

Evans-Allen

As the land-grant system marks its 150th anniversary, the primary food and agricultural research program at the 1890 land-grant universities needs enhanced federal investment to benefit the unique stakeholders of these institutions and the nation as a whole.

America’s land-grant university system traces its origins to the Morrill Acts of 1862 and 1890. The First Morrill Act established a land-grant university in every state and the Second Morrill Act extended land-grant status to historically-black public universities in southern and border states where, due to segregation, African-American students were barred from attending the 1862 land-grant universities.

The Evans-Allen Act of 1977 provides capacity funding for food and agricultural research at the 1890 land-grant universities and Tuskegee University (the 1890 Institutions) in a manner similar to that provided to the 1862 universities under the Hatch Act of 1887.

Research conducted under the Evans-Allen Program has led to hundreds of scientific breakthroughs of benefit to both the unique stakeholders of the 1890 Institutions and the nation as a whole.

To mark the sesquicentennial of the land-grant system, A·P·L·U urges Congress to appropriate not less than \$50.898 million for Evans-Allen (the same amount as last year) and protect this program from the sequestration that could occur on Jan. 1, 2013.

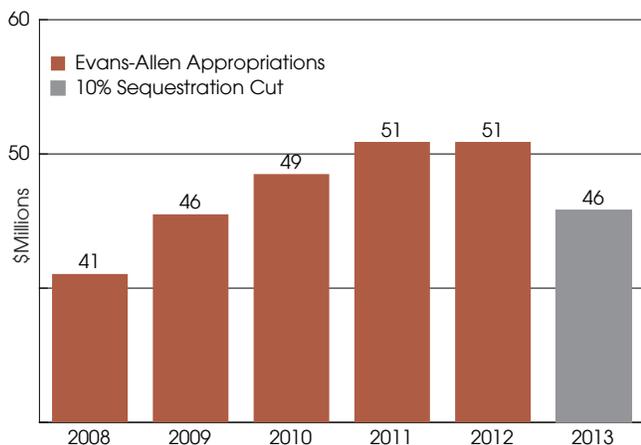


A·P·L·U PRIORITY REQUEST FOR F Y 2013	
Evans-Allen.....	\$50.898 M

EVANS-ALLEN: CELEBRATING FOUR DECADES OF SUCCESS

- Evans-Allen supports the training of both undergraduate and graduate students in the food and agricultural sciences and 51.6% of all degrees awarded to African Americans in agriculture are from the 1890s.
- From projects that focus on increasing the nutrient value of crops, investigations on the causes of obesity and its prevention, to the development of new energy systems—especially for small scale farmers—to developing vaccines and pharmaceuticals, the 1890s are making significant strides in bettering the lives not only of African Americans, their historical and target population, but of the citizens of this nation and the world over.
- For example, 1890 researchers have developed a patent-pending post harvest technology to eliminate the problem of allergens in peanuts and are expanding their studies to address wheat allergens and tree nut allergens as well.

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



Evans-Allen

Appropriations Bill

Agriculture

Agency

National Institute of Food & Agriculture

Account

Research and Education Activities

Program

Evans-Allen

Requested Amount

\$50,898,000

Description

Provides funding to support agricultural research at the 1890 Land-Grant Institutions, including Tuskegee University. Funds are distributed to eligible institutions under a statutory formula.

Authorization

7 U.S.C. 3222, (Sec. 1445, Research Act of 1977).

Eligible / Final Recipients

1890 Land-Grant Universities and Tuskegee University (the 1890 institutions).

Matching Funds

By statute, eligible institutions are required to provide a 1:1 match.

President's FY 2013 Budget Request

\$50,898,000

Five-Year Funding History

FY 2012	\$50,898,000
FY 2011	\$50,898,000
FY 2010	\$48,500,000
FY 2009	\$45,504,000
FY 2008	\$41,051,000

A·P·L·U requests that \$50,898,000 be included within FY 2013 Agriculture Appropriations bill for the Evans-Allen program at the National Institute of Food and Agriculture.

Benefits / Impacts

The Evans-Allen program provides critical base funding for the agricultural research programs at the 1890 Institutions. America realizes a substantial return on this investment, as these campuses are powerful economic instruments of their states and the nation. Evans-Allen Program funding at the 1890 Institutions benefits the nation through:

- Improved nutrition and health of urban and rural populations with an emphasis on obesity.
- Development of economically competitive and sustainable small-scale agricultural systems.
- Improved crop diversity and alternative crops and marketing strategies for farmers.
- Increased biobased energy production.
- Greater food safety and improved nutritional quality.
- Better natural resource and environmental stewardship.
- Creation of new value-added plant and animal products.
- A focus on the education of students from minority and economically disadvantaged communities for a strong and diverse agricultural workforce.

The Evans-Allen Program has been extremely important in allowing the 1890 Institutions to attract top-notch scientists to their campuses, conduct high-quality research, and become more fully integrated within the land-grant system.

Evans-Allen Appropriation Must be Maintained

Basic federal support for 1890s Research program remaining static for more than 15 years until a bipartisan effort reversed the trend. Recent gains must be preserved.

