

Building Relationships Across Higher Education Institutions to Address Racism in the Food System

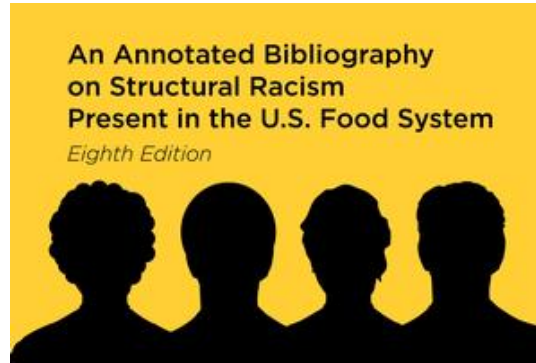
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Sponsored by:

- ❖ **Racial Equity in the Food Systems Workgroup**
- ❖ **MSU Center for Regional Food Systems**



Center for Regional Food Systems Racial Equity – Food System Resources



Racial Equity in the Food System (REFS) Workgroup Steering Committee Members – February 2021

- Shorlette Ammons, NC State Extension
- Aurora Buffington, University of Nevada Extension
- Kimberly Carr, MSU (CRFS and C4i)
- Lucy Diekmann, University of California Extension
- Heather Hyden, University of Kentucky Extension
- Rachel Lindvall, South Dakota State University
- Lindsey Lunsford, Tuskegee University
- Marcus Coleman, Louisiana State University
- Erin Peot, University of Wisconsin Extension
- Rich Pirog, Michigan State University - CRFS
- Diego Thompson, Mississippi State University
- Courtenay Simmons, USDA NIFA
- Gizem Templeton, Duke University
- Crystal Tyler-Mackey, VA Coop Extension - VA Tech
- Reneé V. Wallace, Doers Edge Consulting
- Dwayne Wharton, Consultant
- Mekko Tyner, College of Muscogee Nation



REFS - A community of Cooperative Extension professionals and community stakeholders who *connect, learn, and collaborate* to facilitate change within our institutions and society to build racial equity within the food system.

Poll Question 1

In the next five years, what level of progress do you expect your organization to make in reaching racial equity-based goals?

- Significant progress
- Some progress
- Little to no progress
- Do not know

Poll Question 2

Select the option that best describes your level of understanding of what a Hispanic Serving Agricultural College or University (HSACU) is and why it has that designation

- Little to no understanding
- Some understanding
- Deep level of understanding
- Currently working at a Hispanic Serving Institution

Our moderator and panel presenters

- **Renee Wallace**
- **Lindsey Lunsford**
- **Mekko Tyner**
- **Alex Racelis**



Map of U.S. Land Grant Institutions

Teaching

1862 Morrill Act (predominately White institutions)

- 1862 – Representative Justin Smith Morrill of Vermont introduces a bill to establish colleges of agriculture through grants of federal land to the states
- Each state receives 30,000 acres of “federal” land or *land scrip* (certificates of entitlement) for each Senate and House of Representative it had in Congress at the time
- Sale of land/land scrip used to support at least one college for teaching agriculture and mechanical arts
- The act prohibited states from using federal funds for constructing or maintain buildings.

Teaching

1890 Morrill Act – HBCUs

- Provided each state/territory with annual appropriations for the endowment and maintenance of the land grant colleges
- Prohibited racial discrimination in admission policies of states receiving these funds, but permitted states to meet this requirement by establishing separate institutions of “like character”. In such cases annual appropriations would be divided “equitably” between the two institutions
- Resulted in establishment of nineteen 1890 institutions, mostly in the southeast U.S.

Research

Hatch Act of 1887

Evans-Allen Act of 1977

AREERA Act - 1998

- Established agricultural experiment stations
- Provided appropriations to conduct research at these stations
- Only 1862 land grants eligible for these funds until 1977
- Evans-Allen Act of 1977 gave 1890 institutions access to agricultural research capacity grants
- Evans-Allen Act did not include eligibility for 1994 institutions
- Ag Research, Extension & Education Reform Act (AREERA) of 1998 gave 1994 TCUs access to separate competitive agricultural funding

Extension

Smith-Lever Act of 1914

NAREPTA - 1977

AREERA Act - 1998

- Smith-Lever provided annual appropriations to 1862 land grants for cooperative extension – but not to 1890 land grants
- NAREPTA* – allowed 1890 land grants to gain access to extension funds on a formula basis
- AREERA – amended Smith-Lever Act to allow 1994 TCUs to receive cooperative extension funds from USDA in cooperation with an 1862 or 1890 institution

*National Agricultural Research Extension and Teaching Policy Act

Disparity in State Matching Funds

Section 1449(c) of NARETPA

- Federal funds for research and extension at 1890 institutions must be matched by the state from non-federal sources on a dollar-for-dollar basis, *unless the Secretary waives the matching fund requirement*. This waiver has raised questions about overall funding equities.
- All states meet the matching requirement for their 1862 Institutions, which are predominately white. In contrast, ten of the nineteen 1890 Institutions, which are predominately Black, received a full match from their states in FY2016.
- If states had contributed 100% matching funds, overall state contributions for research in extension at 1890 institutions would have been \$17.8 million dollars higher in FY2015, and \$18.5 million higher in FY2016 than actual matching contributions.
- Section 7116 of the 2018 farm bill introduces a transparency requirement to address concerns about disparity in state matching fund

Land Grant Universities Taking Land - By the Numbers

Expropriated indigenous land at the foundation of the land grant system

- 245 Tribal nations affected
- 10.7 million acres granted
- 52 universities benefitting
- 160 violence-backed treaties and land seizures
- 79,410 parcels of land distributed
- \$495 million in endowments raised (2020 dollars)

1994 Tribal Colleges and Universities

Haskell Indian Nations University

Diné College

College of the Muscogee Nation

- 1884, United States Indian Industrial Training School (Haskell Institute, Haskell Indian Junior College)
- 1968, Navajo Community College (Diné)
- 1973, American Indian Higher Education Consortium (AIHEC)
- 2004, College of the Muscogee Nation, Land-Grant status 2014
- 2005, First Americans Land-Grant Consortium (FALCON)



1994 Tribal Colleges and Universities

1994, Equity in Land Grant Status Act (29 Institutions, \$4.5 million Endowment)

1998, Ag Research, Extension & Education Reform Act (AREERA), TCUs access to separate competitive agricultural funding, receive cooperative extension funds from USDA in cooperation with an 1862 or 1890 institutions

As of 2019 - thirty-six Tribal Colleges and Universities (TCUs) designated at 1994 institutions



Hispanic Serving Ag Colleges and Universities (HSACUs)

Alex Racelis

University of Texas – Rio Grande Valley

DISCUSSION

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Higher Education Institutions to
Address Racism in the Food System**

The webinar recording and associated slides will be made available to all webinar registrants. Funding comes in part from the W.K. Kellogg Foundation

To learn more about the Racial Equity in the Food System Workgroup and to join the EQUITYFOOD list serv, go to:

<https://www.canr.msu.edu/racial-equity-workgroup/>

Next steps for REFS

- **Use today's ideas and insights to inform future webinars**
- **Deeper level of understanding – build relationships at the speed of trust**
- **Identify examples where partnerships are authentic, pluralistic, and not dominated by White-led institutions**