For the last several years, NCIS has awarded scholarships to two students majoring in an agricultural discipline and enrolled at an 1890 Land-Grant University. Earlier this year, on the recommendation of the NCIS Communications and Outreach Committee and the approval of the NCIS Board of Directors, the number of scholarships awarded have increased to three.

The 1890 Land-Grant institutions are historically black colleges and universities that were established under the Second Morrill Act of 1890. The purpose of this scholarship program is to enable deserving students to further their education and to expose them to the business of crop insurance. Once awarded, the scholarships are in effect for four semesters as long as the recipients meet the academic qualification requirements and continue as a full-time undergraduate student in good standing at the university.

This year's scholarship recipients are Chanelle Quinn, Lincoln University, Terynn Riles, University of Arkansas-Pine Bluff, and Tatayana Kennedy, Alabama A&M University.

### Chanelle Quinn
Chanelle Quinn is a sophomore at Lincoln University in Jefferson City, Missouri, majoring in Animal Science. Growing up, Chanelle was active in 4-H, which helped her explore many areas of agriculture, which she grew to love quickly. She is hoping to work for the United States Department of Agriculture upon graduation.

### Terynn Riles
Terynn Riles is a junior at the University of Arkansas-Pine Bluff pursuing a degree in Regulatory Science (Agricultural Regulations) with an Environmental Biology emphasis.

Terynn has had three internships where she worked as a soil conservation intern for the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS), a public service and recreation intern for the United States Forest Service, and is currently working as a research assistant for the USDA-Small Farm Program (NRCS) Extension Office.

When she isn’t working or attending classes, Terryn is active in 4-H, the Regulatory Science Club, and is the junior class senator. After receiving her Bachelor’s degree, Terryn plans to obtain a Master’s degree in Agricultural Regulations and her Doctorate in Public Service with the goal of being a state conservationist for NRCS.

### Tatayana Kennedy
Tatayana Kennedy is studying Environmental Science with a concentration in Environmen-
Tatyanna has proved to be a very capable and motivated student," wrote Dr. Dawn Lemke, Assistant Professor, Department of Biological and Environmental Sciences, in a letter of recommendation for this scholarship. "She is an excellent student and a good person, with a strong interest in how we can productively interact with our environment. She will be a future leader and scientist.

Tatyanna’s future plans are to work as an environmental health scientist or environmental engineer, after completing advanced degrees at the University. She is involved in the Environmental Science Club where she works one-on-one with students who are undeclared to recruit and mentor them. She is a peer counselor for the Girl 2 Girl group where she tutors young girls and facilitates group activities for them.

### Establishment of the “1890 Land-Grant Institutions”

The Land-Grant College Act of 1862, or Morrill Act (named after the sponsor, Vermont Congressman Justin Smith Morrill), provided grants of land to states to finance the establishment of colleges specializing in “agriculture and the mechanic arts.” However, not everyone could access this new educational system. Under the conditions of legal separation of the races in the South at that time, African Americans were not permitted to attend the original land-grant institutions. Although the Morrill Act of 1862 authorized “separate but equal” facilities, only Mississippi and Kentucky established institutions for African Americans under this law, and only Alcorn State University in Mississippi was designated as a land-grant institution. To rectify this situation congress passed the Second Morrill Act in 1890, which specified that states that maintained separate colleges for different races had to propose a just and equitable division of the funds to be received under the act. Any states that had used their 1862 funds entirely for the education of white students was forced to either open their facilities to black students or to provide separate facilities for them.

Sixteen southern states that did not have an African American land-grant college by 1890, each established one later under the Second Morrill Act. These universities, along with Alcorn State in Mississippi, founded in 1871 (designated as a land-grant institution following the 1862 Act), and Tuskegee University in Alabama, became known as “The 1890 Land-Grant Institutions.” Although Tuskegee University is not a land-grant institution, it traditionally has been associated with the African American land-grant institutions because Tuskegee has espoused the land-grant philosophy throughout its history.