

1994s Extension

As the land-grant system marks its 150th anniversary, sustained investment is needed for the competitive grants program that builds extension services capacity at the Tribal Colleges and Universities to effectively address unique challenges of the tribal communities they serve.

In 1994, Tribal Colleges and Universities (TCUs) obtained federal land-grant status under the Equity in Educational Land Grant Status Act and designation as 1994 land-grant institutions. As a result, 33 institutions are eligible to compete for 1994 Extension Services grants administered by the National Institute of Food and Agriculture. This program provides eligible institutions with resources to:

- Develop and expand the capacity of 1994 Institutions to provide individuals, families, and communities with extension education, outreach, and technical assistance.
- Address special needs, respond to emerging issues, and/or achieve long-term sustained benefits of extension grant projects.
- Strengthen communities through outreach programs that foster economic development, community resources, family and youth development, natural resources stewardship, agriculture, and health and nutrition awareness.

To mark the sesquicentennial of the land-grant system, A·P·L·U urges Congress to appropriate not less than \$4.312 million for the Extension Services at 1994 Institutions program (the same amount as last year) and to protect this program from the sequestration that could occur on Jan. 1, 2013.



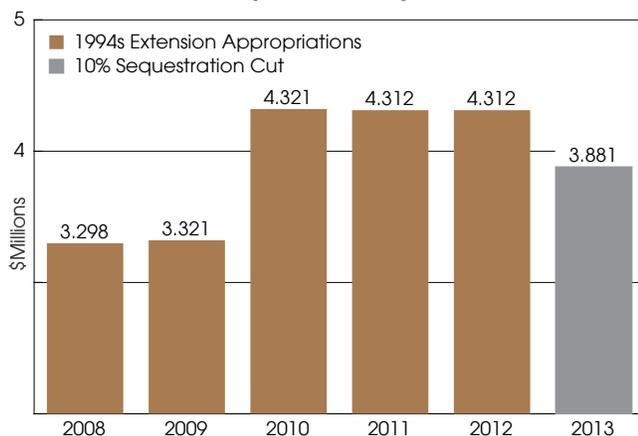
A·P·L·U PRIORITY REQUEST FOR FY 2013

Extension Services at the 1994 Institutions.....\$4.312 M

1994S EXTENSION: CELEBRATING 15 YEARS OF SUCCESS

- Research-based nutrition and food safety education at United Tribes Technical College (North Dakota) is preventing diet-related and food-borne illnesses, reducing health costs, increasing worker productivity, and building stronger communities. A study that included North Dakota found an \$8.82 return on every \$1 invested in nutrition education.
- Fort Peck Community College (Montana), is improving sustainable farming and ranching practices to increase profitability and more effectively manage agricultural lands. The number of Native American farmers and ranchers on the Fort Peck Indian Reservation has increased 78% over five years.
- Youth clubs established on the Navajo Nation by Diné College (Arizona, New Mexico) promote cultural awareness and self-esteem among Native American youth.

Potential Impact of Sequestration?



For additional information, see page two or email Hunt Shipman (hshipman@cgagroup.com) or Jim Richards (jrichards@cgagroup.com). Phone: 202.448.9500



Extension Services at the 1994 Institutions

Appropriations Bill

Agriculture

Agency

National Institute of Food & Agriculture

Account

Extension Activities

Program

Extension Services at the 1994 Institutions

Requested Amount

\$4,312,000

Description

Provides funding to conduct non-formal education and outreach activities to help meet the needs of American Indian people.

Authorization

7 U.S.C. 301 (Equity in Educational Land-Grant Status Act of 1994).

Eligible / Final Recipients

Eligibility is defined by statute to include the 1994 Land-Grant Institutions.

Matching Funds

By statute, eligible institutions are not required to provide a match.

President's FY 2013 Budget Request

\$4,312,000

Five-Year Funding History

FY 2012 \$4,312,000

FY 2011 \$4,312,000

FY 2010 \$4,321,000

FY 2009 \$3,321,000

FY 2008 \$3,298,000

A · P · L · U requests that \$4,312,000 be included within FY 2013 Agriculture Appropriations bill for the Extension Services at the 1994 Institutions program at the National Institute of Food and Agriculture.

Benefits / Impacts

The Extension Services Programs conducted at the 1994 Institutions benefit the nation by providing capacity to:

- Provide important information to American Indian consumers located in rural and isolated communities on selecting safe and nutritious food products.
- Help food producers operating on American Indian lands be the most productive in the world.
- Support American Indian youth through programs that increase self-esteem, transferable skills, and leadership qualities.
- Help American Indian gardeners to be safe and effective producers of locally grown and consumed foods.
- Assist American Indians in preventing or controlling diabetes and obesity through education initiatives, healthful diets, and physical activity.
- Help tribal communities find solutions to issues of employment, leadership, and development.

The 1994 Extension program strengthens communities through outreach programs designed to foster economic development, community resources, family and youth development, natural resources stewardship, agriculture, and health and nutrition awareness. However, due to a lack of adequate funding, many meritorious proposals cannot be funded at all or cannot be funded adequately. For example, less than 40 percent of the special emphasis grants submitted under the 1994 Extension program were funded in FY 2010.

1994s Extension Appropriation Must be Maintained

Basic federal support for 1994s Extension program has grown very little since its inception in FY 1998. However, the significant increase that occurred in FY 2010 must be preserved.

