



REGIONAL INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT CENTERS (CPPM-RIPMC)

Authorized by the Crop Protection and Pest Management Program (CPPM)

AREERA of 1998, Sect. 406 U.S.C. 7626 as amended

MISSION

The mission of the Regional IPM Centers (the Centers) is to address high-priority pest and disease management challenges at the state, regional, and national levels. These centers support coordinated efforts to safeguard food systems and public health through science-based solutions that are economically viable, environmentally responsible, and practical for stakeholders across agriculture and communities.

FUNCTION

The four Regional IPM Centers – East, North Central, Northeastern, and West – serve as hubs for multi-state collaboration, information sharing, and stakeholder engagement. They promote IPM and bring together researchers, farmers, educators, commodity organizations, environmental groups, pest control professionals, government agencies, and others. These centers build and maintain infrastructure for pest and disease monitoring, communication, and decision support. They help set regional priorities for applied research and education, enhance preparedness for emerging issues, and act as conduits between local observations and national regulatory or policy responses. The Centers also facilitate grant administration and reporting, data sharing and documentation, stakeholder engagement across diverse cropping systems and geographies, and regional coordination aligned with national pest management efforts.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Working Groups provide a platform for stakeholder-driven initiatives, updating priority lists, launching multi-state projects, and conducting outreach, especially for minor crops and new pest issues.

CUSTOMERS AND COLLABORATORS

The Northeastern IPM Center serves Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and West Virginia and is housed at Cornell University.

The Southern IPM Center serves 13 states and 2 Territories including Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Virginia, and is housed North Carolina State University, University of Georgia, and Auburn University.

The North Central IPM Center serves Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin and is housed at Michigan State University and Iowa State University.

The Western IPM Center serves 17 Western States and Pacific Island Territories including: Alaska, American Samoa, Arizona, California, Colorado, Guam, Hawaii, Idaho, Micronesia, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Northern Mariana Islands, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming, and is housed at University of California, Davis.

Partners

Federal IPM Partners: USDA, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Interior, U.S. Department of Defense, U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Botanic Garden, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Regional IPM Partners: Groups that have a regional focus in each region, such as

Pest Alerts distribute science-based information on emerging threats, including human- and animal-related vectors such as the brown dog tick and lone star tick. Nearly 8,000 downloads occurred last year.

Pest Management Strategic Plans guide pest-related policy and program development for agencies like the EPA and the USDA-Office of Pest Management Policy. These plans incorporate input from industry, farmers, and university specialists.

Seed grants help fund innovation and allow stakeholders to shape research and outreach activities.

Invasive species and Resistance Management tools and partnerships improve long-term sustainability and preparedness.

Facilitation of Innovation Through Technology (FITT) improves communication tools and platforms for stakeholders.

Support new farmers and ranchers and those with limited resources.

Technology-assisted communication, such as EDDMapS, assists agriculture professionals and farmers in making informed decisions and directing resources efficiently.

Case study (Western IPM Center: A pest loss assessment in southwestern cotton found over 67% of acreage required no foliar insecticide, saving \$600 million and reducing pesticide inputs by 40 million pounds since 1996.

IMPACTS

The Centers support hundreds of thousands of annual contacts and interactions. They generate and distribute education, prioritize needs, and serve as a bridge between local expertise and national action. By curating field-based data and sharing it through established networks, the Centers play a vital role in strengthening pest management preparedness and responsiveness across the U.S.

CHALLENGES

Short funding cycles and competitive grant models create uncertainty, making it difficult to retain staff and build long-term institutional capacity.

Bugwood, IPM Regional Technical Committees, Regional SARE, IR-4, EPA, Plant Diagnostic Networks, Extension Directors, Educational Research Associations, etc.

State IPM Partners: Individual State IPM programs, state departments of agriculture, environment, and health

Nonprofit and Private IPM Partners: American Farmland Trust, Association of Public and Land-Grant Universities, Professional Societies, such as APS, ESA, WSSA, etc., IPM Institute of North America, IPM Voice, Red Tomato, and Natural Resources Defense Council

Clientele/Stakeholders

Federal and state agencies.

Land-grant universities and research institutions.

Cooperative Extension professionals.

Farmers, ranchers, nursery producers, and commodity associations.

IPM Regional Technical Committees.

Pest control professionals and consultants.

Consumer and community advocacy groups.

AUTHORIZATION AND FUNDING

Current Funding
NIFA

Overall Total Funding: \$4.15 Million on a four-year cycle

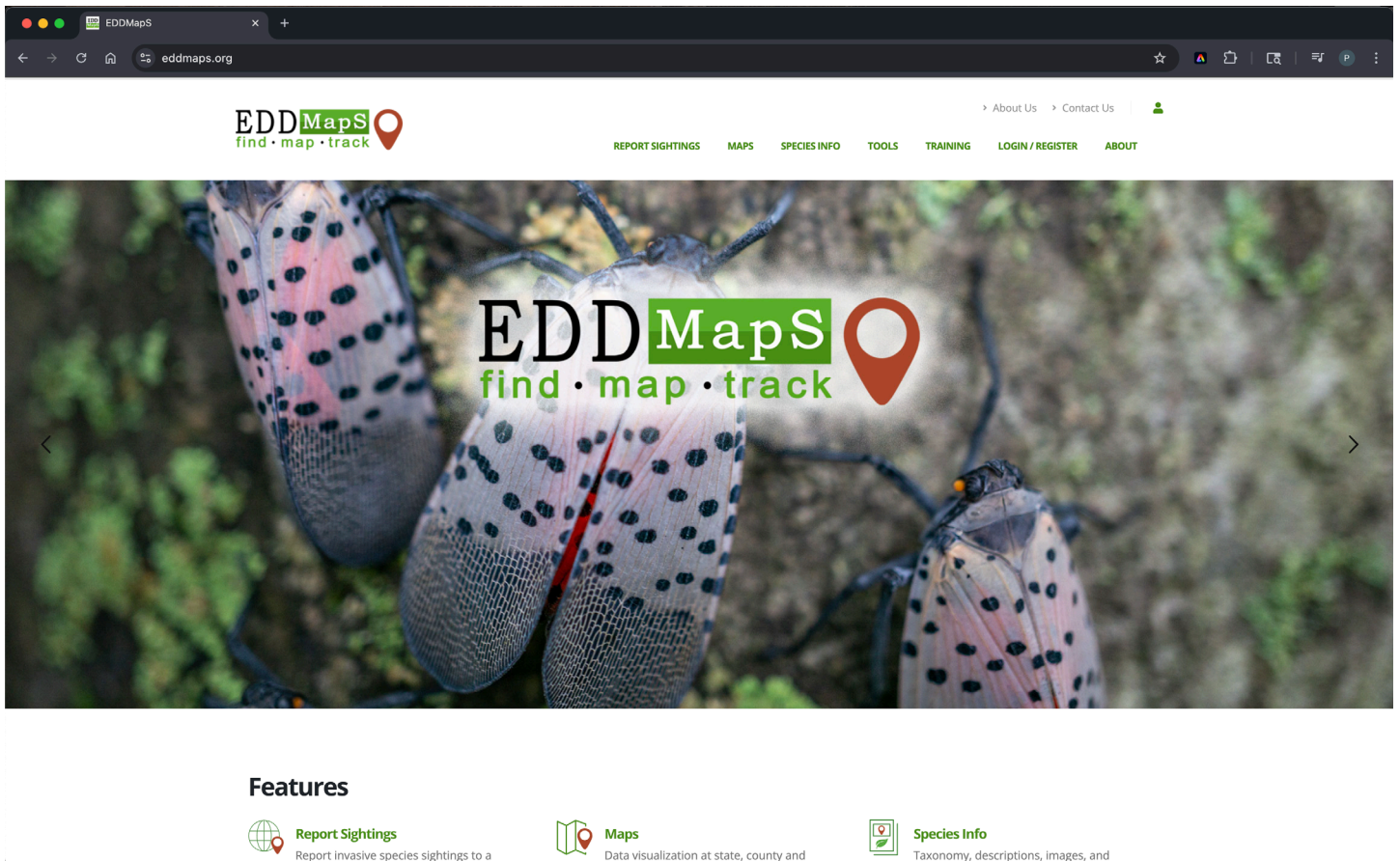
NIFA Funding: \$1.15M annual, divided among four centers

NIFA Indirect Cost Recovery Rate: 30%

Other sources of funding are variable, rare, project-related, and may not be applied to all Centers.



— Brown marmorated stink bug on leaf. Credit: Rebekah D. Wallace, University of Georgia, Bugwood.org



— The [EDDMapS is a reporting website](https://eddmaps.org) (eddmaps.org), through the University of Georgia, for invasive species in the U.S.



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