

National IPM Coordinating Committee Executive August 26, 2016 (MN)



Chris Boerboom

Frank Louws

Amanda Crump

Doug Walsh

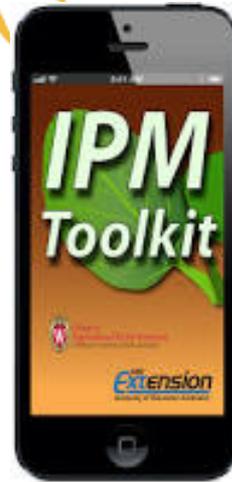
Charles Allen

Jeff Jacobsen

Toward a NEW IPM: The Changing Face of IPM...



IPM DELIVERS



SCHOOL IPM



Toward a NEW IPM: Challenge of funds...

Tactical science programs: NIFA's current tactical science investments consist of multiple small programs distributed across administrative and disciplinary areas:

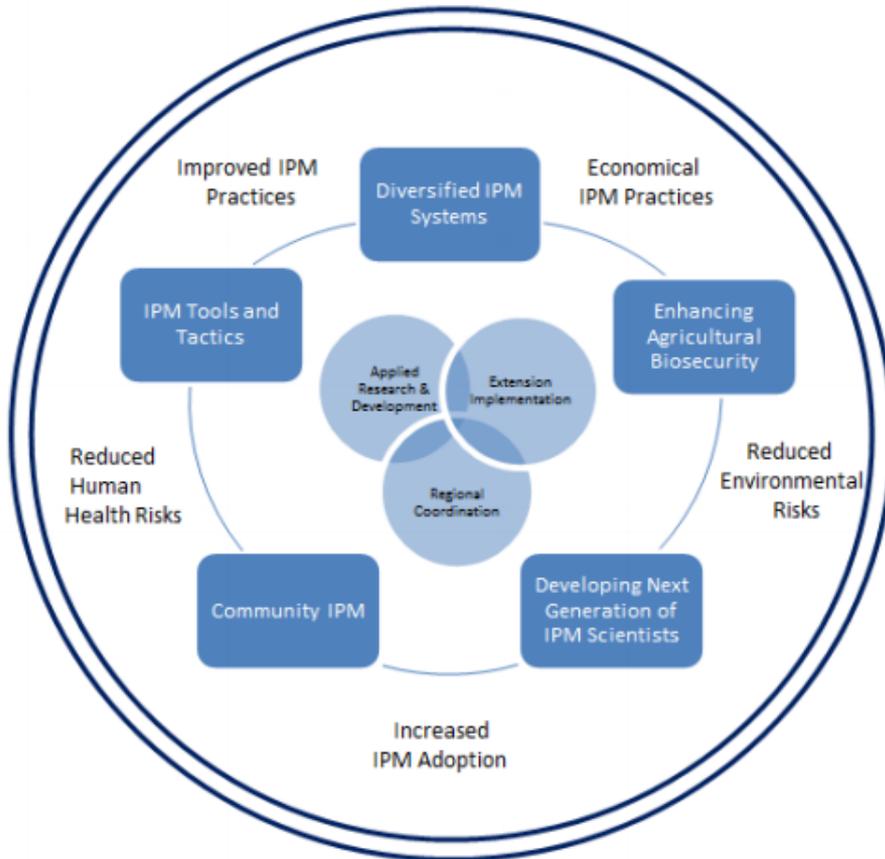
- i. Food and Agriculture Defense Initiative (FADI)
- ii. National Plant Diagnostic Network (NPDN)
- iii. National Animal Health Laboratory Network (NAHLN)
- iv. Extension Disaster Education Network (EDEN)
- v. Crop Protection and Pest Management (CPPM)
- vi. Minor Crop Pest Management (IR4)
- vii. Food Animal Residue Analysis Database (FARAD)
- viii. Minor Use Animal Drugs Program (MUADP)

NIFA intends to work with stakeholders to build a much stronger, better funded, and more integrated and coordinated infrastructure that will facilitate enhanced cooperation, leveraging of investments, protection for producers and consumers, and export trade in global markets.

Toward a NEW IPM: Changes, Gaps, Brands, BIG IDEAS

Schematic Representation of the CPPM Program's Desired Outcomes and Goals

Sustainable Food Security



National IPM Roadmap Goals

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL ON
SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

TOWARD
SUSTAINABLE
AGRICULTURAL
SYSTEMS
IN THE 21st CENTURY

“farmers are under pressure to produce more, pollute less, fulfill consumer preferences, and make a living”





CAST: Integrated Pest Management: Current and Future Strategies (2003)

Toward the writing of a white paper....

Exec Summary January, 2015

Executive Summary

National Initiative on the Improvement of U.S. Water Security

The Association of Public and Land-grant Universities (APLU) Board on Agriculture Assembly (BAA)

Water availability and quality are essential to U.S. security interests. While it is vital to human health, water is a finite natural resource upon which our economy depends. Many important challenges exist for managing and protecting our water resources that can, and must, be addressed by our Land-grant Universities (LGUs). To develop a strategy for enhancing how LGUs can help USDA, the Board on Agriculture Assembly created an ad hoc national Working Group on Water Resources in Fall 2013. The Working Group was charged with developing recommendations for how to best address U.S. Water Security (e.g., water quantity and quality issues) following the LGU tripartite mission of research, education and Extension.

The Grand Challenges – Protecting and Improving U.S. Water Security

The Working Group identified five “National Issues of Significance” that represent the most pressing challenges, in the improvement of U.S. water security interests. These National Issues of Significance are therefore primary drivers for future LGU research, teaching programs and extension-outreach to communities. And, addressing these grand challenges requires substantial investment of new funding.

These National Issues of significance are thematic areas of need that must be addressed. Addressing these needs will require USDA’s National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA) to reinvigorate its partnership with the nation’s LGUs by taking bold steps to support research, education and extension funding. This report outlines a \$100 million annual initiative to address the nation’s water security challenges.

Grand Challenge	The Improvement of U.S. Water Security				
	<i>Water Security is important for the vitality and resiliency of U.S. Agriculture and Rural Communities</i>				
(Keystones) Issues of National Significance	Food and Agricultural Production	Environment And Ecosystem Services	Energy Production	Human Health and Safety	Community Vitality
Examples <small>*We recognize that many of these examples overlap across themes. †Issues listed also reflected prevalence in CRS data.</small>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop and Animal Production • Conservation • Groundwater • Irrigation • Reuse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Endangered species • Droughtwater recharge • In stream flows • Nutrients • Pesticides 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bio fuel production • Fracking • Dams and hydropower 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bacteria • Drinking water • Food safety • Personal care • Pharmaceuticals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community planning • Economic/business development • Land use changes • Extreme events

- 1785 First agriculture S...
Promoting Agricul...
- 1855 Michigan establis...
- **1863 Morrill Act** enco...
- 1875 First American Experiment station started in Connecticut
- **1887 Hatch Act** authorizes experiment stations for land-grant colleges
- 1890 Morrill Act en...
- 1879-1900s Prof S...
“demonstratio...

...to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial masses...

...to promote scientific investigation in experiments respecting the principles and applications of agriculture science...

- 1906 Thomas Campbell first black agent (**Alabama**)
- 1906 W.C. S...
- 1910 First U...
- 1910 First U...
Carolina
- 1910 First U...
Carolina

...in order to aid in the diffusing among the people of the United States useful and practical information on subjects relating to Agriculture and Home Economics...

- 1912 First black demonstration agent in **Ok & VA**
- **1914 Smith (GA)-Lever (SC) act** created Cooperative Extension Service

Mississippi



Communication and Accountability

Discussion Stops

- How should local, state, regional and national needs assessments be determined?
- What is the best way to coordinate IPM on a national basis?
- What is the system infrastructure needed to best develop and deliver IPM?
- How can we better capture and package IPM stories?
- How should state impacts be communicated at the national level?
- Excluding time and funding, what are the barriers to effective communication and accountability?