require a greater amount of time and greater cost than originally planned for the project.
2. The likelihood of success is not apt to be as high as it would be if undertaken in Chile, due to the more highly developed infrastructure in the latter country.
3. There will be a need to develop special infrastructure.
4. The project's purpose would become more diffused. This could, but not, necessarily, decrease the likelihood of project success.

OPTION II. Undertake Project in Bolivia without Additional Component

The project if undertaken in Bolivia, without the additional component, would have the same duration as in Option I., but would be reduced in cost by \$50,000, for a total of \$925,000, or \$156,000 above the currently approved level.

PRO

1. The need for the proposed nutrition intervention is greater than in other countries, such as Chile, as there is a higher degree of malnutrition in Bolivia.
2. The project, if undertaken in Bolivia, would support and reinforce a number of other activities, or emphases, in that country: (a) It will

complement overall agency emphasis which is to emphasize development efforts in less advanced countries; (b) It will tie-in with a nutrition loan which is planned for FY 78, and will also provide spin-offs, such as strengthening institutions, training personnel, and establishing a working relationship between Bolivia and a good U.S. nutrition institution; and (c) In promoting soy consumption, the project will complement Bolivian interest in developing soy production.

3. Undertaking the project in Bolivia would provide a better overall test of the application of the activity to a country at the lower end of the spectrum of development. For, the various institutions which would be involved, data collection/evaluation, administration, marketing, communications, transportation, etc., are less well developed. However, a methodology derived from a situation where a field organization is in place, such as Chile, may, in that respect, be more transferable. Because countries, likely to be interested in applying the methodology, would tend to be ones which, like Chile, had such a system to which they could add soy promotion, whereas use of workers for nutrition education on a full-time basis may not be replicable elsewhere.
4. If the project is undertaken in Chile, rather than Bolivia, the length of the test promotion is projected at 14 months rather than 18, specified in the project plan. (Shorter time may be partially, or fully, compensated for by greater accessibility of test population.)

CON

1. The work will require a greater amount of time and greater cost than originally planned for the project.
2. The likelihood of success is not apt to be as high as it would be if undertaken in Chile, due to the more highly developed infrastructure in the latter country.
3. There will be a need to develop special infrastructure.

OPTION III. Undertake Project in Chile

The project, if undertaken in Chile, could be conducted at the original cost, \$769,000, and approximate duration, using the same size test population as in Bolivia. UNC plans to undertake the test promotion phase of the project in fourteen months in Chile, as opposed to eighteen in Bolivia, the period called for in the project plan. UNC feels this reduction is necessary in order to remain within the approved budget, despite delays beyond UNC control and unforeseen cost items. In UNC's opinion, the fourteen months will be roughly comparable to the eighteen in Bolivia, due to greater inaccessibility of the Bolivian population, caused by such factors as impassibility of roads during certain periods. UNC's projected reduction of this phase may be lower than will be required by budget restraints.)

The arguments pro and con for this option are the reverse of those presented for Bolivia, Option II.

Option IV. Undertake Project in Bolivia with the Addition of Weaning Practices Component, but have Mission Provide the Additional Funds

This option has been discussed with the Mission. The Mission has expressed interest and is looking into this. We believe that if it decides to provide such support, it would probably seek to have the additional funds included as an element of a nutrition loan which is planned for FY 78, although not yet approved.

PRO

1. This would relieve AID/W of bearing the additional costs of undertaking the project in Bolivia.
2. It would provide evidence of, and tend to result in, a high level of Mission and GOB commitment to the project.

CON

1. Sharing of costs by Bolivia would not fully alter the question as to whether undertaking an expanded project in Bolivia is worth expenditure of the additional funds (\$206,000). However, it should be pointed out that in this case additional funds are being judged against other options available to the GOB for the use of nutrition loan funds.
2. We will not know if the funds can be definitely made available until FY 78. In the interim, we doubt that it will be possible to amend the contract with UNC without a firm allocation. Accordingly, we believe TAB would need to set aside funds in the PP for the total cost of the project, but with the understanding that if funds are subsequently made available by the Mission, the TAB funds could be allocated elsewhere.

OPTION V. Undertake the Project in Bolivia at Original Costs and Reduced Scope of Work

The possibility of reducing the test population to 20,000, in order to remain within the original budget, was explored by UNC. UNC finally concluded that this would result in only a small decrease in the \$925,000, the amount which is projected for conducting the project in Bolivia with a 30,000 population, without the weaning component. UNC estimates that although there would be a saving in the number of field workers, savings in other steps, such as obtaining baseline data, developing appropriate messages, training and supervising field workers, and evaluating the results, would be very small. UNC, accordingly, feels that they could not undertake the project in Bolivia at the \$769,000 budget and achieve the project's original objectives.

PRO

There would be no increase in cost.

CON

It would not be possible to develop a methodology, as planned, for replication of the approach elsewhere.

OPTION VI. Undertake Project in Colombia

UNC estimates that, if the project is undertaken in Colombia, the duration of the project will be approximately the same as in Bolivia. This is due to the time required to complete administrative arrangements, including appointment of a director and recruitment and training of other staff, and to organize, train and put in place a field worker system. UNC estimates that costs resulting from increased duration, and from establishing and managing a field worker system, will be similar, although there will be small savings elsewhere, amounting to approximately \$30,000.

PRO

There will be some savings.

CON

1. Colombia has less need for a nutrition intervention than Bolivia, but probably more than Chile.
2. As in the case of Chile, the project would not complement overall agency emphasis which is to decrease development efforts in relatively more advanced countries.

February 9, 1977

MEMORANDUM

TO: AA/TA, Mr. Curtis Farrar

FROM: TA/PPU, Robert Simpson

SUBJECT: Soybean Utilization, TA/PPU Review of proposed increase in funding and extension of life of project.

As we understand it, the purpose of this project is to develop a method of educating large numbers of malnourished people about direct human consumption of soybeans. The intention is to change people's behavior, to induce them to begin or to increase consumption of soybeans. The methodology developed should be replicable in other LDC's where soybeans are produced and malnourishment is a problem.

The educational method is based on face-to-face contact between extension workers and the target population. Like Bolivia, most countries do not yet have an extension system capable of efficiently carrying nutrition messages. The project assumes that within the next few years a significant number of LDC's will be establishing outreach systems which can use the educational methods developed by this project. We think the assumption is reasonably probable. We agree that developing the educational method in the Bolivian context may provide lessons more useful for replication than the Chilean context.

This project, as first designed, was a logical complement to AID's efforts in increasing soybean production. We recognize that increasing soybean consumption is not a top priority for helping the malnourished target group, infants and mothers; however, the weaning practices component increases the benefits for this target group and thus makes the project considerably more attractive.

We are concerned about how the project and the system of extension workers established under the project will tie in with Bolivian government (GOB) programs; TA/N and the contractor are sensitive to this problem. To the extent that this project can be incorporated into GOB programs, perhaps through the planned FY 78 loan, the cost/benefit calculation for the project would improve. We also think an important test of the methodology to be developed would be how a government struggles with the problem of developing an educational system that could fit with their other programs. There are significant constraints on involving the GOB, particularly in the initial baseline data gathering and project design which are scheduled to begin very soon. We recommend that the contractor maintain liaison with the GOB during this phase of the project and that a high priority be given to exploring the possibilities of greater GOB involvement in the "promotional" field phase of project activities.

We recommend approval of the increase in funds and extension of project life proposed by TA/N.

FEB 11 1979

1979 ?

931-0225

ACTION MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

FROM: P. James Levinson, TA/N

Problem: The presently approved funding level for the Soy Utilization project is \$819,000. This consists of \$769,000 for a contract with the University of North Carolina, and \$50,000 for a separate effort by Northern Regional Research Center, ARS, USDA (\$485,000 has been obligated under the UNC contract and \$50,000 expended. Funds for the Northern Regional Research Center activity have been fully expended.) Approval is requested to increase the level of funding of the Soy Utilization Project by \$206,000 and to extend its duration six months, from September 30, 1979 until March 31, 1980. This would permit an existing contract with the University of North Carolina to be increased from \$769,000 to \$975,000 and extended six months from August 1, 1979 until February 1, 1980. This change would enable the project to be undertaken in Bolivia, and would include as part of the present plan to promote soy consumption, \$50,000 for a companion effort to promote and evaluate general weaning practices in the test population. If this request for increase is approved, the new level for the overall project will be increased from \$819,000 to \$1,025,000.

Background: The Soybean Utilization Project was designed to develop a methodology for introducing unprocessed and simply processed soybeans as a food staple among the rural poor in LDCs. The original PP requested funds for the project consisting of two activities: (1) a major activity--the introduction of direct consumption of soybeans among a sample population (30,000 minimum) in an LDC and the development of a methodology for replication in other areas (\$625,000); and (2) a complementary activity--a survey of information on utilization of soybeans to determine whether there are barriers to increased utilization which could be overcome by food technology research, and the formulation of such recommendations if appropriate. The survey and recommendations have just been completed under a PASA with the Northern Regional Research Center, ARS, USDA, and are being submitted to us.

The major activity is being carried out by the University of North Carolina, selected through an RFP. At the time of negotiation of the contract, a budget increase of \$144,000--due principally to a greater amount of U.S. staff time required for the performance of the work--was requested and approved, bringing the funding level for this activity to \$769,000.

Discussion: As a result of its country selection trip October 23-November 12, 1976, a UNC/USDA team concluded that the project can be carried out in any of the three countries visited, viz., Chile, Colombia and Bolivia, but that, because Chile is the only country where the prerequisites for the project were fully satisfied, this is the only site where the project can be successfully completed within the approximate time schedule and the funding level set by the AID contract.

In reviewing the team's finding, we have examined a range of options, which are described in the attached options paper. On the basis of that review, we have concluded that it would be preferable to undertake the project in Bolivia with the addition of a weaning practices component-- Option I. (Should Bolivia not be approved, we believe it would be possible to undertake the project in Chile). Our recommended option is described below together with our reasons for making it.

As a part of the promotion of soy consumption, we are proposing that a companion effort be made to study general weaning practices in the test population, and, if appropriate, to introduce changes in them. This would include: expansion of the food habits study, associated with the soy project, to include weaning practices, consideration of what weaning practices would lead to improved nutrition, and expansion of the extension activities of the soy utilization project to include nutrition education components that would cause changes in weaning practices. The impact would be evaluated. It would not be possible to add this component to the project if it is done in Chile, as the teaching of weaning practices is already included in the health auxiliary system that would be used.

Because this effort would be meshed with the existing plan to devise, promote, and evaluate promotion of soy consumption, it could be done at very little additional cost. \$50,000 is estimated. Undertaking the project in Bolivia will, however, also require additional costs estimated at \$156,000. This is due, principally, to the fact that Bolivia has a less developed infrastructure than envisaged in the project design. A system of field workers, which is not now in place, will need to be set-up. It will be necessary to organize, and orient, or train, local project administrative/supervisory personnel. In addition to requiring an increased level of input, strengthening of the infrastructure, and conducting the project in a less developed setting, will also require increased time, also entailing increased resources.

In total, our recommendation that the project be undertaken in Bolivia, with expanded scope, will require increasing the present contract with the University of North Carolina from \$769,000 to \$975,000 (\$206,000), and extending it six months. The principal advantages resulting from this option (Option I) may be summarized as follows--(The options paper contains further detail):

1. Addition of the weaning practices element will add an additional dimension to the project, in an area of important concern to TA/N, and thereby expand the project's outputs and application.
2. As a result, it may be possible to defer implementation of "Changing Maternal and Weaning Dietary Practices," a project currently under consideration.
3. There is a greater nutritional need for the project in Bolivia.
4. The project would complement other development activities and emphasis in Bolivia, especially the health and nutrition activities.
5. As Bolivia represents a country at a relatively low level of development, it would in some respects provide a better test of the application to a country at the lower end of development.

We have weighed the above advantages against those contained in the other options described in the options paper. Our findings may be summarized as follows:

Option II. - Undertake project in Bolivia without the additional weaning practices component. - We believe that this option would not be preferable to the undertaking the project with weaning practices, because, for expenditure of an additional \$50,000, there would be a significant increase in outputs, in that an additional dimension, which normally would require a separate field test, will be added to the project.

Option III. - Undertake project in Chile - We believe Chile to be a feasible alternative to Bolivia. However, on balance, we consider the advantages of Option I, particularly adding a weaning component, and conducting the project where there is greater nutritional need and a greater complementing of other AID emphases, outweigh the increased likelihood of success, and less involved project design, associated with Chile. And we believe these advantages are worth the increased cost and time.

Option IV. - Undertake expanded project in Bolivia with Mission providing additional funds - The Mission, at our request, is looking into this possibility and has expressed interest. However, the funds, if made available, would likely come from a FY 78 loan which has not yet been approved. We doubt that it would be possible to amend the contract with UNC without a firm allocation. And, although the funds will not be required at this time, the amendment is needed now in order to permit UNC to proceed on the basis of an expanded workscope and budget.

Option V. - Undertake project in Bolivia at original budget and reduced scope of work - We have asked UNC to explore this possibility and they have indicated that they do not believe the project objectives could be met in Bolivia at this funding level.

Option VI. - Undertake the project in Colombia - This option would combine the disadvantage of cost, associated with Bolivia, and the disadvantage of lessened development emphasis, associated with Chile.

For the reasons stated, we are recommending Bolivia with the weaning practices component (Option I). As indicated above, we are also discussing the possibility of obtaining funds from the Mission, but will not know if the funds can definitely be made available until FY 78. We will continue to work with the Mission regarding this. In their most recent communication to us, they have asked that we take this up with AA/LA, prior to further discussion with them. Should the funds become available, we believe that the present increase we are requesting for the PP could, at that time, be allocated elsewhere. This would be facilitated by the fact that the additional \$206,000 would not have to be added to the contract until FY 79.

We have informed the Mission that addition of the weaning component is under consideration, and we believe they would be in agreement with its inclusion. We would, however, following your approval to proceed in Bolivia, request the Mission's formal concurrence for addition of the weaning component, and would also discuss with them its relationship to other work in nutrition education being planned in Bolivia.

Recommendation: That you approve an increase of \$206,000 in total funding of the project, and an extension in duration of six months, from September 30, 1979 until March 31, 1980, by signing page two of the attached ~~Project Paper, Revision 2.~~ page 1

PAF

PROJECT AUTHORIZATION AND REQUEST FOR ALLOTMENT OF FUNDS PART I

1 TRANSACTION CODE
 A ADD
 B CHANGE
 C DELETE

2 DOCUMENT CODE
PAF
 5

4 DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER
 [3]

5 PROJECT TITLE: Maximum # of characters
 Soybean Utilization Extension

9 EST. PERIOD OF IMPLEMENTATION
 YRS [0] [1] Q155 [4]

7 COUNTRY ENTITY
 TAB

8 PROJECT NUMBER (1-4 digits)
 [9] [0] [2] [2] [5]

6 BUDGET NUMBER (1-4 digits)
 TAB [0] [8]

8 PROJECT ACTION TAKEN
 A APPROVED
 D DISAPPROVED
 DE DEAUTHORIZED

13 APPROVED BUDGET AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS - \$000

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY DISBURSE CODE	PRIMARY TERM CODE		THRU 9/30/76		FY END BY 77		FY END BY 78	
		GRANT	LOAN	GRANT	LOAN	GRANT	LOAN	GRANT	LOAN
(1) IN	3301	330		535		0		384	
(2)									
(3)									
(4)									
TOTALS				535		0		384	

A. APPROPRIATION	B. AUTH BY	C. STAFF BY	D. EST. PROJECT	E. EST. PROJECT	F. EST. PROJECT	G. EST. PROJECT	H. EST. PROJECT	I. EST. PROJECT	J. EST. PROJECT
(1) IN	206		1,025						2
(2)									
(3)									
(4)									
TOTALS			1,025						179

12 INITIAL BUDGET AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS - \$000

A. APPROPRIATION	B. ALLOTMENT REQUESTED		C. FUNDS RESERVED FOR ALLOTMENT	
	GRANT	LOAN	GRANT	LOAN
(1)				
(2)				
(3)				
(4)				
TOTALS				

14 SOURCE OF FUNDS TO BE ALLOCATED (1-4 digits)
 100 941 TOTAL

15 FOR AMENDMENTS NATURE OF CHANGE PROPOSED

Two changes are proposed:

- As a part of the promotion of new consumption, a companion effort will be made to supply general weaning practices in the test population, and, if appropriate, to introduce changes in them. This will include: expansion of the food habits study associated with the soy project, to include weaning practices, consideration of what weaning practices would lead to improved nutrition, and expansion of the extension activities of the soy utilization project to include nutrition education components that would cause changes in weaning practices. The impact will be evaluated.
- The project will be undertaken in a country with a less developed infrastructure than originally envisaged in the project design. This will require additional organizational and training inputs, and, in particular, the establishment of a field worker group required for promotion of new dietary practices.

FOR PPC/PIAS USE ONLY	16. AUTHORIZING OFFICE SYMBOL	17. ACTION DATE	18. ACTION REFERENCE (Optional)	ACTION REFERENCE DATE
		MM DD YY		MM DD YY

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

PROJECT AUTHORIZATION AND REQUEST FOR ALLOTMENT OF FUNDS

PART 11

ENTITY : TA Bureau
 PROJECT : Soybean Utilization
 PROJECT NUMBER : 931-0225

AID grant financing in the amount of \$206,000 will be provided for the Soy Utilization activity as an increase to the ongoing approved project. These funds will provide for a six-month extension of the project, from September 30, 1979 until March 31, 1980, and for the addition to the project of a component to provide, as part of the promotion of soy consumption, a companion effort to promote improved general weaning practices in the test population.

Signature: ms Belcher for C. Lerner *
 Curtis Farrar
 AA/TA

Date: FEB 14

Attachments:

1. Action Memorandum from F. J. Levinson, TA/N to Curtis Farrar, AA/TA dated February 1, 1977.
2. Project Paper Facesheet

P10/T, contract etc to provide for the concerns expressed in the Simpson/Farrar memo of Feb 9, '77.

Clearances:
 TA/N, LRudel LR Date: 2/1/77
 TA/N, FJLevinson FJL Date: 2/1/77
 LA/SA, JEyre draft JE Date: 1/31/77
 LA/DR, MBrackett draft MB Date: 1/31/77
 PPC/DPRE, JWelty sub. AW Date: 1/31/77
 TA/AGR, KByergo sub. KB Date: 1/31/77
 TA/PPU, RSimpson RS Date: 1/31/77