FOUNDATIONAL DOCUMENTS
OF THE CORNELL UNIVERSITY
COOPERATIVE EXTENSION
SYSTEM IN NEW YORK STATE

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Dates and Key Points in the Development of the Cornell Cooperative Extension System in New York State
1862 President Abraham Lincoln affixed his signature to the Act creating the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

1862 President Lincoln signed the Morrill Act providing land grants for each state for the purpose of financing the beginning of Land-Grant Colleges.

1865 Cornell University founded by Ezra Cornell as the land-grant institution for New York State. The Cooperative Extension System in New York State would be founded at Cornell University as the land-grant institution.

1876 Cornell University professors began first extension work with extramural teaching.

1885 Norman J. Coleman of New York appointed Commissioner of USDA by President Grover Cleveland in 1885 then became the first Secretary of Agriculture with a place in the President’s cabinet in 1889.

1886 The first Farmers’ Institute was held at Cornell University. Eighty-five farmers made this first farmers’ pilgrimage to the university. They came in response to the effort of the university’s teachers to share their knowledge of agricultural science with farmers, and to learn how farmers’ interests might be served by New York State’s Land-Grant College. These institutes were the forerunners of the New York State Extension Service. State Agricultural Society financed Farmer’s Institute with first public appropriation for extension work ($6,000) for the Farmers’ Institutes of 1888.

1887 The Hatch Act of 1887 provided for federal funds to be made available for agricultural research at State Agricultural Experiment Stations.

1888 The Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station was established in accordance with requirements of the Hatch Act.

1890’s Morrill Act amended to add 1890 institutions.

1898 Seamon A. Knapp appointed U.S. Department of Agriculture as an agricultural explorer to investigate rice growing in the Orient. Seamon Knapp, born in Schroon Lake, New York, has been referred to as the “father of Extension Work.” Knapp was later appointed as chief of Bureau of Plant Industry USDA as Special Agent for the Promotion of Agriculture in the South. Knapp established the first farmer-conducted farm demonstration of improved varieties of commonly grown crops on a Texas farm.

1900 The hire of Martha Van Rensselaer in 1900 led to the development of the first Cornell University outreach extension programming to women and families.
1901 Liberty Hyde Bailey chartered Junior Naturalist Clubs organized… “under the care and direction of the Cornell University College of Agriculture”… said clubs were to be … “a part in the Extension Work in Agriculture, inaugurated under the laws of the State of New York.”

1906 The New York State Extension Service was formally organized by Liberty Hyde Bailey, then dean of the College of Agriculture.

1911 Broome County organized a Farm Bureau and employed a county agricultural agent. Other counties followed during the next few years. At first, funds were obtained from membership dues and from contributions by commercial concerns and railroads. Later, some of the counties appropriated tax funds, and a state appropriation was made to help support the work.

1912 The New York State Legislature amended county law so that county boards of supervisors might raise money and expend it for the general improvement of agricultural conditions.

1913 The development of county agent work was further stimulated when the state legislature appropriated (Chapter 712, Laws of 1913) the sum of $25,000 to be distributed through the State Department of Agriculture to the support of Farm Bureaus, at the rate of $600 per year for each county qualifying under the law to receive such aid. In order to qualify, a county needed to raise at least an equal amount through appropriations by the board of supervisors or by other means.

1914 The first home demonstration agent was employed in Erie County.

1914 On May 8, 1914 the Federal Smith-Lever Act was passed establishing cooperative extension work throughout the United States in the land-grant university. The Smith-Lever Act provided funds for agricultural and home demonstration extension work in each state. Its’ preamble carries these words: “In order to aid in diffusing among the people of the United States useful and practical information on subjects relating to agriculture and home economics and to encourage the application of the same.” As a result, the Extension Service also became the educational arm of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. County agents and home demonstration agents pioneered the service that reached into all facets of farm and farm living in every county in the United States.

1916 In rural schools, extension work in the state had been growing in the form of junior naturalist clubs, achievement clubs, boys’ and girls’ corn clubs, poultry clubs and similar organizations seeking and finding help at the College of Agriculture. Many of these activities merged in the 4-H club program.

1917 The state legislature amended the County Law permitting county boards of supervisors to appropriate funds for agricultural extension work to County Farm Bureau Associations. Six hundred dollars of state funds were authorized to be paid through the state commissioner of agriculture in support of a county agricultural agent provided the county board of supervisors appropriated at least $1,800 to the county Farm Bureau for this work. This amendment became effective April 27, 1917.

1919 The County Law was amended to aid in the employment of home demonstration agents through an allocation of $500 of state funds for each county which made a minimum
appropriation of $1,500 to the County Farm and Home Bureau. In both cases the work was to be under the joint direction of the commissioner of agriculture and the dean of the College of Agriculture through a state leader of county agents appointed under the joint agreement of the commissioner and the dean. This amendment became effective May 9, 1919.

1919 In 1919, the legislature amended the state education laws which permitted the establishment of county boards of junior extension. The state allocated up to $1,000 through the state commissioner of education to a county board organized in compliance with the law, provided the State College of Agriculture allocated a similar amount, and the board raised the necessary balance to pay the salary and expenses of a county junior project leader.

1922 The County Law was amended to give administration of the work to Cornell University, as agent for the state, under direction of the College of Agriculture. The same provisions regarding the appropriation of state and county funds were retained. This amendment became effective March 27, 1922.

1924 The County Law was amended to add “junior extension work” to the so-called “Farm and Home Bureau” law and provided for the employment of “county club agents” on the same financial basis as that for county agricultural agents and home demonstration agents: namely $600 state funds toward the salary of an agent, provided the county appropriated a minimum of $2,500 for each agent. This amendment became effective April 23, 1924.

1930 Junior extension work was placed entirely under the direction of the Extension Service of the College of Agriculture, July 1, 1930, and the state salary increments for all agents increased from $600 to $900. Formerly the director of junior extension work had been located in the college Department of Rural Education. Under the new arrangement the $1,000 of state funds for each club agent paid by the State Commissioner of Education were withdrawn.

1939 The words “4-H Club” work was substituted for “junior extension work” in the County Law and recognized the 4-H club department in the county extension association. This amendment became effective April 16, 1939.

1940 Associations are called “County Farm and Home Bureau and 4-H Club Association.”

1942 In 1942 plans were made at Cornell for home demonstration work in New York City; emergency state appropriations supported the programs. After World War II a food marketing program continued in New York City.

1943 Cooperative Extension instrumental in salvage committees and Extension war-time councils.

1944 In 1944 a further amendment provided another 4-H club increment of $900 with the intent of employing an associate agent working with 4-H club girls if the county appropriated an additional $1,000.

1945 An additional state salary increment of $900 was provided for home economics extension work in a county having a minimum urban population of 25,000, provided the county provided the additional required funds.
On April 1, 1946, an additional state salary increment of $1,500 was provided for an assistant county extension agent (in all three departments) in a county which provided the required additional funds for that purpose.

Agricultural Marketing Act (AMA). These extended authorized extension programs in marketing, transportation, distribution of agricultural products outside the Smith-Lever formula and states were required to match federal funds. NY started to receive AMA funds and from 1969-1975 received $55,647 annually.

New York City Cooperative Extension office opened

Separation of Farm Bureau and Cornell Cooperative Extension

The local partnership and separation of Farm and Home Bureau is acknowledged by County Law, Section 224, Subdivision 8, passed in 1951. County Law 224 (8) provides a mechanism for the official establishment of an extension association in counties of the state and provides an option for county government to allocate county funds to support local extension associations. The law gives decision-making responsibilities to a board of directors and overall supervision and direction of extension programming to Cornell University.

The County law was changed to increase the amount of state funds for extension work in rural counties with a low taxable base, to be determined by means of a formula calculated on the percentage of farm population to total population in the county. The base was also increased from $1,500 to $1,800.

Smith-Lever Act Amendment simplified and consolidated ten separate laws relating to Extension. Established new funding procedures based on rural/urban population formula and amounts.

Smith-Lever Amendment authorized work with disadvantaged farms and farm families and authorized funds for Extension outside the traditional funding “formula.”

Memorandum of Understanding between Cornell University and the USDA on Cooperative Extension work in agriculture and home economics.

The County law was changed to eliminate the term “Farm Bureau” and “Home Bureau” and substituted “County Extension Service Association” and the farm, home and 4-H club work thereof. This became effective January 1, 1956.

The legislature passed an enabling act whereby the Board of Estimate of New York City could appropriate funds for horticultural and home economics extension work to be administered by Cornell University, as agent for the state. No state funds were authorized. The expectation was that such funds would be provided, if and when city appropriations were made.

The County law was amended to change the base salary contribution by the state for agent salaries from $1,800 to $2,100 per agent position. This became effective January 1, 1960.
A statewide committee of interested citizens and professional extension staff members (29 people) conducted a three stage study of the Cooperative Extension Service. Study started in May 1963 (16-month period) and final report with recommendations, including proposed changes in legislation, were made on September 1, 1964. Recommendations and proposed changes included the need to provide flexibility in the use of state and county funds for program and multi-county operations and to clarify the scope of extension programs.

The County law was amended to change the base salary contribution by the state for agent salaries from $2,100 to $2,500 per agent position and became effective January 1, 1965.

Major enabling amendments to the County law were enacted providing the flexibility in the use of state and county funds for program and multi-county operations. Program and audience mandates and professional personnel matters were also clarified. Amendments to law approved April 1, 1965 and extension to implement in all counties by January 1, 1966.

A special state task force on commercial agriculture recommended regionalization of all Cooperative Extension work with the agriculture industry by 1975 with regional teams of specialists assigned to specific commodity interests such as the dairy industry.

Reorganization of the state administrative staff from three district program departments into four district teams and state program leaders.

The County law was amended to change the base salary contributions from $2,500 to $2,650 per agent position.

First regional dairy specialist team established to work in Montgomery and Schoharie counties.

Special state home economics task force recommended the separation of home demonstration units from official ties with Cooperative Extension. Separation was executed on July 1, 1967.

A special task force recommended that community resource development be included as a major program area in Cooperative Extension work, directed at key individuals and groups of community leaders.

A number of Cooperative Extension specialists staffed various regional dairy, fruit, field crops, horticulture, poultry, sugar beet, vegetable, and wood utilization teams. They operated on contracts between Cornell and associations and between two or more associations.

Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program (EFNEP) introduced with 22 pilot programs supported by federal funds.

After careful planning, major reorganization of Cooperative Extension’s administration at Cornell was undertaken. The position of vice director was developed to help carry the excessive load of assignments in the director’s office; program units were organized for program development and resource back-up; fiscal, personnel and field operations support offices were established to insure efficient administration of the expanding Extension Service in New York State; and seven extension representatives were each assigned to a district of
eight counties to function as primary contact between the active field staff and the varied resources of the colleges.

1970  EFNEP becomes a major program commitment in New York State involving extension staff in most counties and several New York City neighborhoods.

1971  An Extension Management Information System (EMIS) was established to improve program development capability and decision making. Equal Employment Opportunity Plan, written for Cooperative Extension – New York State, was signed by Director E. H. Smith and the Secretary of Agriculture.

1972  Affirmative Action Plans, prepared in all county associations to insure equal program opportunities to citizens regardless of their race, color, or national origin and equal employment opportunities regardless of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, or age.

1972  Operation Hitchhike, a joint effort of Cooperative Extension and the New York State Employment Service, was piloted in Schoharie County. Faculty from the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, College of Human Ecology and the School of Industrial and Labor Relations were involved in the development of this program designed to apply Cooperative Extension expertise in working in rural areas to extend the use of the State Employment Service to rural people. NYS Division of Labor Manpower Services Division awarded Cooperative Extension a total of $310,024 for this program for the period April 1, 1972 through June 30, 1975.

1972  New York State’s Sea Grant Advisory Service, charged with carrying research findings to coastal users and stimulating research needed to solve pressing marine problems, was established. Sea Grant began operations with a staff consisting of a program leader and an assistant program leader at Cornell and three staff members on the marine coast and four in the Great Lakes.

1973  In December 1973, a trial enterprise in rural development was launched in Clinton County under Title V of the Rural Development Act of 1972. The main purpose of the act is to accelerate economic growth in rural areas.

1973  New York Cooperative Extension received the first additional federal money for 4-H program development since 1945. Approximately two-thirds of the amount was designated for urban program expansion.

1973  New York Cooperative Extension received the first federal money (Smith-Lever 3d funds) for Pesticide Management (Integrated Pest Management) Program. These funds are designated to increase individuals’ knowledge of pests, increase use of biological control practices, and target the selective use of chemicals by involving all agricultural disciplines.

1973  An amendment to Section 224 of County Law of New York State became effective January 1, 1973 provided that two or more counties could form one extension association if they so wish.
An amendment to Section 224 of the County Law of New York State became effective April 1, 1974. This amendment restructured the formula ($20,000 base with per capita income multiplier) which authorizes appropriations to county extension associations so that:

- State support, particularly to low-income counties, was increased to maintain the historical partnership funding among county, state and federal governments
- Cooperative Extension associations have greater flexibility in the use of state allocations.

New York Cooperative Extension received the first federal Smith-Lever 3d funds for Farm Safety Program. These funds are designated for safety education for farm families and their employees.

New York Cooperative Extension received the first federal Smith-Lever 3d funds for Pesticide Applicator Training Program. Pass-through funds from EPA for continuing Chemical/Pesticide Applicator Training Programs.

A Cooperative Extension office is established in Hamilton County.

Special Smith-Lever federal designated funds (3b) were allocated for the Small and Part Time Farming Program in New York. These funds are designated to expand & extend programs to the small or part-time farmer as well as the home food producer.

Special federal funds were allocated for establishment of an urban gardening program for low-income families in six major U.S. cities. New York City was one of the selected sites.

As a result of the Urban Gardening Program, Extension offices are established in each borough of New York City.

For the first time there are Cooperative Extension offices in every county in New York State.

New York Cooperative Extension received the first federal money (Smith-Lever 3d funds) for Pesticide Impact Assessment Program

July, 1977, Cornell Cooperative Extension professionals were granted access to federal retirement through “Schedule A” federal appointments by a change in federal law.

Agricultural Research, Extension and Education Act: To enhance competitiveness of US Agriculture.

An amendment to change County Law 224 base from $20,000 to $24,000 approved effective April 1, 1978.

Approval to continue new base of $24,000 with new County Law 224 formula (3 year annual average % in county appropriations times 3 year average % in state appropriation) effective April 1, 1979.

Effective September 30, 1979 the allocation of federal funds for the Community Rural Development programs ended.
1980 The New York State Energy Office allocated funds to Cornell Cooperative Extension for the Small Business Energy Efficiency Program (SBEEP). In 1980 this program provided energy conservation education seminars to small businesses and in 1986 the program expanded to cover fifteen associations who were multi county program centers and non-profit organizations, farms and agribusinesses were added as an extension “public.” Fifty-one energy technicians were trained and certified and from 1986 to 1991 a total of 24,350 energy surveys were conducted; 16,080 small businesses, 5,558 not-for profit organizations and 2,712 farms and related agribusiness. Potential improved “economic vitality” of $24 million/year for the participants supported New York State’s intent of the program goals of reducing NYS dependence on petroleum imports, reducing the need for new power generation facilities, improving the state’s economic vitality and environment. This program successfully ran through March 31, 1990 with total funding for ten years of over $13 million.

1980 Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) transferred $2,000,000 to EFNEP Smith-Lever 3d budget to initiate pilot EFNEP projects which will increase participation of food stamp families in EFNEP. New York submitted proposals and received over $70,000 for EFNEP Food Stamp Programs.

1982 New York Cooperative Extension received the first federal money (Smith-Lever 3d funds) for Renewable Resources Extension Act of 1978. These funds are designated to involve private non-industrial landowners in expanding renewable resource production, use, and protection.

1986 New York State Extension received a federal fund reduction of 4.9% on all federal Smith-Lever funds. This federal fund reduction was imposed on all States by the federal government. This was a result of the Graham-Rudman-Hollings Federal Debt Ceiling Act.


1986 75th Anniversary Celebration: Partners in Extension in June.


1988 Association Presidents meet with President Rhodes, Director Noble, Dean Call and Dean Ziegler. The Director distributed “Staffing the System from 1988-1991” publication to CCE System.
1988 The New York State budget included an appropriation of $350,000 for a “Dairy Farm Profitability and Productivity Project” (PRO-DAIRY) to be effective April 1, 1988. Funds come from the Department of Agriculture & Markets. This program is a partnership between state government, Cornell University, dairy industry concerns and New York State dairy farmers.

1988 Effective with State Year beginning April 1, 1988, the Cornell University Extension Administration, as agent for the State of New York, determined that 224 state funds are to be allocated to associations so that they comprise at least 50% of the County Coordinator’s salary in order to confirm the program and management partnership between the Association and Cornell University.

1989 New York State Governor Mario Cuomo signed into law on July 17, 1989 an act to amend County Law 224 authorizing agreements between associations and Cornell to employee area specialists. The legislation is referred to as Chapter 575, Laws of 1989 and establishes section 224-B of the county law. No state funds were authorized with this legislation. With an identified need for area programs, the expectation was that such funds would be provided at a later date.

1989 New York State Department of Social Services and Office of Children and Family Services awarded Cooperative Extension a total of $3,782,202 (includes association subcontracts of $454,503) for the period June 15, 1989 through December 31, 2000 for the School Age Child Care (SACC) program.

1990’s Attempts were made and piloted to establish Area Youth Development and Human Development programs.

1991 Effective April 1, 1991 Section 224 County Law state fund 1991-92 budget was cut ten percent (10%) . This reduction presented a threefold impact on Cooperative Extension Associations: (1) state support to localities and lower county revenues had a substantial impact on the county partner funding to local Cooperative Extension Associations; (2) the 10% cut in county law 224 reduced the state allocations by $334,900 from FY91 ($522,296 or 15.5% from the FY92 formula fund request); and (3) further reduced the base for on-going formula funding.

1991 Effective with the State Year 1991-1992 Budget Request, County Appropriations in the State County Law 224 formula included: the annual base county appropriations on the annual Memorandum of Agreement between the county and the association, county funds received from agreements and contracts between the county and the association (that do not involve New York State funds), and the value of office space not to exceed $100,000 and the value of other county services (i.e., utilities, gasoline, janitorial services, snowplowing, etc.) not to exceed $30,000 per year. This change was made as associations received county appropriations through the Memorandum of Agreement and county agreements (for special programs or county-provided services).

1992 Effective April 1, 1992, Section 224 County Law state fund 1992-93 budget was cut another five percent (5%).
In 1993 the Directors of Research and Extension established a pool of funds to support innovative applied research and extension projects on a competitive basis. Proposed projects must include clearly linked or integrated research and extension components; be multidisciplinary in nature and include at least two principal investigators from different fields; include at least one principal investigator who is a campus-based faculty member; and be endorsed by a Statewide Program Committee.

Effective September 30, 1993 federal funds that supported urban gardening programs for low-income families in six major U.S. cities, including New York City, were no longer a separate federal Smith-Lever (3d) allocation and was included in Smith-Lever (3b) formula appropriation.

Smith Lever Act amended to include 1994 institutions.

County Law 224-B established (Cooperative Extension Area and Statewide Program Specialist)

Pesticide Impact Assessment Smith-Lever (3d) federal funds were transferred to a competitive grants program and States were requested to submit proposals under the grants program. New York submitted proposals and received awards for Pesticide Impact Assessment projects from March 15, 1996 through December 31, 1999.

Associations applied for Food Stamp Nutrition Education Program funds via county to the Department of Social Services.

Strategic Plan “Pathway to the Twenty First Century Strategic Directions for the CCE System.”

Effective January 1, 1997, Fulton and Montgomery associations merged as one association called Fulton/Montgomery Association.

Effective April 1, 1997 the law was amended to change the formula for Section 224 County Law state funds to: “50 cents for each dollar up to the first $100,000 appropriated by such county for cooperative extension activities during the fiscal year most recently ended and 5 cents for each dollar in excess of $100,000” with a hold harmless clause that no cooperative extension association will receive less than the 1995-96 state fiscal year, provided that the annual state appropriation is not less than the state moneys appropriated in 1995-96 state fiscal year. Effective state year 1997-98, associations received state 224 funds based on new formula; however, the state did not provide new funds to meet the new formula budget.

The Agricultural Research, Extension, and Education Reform Act (AREERA) is passed requiring the 1862 and 1890 land-grant universities to submit Plans of Work (POWs) in order to receive federal funding under the Smith-Lever Act 3(b)&(c) and 1890 Extension program. Other Extension funding authorities require individual project/program proposals for their continued distribution of funds. The National Institute for Food and Agriculture (NIFA) in USDA administers the Federal funds appropriated for these programs.
2000 Effective April 1, 2000 and April 1, 2001 Section 224 County Law state fund increased $500,000 for each year. State 224 funds had remained at level funding from 1994 – 1999.


2003 Congressional action ends Federal Retirement eligible appointments.

2005 Effective federal fiscal year 2005, New York received $7,287,463 (50 associations $6,992,679 and NYC $294,784) from NYS Office of Temporary Disability Assistance. (name was Department of Social Services) for the Eat Smart New York Program (previous program name Food Stamp Nutrition Education Program).

2008 Farm Bill/CREES Discontinued; NIFA Created: The 2008 Farm Bill established the National Institute for Food and Agriculture (NIFA) within The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). The Institute replaced the Cooperative State Research Education and Extension Service (CSREES). The NIFA is now the new parent institute in the Federal Government for Cooperative Extension. Cornell assisted in this change through an Interagency Personnel Agreement (IPA) 2008-2010.

2008 CCE Strategic Plan 2008 – 2012

2009 In June 2009 the Cornell Cooperative Extension Council of Associations sponsored a conference on the Cornell campus titled “Think Local, Act Statewide: Cornell Cooperative Extension Council of Associations Leadership Summit.”

2010 Piloting and establishment of Shared Business Networks (SBNs)

2011 Centennial Celebration, Syracuse, NY

2012 End of Cornell University participation in Federal Retirement as of close of business 9/31/12.


2012 USDA officially notifies Cornell University that the 1955 Extension MOU is terminated.

2013 “Sequestration” – Federal dollars subject to automatic reductions across all agencies and programs.

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The Land-Grant Tradition
(Association of Public and Land-Grant Universities)

Federal Legislation Relating to Land-Grant Colleges and Universities:

- Act of July 2, 1862 (First Morrill Act)
- Act of August 30, 1890 (Second Morrill Act)
- Hatch Act of 1887, as amended
- Smith-Lever Act of 1914, as amended
- Improving America’s Schools Act of 1994
The Land-Grant Tradition

Association of Public and Land-Grant Universities

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The Morrill Act • 1862–2012

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What is a Land-Grant College?

**WHAT:** A land-grant college or university is an institution that has been designated by its state legislature or Congress to receive the benefits of the Morrill Acts of 1862 and 1890. The original mission of these institutions, as set forth in the first Morrill Act, was to teach agriculture, military tactics, and the mechanic arts as well as classical studies so members of the working classes could obtain a liberal, practical education.

Over the years, land-grant status has implied several types of federal support. The first Morrill Act provided grants in the form of federal lands to each state for the establishment of a public institution to fulfill the act’s provisions. At different times money was appropriated through legislation such as the second Morrill Act and the Bankhead-Jones Act, although the funding provisions of these acts are no longer in effect.

A key component of the land-grant system is the agricultural experiment station program created by the Hatch Act of 1887. The Hatch Act authorized direct payment of federal grant funds to each state to establish an agricultural experiment station in connection with the land-grant institution there. The amount of this appropriation varies from year to year and is determined for each state through a formula based on the number of small farmers there. A major portion of the federal funds must be matched by the state.

To disseminate information gleaned from the experiment stations’ research, the Smith-Lever Act of 1914 created a Cooperative Extension Service associated with each land-grant institution. This act authorized ongoing federal support for extension services, using a formula similar to the Hatch Act’s to determine the amount of the appropriation. This act also requires states to provide matching funds in order to receive the federal monies.

**WHY:** Passage of the First Morrill Act (1862) reflected a growing demand for agricultural and technical education in the United States. While a number of institutions had begun to expand upon the traditional classical curriculum, higher education was still widely unavailable to many agricultural and industrial workers. The Morrill Act was intended to provide a broad segment of the population with a practical education that had direct relevance to their daily lives.

The second Morrill Act (1890) sought to extend access to higher education by providing additional endowments for all land-grants, but prohibiting distribution of money to states that made distinctions of race in admissions. However, states that provided a separate land-grant institution for blacks were eligible to receive the funds. The institutions that, as a result of this act, were founded or designated the land-grant for blacks in each of the then-segregated Southern states came to be known as “the 1890 land-grants.” The Native American tribal colleges are sometimes called the “1994 land-grants,” in reference to the year they were granted land-grant status.

**WHERE:** There is one land-grant institution in every state and territory of the United States, as well as the District of Columbia. Certain southern states have more than one land-grant institution as a result of the second Morrill Act, and some western and plains states have several, including 1994 land-grant tribal colleges.

**WHO:** Justin Smith Morrill, a representative and later a senator from Vermont, sponsored the land-grant legislation that bears his name and is generally credited as having secured its passage. Prior to Morrill’s support for land-grant legislation, Jonathan Baldwin Turner, a Yale-educated farmer, newspaper editor, and college professor, made education for the working class his cause in the mid-19th century. His “Plan for a State University for the Industrial Classes” advanced ideas that are now fundamental to the land-grant system, such as experimental research in agriculture.

**WHEN:** Morrill first introduced a land-grant bill in Congress in 1857, which after much struggle was passed in 1859 only to be vetoed by President James Buchanan. In 1861 Morrill introduced another land-grant bill that increased to 30,000 acres the grant for each senator and representative and added a requirement that recipient institutions teach military tactics. The newly felt need for trained military officers to fight in the Civil War, along with the absence of Southern legislators who had opposed the earlier bill, helped the Morrill Act through Congress in just six months. President Abraham Lincoln signed it into law on July 2, 1862.
**HOW:** The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) plays a large role in the administration of federal land-grant funds and the coordination of agricultural land-grant activities at the national level. The USDA’s Cooperative State Research Service (CSRS), for example, administers both Hatch Act and Morrill-Nelson funds. A portion of the Hatch Act funding supports regional research, enabling scientists to collaborate and coordinate activities and thus avoid duplication of research efforts. The Extension Service of the USDA administers Smith-Lever funding, cooperating with state governments (which also provide funding for extension programs) to set priorities and facilitate the sharing of information within the entire Cooperative Extension System.

Because the 1890 land-grants do not receive Hatch Act or Smith-Lever funds, special programs have been created to help finance agricultural research and extension at these institutions. The Evans-Allen program supports agricultural research with funds equal to at least 15 percent of Hatch Act appropriations. Another program funds extension activities at the 1890 land-grants with an emphasis on reaching socially and economically disadvantaged people.

Today, America’s land-grant universities continue to fulfill their democratic mandate for openness, accessibility, and service to people, and many of these institutions have joined the ranks of the nation’s most distinguished public research universities. Through the land-grant university heritage, millions of students are able to study every academic discipline and explore fields of inquiry far beyond the scope envisioned in the original land-grant mission.
The Land-Grant Tradition

Since their establishment, land-grant colleges and universities have grown to represent to the world a unique system of widely accessible higher education. In the colonial days in the United States, higher education was available only at a few institutions such as Harvard, Yale, and William and Mary. These institutions at different times were subject to varying degrees of public control but were essentially privately controlled. After the Revolutionary War, the states began to organize universities as publicly controlled institutions. They were not essentially different in academic orientation from the privately controlled ones, which by that time had grown relatively strong and were setting the pace for the development of college education throughout the country.

Classical or Professional

During the first half of the 19th century, the two types of colleges and universities, publicly controlled and privately controlled, developed side-by-side. Both were greatly influenced by the European universities, which had educated many of their leading professors. But these European universities were organized to serve a society not predominantly democratic. University education was for the male leisure classes, government leaders, and members of the professions.

At first, American institutions, functioning in somewhat the same fashion, offered chiefly the classical and professional curricula. Although the importance of science was gaining recognition, scientific education was not widely available. But by the middle of the 19th century, the general and scientific press were making widespread demands for more agricultural and technical education. Agricultural societies in many states also were insisting that colleges be available where students could study agriculture. One of the most notable campaigns was led by Jonathan Baldwin Turner.

A Yale graduate who had been a farmer, newspaper editor, and professor at Illinois College, Turner championed the cause of the laboring class. His “Plan for a State University for the Industrial Classes,” presented in 1850, contained many of the ideas now considered fundamental to the land-grant system, such as experimental research in agriculture. (Although the relationship between Turner’s plan and the eventual land-grant legislation is unclear, Turner saw his intent realized in Illinois 20 years later upon the establishment of the University of Illinois under the provisions of the Morrill Act.)

Vermont Representative Justin Smith Morrill introduced his first land-grant bill in Congress in 1857. After more than a year of legislative maneuvering, Congress passed the Morrill Act of 1859. President Buchanan vetoed it, essentially on the grounds that it violated the traditional policy of the federal government, which until then had left control of education to the states.

In 1861 Morrill again introduced the land-grant bill with, among other changes, the provision that the proposed institutions teach military tactics. Given the need for military officers that had been created by the Civil War, along with the absence of Southern legislators who previously had opposed the bill, the land-grant act faced a friendlier climate the second time through Congress. The Morrill Act was passed again and signed by President Lincoln on July 2, 1862.

The Purpose

There has been much discussion since the passage of the first Morrill Act as to its true intent. In the act the purpose is stated in the following words:

... the endowment, support, and maintenance of at least one college where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agricultural and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the legislatures of the states may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life.

Speaking at the Massachusetts Agricultural College in 1887, 25 years after passage of the Act, Senator Morrill again set forth his views on the general purpose of the Morrill Act in the following words:

The land-grant colleges were founded on the idea that a higher and broader education should be placed in every State within the reach of those
whose destiny assigns them to, or who may have the courage to choose industrial locations where the wealth of nations is produced; where advanced civilization unfolds its comforts, and where a much larger number of the people need wider educational advantages, and impatiently await their possession . . . . It would be a mistake to suppose it was intended that every student should become either a farmer or a mechanic when the design comprehended not only instruction for those who may hold the plow or follow a trade, but such instruction as any person might need—with “the world all before them where to choose”—and without the exclusion of those who might prefer to adhere to the classics.2

Speaking before the Vermont Legislature in 1888, Senator Morrill said:

Only the interest from the land-grant fund can be expended, and that must be expended, first—without excluding other scientific and classical studies—for teaching such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts—the latter as absolutely as the former. Obviously not manual, but intellectual instruction was the paramount object. It was not provided that agricultural labor in the field should be practically taught, and more than that the mechanical trade of a carpenter or blacksmith should be taught. Secondly, it was a liberal education that was proposed. Classical studies were not to be excluded, and, therefore, must be included. The Act of 1862 proposed a system of broad education by colleges, not limited to a superficial and dwarfed training, such as might be supplied by a foreman of a workshop or by a foreman of an experimental farm. If any would have only a school with equal scraps of labor and of instruction, or something other than a college, they would not obey the national law....

The fundamental idea was to offer an opportunity in every State for a liberal and larger education to larger numbers, not merely to those destined to sedentary professions, but to those much needing higher instruction for the world’s business, for the industrial pursuits and professions of life.3

From the legislation itself and from Senator Morrill’s statements it seems clear that at least three purposes were embodied in the legislation:

1. A protest against the dominance of the classics in higher education;
2. A desire to develop at the college level instruction relating to the practical realities of an agricultural and industrial society; and
3. An attempt to offer to those belonging to the industrial classes preparation for the “professions of life.”4

Federal Funding

From these purposes has grown a system of colleges and universities managed by each state but conforming to certain broad policy stipulations of federal law. The federal support contemplated in the initial Morrill Act was to be the income from public lands (30,000 acres or equivalent in scrip for each representative and senator) made available to each state. The state was expected to contribute to the maintenance of its land-grant institution as well as to provide its buildings.

From this modest beginning, the federal government has significantly expanded its contributions to the land-grant colleges and universities. Recognizing the need for research as a basis for developing agriculture, Congress passed the Hatch Act in 1887. This authorized federal funding for an agricultural experiment station in connection with each land-grant institution.

In 1890, the second Morrill Act was passed, supplementing by direct appropriation the income from the land grants. To receive the money a state had to show that race or color was not an admissions criterion, or else designate a separate land-grant college for blacks. Thus was born in the then-segregated South a group of institutions known as the “1890 land-grants.”

In 1914 the Smith-Lever Act established the system of cooperative extension services to bring people the benefits of current developments in the field of agriculture, home economics and related subjects.

Land-grant institutions, designed to foster a program of education suited to the needs of the agricultural and industrial classes, came to encompass a program of on-campus instruction, research, and off-campus extension work. In the decades following 1914, several acts were passed expanding the scope and increasing the support of all three aspects of the program. Now, in addition to the income from the original land grants, the appropriations of federal funds to aid the states in the maintenance of land-grant institutions amount to more than $550 million annually.

These funds are distributed to the states on several different bases. Some funds go in equal amounts to all states; some go to the states on the basis of their farm population, or on their total population in relation to the total population of the United States.

The USDA plays a key role in the administration of federal land-grant funds and the coordination of land-grant
activities at the national level. The USDA’s Cooperative State Research Service (CSRS), for example, administers both Hatch Act and Morrill-Nelson funds. The Extension Service of the USDA administers Smith-Lever funding, though it cooperates with state governments—which provide additional funding for extension—in setting priorities and sharing information nationally.

Because the 1890 land-grants do not receive Hatch Act or Smith-Lever funds, special programs have been created to help finance agricultural research and extension at these institutions. The Evans-Allen program supports agricultural research with funds equal to at least 15 percent of Hatch Act appropriations. Another program funds extension activities at the 1890 land-grants with an emphasis on reaching socially and economically disadvantaged people.

**Later Additions to the Land-Grant System**

In recent decades the land-grant system has expanded to accommodate additional U.S. jurisdictions. The University of the District of Columbia, arguing that it was “the last substantial area in the nation without the services of a land-grant college,” received land-grant status and a $7.24 million endowment in lieu of a land grant in 1967. Beginning in 1971 Guam, Micronesia, American Samoa, Northern Marianas, and the Virgin Islands repeated the argument that these territories were “the only areas under the American flag which have not been allowed to participate in the land-grant college program.” Their land-grant status was approved in 1972 in a Special Education Amendment, each receiving a $3 million endowment instead of land or land scrip. Research and extension funds are appropriated to these institutions on a similar basis as they are to other land-grant universities.

**The Tribal Colleges and Universities**

A nearly two-year campaign by the tribal colleges that comprise the American Indian Higher Education Consortium (AIHEC) was brought to a successful outcome in October 1994, when Congress passed legislation granting them land-grant status. In November, the board of the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges (now Association of Public and Land-grant Universities), which had strongly endorsed the campaign, voted to admit AIHEC as a system member of the association with one representative as a member of the association’s Council of Presidents. In January 1995, AIHEC became the Association’s newest member.

Land-grant status was conferred on 29 Native American colleges in 1994 as a provision of the Elementary and Secondary Education Reauthorization Act. (Since then several other tribal colleges have also been given land-grant status.) The bill also authorized a $23 million endowment for them, to be built up over five years. The colleges were to receive interest payments from the endowment each year.

In addition, the legislation authorized a $1.7 million challenge grant program for higher education programs in agriculture and natural resources, much like the successful program at the 1890 colleges, and $50,000 per school for higher education in agriculture and natural resources (similar to the original Morrill-Nelson funds).

The legislation also provided $5 million to go to the Cooperative Extension Service of the 1862 land-grant institutions in states that also have tribal colleges. The 1862 institutions were to cooperate with the tribal colleges in setting up joint agricultural extension programs focused on the needs of the Native American institutions, as identified by the tribal colleges.

The colleges named in the legislation comprise all the accredited Tribal Colleges and Universities (TCUs) in the nation. The TCUs are located on more than 75 sites in 15 states providing access to higher education to over 80 percent of Indian Country. Collectively, the TCUs enroll 19,000 students and provide vital services to more than 47,000 community members. Unlike most institutions of higher education, TCUs provide much-needed high school completion (GED), basic remediation, job training, college preparatory courses, and adult basic education programs. They serve as community libraries and centers, tribal archives, career and business centers, economic development centers, public meeting places, and elder and child care centers. It is an underlying goal of all TCUs to improve the lives of students through higher education and to move American Indians toward self-sufficiency.

**NOTES**


This history is based on a chapter in the 1962 Department of Health, Education and Welfare publication *Land-Grant Colleges and Universities 1862–1962*, by Henry S. Brunner. The history was adapted and updated in February 1995 and February 2012 by the Office of Public Affairs of the Association of Public and Land-grant Universities.
A Chronology of Federal Legislation Affecting Public Higher Education

1787—Northwest Ordinance is passed, authorizing the sale of public land for support of education, thus establishing the land-grant principle.

1862—Morrill Act is passed and signed by President Abraham Lincoln, donating public lands to the several states, the sale of which is for the “endowment, support, and maintenance of at least one college where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life.”

1867—The Hatch Act is passed, mandating the creation of agricultural experiment stations for scientific research.

1890—The second Morrill Act is passed, providing further endowment for colleges. Part of this funding is to be used for institutions for black students, leading to the creation of 17 historically black land-grant colleges.

1907—Nelson Amendment to the Morrill Acts of 1862 and 1890 is passed, providing further increased appropriations to land-grant institutions.

1908—Benefits of second Morrill Act and the Nelson Amendment extended to Puerto Rico.

1914—The Smith-Lever Act is passed, providing federal support for land-grant institutions to offer educational programs to enhance the application of useful and practical information beyond their campuses through cooperative extension efforts with states and local communities.

1934—Congress creates the National Youth Administration to enable college students to earn money by performing educationally useful tasks and to continue their studies.

1935—The Bankhead-Jones Act adds to annual appropriations for land-grant institutions.

1942—The General Equivalency Diploma (GED) program and the Military Evaluations Programs for veterans who left school to serve in World War II are established.

1944—The Servicemen’s Readjustment Act (G.I. Bill of Rights), Public Law 346, provides for the higher education of veterans.

1945—The Bankhead-Flannagan Act furthers the development of cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics.

1946—Congress passes the Fulbright Act (Public Law 584) to enable Americans to study and teach abroad.

1946—The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) is established, which among its many other activities, provides international exchange opportunities for American scholars and administrators.

1948—The U.S. Information and Educational Exchange Act (the Smith-Mundt Act) provides for the international exchange of teachers, students, lecturers and other specialists.

1950—Point Four Program is enacted by Congress (the Foreign Economic Assistance Act, subsequently called the International Cooperation Administration, then renamed the Agency for International Development, or AID).

1950—Congress creates the National Science Foundation (NSF).

1950—The Land-Grant Endowment Funds Bill protects federal and private endowments from unilateral federal action to divert them from the purposes for which they were granted.

1952—Veterans’ Readjustment Assistance Act (Korean G.I. Bill of Rights) is passed.

1958—National Defense Education Act (NDEA) provides college student loans, graduate fellowships and aid for the improvement in the teaching of science, mathematics and modern languages.

1960—Land-grant status for the University of Hawaii establishes a new precedent. Since there is no longer adequate federal land to donate for the creation of an endowment, the University of Hawaii is given a $6 million endowment in lieu of land scrip.
1961—Report of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, "Equal Protection of the Laws in Public Higher Education: 1960" recommends that federal funds be disbursed "only to such publicly controlled institutions of higher education as do not discriminate on grounds of race, color, religion, or national origin."

1963—The Higher Education Act (HEA) of 1963 recognizes federal responsibility for aid to colleges and universities in the form of grants and loans for the construction of academic facilities.

1964—The National Defense Education Act Amendments authorize major changes to expand and strengthen the graduate fellowship program and eliminate discriminatory institutional limitation on loan-fund grants.

1965—The Higher Education Act of 1965 is passed, funding many higher education programs, including student aid.

1965—The Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 establishes a maximum interest rate of 3 percent for the College Housing Loan Program to provide relief for students from the high cost of college attendance.

1966—The National Defense Education Project is passed to coordinate the federal role in international education. Later, this project is incorporated as Title VI of the Higher Education Act.

1967—The District of Columbia Post Secondary Education Reorganization Act gives land-grant status to Federal City College, now the University of the District of Columbia. This established a precedent for federal trust areas to participate in the land-grant system.

1968—The Navajo Community College Act creates the first tribally controlled college.

1972—University of Guam, Northern Marianas College, the Community Colleges of American Samoa and Micronesia, and the College of the Virgin Islands secure land-grant status through the Education Amendments of 1972 (Public Law 92-318).

1978—The Tribally Controlled Community College Act stimulates the development of a variety of technical, two-year, four-year, and graduate colleges presently located on or near tribal reservations.

1979—The U.S. Department of Education is established.


1991—National Security Education Act (Boren Bill) is enacted to provide support for undergraduate study abroad and graduate work in foreign languages and area studies.


1993—The National and Community Service Trust Act establishes a corporation to coordinate programs through which students receive minimum wage stipends and tuition benefits in return for community service.

1993—The federal government begins “direct lending,” a program that enables colleges and universities to provide loans using federal funds directly to students, thus avoiding private lenders and streamlining the process.

1993—The American Indian Higher Education Consortium (AIHEC), supported by NASULGC, launches a campaign to secure land-grant status for Native American Colleges.

1994—Land-grant status is conferred on 29 Native American colleges as a provision of the Elementary and Secondary Education Reauthorization Act. The bill also authorizes a $23 million endowment for them, to be built up over five years. The colleges are to receive interest payments from the endowment each year.

2008—The Food, Conservation and Energy Act of 2008 reorganizes the research entities within the U.S. Department of Agriculture to establish the National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA).
### The Land-Grant Colleges and Universities

**ALABAMA**  
Alabama A&M University* (Normal, AL)  
Auburn University (Auburn, AL)  
Tuskegee University (Tuskegee, AL)

**ALASKA**  
University of Alaska Statewide System (Fairbanks, AK)  
Ilisagvik College** (Barrow, AK)

**AMERICAN SAMOA**  
American Samoa Community College* (Pago Pago, AQ)

**ARIZONA**  
Diné College† (Tsaile, AZ)  
The University of Arizona (Tucson, AZ)  
Tohono O’odham Community College (Sells, AZ)

**ARKANSAS**  
University of Arkansas, Fayetteville (Fayetteville, AR)  
University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff* (Pine Bluff, AR)

**CALIFORNIA**  
D-Q University (Davis, CA)  
University of California System (Oakland, CA)

**COLORADO**  
Colorado State University (Fort Collins, CO)

**CONNECTICUT**  
Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station (New Haven, CT)  
The University of Connecticut (Storrs, CT)

**DELAWARE**  
Delaware State University* (Dover, DE)  
The University of Delaware (Newark, DE)

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**  
University of the District of Columbia (Washington, DC)

**FLORIDA**  
Florida A&M University* (Tallahassee, FL)  
The University of Florida (Gainesville, FL)

**GEORGIA**  
Fort Valley State College* (Fort Valley, GA)  
The University of Georgia (Athens, GA)

**GUAM**  
University of Guam (Mangilao, GU)

**HAWAII**  
University of Hawai‘i (Honolulu, HI)

**IDAHO**  
University of Idaho (Moscow, ID)

**ILLINOIS**  
University of Illinois (Urbana, IL)

**INDIANA**  
Purdue University (West Lafayette, IN)

**IOWA**  
Iowa State University (Ames, IA)

**KANSAS**  
Haskell Indian Nations University† (Lawrence, KS)  
Kansas State University (Manhattan, KS)

**KENTUCKY**  
Kentucky State University* (Frankfort, KY)  
The University of Kentucky (Lexington, KY)

**LOUISIANA**  
Louisiana State University (Baton Rouge, LA)  
Southern University System* (Baton Rouge, LA)

**MAINE**  
The University of Maine (Orono, ME)

**MARYLAND**  
The University of Maryland at College Park (College Park, MD)  
The University of Maryland Eastern Shore* (Princess Anne, MD)

**MASSACHUSETTS**  
Massachusetts Institute of Technology (Cambridge, MA)  
The University of Massachusetts (Amherst, MA)

**MICHIGAN**  
Bay Mills Community College† (Brimley, MI)  
Michigan State University (East Lansing, MI)  
Saginaw Chippewa Tribal College† (Mount Pleasant, MI)

**MICRONESIA**  
College of Micronesia-FSM (Kolonia, Pohnpei, FM)

**MINNESOTA**  
Fond Du Lac Tribal and Community College† (Cloquet, MN)  
Leech Lake Tribal College† (Cass Lake, MN)  
The University of Minnesota (Minneapolis, MN)  
The White Earth Tribal and Community College† (Mahnomen, MN)

**MISSISSIPPI**  
Alcorn State University* (Lorman, MS)  
The University of Mississippi (Oxford, MS)

**MISSOURI**  
Lincoln University* (Jefferson City, MO)  
The University of Missouri System (Columbia, MO)

**MONTANA**  
Blackfeet Community College† (Browning, MT)  
Chief Dull Knife College† (Lame Deer, MT)  
Fort Belknap Community College† (Harlem, MT)  
Fort Peck Community College† (Poplar, MT)  
Little Bighorn College† (Crow Agency, MT)  
The Montana State University (Bozeman, MT)  
Salish Kootenai College† (Pablo, MT)  
Stone Child College† (Box Elder, MT)

**NEBRASKA**  
Little Priest Tribal College† (Winnebago, NE)  
Nebraska Indian Community College† (Macy, NE)  
The University of Nebraska System (Lincoln, NE)

**NEVADA**  
The University of Nevada, Reno (Reno, NV)

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**  
The University of New Hampshire (Durham, NH)

**NEW JERSEY**  
The Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey (New Brunswick, NJ)

**NEW MEXICO**  
The Crownpoint Institute of Technology (Crownpoint, NM)  
The Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development† (Santa Fe, NM)  
The Navajo Technical College† (Crownpoint, NM)  
The New Mexico State University (Las Cruces, NM)  
The Southwest Indian Polytechnic Institute† (Albuquerque, NM)

**NEW YORK**  
The Cornell University (Ithaca, NY)

**NORTH CAROLINA**  
The North Carolina A&T State University* (Greensboro, NC)  
The North Carolina State University (Raleigh, NC)  
The North Carolina University (Chapel Hill, NC)  
The North Carolina State University (Pittsburgh, NC)  
The North Carolina State University (Pineville, NC)

* indicates 1890 land-grant institution  
† indicates 1994 tribal college land-grant institution
NORTH DAKOTA
Cankdeska Cikana Community College†
(Fort Totten, ND)
Fort Berthold Community College†
(New Town, ND)
North Dakota State University (Fargo, ND)
Sitting Bull College† (Fort Yates, ND)
Turtle Mountain Community College†
(Belcourt, ND)
United Tribes Technical College† (Bismarck, ND)

NORTHERN MARIANAS
Northern Marianas College (Saipan, CM)

OHIO
The Ohio State University (Columbus, OH)

OKLAHOMA
Langston University* (Langston, OK)
Oklahoma State University (Stillwater, OK)

OREGON
Oregon State University (Corvallis, OR)

Pennsylvania
The Pennsylvania State University
(University Park, PA)

PUERTO RICO
University of Puerto Rico
(San Juan, FR)

RHODE ISLAND
The University of Rhode Island
(Kingston, RI)

SOUTH CAROLINA
Clemson University (Clemson, SC)
South Carolina State University*
(Orangeburg, SC)

SOUTH DAKOTA
Oglala Lakota College† (Kyle, SD)
Sinte Gleska University†
(Rosebud, SD)
Sisseton Wahpeton College†
(Sisseton, SD)
South Dakota State University
(Brookings, SD)

TEXAS
Prairie View A&M University* (Prairie View, TX)
Texas A&M University (College Station, TX)

UTAH
Utah State University (Logan, UT)

VERMONT
The University of Vermont (Burlington, VT)

VIRGIN ISLANDS
University of the Virgin Islands (St. Thomas, VI)

VIRGINIA
Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University
(Blacksburg, VA)
Virginia State University* (Petersburg, VA)

WASHINGTON
Northwest Indian College† (Bellingham, WA)
Washington State University (Pullman, WA)

WEST VIRGINIA
West Virginia University (Morgantown, WV)
West Virginia State University* (Institute, WV)

WISCONSIN
College of the Menominee Nation†
(Keshena, WI)

WASHINGTON
Virginia State University* (Petersburg, VA)
University of Wisconsin-Madison (Madison, WI)

WYOMING
University of Wyoming (Laramie, WY)

U.S. LAND-GRA N T COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Source: National Institute of Food and Agriculture, U.S. Department of Agriculture.
(Providing for the endowment, support and maintenance of colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts)

An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there be granted to the several States, for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, an amount of public land, to be apportioned to each State a quantity equal to thirty thousand acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress to which the States are respectively entitled by the apportionment under the census of 1860; Provided, That no mineral lands shall be selected or purchased under the provisions of this act.

SECTION 2

And be it further enacted, That the land aforesaid, after being surveyed, shall be apportioned to the several States in sections or subdivisions of sections, not less than one-quarter of a section; and wherever there are public lands in a State, subject to sale at private entry at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, the quantity to which said State shall be entitled shall be selected from such lands, within the limits of such State; and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to issue to each of the States, in which there is not the quantity of public lands subject to sale at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, to which said State may be entitled under the provisions of this act, land scrip to the amount in acres for the deficiency of its distributive share; said scrip to be sold by said States, and the proceeds thereof applied to the uses and purposes prescribed in this act, and for no other purpose whatsoever: Provided, That in no case shall any State to which land scrip may thus be issued be allowed to locate the same within the limits of any other State, or of any territory of the United States; but their assignees may thus locate said land scrip upon any of the unappropriated lands of the United States subject to sale at private entry, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre: and provided further, That no such location shall be made before one year from the passage of this act.

SECTION 3

And be it further enacted, That all the expenses of management, superintendence, and taxes from date of selection of said lands, previous to their sales, and all expenses incurred in the management and disbursement of moneys which may be received therefrom, shall be paid by the States to which they may belong, out of the treasury of said States, so that the entire proceeds of the sale of said lands shall be applied, without any diminution whatever, to the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

SECTION 4 (as amended April 13, 1926, 44 Stat. L. 247)

That all moneys derived from the sale of lands aforesaid by the States to which lands are apportioned and from the sales of land scrip hereinbefore provided for shall be invested in bonds of the United States or of the States or some other safe bonds; or the same may be invested by the States having no State bonds in any manner after the legislatures of such States shall have assented thereto and engaged that such funds shall yield a fair and reasonable rate of return, to be fixed by the State legislatures, and that the principal thereof shall forever remain unimpaired: Provided, That the moneys so invested or loaned shall constitute a perpetual fund, the capital of which shall remain forever undiminished (except so far as may be provided in section 5 of this act), and the interest of which shall be inviolably appropriated, by each State which may take and claim the benefit of this act, to the endowment, support, and maintenance of at least one college where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life.

SECTION 5

And be it further enacted, That the grant of land and land scrip hereby authorized shall be made on the following conditions, to which, as well as to the provisions herein-
before contained, the previous assent of the several States shall be signified by legislative acts:

First. If any portion of the fund invested, as provided by the foregoing section, or any portion of the interest thereon, shall, by any action or contingency, be diminished or lost, it shall be replaced by the State to which it belongs, so that the capital of the fund shall remain forever undiminished; and the annual interest shall be regularly applied without diminution to the purposes mentioned in the fourth section of this act, except that a sum, not exceeding 10 per cent upon the amount received by any State under the provisions of this act, may be expended for the purchase of lands for sites or experimental farms, whenever authorized by the respective legislatures of said States;

Second. No portion of said fund, nor the interest thereon, shall be applied, directly or indirectly, under any pretense whatever, to the purchase, erection, preservation, or repair of any building or buildings;

Third. Any State which may take and claim the benefit of the provisions of this act shall provide, within five years, at least not less than one college, as prescribed in the fourth section of this act, or the grant to such State shall cease; and said State shall be bound to pay the United States the amount received of any lands previously sold, and that the title to purchasers under the State shall be valid;

Fourth. An annual report shall be made regarding the progress of each college, recording any improvements and experiments made, with their costs and results, and such other matters, including State industrial and economical statistics, as may be supposed useful; one copy of which shall be transmitted by mail free, by each, to all the other colleges which may be endowed under the provisions of this act, and also one copy to the Secretary of the Interior;

Fifth. When lands shall be selected from those which have been raised to double the minimum price in consequence of railroad grants, they shall be computed to the States at the maximum price, and the number of acres proportionally diminished;

Sixth. No State, while in a condition of rebellion or insurrection against the Government of the United States, shall be entitled to the benefit of this act;

Seventh. No State shall be entitled to the benefits of this act unless it shall express its acceptance thereof by its legislature within two years from the date of its approval by the President.

SECTION 6

And be it further enacted, That land scrip issued under the provisions of this act shall not be subject to location until after the first day of January, 1863.

SECTION 7

And be it further enacted, That land officers shall receive the same fees for locating land scrip issued under the provisions of this act as is now allowed for the location of military bounty land warrants under existing laws: Provided, That maximum compensation shall not be thereby increased.

SECTION 8

And be it further enacted, That the governors of the several States to which scrip shall be issued under this act shall be required to report annually to Congress all sales made of such scrip until the whole shall be disposed of the amount received for the same, and what appropriation has been made of the proceeds.

Approved July 2, 1862 (12 Stat. 503)

Act of 1866 Amending First Morrill Act

[An act to amend the fifth section of an act entitled "An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," approved July 2, 1862, so as to extend the time within which the provisions of said act shall be accepted and such colleges established.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That the time in which the several States may comply with the provisions of the act of July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," is hereby extended so that the acceptance of the benefits of the said act may be expressed within three years from the passage of this act, and the colleges required by the said act may be provided within five years from the date of the filing of such acceptance with the Commissioner of the General Land Office: Provided, That when any Territory shall become a State and be admitted into the Union such new States shall be entitled to the benefits of the said act July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, by expressing the acceptance therein required within three years from the date of its admission into the Union, and providing the college or colleges within five years after such acceptance, as prescribed in this act: Provided further, That any State which has heretofore expressed its acceptance of the act herein referred to shall have the period of five years within which to provide at least one college as described in the fourth section of said act, after the time for providing said college, according to the act of July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, shall have expired.

Approved, July 23,1866. (14 Stat. 208.)
**Rulings and Opinions on Act of July 2, 1862**

**ACCOUNTING AND REPORTS**—“Accounts should be kept by the proper officers” of all the States having grants “showing all the facts relating to the sale and leasing of lands granted for agricultural colleges, and the receipt, investment, and disposition of the proceeds arising from such sales and leases; and such officers should, when called on to do so, timely report such facts to the Secretary of the Interior or permit an ascertainment of such facts through inspection and examination of their records by some officer of the Government or other person designated by the Secretary of the Interior for that purpose.”

The representatives of the Office of Education or some other officer designated by the Secretary of the Interior should, through reports from the officers of each of the States, or otherwise, from time to time as the occasion may require, ascertain all facts and conditions tending to show the manner in which the funds arising from the lands granted for agricultural colleges are being handled, invested, and disposed of; or furnish a full statement thereof to the Secretary of the Interior. —*Rulings approved by the Secretary of the Interior, October 11, 1923.*

In order that the Department of the Interior through the Commissioner of Education may be able to ascertain whether or not the States are complying with the provisions of the act of 1862, the institutions receiving the benefit of that act are required to submit a statement of the disbursements of the annual income received by them under said act. —*Ruling of Secretary of the Interior, July 11, 1930.*

**DIVISION OF FUND**—“A State may by appropriate legislation divide the original 1862 land-grant “fund into two parts and provide that the interest of each part shall be available to a particular college and vest in such college, as an agency of the State, the duty of investing its particular part of the funds in bonds of the United States or of the State or some other safe bonds, the determination of the safety of which is to rest with the college.” —*Ruling of Secretary of the Interior, September 15, 1935.*

**INCOME AND ITS USE**—“The income” from the 1862 land-grant endowment “is not a fiscal year or limited fund. It must remain forever at the disposal of the institution entitled to the benefit of the fund. Nor may it ever be covered into the general State funds or used for general State purposes. There can be no default to the State by the institution.”

“Proceeds from rentals, sale of timber rights, water rights, and other privileges, and interest on deferred payments of purchase money partake of the same character as the income from invested funds, and must be devoted, without diminution, to the purposes” of the act.

“The only restriction placed by the Act of Congress of July 2, 1862, upon the expenditures of the income derived from the sale of public lands granted for the endowment of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts and the investment of the purchase money is that no part of such income may be expended for the purchase, erection, preservation, or repair of any building or buildings, nor may this income be used for the purchase of land.” —*Ruling of Secretary of the Interior, May 23, 1916.*

**INSTRUCTION FOR WOMEN STUDENTS**—Instruction in the industries for women is included in instruction in agriculture and mechanic arts. —*Ruling of Secretary of the Interior, May 23, 1916.*

**MILITARY TACTICS**—An agricultural college which offers a proper, substantial course in military tactics complies sufficiently with the requirements as to military tactics in the act of July 2, 1862, and the other acts, even though the students at that institution are not compelled to take that course. —*Opinion of Attorney General, June 30, 1930.*

**DEFAULT OF ACT OF 1862**—The act of 1890 (26 Stat. 417) with the amendment of 1907 (34 Stat. 1281) is supplementary to the act of 1862; therefore any default of the provisions of the act of 1862 renders the State liable for non-certification for the annual installments of the funds appropriated by the acts of 1890 and 1907. —*Ruling of Secretary of the Interior, May 23, 1916.*
Act of August 30, 1890 (Second Morrill Act)

(Providing for the further endowment and support of colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts)

[An act to apply a portion of the proceeds of the public lands to the more complete endowment and support of the colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts established under the provisions of an act of Congress approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two]  

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be, and hereby is, annually appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, arising from the sale of public lands, to be paid as hereinafter provided, to each State and Territory for the more complete endowment and maintenance of colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts now established, or which may be hereafter established, in accordance with unact of Congress approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety, and an annual increase of the amount of such appropriation thereafter for ten years by an additional sum of one thousand dollars over the preceding year and the annual amount of be paid thereafter to each State and Territory shall be twenty-five thousands dollars to be applied only to instruction in agriculture, the mechanic arts, the English language and the various branches of mathematical, physical, natural, and economic science, with special reference to their applications in the industries of life, and to the facilities for such instruction: Provided, That no money shall be paid out under this act to all State and Territory for the support and maintenance of a college where a distinction of race or color is made in the admission of students, but the establishment and maintenance of such colleges separately for white and colored students shall be held to be a compliance with the provisions of this act if the funds received in such State or Territory be equitably divided as hereinafter set forth: Provided, That in any State in which there has been one college established in pursuance of the act of July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and also in which an educational institution of like character has been established, or may be hereafter established, and is now aided by such State from its own revenue for the education of colored students in agriculture and the mechanic arts, however named or styled, or whether or not it has received money heretofore under the act to which this act is an amendment, the legislature of such a State may propose and report to the Secretary of the Interior a just and equitable division of the fund to be received under this act between one college for white students and one institution for colored students established as aforesaid, which shall be divided into two parts and paid accordingly, and thereupon such institution for colored students shall be entitled to the benefits of this act and subject to its provisions, as much as it would have been if it had been included under the act of eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and the fulfillment of the foregoing provisions shall be taken as a compliance with the provision in reference to separate colleges for white and colored students.

SECTION 2

That the sums hereby appropriated to the States and Territories for the further endowment and support of colleges shall be annually paid on or before the thirty-first day of July of each year, by the Secretary of the Treasury, upon the warrant of the Secretary of the Interior, out of the Treasury of the United States, to the State or Territorial treasurer, or to such officer as shall be designated by the laws of such State or Territory to receive the same, who shall, upon the order of the trustees of the college, or the institution for colored students, immediately pay over said sums to the treasurers of the respective colleges or other institutions entitled to receive the same, and such treasurer shall be required to report to the Secretary of Agriculture and to the Secretary of the Interior, on or before the first day of September of each year, a detailed statement of the amount so received and of its disbursement. The grants of moneys authorized by this act are made subject to the legislative assent of the several States and Territories to the purpose of said grants: Provided, That payments of such installments of the appropriation herein made as shall become due to any State before the adjournment of the regular session of legislature meeting next after the passage of this act shall be made upon the assent of the governor thereof, duly certified to the Secretary of the Treasury.

SECTION 3

That if any portion of the moneys received by the designated officer of the State or Territory for the further and more complete endowment, support, and maintenance of colleges, or of institutions for colored students, as provided in this act, shall, by any action or contingency, be diminished or lost, or be misapplied, it shall be replaced by the State or Territory to which it belongs, and until so replaced no subsequent appropriation shall be apportioned or paid to such State or Territory; and no portion of said moneys shall be applied, directly or indirectly, under any pretense whatever, to the purchase, erection, preservation, or repair of any building or buildings. An annual report by the president of each of said colleges shall be made to the Secretary of Agriculture, as well as to the Secretary of the Interior, regarding the condition and progress of each college, including statistical information in relation to its receipts and expenditures, its library, the number of its students and professors, and also as to any improvements and experiments made.
under the direction of any experiment stations attached to said colleges, with their costs and results, and such other industrial and economical statistics as may be regarded as useful, one copy of which shall be transmitted by mail free to all other colleges further endowed under this act.

**SECTION 4**

That on or before the first day of July in each year, after the passage of this act, the Secretary of the Interior shall ascertain and certify to the Secretary of the Treasury as to each State and Territory whether it is entitled to receive its share of the annual appropriation for colleges, or of institutions for colored students, under this act, and the amount which thereupon each is entitled, respectively, to receive. If the Secretary of the Interior shall withhold a certificate from any State or Territory of its appropriation, the facts and reasons therefore shall be reported to the President, and the amount involved shall be kept separate in the Treasury until the close of the next Congress, in order that the State or Territory may, if it should so desire, appeal to Congress from the determination of the Secretary of the Interior. If the next Congress shall not direct such sum to be paid, it shall be covered into the Treasury. And the Secretary of the Interior is hereby charged with the proper administration of this law.

**SECTION 5**

That the Secretary of the Interior shall annually report to Congress the disbursements which have been made in all the States and Territories, and also whether the appropriation of any State or Territory has been withheld, and if so, the reasons therefor.

**SECTION 6**

Congress may at any time amend, suspend, or repeal any or all of the provisions of this act.

Approved, August 30, 1890. (26 Stat. 417.)

**Nelson Amendment of March 4, 1907**

(Providing for the more complete endowment and maintenance of land-grant colleges)

[Extract from an act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eight]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That there shall be, and hereby is, annually appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be paid as hereinafter provided, to each State and Territory for the more complete endowment and maintenance of agricultural colleges now established, or which may hereafter be established, in accordance with the act of Congress approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and the act of Congress approved August thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety, to the States and Territories, and also whether the appropriation of any State or Territory has been withheld, and if so, the reasons therefor.

That the sum hereby appropriated to the States and Territories for the further endowment and support of the colleges shall be paid by, to, and in the manner prescribed by the act of Congress approved August thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety, entitled “An act to apply a portion of the proceeds of the public lands to the more complete endowment and support of the colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts established under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two,” and the expenditure of the said money shall be governed in all respects by the provisions of the said act of Congress approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and the said act of Congress approved August thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety: Provided, That said colleges may use a portion of this money for providing courses for the special preparation of instructors for teaching the elements of agriculture and the mechanic arts.

Approved, March 4, 1907. (34 Stat. L. 1281.)

**Digest of Rulings and Opinions on Acts of August 30, 1890, and March 4, 1907**

**TIME LIMIT ON EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS—**"The monies appropriated by the act of August 30, 1890” are “in the nature of an annuity to be used from year to year” and cannot be “accumulated or converted into an interest-bearing fund.” — *Decision of Attorney General, June 20, 1899.*

The Department will insist on the expenditure of substantially the entire amount appropriated by the act of August 30, 1890, and the boards of control of agricultural and mechanic arts colleges are requested to make provision for such expenditures. It is understood of course that contracts may be entered into for educational material which, for good reasons, may not be ready and paid for until the following year. In such cases it is sufficient to explain by a note in the annual report that the balance is held for the purpose of liquidating bills already incurred, and stating the nature of the outstanding contracts. —*Ruling of the Secretary of the Interior, December 7, 1900.*
ACCURED INTEREST ON APPROPRIATIONS—“Interest accruing upon funds” under the acts of August 30, 1890, and March 4, 1907, “is interest accruing to the United States and should be covered into the United States Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.” The funds in question should be deposited by the treasurers of the institutions “in banks as custodians for funds of the United States and any interest accruing thereon should be for disposition as herein indicated.” —Opinion of Comptroller General of United States, January 16, 1933.

Accrued interest must be accounted for and covered into the United States Treasury at the close, June 30, of each fiscal year. The funds must be kept in a deposit account separate from all other funds. The person duly designated to receive the funds is responsible for the accounting of such interest as may be credited to the deposit account by the bank in which the deposit account is maintained. Checks covering interest accrued for each fiscal year should be mailed with the annual reports and will be forwarded to the Treasurer of the United States as miscellaneous receipts. —Ruling of Secretary of the Interior, June 5, 1933.

In the light of decisions of the Comptroller General addressed to the Secretary of Agriculture dated January 16, 1933, and March 27, 1933, the Commissioner of Education has ruled as follows with respect to the Morrill-Nelson-Bankhead-Jones funds:

It will not be necessary, therefore, to require that separate bank deposit accounts be maintained for Morrill-Nelson and Bankhead-Jones funds, provided interest is not paid on funds deposited in bank for land-grant college or university. Moreover, if interest is paid on funds on deposit in bank for the college or university, it will be necessary to require that separate bank accounts for Morrill-Nelson and Bankhead-Jones funds be maintained as heretofore.

—Letter of the U.S. Commissioner of Education to Presidents and Treasurers of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, October 11, 1941.

EXPENDITURES OF FUNDS FOR DIFFERENT PURPOSES—No part of these funds may be “expended for grounds for building sites” or “for lands for use in the practical training of students in agriculture.” —Opinion of Attorney General, March 1891.

Purchases from these funds of “apparatus, machinery, textbooks, reference books, stock and material used in instruction, or for purposes of illustration in connection with any of the branches enumerated” in the act of August 30, 1890, are permissible. —Ruling of Secretary of the Interior, August 3, 1899.

In the case of the purchase of “machinery (such as boilers, engines, pumps, etc.) and farm stock, which are made to serve for both instructional and other purposes, the Federal funds may be charged with only an equitable portion of the cost of said machinery and stock.”

“Expenditures for permanent improvements to buildings, grounds and farms, such as clearing, draining, and fencing lands,” are not allowable from these funds. —Rulings of Secretary of the Interior, November 2, 1911.

USE OF FUNDS FOR SALARIES—The “salary of the treasurer” of the college is not “a legitimate charge against the funds” and cannot properly be paid from them. —Opinion of Attorney General, March 7, 1894.

“The salaries of purely administrative officers, such as presidents, treasurers, secretaries, bookkeepers, janitors, watchmen, etc., cannot be charged” to these funds, “nor the salaries of other administrative officers, like superintendents, foremen, and matrons, and the wages of unskilled laborers and assistants in shops, laboratories, and fields.”

When an administrative officer also gives instruction in any of the branches of study mentioned in the act of August 30, 1890, or when an instructor gives such instruction and also denotes part of his time to giving instruction in branches of study not mentioned in the said act, only a part of such person’s salary proportionate to the time devoted to giving instruction in the branches of the study mentioned in said act can be charged to these funds. In the division of the time between instructional and other services, 1 hour of instruction shall be regarded as the equivalent of 2 hours of administrative, supervisory, or experiment station staff.

The funds cannot be used for “salaries of instructors in philosophy, psychology, ethics, logic, history, civil government, military science and tactics, and in ancient and modern languages (except English.)” —Rulings of Secretary of the Interior, August 3, 1899, November 2, 1911, and May 23, 1916.

The funds cannot be used “for the salaries of instructors, improperly trained or incompetent for the positions they are supposed to fill; nor may they be used for salaries or expenses of the experiment station staff; nor for instructors employed in research work or in collecting, classifying and arranging specimens, collections or exhibits.” —Ruling of Secretary of the Interior, May 23, 1916.

SUBJECTS OF INSTRUCTION ALLOWED—In order that greater uniformity in the reports of the treasurers may be obtained in the future, the following classification of subjects that may be included under the several schedules has been prepared, such classification to be adhered to by the treasurers of the various institutions in the preparation of their annual reports:

A. Instruction in agriculture—Agriculture, horticulture, forestry, agronomy, animal husbandry, dairying, veterinary medicine, poultry husbandry, and agriculture.
B. Instruction in mechanic arts—Mechanical engineering, civil engineering, electrical engineering, irrigation engineering, mining engineering, marine engineering, railway engineering, experimental engineering, textile industry, architecture, machine design, mechanical drawing, ceramics, stenography, typewriting, telegraphy, printing, and shopwork.

c. Instruction in English language—English language, English literature, composition, rhetoric, and oratory.

d. Instruction in mathematical sciences—Mathematics, bookkeeping, and astronomy.

E. Instruction in natural and physical sciences—Chemistry, physics, biology, botany, zoology, geology, mineralogy, metallurgy, entomology, physiology, bacteriology, pharmacy, physical geography, and meteorology.

f. Instruction in economic sciences—Political economy, home economics, commercial geography, and sociology.

g. Special preparation of teachers—History of industrial education (with special reference to agriculture, mechanic arts, and home economics); methods of teaching agriculture, mechanic arts, and home economics; special instructions to persons teaching agriculture, mechanic arts, and home economics. —Rulings of Secretary of the Interior, December 7, 1900, and May 23, 1916.

Expenditures from the funds provided by the act of March 4, 1907, are not authorized “for general courses in pedagogy, psychology, history of education, and methods of teaching.” —Rulings of Secretary of the Interior, November 2, 1911, and May 23, 1916.

The funds cannot be “expended for instruction in the elementary subjects, or their equivalent, included in the first 6 years of the course of study of the public schools of the States in which each institution is located, excepting for students 14 years or over who are devoting at least one-half of their time in industrial subjects as preparatory work in the mechanical trades, industries for women, or agriculture.”

All or part of the funds provided by the act of March 4, 1907, may be used “for providing courses for the special preparation of instructors for teaching the elements of agriculture and mechanic arts.” It is held that this language authorizes expenditures for instruction in the history of agriculture and industrial education, in methods of teaching agriculture, mechanic arts, and home economics, and also for special aid and supervision given to teachers actively engaged in teaching agriculture, mechanic arts, and home economics in public schools. —Ruling of Secretary of the Interior, May 23, 1916.

The board of control of a system of higher education in a State has not the authority to change the designation of the land-grant college from one institution under its jurisdiction to another.

It is therefore the opinion of this Office that the Administrator may not accept the change in designation of the Negro land-grant college by the Board of Regents of the University of Georgia, but must insist that the Federal grant continue to be available to the Georgia State College until such time as the State legislature may by change of designation redirect the money to the use of another institution. —Opinion of General Counsel, Federal Security Agency, January 3, 1949.

All Colleges Designated as “Land-Grant” Are Operated Under the Provisions of the Morrill Act of 1862

It is the opinion of this Office that the Negro institutions which receive a part of the Federal funds provided under the Morrill Acts and supplementary legislation (12 Stat. 503; 26 Stat. 417; 34 Stat. 1281; and 49 Stat. 439) are governed by the same legal provisions which govern other land-grant colleges, including the requirement of the Act of July 2, 1862, that military tactics be taught therein. The fact of segregation itself does not affect the designated institution’s rights and obligations, and Morrill Act funds are specifically available only to institutions established “in accordance with” the conditions of the 1862 enactment. The legislative history and the recorded interpretations of the Acts also enforce the conclusion that there is no legal basis for a failure to require a substantial course in military tactics to be offered by Negro institutions participating in grants under all or any of the four Acts of Congress noted above. —Opinion of the General Counsel, Federal Security Agency, July 13, 1949

Land-Grant Colleges Constituted Depositories of Public Documents by Act of March 1, 1907

[Clause from an amendment to an act providing for the public printing, binding, and distribution of public documents]

All land-grant colleges shall be constituted as depositories for public documents, subject to the provisions and limitations of the depository laws. —(34 Stat., 1014)

Free Mailing Privilege for Annual Reports of Land-Grant Colleges

[Excerpt from Postal Laws and Regulations of the United States (1924) relating to the free transmission of annual reports of agricultural and mechanic arts colleges]

Postmasters at offices where colleges are established under the provisions of the act of July 2, 1862, shall receive from the officers thereof the reports referred to addressed, one copy each, to such other colleges and to the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture, and affix to each a penalty label or official envelop of the post office, and forward the same free.
The Hatch Act of 1887 authorized federal-grant funds for direct payment to each state that would establish an agricultural experiment station in connection with the land-grant college established under the provisions of the Morrill Act of July 2, 1862, and of all supplementary acts.

In 1955 the Hatch Act of 1887 was amended to bring about consolidation of the several federal laws relating to the appropriation of federal-grant funds for the support of agricultural experiment stations in the states, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. With this amendment the Adams Act of 1906 and the Purnell Act of 1925, as well as the Bankhead-Jones Act of 1935 and title I, section 9, of the amendment of 1945 to the Bankhead-Jones Act, as the latter two laws applied to agricultural experiment stations, were repealed.

[An Act to establish agricultural experiment stations in connection with the colleges established in the several States under the provisions of an act approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and of the acts supplementary thereto]

Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, It is the policy of Congress to continue the agricultural research at State agricultural experiment stations which has been encouraged and supported by the Hatch Act of 1887, the Adams Act of 1906, the Purnell Act of 1925, the Bankhead-Jones Act of 1935, and title I, section 9, of that Act as added by the Act of August 14, 1946, and Acts amendatory and supplementary thereto, and to promote the efficiency of such research by a codification and simplification of such laws. As used in this Act, the terms “State” or “States” are defined to include the several States, including the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam and the Virgin Islands. As used in this Act, the term “State agricultural experiment station” means a department which shall have been established, under direction of the college or university or agricultural departments of the college or university in each State in accordance with an Act approved July 2, 1862 (12 Stat. 503), entitled “An Act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts”; or such other substantially equivalent arrangements as any State shall determine.

SECTION 2
It is further the policy of the Congress to promote the efficient production, marketing, distribution, and utilization of products of the farm as essential to the health and welfare of our peoples and to promote a sound and prosperous agriculture and rural life as indispensable to the maintenance of maximum employment and national prosperity and security. It is also the intent of Congress to assure agriculture a position in research equal to that of industry, which will aid in maintaining an equitable balance between agriculture and other segments of our economy. It shall be the object and duty of the State agricultural experiment stations through expenditure of the appropriations hereinafter authorized to conduct original and other researches, investigations, and experiments bearing directly on and contributing to the establishment and maintenance of a permanent and effective agricultural industry of the United States, including researches basic to the problems of agriculture in its broadest aspects, and such investigations as have for their purpose the development and improvement of the rural home and rural life and the maximum contribution by agriculture to the welfare of the consumer, as may be deemed advisable, having due regard to the varying conditions and needs of the respective States.

SECTION 3
(a) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the purposes of this Act such sums as Congress may from time determine to be necessary.

(b) (1) Out of such sums each State shall be entitled to receive annually a sum of money equal to and subject to the same requirement as to use for marketing research projects as the sums received from Federal appropriations for State agricultural experiment stations for the fiscal year 1955, except as the “Regional research fund, Office of Experiment Stations” shall continue to be available for the support of cooperative regional projects as defined in subsection 3(c)(3), and the said fund shall be designated “Regional Research, State agricultural experiment stations”, and the Secretary of Agriculture shall be entitled to receive annually for the administration of this Act, a sum not less than that available for this purpose for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955: Provided, That if the appropriations hereunder for distribution in any fiscal year are less than those for the fiscal year 1955 the allotment to each State and the amounts for Federal administration and the regional research fund shall be reduced in proportion to the amount of such reduction.

(2) There is authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973, and for each fiscal year thereafter, for payment to the Virgin Islands and Guam, $100,000 each, which sums shall be in addition to the sums appropriated for the several States of the United States and Puerto Rico under the provisions of this section. The amount paid by the Federal Government to the Virgin Islands and Guam pursuant to this paragraph shall not exceed during any fiscal year, except the fiscal years ending June 30, 1971, and June 30, 1972, when such amount may be used to pay the total cost of providing services pursuant to this Act, the amount available and budgeted for expenditure by the Virgin Islands and Guam for the purposes of this Act.
(c) Any sums made available by the Congress in addition to those provided for in subsection (b) hereof for State agricultural experiment station work shall be distributed as follows:

1. Twenty per centum shall be allotted equally to each State,

2. Not less than 52 per centum of such sums shall be allotted to each State, as follows: One-half in an amount which bears the same ratio to the total amount to be allotted as the rural population of the State bears to the total rural population of all the States as determined by the last preceding decennial census current at the time each such additional sum is first appropriated; and one-half in an amount that bears the same ratio to the total amount to be allotted as the farm population of the State bears to the total farm population of all the States as determined by the last preceding decennial census current at the time such additional sum is first appropriated;

3. Not more than 25 per centum shall be allotted to the States for cooperative research in which two or more State agricultural experiment stations are cooperating to solve problems that concern the agriculture of more than one State. The funds available for such purposes, together with funds available pursuant to subsection (b) hereof for like purposes shall be designated as the "Regional research fund, State agricultural experiment stations", and shall be used only for such cooperative regional projects as are recommended by a committee of nine persons elected by and representing the directors of the State agricultural experiment stations, and approved by the Secretary of Agriculture. The necessary travel expenses of the committee of nine persons in performance of their duties may be paid from the fund established by this paragraph.

4. (Repealed)

5. Three per centum shall be available to the Secretary of Agriculture for administration of this Act. These administrative funds may be used for transportation of scientists who are not officers or employees of the United States to research meetings convened for the purposes of assessing research opportunities or research planning.

(d) Of any amount in excess of $90,000 available under this Act for allotment to any State, exclusive of the regional research fund, State agricultural experiment stations, no allotment and no payment thereof shall be made in excess of the amount which the State makes available out of its own funds for research and for the establishment and maintenance of facilities necessary for the prosecution of such research: And provided further, That if any State fails to make available for such research purposes for any fiscal year a sum equal to the amount in excess of $90,000 to which it may be entitled for such year, the remainder of such amount shall be withheld by the Secretary of Agriculture and reapportioned among the States.

(e) “Administration” as used in this section shall include participation in planning and coordinating cooperative regional research as defined in subsection 3(c)3.

(f) In making payments to States, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to adjust any such payment to the nearest dollar.

(g) If in any year the amount made available by a State from its own funds (including and revenue-sharing funds) to a State agricultural experiment station is reduced because of an increase in an allotment made available under this Act, the allotment of the State agricultural experiment stations from the appropriations in the next succeeding fiscal year shall be reduced in an equivalent amount. The Secretary shall reapportion the amount of such reduction to other States for use by their agricultural experiment stations.

SECTION 4
Moneys appropriated pursuant to this Act shall also be available, in addition to meeting expenses for research and investigations conducted under authority of section 2, for printing and disseminating the results of such research, retirement of employees subject to the provisions of an Act approved March 4, 1940 (54 Stat. 39), administrative planning and direction and for the purchase and rental of land and the construction, acquisition, alteration, or repair of buildings necessary for conducting research. The State agricultural experiment stations are authorized to plan and conduct any research authorized under section 2 of this Act in cooperation with each other and such other agencies and individuals as may contribute to the solution of the agricultural problems involved, and moneys appropriated pursuant to this Act shall be available for paying the necessary expenses of planning, coordinating, and conducting such cooperative research.

SECTION 5
Sums available for allotment to the States under the terms of this Act, excluding the regional research fund authorized by subsection 3(c)3, shall be paid to each State agricultural experiment station in equal quarterly payments beginning on the first day of October of each fiscal year upon vouchers approved by the Secretary of Agriculture. Each such station authorized to receive allotted funds shall have a chief administrative officer known as a director, and a treasurer or other officer appointed by the governing board of the station. Such treasurer or other officer shall receive and account for all funds allotted to the State under the provisions of this Act and shall report, with the approval of the director to the Secretary of Agriculture on or before the first day of December of each year a detailed statement of the amount received under provisions of this Act during the preceding fiscal year, and of its disbursement on schedules.
prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture. If any portion of the allotted moneys received by the authorized receiving officer of any State agricultural experiment station shall by any action or contingency be diminished, lost, or misapplied, it shall be replaced by the State concerned and until so replaced no subsequent appropriation shall be allotted or paid to such State.

SECTION 6

Bulletins, reports, periodicals, reprints of articles, and other publications necessary for the dissemination of results of the researches and experiments, including lists of publications available for distribution by the experiment stations, shall be transmitted in the mails of the United States under penalty indicia: Provided, however, That each publication shall bear such indicia as are prescribed by the Postmaster General and shall be mailed under such regulations as the Postmaster General may from time to time prescribe. Such publications may be mailed from the principal place of business of the station or from an established subunit of said station.

SECTION 7

The Secretary of Agriculture is hereby charged with the responsibility for the proper administration of this Act, and is authorized and directed to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out its provisions. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to furnish such advise and assistance as will best promote the purposes of this Act, including participation in coordination of research initiated under this Act by the State agricultural experiment station, from time to time to indicate such lines of inquiry as to him seem most important, and to encourage and assist in the establishment and maintenance of cooperation by and between the several State agricultural experiment stations, and between the stations and the United States Department of Agriculture.

On or before the first day of October in each year after the passage of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall ascertain as to each State whether it is entitled to receive its share of the annual appropriations for agricultural experiment stations under this Act and the amount which thereupon each is entitled, respectively, to receive.

Whenever it shall appear to the Secretary of Agriculture from the annual statement of receipts and expenditures of funds by any State agricultural experiment station that any portion of the preceding annual appropriation allotted to that station under this Act remains unexpended, such amount shall be deducted from the next succeeding annual allotment to the State concerned.

If the Secretary of Agriculture shall withhold from any State any portion of the appropriations available for allotment, the facts and reasons therefor shall be reported to the President and the amount involved shall be kept separate in the Treasury until the close of the next Congress. If the next Congress shall not direct such sum to be paid, it shall be carried to surplus.

SECTION 8

Nothing in this Act shall be construed to impair or modify the legal relation existing between any of the colleges or universities under whose direction State agricultural experiment stations have been established and the government of the States in which they are respectively located. States having agricultural experiment stations separate from such colleges or universities and established by law, shall be authorized to apply such benefits to research at stations so established by such States: Provided, That in any State in which more than one such college, university, or agricultural experiment station has been established the appropriations made pursuant to this Act for such State shall be divided between such institutions as the legislature of such State shall direct.

SECTION 9

The Congress may at any time, amend, suspend, or repeal any or all provisions of this Act.
SECTION 1
In order to aid in diffusing among the people of the United States useful and practical information on subjects relating to agriculture, home economics, and rural energy, and to encourage the application of the same, there may be continued or inaugurated in connection with the college or colleges in each State, Territory, or possession, now receiving, or which may hereafter receive, the benefits of the Act of Congress approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled “An Act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts,” and of the Act of Congress approved August thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety, agricultural extension work which shall be carried on in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture: Provided, That in any State, Territory, or possession in which two or more such colleges have been or hereafter may be established, the appropriations hereinafter made to such State, Territory, or possession shall be administered by such college or colleges as the legislature of such State, Territory, or possession may direct.

SECTION 2
Cooperative agricultural extension work shall consist of the development of practical applications of research knowledge and giving of instruction and practical demonstration of existing or improved practices or technologies in agriculture, home economics, and rural energy, and subject relating thereto to persons not attending or resident in said colleges in the several communities, and imparting information on said subjects through demonstrations, publications, and otherwise and for the necessary printing and distribution of information in connection with the foregoing; and this work shall be carried on in such manner as may be mutually agreed upon by the Secretary of Agriculture and the State agricultural college or colleges or Territory or possession receiving the benefits of this Act.

SECTION 3
(a) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the purposes of this Act such sums as Congress may from time to time determine to be necessary.

(b)(1) Out of such sums, each State and the Federal Extension Service shall be entitled to receive annually a sum of money equal to the sums available from the Federal cooperative extension funds for the fiscal year 1962, and subject to the same requirements as to furnishing of equivalent sums by the State, except that amounts heretofore made available to the Secretary for allotment on the basis of special needs shall continue available for use on the same basis.

(b)(2) There is authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and for each fiscal year thereafter, for payment to the Virgin Islands, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands, $100,000 each, which sums shall be in addition to the sums appropriated for the several States of the United States and Puerto Rico under the provisions of this section. The amount paid by the Federal Government to the Virgin Islands and Guam pursuant to this paragraph shall not exceed during any fiscal year, except the fiscal years ending June 30, 1971, and June 30, 1972, when such amount may be used to pay the total cost of providing services pursuant to this Act, the amount available and budgeted for expenditure by the Virgin Islands and Guam for the purposes of this Act.

(c) Any sums made available by the Congress for further development of cooperative extension work in addition to those referred to in subsection (b) hereof shall be distributed as follows:

1. Four per centum of the sum so appropriated for each fiscal year shall be allotted to the Federal Extension Service for administrative, technical, and other services, and for coordinating the extension work of the department and the several States, Territories, and possessions.

2. Of the remainder so appropriated for each fiscal year twenty per centum shall be paid to the several States in equal proportions, forty per centum shall be paid to the several States in the proportion that the rural population of each bears to the total rural population of the several States as determined by the census, and the balance shall be paid to the several States in the proportion that the farm population of each bears to the total farm population of the several States as determined by the census: Provided, That payments out of the additional appropriations for further development of extension work authorized herein may be made subject to the making available of such sums of public funds by the States from non-Federal funds for the maintenance of cooperative agricultural extension work provided for in the Act, as may be provided by the Congress at the time such additional appropriations are made: Provided further, That any appropriation made hereunder shall be allotted in the first and succeeding years on the basis of the decennial census current at the time such appropriation is made, and as to any increase, on the basis of decennial census current at the time such increase is first appropriated.

(d) The Federal Extension Service shall receive such additional amounts as Congress shall determine for administration, technical, and other services and for coordinating the extension work of the Department and the several States, Territories, and possessions.

(e) Insofar as the provisions of subsections (b) and (c) of this section, which require or permit Congress to require
matching of Federal funds, apply to the Virgin Islands of the United States and Guam, such provisions shall be deemed to have been satisfied, for the fiscal years ending September 30, 1978, and September 30, 1979, only, if the amount budgeted and available for expenditure by the Virgin Islands of the United States and Guam in such years equal the amounts budgeted and available for expenditure by the Virgin Islands of the United States and Guam in the fiscal year ending September 30, 1977.

(f)(1) The Secretary of Agriculture may conduct educational, instructional, demonstration, and publication distribution programs through the Federal Extension Service and enter into cooperative agreements with private nonprofit and profit organizations and individuals to share the cost of such programs through contributions from private sources as provided in this subsection.

(f)(2) The Secretary may receive contributions under this subsection from private sources for the purposes described in paragraph (1) and provide matching funds in an amount not greater than 50 percent of such contributions.

SECTION 4

On or about the first day of October in each year after the passage of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall ascertain as to each State whether it is entitled to receive its share of the annual appropriation for cooperative agricultural extension work under this Act and the amount which it is entitled to receive. Before the funds herein provided shall become available to any college for any fiscal year, plans for the work to be carried on under this Act shall be submitted by the proper officials of each college and approved by the Secretary of Agriculture. The Secretary shall ensure that each college seeking to receive funds under this Act has in place appropriate guidelines, as determined by the Secretary, to minimize actual or potential conflicts of interest among employees of such colleges whose salaries are funded in whole or in part with such funds. Such sums shall be paid in equal quarterly payments in or about October, January, April, and July of each year to the Treasurer or other officer of the State duly authorized by the laws of the State to receive the same, and such officer shall be required to report to the Secretary of Agriculture on or about the first day of April of each year, a detailed statement of the amount so received during the previous fiscal year and its disbursement, on forms prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

SECTION 5

If any portion of the moneys received by the designated officer of any State for the support and maintenance of cooperative agricultural extension work, as provided in this Act, shall by any action or contingency be diminished or lost or be misapplied, it shall be replace by said State, and until so replaced no subsequent appropriation shall be apportioned or paid to said State. No portion of said moneys shall be applied, directly or indirectly, to the purchase, erection, preservation, or repair of any building or buildings, or the purchase or rental of land, or in college-course teaching, lectures in college, or any other purpose not specified in this Act. It shall be the duty of said colleges, annually, on or about the first day of January, to make to the Governor of the State in which it is located a full and detailed report of its operations in extension work as defined in this Act, including a detailed statement of receipts and expenditures from all sources for this purpose, a copy of which report shall be sent to the Secretary of Agriculture.

SECTION 6

If the Secretary of Agriculture finds that a State is not entitled to receive its share of the annual appropriation, the facts and reasons therefor shall be reported to the President, and the amount involved shall be kept separate in the Treasury until the expiration of the Congress next succeeding a session of the legislature of the State from which funds have been withheld in order that the State may, if it should so desire, appeal to Congress from the determination of the Secretary of Agriculture. If the next Congress shall not direct such sum to be paid, it shall be covered into the Treasury.

SECTION 7

Repealed. (Dealt with an annual report to Congress.)

SECTION 8

The Congress finds that there exists special circumstances in certain areas which cause such areas to be at a disadvantage insofar as agricultural development is concerned, which circumstances include the following:

(1) There is concentration of farm families on farms either too small or too unproductive or both;

(2) such farm operators because of limited productivity are unable to make adjustments and investments required to establish profitable operations;

(3) the productive capacity of the existing farm unit does not permit profitable employment of available labor;

(4) because of limited resources, many of these farm families are not able to make full use of current extension programs designed for families operating economic units nor are extension facilities adequate to provide the assistance needed to produce desirable results.

(b) In order to further the purposes of section 2 in such areas and to encourage complementary development essential to the welfare of such areas, there are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as the Congress from time to
time shall determine to be necessary for payments to the States on the basis of special needs in such areas as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(c) In determining that the area has a special need, the Secretary shall find that it has a substantial number of disadvantaged farms or farm families for one or more of the reasons heretofore enumerated. The Secretary shall make provisions for the assistance to be extended to include one or more of the following:

(1) Intensive on-the-farm educational assistance to the farm family in appraising and resolving its problems;

(2) assistance and counseling to local groups in appraising resources for capability of improvement in agriculture or introduction of industry designed to supplement farm income;

(3) cooperation with other agencies and groups in furnishing all possible information as to existing employment opportunities, particularly to farm families having underemployed workers; and

(4) in cases where the farm family, after analysis of its opportunities and existing resources, finds it advisable to seek a new farming venture, the providing of information, advice, and counsel in connection with making such change.

(d) No more than 10 per centum of the sums available under this section shall be allotted to any one State. The Secretary shall use project proposals and plans of work submitted by the State Extension directors as a basis for determining the allocation of funds appropriated pursuant to this section.

(e) Sums appropriated pursuant to this section shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, appropriations otherwise available under this Act. The amounts authorized to be appropriated pursuant to this section shall not exceed a sum in any year equal to 10 per centum of sums otherwise appropriated pursuant to this Act.

SECTION 9

The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Act.

SECTION 10

1 The term “State” means the States of the Union, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands.

(Code reference is 7 U.S.C. 341 et seq.)

1 P.L. 96-374, Section 1361(c) states: Any provision of any Act of Congress relating to the operation or provision of assistance to a land-grant college in American Samoa and in Micronesia in the same manner and to the same extent.

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**Improving America’s School Act of 1994***

**Title V Miscellaneous Provisions**

**PART C—1994 INSTITUTIONS**

**SEC. 531. Short Title.**

This part may be cited as the “Equity in Educational Land-Grant Status Act of 1994.”

[An act conferring Land-Grant status on 29 tribal colleges.]

**SEC. 532. DEFINITION.**


**SEC. 533. LAND-GRANT STATUS FOR 1994 INSTITUTIONS.**

(a) In General—

(1) Status of 1994 Institutions.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), 1994 Institutions shall be considered land-grant colleges established for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts in accordance with the provisions of the Act of July 2, 1862 (12 Stat. 503, 7 U.S.C. 301 et seq.) (commonly known as the First Morrill Act).

(2) 1994 Institutions.

(A) 1994 Institutions shall not be considered as land-grant colleges that are eligible to receive funding under—

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* As of 2007, there are 32 Tribal College Land-Grant Institutions. For a current list, see pages 8–9.
(i) the Act of March 2, 1887 (24 Stat. 440, chapter 314; 7 U.S.C. 361a et seq.)

(ii) the Act of May 8, 1914 (38 Stat. 373, chapter 79; 7 U.S.C. 343), except as provided under section 3(b)(3) of such Act (as added by section 534(b)(1) of this part); or

(iii) the Act of August 30, 1890 (26 Stat. 417, chapter 841, 7 U.S.C. 321 et seq.) (commonly known as the Second Morrill Act.)

(B) In lieu of receiving donations under the provisions of the Act of July 2, 1862 (12 Stat. 503; 7 U.S.C. 301 et seq.) (commonly known as the First Morrill Act), relating to the donations of public land or scrip for the endowment and maintenance of colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts, 1994 Institutions shall receive funding pursuant to the authorization under subsection (b). 

(b) Authorization of Appropriations.—There are authorized to be appropriated $4,600,000 for each of fiscal years 1996 through 2000. Amounts appropriated pursuant to this section shall be held and considered to have been granted to 1994 Institutions to establish an endowment pursuant to subsection (c).

(c) Endowment.—

(1) In General.—In accordance with this subsection, the Secretary of the Treasury shall establish a 1994 Institutions Endowment Fund (hereafter in this subsection referred to as the "endowment fund"). The Secretary may enter into such agreements as are necessary to carry out this subsection. 

(2) Deposit of the Endowment Fund.—The Secretary shall deposit in the endowment fund any—

(A) amounts made available by appropriations pursuant to subsection (b) (hereafter in this subsection referred to as the "endowment fund corpus"); and

(B) interest earned on the endowment fund corpus.

(3) Investments.—The Secretary shall invest the endowment fund corpus and income in interest-bearing obligations of the United States.

(4) Withdrawals and Expenditures.—The Secretary may not make a withdrawal or expenditure from the endowment fund corpus. On the termination of each fiscal year, the Secretary shall withdraw the amount of the income from the endowment fund for the fiscal year, and after making adjustments for the cost of administering the endowment fund, distribute the adjusted income as follows:

(A) 60 percent of the adjusted income shall be distributed among the 1994 Institutions on a pro rata basis. The proportionate share of the adjusted income received by a 1994 Institution under this subparagraph shall be based on the Indian student count (as defined in section 390(3) of the Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act (20 U.S.C. 2397h(3)) for each 1994 Institution for the fiscal year.

(B) 40 percent of the adjusted income shall be distributed in equal shares to the 1994 Institutions.

SEC. 534. APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) Authorization of Appropriations.—

(1) In General.—For fiscal year 1996, and for each fiscal year thereafter, there are authorized to be appropriated to the Department of the Treasury an amount equal to—

(A) $50,000; multiplied by

(B) the number of 1994 Institutions.

(2) Payments—for each fiscal year, the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to the treasurer of each 1994 Institution an amount equal to—

(A) the total amount made available by appropriations pursuant to paragraph (1); divided by

(B) the number of 1994 Institutions.

(3) Use of Funds; Requirements.—The amounts authorized to be appropriated under this subsection shall be used in the same manner as is prescribed for colleges under the Act of August 30, 1890 (26 Stat. 417, chapter 841, 7 U.S.C. 321 et seq.) (commonly known as the Second Morrill Act), and, except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the requirements of such Act shall apply to 1994 Institutions.

(b) Funding.—Section 3 of the Act of May 8, 1914 (38 Stat. 373, chapter 79; 7 U.S.C. 343) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b), by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(3) There are authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1996, and for each fiscal year thereafter, for payment on behalf of the 1994 Institutions (as defined in section 532 of the Equity in Educational Land-Grant Status Act of 1994), $5,000,000 for the purposes set forth in section 2. Such sums shall be in addition to the sums appropriated for the several States and Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam under the provisions of this section. Such sums shall be distributed on the basis of a competitive application process to be developed and implemented by the Secretary and paid by the Secretary to State institutions established in accordance with the provisions of the Act of July 2, 1862 (12 Stat. 503, chapter 130; 7 U.S.C. 301 et seq.) (commonly known as the First Morrill Act) (other than 1994 Institutions) and administered by such institutions through cooperative agreements with 1994 Insti-
tutions in the States of the 1994 Institutions in accordance with regulations that the Secretary shall adopt."

(2) by redesignating subsection (f) as subsection (g), and
(3) by inserting after subsection (e) the following new subsection: (f) There shall be no matching requirement for funds made available pursuant to subsection (b)(3).”

SEC. 535. INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING GRANTS.

(a) Definitions.—As used in this section:

(1) Federal Share.—The term “Federal share” means with respect to a grant awarded under subsection (b), the share of the grant that is provided from Federal funds.

(2) Non-Federal Share.—The term “non-Federal share” means, with respect to a grant awarded under subsection (b) the matching funds paid with funds other than funds referred to in paragraph (1), as determined by the Secretary.

(3) Secretary.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Agriculture.

(b) In General.—

(1) Institutional Capacity Building Grants.—For each of fiscal years 1996 through 2000, the Secretary shall make two or more institutional capacity building grants to assist 1994 Institutions with constructing, acquiring, and remodeling buildings, laboratories, and other capital facilities (including fixtures and equipment) necessary to conduct instructional activities more effectively in agriculture and sciences.

(2) Requirements for Grants.—The Secretary shall make grants under this section—

(A) on the basis of a competitive application process under which appropriate officials of 1994 Institutions may submit applications to the Secretary in such form and manner as the Secretary may prescribe; and

(B) in such manner as to ensure geographic diversity with respect to the 1994 Institutions that are the subject of the grants.

(3) Demonstration of Need.—The Secretary shall require as part of an application for a grant under this subsection, a demonstration of need. The Secretary may only award a grant under this subsection to an applicant that demonstrates a failure to obtain funding for a project after making a reasonable effort to otherwise obtain the funding.

(4) Payment of Non-Federal Share.—A grant awarded under this subsection shall be made only if the recipient of the grant pays a non-Federal share in an amount specified by the Secretary.

(c) Authorization of Appropriations.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Agriculture to carry out this section, $1,700,000 for each of fiscal years 1996 through 2000.
For Further Reading


The Association of Public and Land-grant Universities (APLU) is a research and advocacy organization of public research universities, land-grant institutions, and many state university systems. The association’s overriding mission is to support high-quality public higher education and its member institutions as they perform their learning, discovery and engagement missions.

The association’s 217 members include campuses in all 50 states, the District of Columbia and the U.S. territories. The membership consists of 187 public and land-grant universities, 25 state university systems, and five higher education-related organizations. The total includes 74 U.S. land-grant institutions, of which 18 are historically black institutions. In addition, APLU represents the interests of the nation’s American Indian land-grant colleges through the membership of the American Indian Higher Education Consortium (AIHEC).

APLU campuses enroll more than 3.6 million undergraduate and 1.1 million graduate students, employ more than 645,000 faculty and professional staff, and conduct nearly two-thirds of all federally funded university-based research, totaling more than $34 billion annually.

With a legacy dating back to 1887, APLU is the nation’s oldest higher education association. The organization adopted a new name in March 2009; it was previously known as the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges (NASULGC). APLU is governed by a Chair and a Board of Directors, and led by President Peter McPherson, who directs a staff of more than 40.

APLU provides a forum for the discussion and development of policies affecting higher education and the public interest. The agenda includes:

- Multi-institutional cognitive courseware design
- Planning for the future of public higher education
- Understanding and controlling college costs, while maintaining quality
- Developing a Voluntary System of Accountability and CollegePortraits.org
- Establishing the Science and Mathematics Teacher Imperative (SMTI)
- Advocating for federal investment in student aid and science research
- Planning for the 2012 Farm Bill and expanding agriculture research, education and cooperative extension
- Promoting the role of public universities in solving the nation’s energy challenge
- Significantly expanding study abroad
- Strategically expanding online learning
- Promoting U.S.-African university partnerships
- Improving university participation in regional economic growth
- Advocating for access, inclusiveness and student success in higher education for underrepresented groups

For more information, please visit: www.aplu.org
History of the Association of Public and Land-grant Universities

1862 — First Morrill Act is passed, providing federal lands to the states to be sold to support colleges of agriculture and mechanical arts.

1871 — Representatives from 29 land-grant institutions meet in Chicago to discuss common issues; the gathering urges the establishment of agricultural experiment stations.

1872 — The U.S. Commissioner of Agriculture convenes a meeting of agricultural colleges, societies and others; the group discusses additional land-grants, experiment stations, and military training.

1877, 1882, 1883 — “Unofficial” gatherings of land-grant leaders are held.

1885 — Colleges of agriculture representatives meet in Washington, D.C., with representatives of the Department of Agriculture. The group agrees to create a formal association and hold annual conventions.

1887 — The Hatch Act is passed, mandating the creation of agricultural experiment stations for scientific research.

1914 — The Smith-Lever Act is passed, providing federal support for land-grant institutions to offer instruction beyond their campuses through cooperative extension efforts in agriculture and home economics.

1919 — The Land-Grant College Engineering Association and the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations merge to form the American Association of Land-Grant Colleges.

1920 — A home economics section is added to the American Association of Land-Grant Colleges.

1926 — The association’s name is changed to the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities.

1939 — Graduate studies are added to the association’s agenda.

1945 — A liberal arts component is added to the association.

1945 — Russell I. Thackery is named the first full-time salaried executive secretary of the association and its headquarters is located permanently in Washington, D.C.

1948 — The veterinary medicine division is added to the association.

1950 — The Council of General Extension is added to the association.

1954 — The historically black land-grant institutions join the association.

1954 — The association’s name is changed to the American Association of Land-Grant Colleges and State Universities, in anticipation of a merger with the National Association of State Universities and the State Universities Association (non-land-grant state universities).

1963 — The completed merger formally creates the National Association of State Universities and Land-grant Colleges (NASULGC) which undergoes major changes in structure and governance.
1966 — The National Sea Grant College Act is passed with a mission of research, teaching and education in marine and coastal sciences. Many of the sea-grant colleges are established at land-grant universities.

1969 — Russell I. Thackery retires and is succeeded by Ralph K. Huitt as executive director of the association.

1979 — Ralph K. Huitt retires and is succeeded by Robert L. Clodius, who is designated president.

1987 — NASULGC’s Centennial is celebrated.

1987 — The Thurgood Marshall Scholarship Fund is established, supporting scholarships at the historically black public colleges and universities.

1990 — A Charter for the Nineties and Beyond, a year-long study of the association, is completed and approved in principle by its Senate.

1992 — Robert L. Clodius retires and C. Peter Magrath becomes NASULGC’s president, and new bylaws are adopted that streamline the association’s structure.

1995 — The American Indian Higher Education Consortium (AIHEC), representing the nation’s land-grant Native American colleges, becomes a member of NASULGC as a system.

1998 — NASULGC purchases a building jointly with three other higher education associations and moves to new offices located at 1307 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington D.C. 20005.

2005 — C. Peter Magrath retires as president; M. Peter McPherson is appointed president.

2009 — The association adopts a new name on March 30: Association of Public and Land-grant Universities.

2012 — The Sesquicentennial Anniversary of the Morrill Act of 1862 is observed from November 2011 to November 2012.
A•P•L•U Members

UNIVERSITY SYSTEMS
Louisiana State University System
Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
Oregon University System
Southern Illinois University
Southern University System
The State University of New York
Texas A&M University System
Texas Tech University System
The California State University System
The City University of New York
The University of Hawaii System
The University of North Carolina System
The University of Texas System
University of Alabama System
University of Alaska System
University of Arkansas System
University of California¹
University of Colorado System
University of Illinois
University of Massachusetts
University of Missouri System
University of Nebraska
University of Wisconsin System
University System of Georgia
University System of Maryland

MEMBER UNIVERSITIES BY JURISDICTION

ALABAMA
Alabama A&M University¹,²
Auburn University¹
The University of Alabama
The University of Alabama at Birmingham
The University of Alabama in Huntsville
Tuskegee University¹,²

ALASKA
University of Alaska Fairbanks¹

AMERICAN SAMOA
American Samoa Community College¹

ARIZONA
Arizona State University
Northern Arizona University
The University of Arizona¹

ARKANSAS
Arkansas State University
University of Arkansas, Fayetteville¹
University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff¹,²

CALIFORNIA
California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo
California State University, Fresno³
California State University, Fullerton³
California State University, Sacramento
San Diego State University
San Jose State University
University of California, Berkeley
University of California, Davis
University of California, Irvine
University of California, Los Angeles
University of California, Riverside³
University of California, San Diego
University of California, Santa Barbara
University of California, Santa Cruz

COLORADO
Colorado School of Mines
Colorado State University¹
University of Colorado Boulder
University of Colorado Denver/Anschutz Medical Campus

CONNECTICUT
University of Connecticut¹

DELWARE
Delaware State University¹,²
University of Delaware³

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
University of the District of Columbia¹,²

¹ Indicates a land-grant institution as designated by the state legislature
² Indicates a Historically Black College or University
³ Indicates a Hispanic Serving Institution
FLORIDA
Florida A&M University¹,²
Florida Atlantic University
Florida International University³
The Florida State University
University of Central Florida
University of Florida¹
University of South Florida

GEORGIA
Fort Valley State University¹,²
Georgia Institute of Technology
Georgia Southern University
Georgia State University
The University of Georgia¹

GUAM
University of Guam¹

HAWAII
University of Hawai‘i at Manoa¹

IDAHO
Boise State University
Idaho State University
University of Idaho²

ILLINOIS
Illinois State University
Northern Illinois University
Southern Illinois University Carbondale
University of Illinois at Chicago
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign¹

INDIANA
Ball State University
Indiana University
Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis
Purdue University²

IOWA
Iowa State University³
The University of Iowa

KANSAS
Kansas State University¹
The University of Kansas
Wichita State University

KENTUCKY
Kentucky State University¹,²
University of Kentucky³
University of Louisville

LOUISIANA
Louisiana State University and Agricultural & Mechanical College³
Louisiana Tech University
Southern University and A&M College, Baton Rouge¹,²
University of Louisiana at Lafayette
The University of New Orleans

MAINE
The University of Maine¹

MARYLAND
Morgan State University²
United States Naval Academy
University of Maryland, Baltimore County
University of Maryland, College Park¹
University of Maryland Eastern Shore¹,²
University of Maryland University College

MASSACHUSETTS
Massachusetts Institute of Technology³
University of Massachusetts Amherst¹
University of Massachusetts Boston

MICHIGAN
Michigan State University¹
Michigan Technological University
Oakland University
University of Michigan
Wayne State University
Western Michigan University

MINNESOTA
University of Minnesota¹
University of Minnesota Duluth

MISSISSIPPI
Alcorn State University¹,²
Mississippi State University³
The University of Mississippi
The University of Southern Mississippi

MISSOURI
Lincoln University¹,³
Missouri University of Science and Technology
University of Missouri-Columbia³
University of Missouri-Kansas City
University of Missouri-St. Louis

MONTANA
Montana State University¹
The University of Montana

NEBRASKA
University of Nebraska-Lincoln

NEVADA
University of Nevada, Las Vegas
University of Nevada, Reno³

NEW HAMPSHIRE
University of New Hampshire¹

NEW JERSEY
Montclair State University
New Jersey Institute of Technology
Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey¹

NEW MEXICO
New Mexico State University¹,³
The University of New Mexico³

NEW YORK
Binghamton University, SUNY
Cornell University¹
Stony Brook University, SUNY
The City College of New York, CUNY³
University at Albany, SUNY
University at Buffalo, SUNY

NORTH CAROLINA
East Carolina University
North Carolina A&T State University¹,²
North Carolina State University²
The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
University of North Carolina at Charlotte
University of North Carolina at Greensboro
University of North Carolina at Wilmington

NORTH DAKOTA
North Dakota State University²
The University of North Dakota

¹ Indicates a land-grant institution as designated by the state legislature
² Indicates a Historically Black College or University
³ Indicates a Hispanic Serving Institution
OHIO
Bowling Green State University
Cleveland State University
Kent State University
Miami University
Ohio University
The Ohio State University
The University of Akron
The University of Toledo
University of Cincinnati
Wright State University

OKLAHOMA
Langston University
Oklahoma State University
The University of Oklahoma

OREGON
Oregon State University
Portland State University
University of Oregon

PENNSYLVANIA
The Pennsylvania State University
Temple University
University of Pittsburgh

PUERTO RICO
University of Puerto Rico Mayaguez

RHODE ISLAND
The University of Rhode Island

SOUTH CAROLINA
Clemson University
South Carolina State University
University of South Carolina

SOUTH DAKOTA
South Dakota School of Mines and Technology
South Dakota State University
University of South Dakota

TENNESSEE
Middle Tennessee State University
Tennessee State University
The University of Memphis
The University of Tennessee, Knoxville

TEXAS
Prairie View A & M University
Texas A&M University
Texas State University-San Marcos
Texas Tech University
University of Houston
University of North Texas
The University of Texas at Arlington
The University of Texas at Austin
The University of Texas at Dallas
The University of Texas at El Paso
The University of Texas at San Antonio

UTAH
The University of Utah
Utah State University

VERMONT
The University of Vermont

VIRGIN ISLANDS
University of the Virgin Islands

VIRGINIA
George Mason University
University of Virginia
Virginia Commonwealth University
Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University (Virginia Tech)
Virginia State University

WASHINGTON
University of Washington
Washington State University

WEST VIRGINIA
West Virginia State University
West Virginia University

WISCONSIN
University of Wisconsin-Madison
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

WYOMING
University of Wyoming

RELATED HIGHER EDUCATION ORGANIZATIONS
American Indian Higher Education Consortium
The College Board
The Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station
Institute for Shipboard Education/Semester at Sea
University of Wisconsin-Extension

1 Indicates a land-grant institution as designated by the state legislature
2 Indicates a Historically Black College or University
3 Indicates a Hispanic Serving Institution
Memorandum of Understanding
(1955-2012)
Between the United States Department of Agriculture and Cornell University Regarding Extension Work in New York State
MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
between Cornell University and
United States Department of Agriculture

The key document governing the relationship between Cornell University and the United States Department of Agriculture in Cooperative Extension work is a Memorandum of Understanding, dated February 1955. Under the terms of this memorandum, Cornell University agrees to:

a. Organize and maintain a definite and distinct administrative division for the management of all Cooperative Extension Service work in agriculture and home economics.

b. Administer Federal or State funds through that division.

c. Accept responsibility for conducting all educational work authorized by Smith-Lever and other acts and other USDA programs. The USDA agrees to maintain a Federal Extension Service and to conduct through Cornell University all Extension work in agriculture and home economics except where it is mutually agreed that the Department can carry them out more effectively on a direct basis.

Cornell University and the USDA mutually agree that:

a. All Cooperative Extension work in agriculture and home economics involving Federal funds shall be planned under joint supervision of the Director of Extension and the FES Administrator.

b. All State and county Cooperative Extension agents will be joint representatives of Cornell and the USDA.

c. The annual plan of work will be subject to the approval of the Secretary as provided in the Smith-Lever Act.

d. Cornell will make arrangements affecting the conduct of Cooperative Extension work with agencies of the Department or other Federal agencies only through the Administrator of FES.
MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
BETWEEN CORNELL UNIVERSITY AND THE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ON COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

Whereas Cornell University has under its control Federal and State funds for extension work in agriculture and home economics which are and may be supplemented by funds contributed for similar purposes by counties and other organizations and individuals within said State, and the United States Department of Agriculture has funds appropriated directly to it by Congress which can be spent for extension work in the State of New York;

Therefore, with a view to securing economy and efficiency in the conduct of extension work in the State of New York the president of Cornell University acting subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees of the said Cornell University and the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, hereby execute the following memorandum of understanding with reference to cooperative relations between said Cornell University and the United States Department of Agriculture for the organization and conduct of extension work in agriculture and home economics in the State of New York.

I. Cornell University agrees:

(a) To organize and maintain at said institution a definite and distinct administrative division for the management and conduct of all cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics, with a director selected by the institution and satisfactory to the Department;

(b) To administer through such division thus organized, known as the Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Economics, any and all funds it has or may hereafter receive for such work from appropriations made by Congress or the State Legislature, by allotment from its Board of Trustees or from any other sources;

(c) To accept the responsibility for conducting all educational work in the fields of agriculture and home economics and subjects related thereto as authorized by the Smith-Lever Act as amended and other Acts supporting cooperative extension work, and such phases of other programs of the Department as are primarily educational, which the Department has been authorized to carry on within the State.

II. The United States Department of Agriculture agrees:

(a) To maintain in the Department a Federal Extension Service, which, under the direction of the Secretary, (1) shall be charged with the administration of the Smith-Lever Act as amended and other Acts supporting cooperative extension work insofar as such administration is vested in the Department
(2) shall have primary responsibility for and leadership in all educational programs under the jurisdiction of the Department (except the graduate school); (3) shall be responsible for coordination of all educational phases of other programs of the Department, except the graduate school; and (4) shall act as the liaison between the Department and officials of the Land-Grant Colleges and Universities on all matters relating to cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics and educational activities relating thereto.

(b) To conduct through Cornell University all extension work in agriculture and home economics and subjects relating thereto authorized by Congress to be carried on within the State except those activities which by mutual agreement it is determined can most appropriately and effectively be carried out directly by the Department.

III. Cornell University and the United States Department of Agriculture mutually agree:

(a) That, subject to the approval of the President of Cornell University and the Secretary of Agriculture, or their duly appointed representatives, all cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics in the State of New York involving the use of Federal funds shall be planned under the joint supervision of the director of Extension Service of the New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics at Cornell University and the administrator of the Federal Extension Service; and that approved plans for such cooperative extension work in the State of New York shall be carried out through the Extension Service in agriculture and home economics of Cornell University in accordance with the terms of individual project agreements.

(b) That all State and county personnel appointed by Department as cooperative agents for extension work in agriculture and home economics in the State of New York shall be joint representatives of Cornell University and the United States Department of Agriculture, unless otherwise expressly provided in the project agreement. Such personnel shall be deemed governed by the requirements of Federal Civil Service Rule No. IV relating to political activity.

(c) That the cooperation between Cornell University and the United States Department of Agriculture shall be plainly set forth in all publications or other printed matter issued and used in connection with said cooperative extension work by either Cornell University or the United States Department of Agriculture.

(d) That annual plans of work for the use of Smith-Lever and other Federal funds in support of cooperative extension work shall be made by the Extension Service in agriculture and home economics of the State of New York and shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the terms of the
Smith-Lever Act as amended or other applicable laws, and when so approved shall be carried out by the Extension Service in agriculture and home economics of the said State of New York.

IV. Cornell University and the United States Department of Agriculture further mutually agree:

(a) That the Department of Agriculture shall make final determination on any proposed supplementary memoranda of understanding or similar documents, including those with other agencies, affecting the conduct of cooperative extension work only after consultation with appropriate designated representatives of the Land-Grant Colleges and Universities.

(b) That Cornell University will make arrangements affecting the conduct of cooperative extension work with agencies of the Department, or with other Federal agencies, only through the administrator of the Federal Extension Service, or in accordance with an existing general agreement which has been approved by him.

(c) That all memoranda and similar documents hereafter executed affecting cooperative extension work, whether between agencies of the Department or between State Extension Services in Agriculture and Home Economics and agencies of the Department, shall be within the framework of, and consistent with the intent and purpose of, this memorandum of understanding.

(d) That all memoranda and agreements affecting policies in cooperative extension work shall be reviewed periodically by appropriately designated representatives of the Land-Grant Colleges and Universities and the Secretary of Agriculture for the purpose of determining whether modification is necessary or desirable to meet more effectively current developments and program needs.

V. This memorandum shall take effect when it is approved by the Controller of Cornell University and the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, and shall remain in force until it is expressly abrogated in writing by either one of the signers or his successor in office. The agreement executed September 2, 1914 shall be deemed abrogated upon the effective date hereof.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY

DATE  Feb. 4th, 1955

BY  S/  A. H. Peterson
Controller

UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

DATE  Feb. 8, 1955

BY  S/  E. T. Benson
Secretary
New York State County Law 224
Cooperative Extension Associations
(8) (a) The board of supervisors of any county in which a county extension service association has been organized may from time to time appropriate and pay out for the support and maintenance of county extension service associations and the work thereof, and for the employment by the county association of professional staff, and for any other purposes which the board of supervisors shall deem proper and may raise money for such purpose by a tax on real and personal property in the county. The board of supervisors may direct the county treasurer to pay out moneys from such appropriation upon the order of the treasurer of the county association, upon his giving a proper receipt therefore, and the chairman of the board of supervisors may be authorized to enter into an agreement to pay such funds in regular installments in advance, and such agreement shall be sufficient authority in the hands of said county treasurer to pay out such moneys, provided that this money shall be expended under an agreement to be entered into between the county association and Cornell university, as agent for the state, for the cooperative management of said work of the county extension service association and the proper supervision of the professional staff employed therefor. The agreement shall identify by his or their titles the professional staff to be employed by the associations and shall state the salary or salaries to be paid and the sources from which payment is to be made. If services of professional staff employed by Cornell university are to be furnished, or if programs of extension work are to be furnished or conducted by Cornell university, the agreement shall identify such services or programs and state the terms on which they are to be furnished, including the sources from which payments are to be made. The co-operative relations therein established shall continue until either party to the agreement shall notify the other party that it wishes to terminate the agreement. Such a notification shall be in writing and shall be served at least six months preceding any action taken to annul the agreement. After receiving such notice co-operative relationships between said parties shall cease at the expiration of the six months' period of notice providing reconsideration or request for continuance is not made by the party issuing notification of desire to discontinue work under the provisions of this agreement. On or before the first day of December in each year and at any other time when requested by the board of supervisors, the officers of such county association shall report in writing to the board of supervisors a detailed statement of its work and transactions for the year ending November thirtieth, and for any other period which the board of supervisors may request and in such form as said board may direct.

(b) County or regional extension service association and its work. In each county or region of two or more counties of the state which shall qualify under this subdivision to co-operate with Cornell university for extending to the people of the state of New York, not enrolled in said colleges, the educational programs of the New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences and the New York State College of Human Ecology at Cornell university and subjects relating thereto, in cooperation with the state, there shall be recognized and may be created a subordinate governmental agency consisting of an unincorporated organization of citizens of the respective counties interested in agriculture, home economics and community betterment under a form of organization and administration approved by Cornell university as agent for the state. It shall be known as a county or regional extension service association. Cooperative extension work in a
county may consist of programs in the fields of agriculture, home economics, 4-H and community betterment. References herein to the county or regional association shall mean such an organization. Only one such association shall be recognized or formed in each county or, by formal agreement, two or more counties may join to form one regional association to serve the several counties. The instrument providing its form of organization and administration shall be deemed its constitution. It shall have a board of directors and the offices of president and treasurer, to be constituted and filled as provided in such constitution, which also shall regulate admission to and tenure of enrollment in the organization. The board of directors of any such association heretofore or hereafter created may adopt such regulations and by-laws governing its procedure in the work assigned to it as are not inconsistent with the provisions of this subdivision. Subject to such rules and regulations and the constitution so approved, the president of the association shall act for, as and in the name of the association in all matters except those as to which the treasurer is given powers and duties. Civil actions or proceedings may be brought by or against the president or treasurer, as such, of the association. A judgment against them or either of them shall be enforceable only against funds or property of the association. Such an association is hereby declared to be a subordinate governmental agency and neither the county nor Cornell University nor any member, officer or director of the association shall be liable in damages for any injury to person or property in connection with the activities of the association the proximate cause of which was not directly their or his fault or negligence.

(c) When authorized by the board of directors of a county association, the treasurer of the association may acquire in his name as such treasurer, and he and his successors in office may hold, in trust, for carrying on the work and effectuating the purposes or a purpose of the association, personal property and real property or any interest therein, or the possession thereof under a lease. The instrument whereby such property, interest or use is acquired by purchase shall designate the grantee or lessee, as the case may be, by name and official title of treasurer as trustee. Such treasurer, as such, and as such trustee, may take and hold personal and real property by gift, grant or devise, when the instrument of gift or the will gives or devises property, personal or real, directly to the association as such and in its name, or to any person or persons for it, or in trust for its use and benefit. Such treasurer, as treasurer and trustee, may mortgage, lease, assign, convey or transfer any property held by him for the association, either personal or real, when authorized so to do by the directors of the association, by a deed or other instrument executed by and in the name of the then treasurer as such and as trustee. No such mortgage, lease, assignment, conveyance or transfer shall be made contrary to the conditions, if any, of the instrument under which the property, interest therein or use thereof, was acquired. The use and application of the acquired property, income therefrom and proceeds realized from a conveyance or transfer thereof, if any, shall be in accordance with rules and directions of such board.

(d) For the support of cooperative extension programs and subject to annual appropriation by the legislature, there shall be annually apportioned to each county cooperative extension association out of any moneys in the state treasury appropriated therefor, fifty cents for each dollar up to the first one hundred thousand dollars appropriated therefor, fifty cents for each dollar up to the first one hundred thousand dollars appropriated by such county for cooperative extension activities during the state fiscal year most recently ended and five cents for each dollar appropriated by such county for cooperative extension activities in excess of one hundred thousand dollars during the state fiscal year most recently ended. In the case of a regional extension service association authorized by this section, the maximum amount to be apportioned to any such association shall be the sum of the maximum
apportionments which would have accrued to a separate association in each county included in the region. No county cooperative extension association shall receive an apportionment of funds under this section in an amount less than had been received in the nineteen hundred ninety-five--ninety-six state fiscal year, provided that the annual state appropriation is not less than the state moneys appropriated in the nineteen hundred ninety-five--ninety-six state fiscal year.

1. The entitlement of each association to state moneys annually appropriated under this chapter is subject to the furnishing of equivalent sums from county appropriations.

2. The apportionments provided pursuant to provisions of this paragraph shall be rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

3. The state apportionments provided for in this subdivision shall be paid upon vouchers certified by Cornell university as follows:
   (i) For salaries of professional staff employed by the association;
   (ii) For salaries of staff employed by Cornell university when administering, furnishing or conducting extension programs benefiting the county under agreement with the association.

4. All such payments shall be made in accordance with the annual agreement between the association and Cornell university, which shall:
   (i) Specify the amount in dollars to be expended for each of such purposes and the amount in dollars to be provided from apportionments pursuant to this subdivision;
   (ii) Identify by titles the positions for which the salary is paid;
   (iii) In the case of salaries of agents jointly employed by two or more county associations, and in the case of salaries of agents or other personnel employed by Cornell university, in furnishing or conducting programs which are furnished or conducted in or for the benefit of two or more counties, identify each of the county extension service associations against whose account payments pursuant to this subdivision are to be charged and the amount to be charged.

(e) The general supervision of the co-operative extension work in a county herein provided for shall be under the direction of Cornell university as agent for the state and Cornell university is hereby authorized to set standards for professional staff and to make rules and regulations for the organization and conduct of such work. The moneys appropriated pursuant to this subdivision shall be paid from the state treasury on the warrant of the comptroller on vouchers approved by the treasurer of Cornell university. For the purpose of carrying out the co-operative extension work of the county association, a county association may:
   (1) Employ professional staff to organize, carry out, and co-ordinate the work;
   (2) Exchange services of professional staff employed by it for services of professional, staff employed by another county association or employed by Cornell university, upon such terms as shall be agreed;
   (3) Contract with another county association or with other county associations for the joint employment of one or more professional staff members, upon such terms with respect to salary, payment of expenses, duties and allocations of services as shall be agreed;
   (4) Contract with Cornell university for the furnishing of services of professional staff employed by the university to conduct educational work throughout the state or in areas thereof, upon such terms as shall be agreed;
(5) Contract with Cornell university for the furnishing and conduct of programs of extension work or services, within the county or benefiting the county, upon such terms as shall be agreed;

(6) Contract with one or more other county associations for the purpose of assuring concurrent action by the several associations in contracting with Cornell university for services of professional staff at Cornell university or for programs of work furnished by Cornell university, as provided in paragraph (d) or (e), where the use of such services or participation in such programs by the several associations is required for their arrangement or financing.

If services of professional staff employed by Cornell university are to be furnished, or if programs of extension work are to be furnished or conducted by Cornell university, the agreement shall identify such services or programs and state the terms on which they are to be furnished, including the source from which payments are to be made. Where payments are to be made out of funds appropriated by the state as provided in paragraph (d) of subdivision one, the agreement must contain the information required by that subdivision. If services of professional staff or programs are to be furnished to the county association under contractual arrangements as provided in paragraph (e) such contract or contracts shall be subject to approval by the legislative bodies of the counties concerned and executed as any other county contracts.

(f) A county may on recommendation of the county superintendent of highways, permit the use of any street or highway machinery, tools or equipment owned by the county, by a county association, provided for by paragraph (b) of this subdivision, upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon by the parties involved. Monies received by a county pursuant to the provisions of this section shall be paid into the county road machinery fund.

(g) A town superintendent of highways, with the approval of the town board and of the county superintendent, may permit the use of any highway machinery, tools or equipment owned by the town, by a county association provided for by paragraph (b) of this subdivision upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon by the parties involved. Monies received by a town pursuant to the provisions of this section shall be applicable for the purposes for which amounts may be raised as provided in subdivision three of section two hundred seventy-one of the highway law.

(h) No such machinery, tools and equipment shall be so leased to such a county association unless (1) adequate insurance shall be secured thereon which will protect the county or town, as the case may be, in the event of the loss of or damage to such leased machinery, tools and equipment by reason of fire and theft, and also in the case of machinery and equipment operated, or propelled, by motors, adequate collision insurance and (2) adequate liability and property damage insurance shall be secured for the protection of the county or town, as the case may be, upon all machinery and equipment operated or propelled, by motors. The determination of what shall be "adequate" insurance shall be made by resolution of the board of supervisors of the county, or the town board of a town, as the case may be, and no officer or official of any such county or town shall be held personally responsible to such county or town or to third persons should such insurance in any event prove to be inadequate in amount. The cost of any such insurance shall be paid for by the county association in addition to the payments hereinabove provided.

(i) If any such agreement between a county, or a town, and a county association shall provide that the equipment, tools or machinery leased shall be operated by an employee of the county, or town, any such employees, regardless of the terms of such contract, shall continue to be paid by and to
be an employee of the county, or town, and shall be considered as such for any and all purposes, and the agreement between the county, or town, and the association shall provide for the payment by the association to the county, or town, of amounts at least equal to the compensation which any such employee shall receive from the county or town. The monies received by a county, or town, for reimbursement of the compensation of such employees shall be credited to the fund from which such compensation was paid while such equipment, tools or machinery were leased.

(j) The organizations provided for in paragraph (b) of this subdivision as it existed prior to this amendment and known as county farm and home bureau and 4-H club associations, county farm and home bureau associations, county farm bureau and 4-H club associations, county farm bureau associations or county home bureau associations existing when this act takes effect shall thereafter be known as county extension service associations, the name of the county in which organized being part of their names; said associations shall continue to have the same rights, privileges, exemptions, powers and duties under the new name, prescribed herein, as they have or had under their prior names.


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1 So in original. Probably should be “association.”
New York State County Law 224-B
Cooperative Extension
Regional Programs
Cooperative extension area and statewide program specialist

1. Agreements to employ and manage area program specialists. Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivision eight of section two hundred twenty-four of this article, two or more county cooperative extension associations may enter into a separate agreement with Cornell university to employ area program specialists. Examples of program areas which could be funded and delivered through the Cornell cooperative extension system could include but not be limited to water quality, solid waste management, commercial and alternative agricultural technologies integrated pest management, nutrition, diet and health, community and rural development, housing availability and affordability, family and economic wellbeing, and the complex problems of youth at risk. Such annual agreements shall identify the titles of the positions to be supported and the program areas for which they will provide leadership. Standards for the employment of area program specialists, including salaries, shall be established by Cornell university, through the director of extension in consultation with county cooperative extension associations, apart from standards for the employment of professional staff under section two hundred twenty-four of this article. Area program specialists shall, for administrative purposes, receive salary payments through the Cornell university payroll and for such purposes shall be deemed employees of Cornell university; provided, however, that their program activities shall be directed and managed jointly by the participating associations and Cornell university under the terms of the annual memorandum of agreement. Area program specialists shall be eligible to receive the same state of federal fringe benefits as professional staff employed by the cooperative extension associations under the terms of section two hundred twenty-four of this article.

2. Funding for area program specialists. The salaries and program expenses of area program specialists shall be supported jointly by state appropriations and/or other sources and by contributions from participating cooperative extension associations. The state may appropriate from funds available in the aid to localities account of the general fund monies to support the programs and work of area specialists under agreements with two or more cooperative extension associations. Such funds shall be appropriated separately from funds appropriated under section two hundred twenty-four of this article and administered by the director of extension. State appropriations expended to support area program specialists must be matched by funds provided from non-state sources under the annual agreement by the participating cooperative extension associations.

3. A cooperative extension association participating in an area program specialist agreement shall continue to be a subordinate governmental agency and neither the county nor Cornell university nor any member, officer or director of the association shall be liable in damages for any injury to person or property in connection with the activities of the association the proximate cause of which was not directly their or his fault or negligence.
4. Funding for statewide program specialists. The state may appropriate monies from the aid to localities account in the general fund for programs of statewide extension specialists, those funds are to be administered by the director of extension. Such specialists shall be employees of Cornell university, which shall establish standards for their employment. Statewide specialists shall work under the direction and supervision of Cornell university.
Agreement between Cornell University Cooperative Extension and County Associations

Annual Business Requirement (BR) agreement between Cornell University and each association that allows the CCE County Association to exist and carry on business. The agreement is voidable at the option of Cornell or the Association. The association is in existence solely by force of the state statute (CL 224) and is in existence solely due to the state statute.
MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
Between Cornell University and the
Cornell Cooperative Extension Association of «COUNTY» County
For the year 2013

THIS AGREEMENT is between Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, an educational Corporation of the State of New York, ("Cornell") and the Cornell Cooperative Extension Association of «COUNTY» County, New York, ("Association")for the calendar year 2013. The Cornell Cooperative Extension Association of «COUNTY» County is a subordinate governmental agency and not a part of Cornell University.

WHEREAS, The State of New York, pursuant to County Law Section 224 has created a means by which, in cooperation with Cornell University, the educational programs of the New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences and the New York State College of Human Ecology and subjects relating thereto, may be extended to the people of the State of New York;

WHEREAS, pursuant to Subdivision 8 of Section 224 of the County Law of the State of New York, Cornell has been designated agent of the State of New York for the cooperative management of Cooperative Extension work of the Association, including the support of the professional staff employed, and the certification of the expenditure of state monies provided within each county of the state to bring educational programs of its colleges thereto to the people of the state therefore;

WHEREAS, pursuant to and by virtue of Subdivision 8 of Section 224, the Association has qualified, and, therefore, exists, as the subordinate governmental agency to serve «County» County in the aforesaid programs and

WHEREAS, pursuant to Sections 341-348 of Title 7 U.S.C. and a Memorandum of Understanding between Cornell and the United States Department of Agriculture, Cornell has been authorized as agent for the United States to receive and supervise the expenditure of monies of the United States in the organization and conduct of Cooperative Extension work in the State of New York.

NOW THEREFORE, in view of the above-identified authorization, the parties hereto agree as follows:

1. Cornell agrees to:
   (a) provide general oversight of program and operation consistent with Subdivision 8 of Section 224 of the County Law of New York State as amended, and pursuant to said agreement with the United States Department of Agriculture;
   (b) provide consultation in the planning, development, and conduct of the Cooperative Extension programming in the county;
   (c) provide training, information, and advice concerning organizational and business management;
   (d) provide the administration of payroll, workers' compensation, and unemployment insurance, as required;
(e) establish standards for the professional staff employed by the Association, including criteria for civil rights compliance, hiring, and performance assessment by the Association of all staff;

(f) provide system support and educational tools to the Association for recruitment and selection of staff employed by the Association;

(g) provide in-service training opportunities and staff development support for staff employed by the Association;

(h) provide leadership for the development and approval of an Association plan of work;

(i) provide the Association with policies and procedures related to accounting/financial and Human Resources activities and provide in-service training opportunities related thereto for Executive Directors, finance staff, human resources staff, managers and supervisors;

(j) periodically conduct compliance reviews of the Association’s governance practices, program alignment, business systems and operating practices, and human resources practices, and render a written report on their status, including recommendations necessary to continue the Association’s qualification as an association;

(k) provide state and federal funds, as available, as follows and as stated in Attachment A of this agreement:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State (County Law 224)</td>
<td>per formula as appropriated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith-Lever (3b and 3c)</td>
<td>$«LEVER»</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith-Lever (3d)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EFNEP</td>
<td>$«EFNEP»</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EFNEP (Regional)</td>
<td>$«Regional_EFNEP»</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(l) provide federal or college funds for special projects/programs mutually negotiated between Cornell and partnering Associations.

(m) provide support to the Association for specific programs for which payments are provided in 2(u);

(n) employ staff at Cornell to provide necessary expertise to support specific programs contracted for by Cornell and for which the Association is providing payment under 2(t).

(o) to permit the Association to use Cornell’s seal and logo, and other programmatic logos such as 4-H, within established guidelines, so long as the Association remains a qualified association.

(p) Provide support to Shared Business Networks (SBN) through participation in the Administrative Management Groups (AMG).

- Staff support for developing projects in HR, Finance and IT
- Professional development for lead staff
c. Funding collaboration as long as funds are available

2. The Association agrees to:
   (a) maintain its qualification as an association, as determined by Cornell in its capacity as Agent for the State of New York under Subdivision 8 of Section 224 of the County Law of New York State as amended, and pursuant to Cornell’s agreement with the United States Department of Agriculture;
   (b) develop and implement a plan of work approved by Cornell that meets accountability needs consistent with local, state, and federal guidelines, regulations, and laws;
   (c) submit annually an approved budget for the current fiscal year by March 31;
   (d) hire, employ, and supervise Extension Educator staff selected from candidates who meet the hiring criteria set forth by Cornell. In order for Cornell to fulfill its obligations under County Law 224 (8e), all position descriptions should be reviewed at Cornell or by designated Shared Business Network HR staff. The parties agree that such employees are and will remain employees of the Association and subject to the exclusive supervision and control of the Association;
   (e) implement the classification plan set forth by Cornell and a compensation plan for all Association employees, meeting minimum established requirements for Resource Educator through Executive Director’s titles;
   (f) adopt, implement and abide by appropriate personnel policies in accordance with Cornell guidelines for all Association employees;
   (g) adopt, implement and abide by University Policy 5.10 Information Security [link]
   (h) Financially participate in mutually agreed upon cost-share arrangement for connections to operational business systems in the areas of Finance, HR and IT (i.e. Shared Business Network); whereas the Executive Director or a board appointed designee represents the Association on the Administrative Management Group; works collaboratively with SBN staff to develop and implement standard operating procedures in functional business operations.
   (i) at a minimum, complete an annual performance review for each staff member as well as an in-depth performance review at least once every four years for Exempt Educator employees. Develop and implement ongoing performance development processes for all staff;
   (j) provide bonds for officers and employees of the Association, expense of bonds to be borne by the Association;
(k) maintain adequate third party liability insurance covering the Association's potential liability for bodily injury and property damage resulting from the performance of its functions and maintain a current certificate of insurance. The Association shall be named as an insured in each of said policies;

(l) submit program and administrative reports as requested;

(m) comply with applicable local, state and federal civil rights laws and regulations and applicable affirmative action laws, Equal Employment Opportunity and Equal Program Opportunity laws, and all related policies;

(n) adhere to financial management policies as issued in the Financial Operations Resource Manual (F.O.R.M.) or issued in special memorandums by Cornell;

(o) by May 15\textsuperscript{th} of each year prepare and submit the Federal IRS form 990T and the New York State form CT13 to the appropriate agencies;

(p) submit requested financial information for each ending fiscal year to Cornell by March 31\textsuperscript{st} of the following year (or more often if requested), and make necessary documents available for audits;

(q) by January 31\textsuperscript{st} of each year prepare IRS Form 1099 in accordance with F.O.R.M. Code 1207;

(r) collect sales tax in compliance with New York State’s laws and regulations. Remit taxes to New York State in a timely manner and maintain detailed records to support sales tax returns;

(s) comply with the New York State escheat laws in existence;

(t) provide to Cornell payments for:

\begin{itemize}
\item 1.5\% of 2012 County Association Services Appropriations and Agreements
\item ACCPAC Support Services to be determined
\item (based on annual snapshot of users in May)
\item Unemployment Insurance Premium \$\text{Unempl}
\item Worker's Compensation as determined by insurer
\item 4-H Accident & General Liability as determined by insurer
\end{itemize}

(u) provide to Cornell payments for programs included in the following agreements per budgets mutually negotiated between Cornell and partnering Associations:

- Capital District Vegetable and Small Fruit Program (CDVSFP)
- Lake Erie Regional Grape Program (LEGP)
- Central New York Area Dairy and Field Crops Program (CNYDFC)
Cornell Vegetable Program (CVP)
Lake Ontario Area Fruit Program (LOF)
Northeast New York Area Fruit Program (NENYF)
Finger Lakes Area Grape Program (FLGP)
South Central Southern Tier Dairy and Field Crops Program (SCDFC)
Harvest NY (HARVNY)
Northwest NY Dairy Livestock and Field Crops (NNYDLFC)
Eastern New York Commercial Horticulture Program (ENYCHP)

(v) submit invoices for operating expenses for programs included under 1(k), 1(l) and 2(u) as stated in Attachment A of this agreement

3. Cornell and the Association each acknowledge the importance of abiding by the spirit and intent of all applicable Federal and State legislation including, but not limited to, laws pertaining to equal opportunity in employment and program and Fair Labor Standards Act regulations. Each agrees:

(a) To cooperate in seeking diversity through its mission and vision, staff, audiences, groups and organizations.

(b) To cooperate in the development of program (including evaluation and reporting systems) and in the development and implementation of Association personnel practices and administrative processes.

(c) The Board President and identified Cornell Cooperative Extension Administration representative shall conduct annual and, at least every four years, in-depth reviews of the Executive Director’s performance to ensure quality program and organizational performance of the Association, and to assess qualification for conferral of the Executive Director title by the Director of Cornell Cooperative Extension at Cornell.

(d) The Association Executive Director serves at the pleasure of the Association. The use of the title of Association Executive Director shall be permitted subject to criteria established by Cornell.

(e) Under the umbrella of this Memorandum of Agreement, to negotiate and execute additional agreements that enable multi-association and regional programming and/or business operations, and, for each such agreement, to expend funds according to a mutually negotiated annual budget. Assure that only the Treasurer and President of the CCE Association are authorized to bind the Association resources or enter into binding agreements for the Association.

(f) Under the umbrella of this Memorandum of Agreement, should the Association wish to enter into other grants, contracts, or agreements to accomplish its mission or programs, then all such grants, contracts, or agreements should be reviewed through a process established by Cornell prior to execution by the board president of the Association.
4. Under Subdivision 8 of Section 224, the relationship between the parties generally set forth herein is continuous until either party to the agreement shall notify the other party in writing at least six months in advance preceding any action to annul this agreement.

(a) Inasmuch as this agreement contains provisions relating to program and financial considerations covering the calendar year 2013, it is understood that its detailed provisions will be negotiated each year.

(b) Moreover, this agreement shall be executory to the extent that funds are made available by the County, the State of New York, and the Federal Government.

(c) This agreement may be modified or amended at any time upon mutual written agreement of the parties.
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have caused this agreement to be duly signed and executed by the President of the Cornell Cooperative Extension Association and by the Director of Cornell Cooperative Extension at Cornell University. This agreement is contingent upon receipt of a fully executed agreement AR or equivalent with county government(s) by March 31, 2013.

________________________________________________
(Print name of Board President)

________________________________________________
Board President Signature, Cornell Cooperative Extension Association of «COUNTY» County

Date: ______________

________________________________________________
For Cornell University
Helene R. Dillard
Director of Cornell Cooperative Extension at Cornell University

Date: ______________
Agreement between the CCE County Association and County Government

The annual Action Required (AR) agreement identifying the Association as the most suitable party to engage to develop assets for the appropriate activities for an Extension Association. The agreement is boilerplate and the association has only limited negotiated options based on local relationships to change the contract terms with the county government. The county government may unilaterally limit or decide local terms.
MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

Between the County of ____________

and the

Cornell Cooperative Extension Association of ______________ County

concerning

PAYMENT OF COUNTY APPROPRIATIONS

Dated ____________________________, 2013

WHEREAS, (1) the Cornell Cooperative Extension Association of ____________ County has been duly organized and has been approved by Cornell University;

(2) the purpose of this agreement is to carry out in a legal and proper manner the provisions of Subdivision 8 of Section 224 of the County Law of the State of New York as amended, and to provide for the expenditure of the money appropriated by the ____________ of ____________ County for the support and maintenance of the work of the Cooperative Extension in said county and in the conduct of the extended educational programs of the New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, the College of Human Ecology, and other units at Cornell University.

(3) the County of ____________ has appropriated $__________ for the Cooperative Extension program.

NOW THEREFORE, it is agreed by the parties hereto:

FIRST, that the Cornell Cooperative Extension Association shall expend the funds in accordance with an agreement between the Association and Cornell University as agent for the state for the cooperative management of the educational work of the Cornell Cooperative Extension Association and the proper employment and supervision of the staff employed therefore, and in accordance with the attached budget of the Association submitted to Cornell University and to the ____________ of that county. The budget may be amended by formal action of the Association Board of Directors in consultation with the representative(s) of the County of ____________ and with Cornell University.
SECOND, that the Cornell Cooperative Extension Association shall render an annual program report to the ____________ of said county accounting for receipts, expenditures, and financial condition of said Association.

THIRD, that funds appropriated by the County of ________________ shall be paid to the bonded treasurer of the Association in such manner as may be agreed upon by and between the parties hereto.

It is understood that the aforementioned budget shall be considered to be executory only insofar as funds shall be made available therefore by the Legislature of the State of New York, the Federal Government, and the County.

In accordance with the provisions of Subdivision 8 of Section 224 of the County Law of the State of New York as amended, this agreement shall be nonexecutory until the Association has effectuated an agreement with Cornell University.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties hereto have caused this agreement to be duly signed and executed by the ________________ of the ________________ and by the President of the Cornell Cooperative Extension Association of ________________ County, the day and year first above written.

The County of ________________ By ________________

__________________ of the ________________

Date ________________

The Cornell Cooperative Extension Association of ________________ County

By ________________, President

Date ________________