

1890 Institutions Extension

Authorized by the Second Morrill Act, the 1890s Extension Program is comprised of a broad range of science-based educational efforts which have been proven to strengthen the food and agricultural industry, enhance the health of families through nutrition education, and foster stable communities through leadership development. 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 states where, due to segregation, African-American students were barred from attending the 1862 land-grant universities.



Developing Strong Communities

Foster strong, stable communities through leadership development programs that support entrepreneurship, economic development, community-based food systems, preparedness for natural disasters, and greater community engagement.



Increasing Interest in STEM Careers

Through a variety of after school 4-H and youth enrichment programs, increase the involvement of youth, especially economically disadvantaged, in positive experimental activities related to Science, Technology, Engineering, Agriculture, and Mathematics (STEAM) opportunities in these fields.



Strengthen the Agricultural Industry

Strengthen the food and agricultural industry (especially for small farmers) by developing agricultural production systems that are efficient, sustainable, and highly competitive in the global economy.



Fostering Healthy Families

Reduce obesity and enhance the health of families through diet/nutrition and food safety education. Strengthen their economic well-being through practical financial education.

The Association of Public and Land-grant Universities continues to seek enhanced funding for the 1890 Institutions Extension program. Congress has made modest increases to this critical land-grant capacity program in recent years, and we hope to see that continue. So that historically black universities can continue to provide high-quality educational services and Extension to farmers, families, and communities, the 1890s Extension program should be funded at a level of \$49,350,000 in FY 2017.

Capacity funds allow the 1890s to:

- Change lives of those who are hard to reach and often underserved
- Ensure that minority and economically disadvantaged communities are engaged
- Compete in the federal grants environment
- Provide infrastructure and faculty support
- Support multistate partnerships
- Leverage state and local funding
- Solidify the legislated partnership with NIFA
- Operate as a national system

A·P·L·U PRIORITY REQUEST FOR FY 2017

1890 Institutions Extension.....	\$49,350,000
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Want to know more?

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1890 Institutions Extension

Appropriations Bill

Agriculture

Agency

National Institute of Food & Agriculture

Account

Extension Activities

Program

1890 Institutions and Tuskegee
(Extension)

Requested Amount

\$49,350,000

Program Description

Provides funding to support extension activities at the 1890 Institutions to provide useful, research-based educational opportunities that respond to the changing needs of limited-resource, minorities, and economically disadvantaged clients.

Authorization

7 U.S.C. 3221, (Section 1444, Research Act of 1977)

Eligible / Final Recipients

1890 Land-Grant Universities and Tuskegee University (the 1890 Institutions)

Matching Funds

States are required to provide at least a one-to-one match.

President's FY 2017 Request

\$48,350,000

Five-Year Funding History

FY 2016	\$45,620,000
FY 2015	\$43,920,000
FY 2014	\$43,920,000
FY 2013	\$39,270,000
FY 2012	\$42,592,000

A·P·L·U requests that \$49,350,000 be appropriated for the 1890 Institutions and Tuskegee (Extension) program at the National Institute of Food and Agriculture.

Benefits

The 1890s Extension program benefits America by supporting outreach at the 1890 Institutions focused on:

- Agricultural diversification and marketing strategies to reverse the decline of small minority-owned farms.
- Risk management education that provides farmers and ranchers with tools to address risk related issues.
- Increasing viability and competitiveness of farms through sustainable agricultural practices.
- Improving nutrition, diet, and health of limited resource families with emphasis on reducing obesity.
- After school 4-H and youth enrichment programs to enhance youth skills in science, technology, math, citizenship, and leadership.
- Improving the economic viability and sustainability of individuals, families, in rural and urban communities through enhanced financial literacy.
- Protecting the environment and natural resource management.

1890 Institutions Extension Successes

- Transformational programs have improved the economic viability of small-scale agriculture and reduced the decline of small minority-owned farms.
- Limited resource families have gained greater economic stability and a better quality of life by understanding the negative effects of poor dietary choices, obesity, unhealthy life styles, foodborne illness, and potential threats of food insecurity. In one program, 64,634 direct and indirect contacts were made.
- Family relationship programs have helped adults and children in many ways. One such program helped prevent 393 placements of children in foster care with an estimated public savings of \$4-5 million.
- Other community leadership and involvement programs have helped adult and youth entrepreneurs, community gardens, and community-based food systems. For example, over 90 producers from 14 southern states benefited from a two-year leadership program.

Want to learn more?

Visit www.landgrantimpacts.org for examples specific to your Congressional district.