



Director's Notes

You'll see in this edition that SRIPMC has had a number of new projects, including an effort to spark collaboration between the 1862 and 1890 land grants, a new array of funded projects, and EPA staff trainings.

Each year SRIPMC passes on about half of its core funds through the IPM Enhancement Grants Program. The competition is open to a wide range of applicants. The 2006 RFA funded state contacts, IPM documents, startup and capstone projects (see p.6). For 2007 we hope to release the RFA in January or February to have proposals reviewed and decisions made by Spring 2007.

SRIPMC manages the Southern Regional IPM Grants Program (S-RIPM) for the USDA. The 2006 awards varied widely, from weed management to education to biocontrol projects. The 2007

RFA has already been released, with proposals due December 6. The Pest Management Alternatives Program (PMAP) is a national competition, and awards are made without consideration of any regional split. South Carolina, Virginia, Florida, Georgia and Texas received funding from PMAP for collaborative projects. Awards are listed on p. 6.

The IPM PIPE (Pest Information Platform for Extension and Education) project got a huge increase for next year: SRIPMC will be managing approximately \$3.2 million for the national information network. You can read more about the IPM PIPE on p. 2.

The Center also continues to assist with the methyl bromide alternatives program, with trainings occurring this past February.

-Jim VanKirk



Rosemary Hallberg



Tammy Van Duyn

New Staff

The Southern Region IPM Center recently hired both a new Communications Specialist, Rosemary Hallberg, and a Projects Coordinator, Tammy Van Duyn. With an interest in environmental writing, Rosemary spent many years writing press releases and copy for TV program Web sites at North Carolina's public television station, and she recently became certified in environmental education. Tammy comes to the Center with a degree in Communication from North Carolina State University and an avid interest in entomology. Before she joined the Center, Tammy worked for a trade association in Washington, D.C.

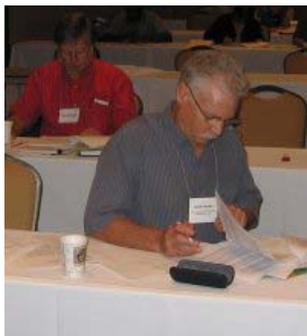
Mark Your Calendar!

The next Advisory Council is scheduled for Monday and Tuesday, December 4 & 5.

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Grantsmanship in IPM Workshop



In an effort to optimize the success of Southern Region faculty and proposal writers in competitive grants programs, the Southern Region IPM Center proposed the idea of presenting a grantsmanship workshop at institutions in various states. Our Advisory Council and Steering Committee strongly supported the

idea, and we received further encouragement from the IPM Centers mid-term review panel.

Geoff Zehnder (SC IPM Coordinator) and Susan Barefoot (Chief Operating Officer of the Clemson AES) led planning for the workshop held at Clemson on September 20.

Rick Meyer, CSREES, Eric Young (Southern Region Research Directors) and Jim VanKirk (SRIPMC) were also members of the planning committee.

The agenda included: an overview of the panel selection and deliberation process (VanKirk); a survey of IPM-related grants programs (Meyer); tips from 3 successful proposal writers (George Kennedy, NCSU; Guido Schnabel and Tony Keinath, Clemson). The afternoon session comprised a mock panel review, with all participants taking the roles of panel members.

The participant roster was 32, including 5 presenters. Evaluations from 19 participants averaged 4.7 on a scale of 0=worthless and 5=great. We are encouraged about the value of this effort, and will offer to do it again in other locations.

Update on the IPM PIPE

Many of you are aware of the national effort over the last two seasons to provide near real-time IPM information about soybean rust (SBR), a new (to the US) disease pest of soybean and other legumes. Pilot projects for SBR on other legumes and soybean aphid were added in 2006. This system has now been given its own acronym, the IPM Pest Information Platform for Extension and Education, or the IPM PIPE.

The SBR PIPE is the first component of the larger system. The SBR PIPE uses pest and crop data from sentinel plots located from the Gulf Coast to the Canadian border, and from New Jersey to Oregon, collected in a national database. Analysis of that information provides the basis for pest management advice and recommendations from state Extension specialists. All of this can be found on the national website at <http://www.sbrusa.net>. In 2005, many growers across the soybean-growing region were prepared to apply fungicides for SBR. Thanks to the SBR PIPE, most were able to safely avoid those sprays. USDA's Economic Research Service (ERS) estimates that resulting savings were as much as \$299 million, all for an investment of less than \$5 million. The 2006 growing season played out much like 2005 so many growers were able once again to use SBR PIPE information to avoid fungicide applications.

Resources for the SBR PIPE have come from grower organizations (American Soybean Association, North Central Soybean Research Program, state grower associations, United Soybean Board), the USDA (originally from Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, now

from the Risk Management Agency and the Cooperative States Research, Extension and Education Service) and many Land Grant universities. Starting in 2006, federal funds were managed by the Southern Region IPM Center. SRIPMC will also manage these funds in 2007.

With increased funding from USDA RMA, the PIPE is expanding. Projects to address soybean aphid on soybeans and soybean rust on other legumes, started in 2006, will be enhanced. One major addition will be for viruses and other diseases on dry beans, pulses and other legumes in all major production areas for those crops. If additional funding is included as part of the FY2007 federal agriculture appropriations bill, the IPM PIPE will also address *Fusarium* head scab of wheat and barley and Lepidoptera pests (moths and butterflies, including corn earworm and fall armyworm) of sweet corn in the northeast and midwest. Also dependent on new funds in the appropriations bill is a plan to use a competitive process to add other components.

PIPE Steering Committee, formed in August, is responsible for planning and oversight of the PIPE. A core principle of all planning is that the success of the soybean rust effort must be preserved and enhanced. Any expansion of the PIPE to other crops and pests must be done in such a manner as to preserve and/or enhance the PIPE's first component – to manage SBR in soybean. A Steering Committee goal is to engage stakeholders (that's you) in planning, development, and delivery of the IPM PIPE. You can find more information on the web page <http://ipmpipe.org>. Please contact any Steering Committee member with comments, questions, and suggestions.

Southern Region IPM Grants Program Awarded



In 2006, S-RIPM grants funded a total of nine projects and administration, for a total of \$826,397. We had 42 proposals submitted this year, with total funds requested of \$4,849,269. The RFA for the 2007 grants was released in early October. Relevance panel (by conference call) and technical panels will meet on the week of Jan. 30 – Feb 3, 2007.

Awards:

Biologically-based management of the citrus leafminer and other key citrus nursery pests in Puerto Rico: A Research and Education project – Alex Segarra, U.P.R. (\$73,000)

Development of the “Elementary Entomology” Extension Program – Jeffery Tomberlin, TAMU (\$18,134)

Management and Retrieval Systems for Extending IPM

Information in Southeastern USA Vegetable Production, Frank Louws – NCSU (\$49,164)

Host Resistance to Balsam Woolly Adelgid in an IPM Strategy for Christmas Trees – Fred Hain, NCSU (\$59,316)

Validation of Fecal NIRS Technology for Tick Management on Range Cattle – Pete Teel, TAMU (\$27,000)

Integrated methods for sustainable control of glyphosate-resistant horseweed (*Conyza canadensis*) and other problematic winter weeds – Robert Richardson, NCSU (\$80,000)

Integrated management of bacterial speck and bacterial spot on tomato – Jeffrey Jones, UF (\$121,779)

Breeding A Better Cover Crop: Development of Allelopathic Rye Cultivars for Use in Sustainable Production Systems – David Daneshwar, NCSU (\$121,824)

Prescription Brown Rot Management in Peach Based on Site-Specific Fungicide Resistance Profiles in *Monilinia fructicola* – Guido Schnabel, Clemson (\$115,000)

Southern Region IPM Center Sponsors EPA Biological and Economic Analysis Division Training

The Southern Region IPM Center received a grant to provide U. S. EPA Office of Pesticide Program’s Biological and Economic Analysis Division (BEAD) scientists and economists with training in production practices and pest management for specialty vegetable and herb crops. This training, held in North Carolina on May 22-26, 2006, provided an opportunity for five members of the BEAD staff to visit various sized farms throughout the state and interact informally with growers, agricultural workers, Extension Service staff and university researchers. Jeanne Davis, Horticultural Science Specialist, North Carolina State University, Steve Toth, North Carolina State Contact and Associate Director with the Southern Region IPM Center, and Nikhil Mallampalli, EPA BEAD, collaborated on the training grant.

The training started on May 22 with classroom instruction at the Mountain Horticultural Crops Research and Extension Center located in Fletcher in western North Carolina. The instruction covered a wide range of horticultural specialty crops, including Asian and Hispanic vegetables, edible flowers, cut flowers, heirloom vegetables, culinary herbs, medicinal herbs, specialty melons, and organic fruits and vegetables. Increasing numbers of North Carolina

farmers are producing these specialty crops as profitable alternatives to conventional crops. The Center hosted a barbecue dinner, followed by a discussion with Extension Service agents of pest management and regulatory challenges affecting growers of both conventional and organic crops.



On May 23, the group visited several farms in the western mountains of North Carolina, including a small diversified organic farm specializing in vegetables and cut flowers and a large scale medicinal herb farm. The following day, the group traveled to the Piedmont area of North Carolina and visited a 10-acre organic vegetable farm and a conventional vegetable, flower and melon operation (transitioned

Getting to Know a Neighbor: A Collaboration Meeting Brings Together 1862 and 1890 Land Grant Universities

Tom Royer and Roger Merkel from Oklahoma saw each other on a weekly basis.

Both had participated in activities together and even worked on the same projects. Yet when they received an e-mail inviting them to a land grant university collaboration meeting in Indianapolis, each was surprised to see the other's name. Even though each led a pest management program in the state—Royer at Oklahoma State University, and Merkel at Langston University—the only communication they had ever had before was in church. So even though their universities were only 30 miles away from each other, they met in a professional capacity for the first time in September to prepare for an upcoming 1890-1862 collaboration forum.

Royer and Merkel's relationship is not unique—of the 13 southern states with land grant universities, very few of them have ever collaborated with each other in IPM programming. The Southern Region IPM Center Advisory Council wanted to change that. So on September 11-12, 2006 in Indianapolis, the Southern Region IPM Center organized an 1890-1862 IPM Collaboration Forum to introduce IPM coordinators from 1862 land grant universities to their counterparts at the 1890 land grants. The 1890 universities are in all of the southern region states, with a few outside the region—Maryland, Delaware and Missouri.

The 1862 and 1890 Land Grant System History

The 1862 and 1890 land grant system began under Congressional Acts. In response to increased demand for agricultural and technical education, Vermont representative Justin Smith Morrill introduced a land-grant bill in Congress in 1857, allotting 30,000 acres per representative and senator in each state to fund a university that focused primar-



l-r: 1862 representatives Henry Fadamiro (Auburn), Pat Parkman (Univ-Tenn), Wayne Bailey (Univ-Missouri), Norm Leppla (UFL) and Tom Royer (Oklahoma State)

ily on agricultural and technical education. The bill was ratified on July 2, 1862, after Morrill added a provision for military education.

In 1888, then-Senator Morrill introduced a second higher education bill, ratified in 1890. To qualify for the appropriation, states had to either prove that applicants were not chosen based on race or designate an additional land grant college.

Because 1862 and 1890 land grant universities received completely different funding sources, their missions differed as well. The 1862 land grants were designed to contribute to agricultural research, while the 1890 land grants emphasized outreach to the socially and economically disadvantaged.

Different Mission; Similar Vision

The prospect of combining resources attracted representatives from both land grants. Royer, originally from Iowa, was eager to learn more about the 1890 land grants.

"The meeting was useful for me to get an understanding of the 1890 land grants," he said. "I didn't know the mission that Langston had, so it was useful to get a perspective from both 1890s and other 1862 universities."



1890 representatives Jimo Ibrahim (NC A&T) and Louis Jackai (Tuskegee)

Collaboration Meeting

(continued from p. 4)

Louis Jackai from Alabama's Tuskagee University and Henry Fadamiro from Auburn University had different hopes for the meeting. Not only had they known each other before working for the land grant universities—as Fadamiro had begun his career as Jackai's research associate at a research center in Africa—but they had also applied for several grants together. They looked forward to the prospect of building relationships with other land grant representatives at the meeting.

"I thoroughly enjoyed the meeting," said Jackai. "I got to know folks in other 1890s and would like to do projects with them."

Fadamiro and Jackai had previously collaborated on a grant for sustainable vegetable production. They are now hoping to receive funding for a sustainable strawberry research project, but the differing audiences pose a challenge.

"It's easier to work with a university from another state," said Fadamiro. "That is one of the barriers we have to break. It's harder to write a proposal to address 1890s and 1862s because you're dealing with two different audiences. It's just a challenge we need to overcome."

Royer and Merkel have discussed a joint project in invasive weed control. The University of Florida and Florida A&M University collaborated on a joint Ph.D. program in plant medicine (<http://www.dpm.ifas.ufl.edu/>).

The forum had several objectives: to introduce everyone to their university counterparts and to talk about ways to form collaborations between universities. Participants discussed what they could offer a partnership, what they needed from a partnership and why partnerships were difficult to form in many cases. Many issues surfaced from discussions at this forum, including the need for more communication, the difficulty in combining audiences that had very little in common into one common project, and the ever-present need for new funding sources.

One message that resounded clearly was the desire to continue communicating as a group. Evaluations stated that most participants considered the Indianapolis forum a beginning to new relationships and new ways to reach outside their spheres.

PMAP Announces 2006 Awards

The Pest Management Alternatives Program (PMAP) is a national competition, and awards are made without consideration of any regional split. This year, regional priorities were again included in the RFA and review process.

Four of the projects funded involve states in the southern region:

Hairy vetch cover cropping as the basis for integrated control of fusarium wilt of watermelon — Maryland, Delaware, South Carolina (\$165,000)

Phytophthora disease management alternatives for nursery and greenhouse crops — Virginia (\$198,000)

Entomopathogenic nematodes as a reduced risk alternative to organophosphates for control of borers (Lepidoptera: Sesiidae) attacking peach — Florida, Georgia (\$123,000)

Weed control strategies for leafy green vegetables — Texas, New York (\$133,000)

BEAD Training (continued from p. 3)

from flue-cured tobacco production). On May 25 the training involved travel to the Coastal Plain (eastern North Carolina) and visits to a large conventional farm producing sprite and other melons and the largest and oldest Asian vegetable operation in the state. The final day included additional classroom training and a wrap-up of the week's activities.

Comments indicated that the training was very well-received by the EPA BEAD staff:

- "The presentations on agriculture and specialty crops in North Carolina were most useful. It was a good introduction to understanding the nature of farming in the state of North Carolina and helped prepare me for what I would see in the field."
- "We saw two perspectives of the challenges facing organic farms both in terms of pest management, certification challenges, and label interpretation problems."
- "I learned a lot about organic production. I learned about crops that I had never seen before in the field."
- "I have a greater understanding and appreciation for the IPM Center and Extension agents."

2006 IPM Enhancement Grants Awarded



Split into two parts this year, IPM Enhancement grants funded a variety of projects: part one funded state contact and IPM document (crop profiles, PMSPs, IPM priorities) projects, and part two, using a separate RFA, funded start-up and capstone projects. Thirteen proposals totaling \$306,840 were submitted for part one: 8 state con-

tact projects and 5 IPM document projects. Twelve proposals totaling approximately \$232,000 were submitted for Part 2. A total of \$99,414 was awarded to 6 projects. Following are the list of projects funded for 2006.

Part 1:

State Contact:

ALABAMA—Alabama State Contact Project for Supporting the Communications Network of the Southern Region IPM Center – H. Y. Fadamiro, *State Contact* (\$25,303)

ARKANSAS—Arkansas State Content for Southern Region IPM Center – J.P. Spradley, *State Contact* (\$25,313)

SOUTH CAROLINA—South Carolina State Contact to the SRIPM Center – R.G. Bellinger, *State Contact* (\$25,313)

TENNESSEE—Tennessee / Kentucky Pest Management Information Network – D.D. Hensley, J.P. Parkman, *State Contact* (\$40,000)

TEXAS—Texas State Contact Project for SRIPMC - D. L. Renchie, M. Motacha, D. E. Stevenson, *State Contact* (\$25,313)

IPM Documents:

REGIONWIDE—Development of a Pest Management Strategic Plan for Greenhouse Tomato Production Systems in the Southern United States – M.M. Peet, C.A. Casey, F.J. Louws, *IPM Documents* (\$25,313)

State Contact and IPM Document Combined:

FLORIDA, PUERTO RICO AND THE VIRGIN ISLANDS—Southern Region IPM Network for Florida, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands and Related IPM Documents – M. Mossler, F. Fishel, *State Contact* (\$40,500) and *IPM Documents* (\$20,250)

OKLAHOMA—Oklahoma Pest Management Communication Network – J.T. Criswell, C.C. Luper (\$25,313), *State Contact* and Oklahoma Crop Profiles (Winter Canola, Spinach), *IPM Documents* (\$7,088)

VIRGINIA—Virginia Pest Management Information Network – State Contact (SCP), IPM Documents, IPM Priorities – M.J. Weaver, *State Contact* (\$25,313) and *IPM Documents* (\$19,796 and \$2,025)

IPM Documents:

Virginia: Crop Profiles—swine, greens, collard, turnip and sweet corn; update of existing crop profiles
PMSPs—peppers and potato for VA and NC (Weaver)

Florida: Crop Profiles—aquatics, sugar cane, radish, update of existing crop profiles (Mossler)

Oklahoma: Crop Profiles—spinach, winter canola (Criswell)

Regional: PMSP—tomato (Peet)

Part 2 (Startup and Capstone):

- Creating opportunities for small and limited resource farmers to integrate IPM with conservation – Lawrence Elworth, Center for Agricultural Partnerships (\$19,855)
- Development of a PMSP for Tomato and Pepper in GA and SC in Preparation for RAMP – David Riley, University of Georgia (\$15,000)
- ISEC Home Pest Management Program – Elizabeth Brown, Texas Cooperative Extension (\$8,688)
- Development of IPM Field Guides for Coffee, Citrus, Plantain and Banana – Ada N. Alvarado-Ortiz, Jardín Botánico Sur (\$24,880)
- Developing a Comprehensive Research and Educational Approach to Managing Defoliating Pests in Soybean – David Holshouser, Virginia Tech (\$12,463)
- Integrated Pest Management for *Pachycondyla chinensis*, a Medically-Important Invasive Ant – Patricia Zungoli, Clemson University (\$18,527)

IPM At Work: A Scouting Program in Texas Gets Naturally Good Results

Texas Cooperative Extension Agent Monti Vandiver could tell by the frantic voice on the other end of the phone that one of his clients was out of patience. Panicked as a population of destructive cotton aphids were continuing to amass in number and attacking his crop, the farmer explained that he could no longer postpone spraying pesticides on his fields. But Vandiver advised him to wait; weeks earlier he had noticed a population of ladybugs within the field, also growing in number. After a long phone conversation and a personal visit, Vandiver finally convinced him to wait another week before he sprayed.

Vandiver's prediction was correct: the ladybugs annihilated the aphids before the end of the week. The producer never needed to apply pesticides at all.

Vandiver faces a common problem: convincing growers that they can control pests by natural methods with minimal crop damage. As manager of the Northwest Plains Integrated Pest Management Program, he counsels producers individually, from the initial meeting to discuss the program to the culmination of implementing a tailor-made integrated pest management solution.

The Northwest Plains IPM program educates crop producers about implementing integrated pest management (IPM) techniques, beginning with intensive scouting for pests and beneficial insects, quick reporting and direct counseling with each of the producers. Part of the Texas IPM program and Texas Cooperative Extension, the Northwest Plains program began in the mid to late 1980s. Vandiver has managed the Northwest Plains program since 2002.

During his weekly visits to farm fields, Vandiver combs through each field to document the presence of destructive insects and beneficial insects that may be the pests' natural enemies. This scouting visit often takes several hours,

depending on the number and size of a producer's field. After he has finished scouting the field, he then shares a written report of what he observed in terms of pests and beneficial insects and develops a pest management program for their individual situations. His goal: to save the farmers money without sacrificing yield.

"One participating farmer would have sprayed one and possibly two more times because he did not feel he could afford to take a chance," Vandiver said. "He would have spent at least \$7,000 on one pesticide application. The program gave him the confidence to know that there were alternatives. And because he saw the results in his own fields, next year he's going to be a lot more confident to let nature take its course."

However, he says, not all producers achieve that much confidence in natural alternatives in pest management. Because of the state's hot, dry climate, farmers often face numerous challenges to a profitable crop in addition to insect pests. Often the weather itself tends to be the biggest hurdle. And because a crop producer takes on several roles in addition to growing crops, from finance management to crop protection, many of them may insure their future livelihood by spraying in advance, whether or not it's needed.

However, pre-treating fields for pests is expensive by itself. According to Vandiver, just one pesticide application can cost between \$12 and \$15 per acre, easily totaling \$7,500 to \$15,000 for an entire farm. If the producer encounters a group of chemical-resistant pests, the



application can complicate other pest management strategies by failing to kill the pests, even while killing off beneficial insects that could have suppressed them. Some pesticides persist in the environment as well, adding to environmental concerns.

Before Vandiver began directing the program, the scouting program had been cancelled due to a personnel change. So he along with a local steering committee started a new one and promoted it to local producers. Today the scouting program is at full capacity, scouting 3,000-4,000 acres of cotton, corn, peanuts, sunflowers, grain sorghum, wheat, and dry beans and peas.

The Northwest Plains IPM program works with each producer directly and scouts each individual field. The process takes between thirty minutes to an hour for one field, and because most moderately-sized farms have at least ten fields, scouting alone can take up to a day or more. Because of the enormous amount of time involved, and his limited staff, to keep the program moving, Vandiver tries to build the confidence level in his producers until they feel ready to disembark from the program and continue using IPM on their own or with the help of a private consultant.

Scouting (continued from p. 7)

"I couldn't take on any more fields," he said. "One producer worked with us for several years and has hired a private consultant and has continued practicing IPM. That's what the program is designed to do—to give growers the confidence to apply IPM concepts in their everyday operations."

Scouting is only the first part of the solution. After compiling a report on the types of pests and beneficial insects, Vandiver assesses other possible problems and favorable conditions at each site to determine an individual pest management plan. Because each location presents both different challenges and different solutions, each plan is unique.

"You have to consider all the alternatives while developing the plan," he said. "You treat it as a whole because pest management strategies that work in a majority of cases may not work in all of them. You have to make pest management decisions based on what's going on at that particular time in that particular location."

Many Northwest Plains producers like this individual approach. And along with the resources they save by not spraying, Vandiver says that many producers tell him that they can now "sleep at night," knowing that someone else is also watching over their livelihood. Recent survey results from the past five years indicate that, since 2003, every producer who enrolled in the program had their crops scouted regularly, as opposed to only half in previous years. Over 70% of program participants reduced pesticide use, and of those, about 55% reported increased yields. No one reported yield reduction after reducing chemical usage. And the results? Over \$560,000 net positive return for the entire Northwest Plains area.

The program's success earned Vandiver the 2004 "Excellence in IPM Programming" Award presented by the Texas Pest Management Association in February 2005.



Upcoming Events

Advisory Council Meeting in Raleigh, NC
December 4 & 5, 2006

Steering Committee Meeting in Raleigh, NC
December 5, 2006

Deadline for Proposals: Southern Region IPM
(S-RIPM) Grants
December 6, 2006

Deep South Fruit and Vegetable Conference and
Trade Show - December 6-7, 2006 in Mobile, AL

The 58th Annual Crop Protection School -
December 12, 2006 in Raleigh, NC

The 21st Annual Southeast Vegetable and Fruit Expo -
December 13-14, 2006 in Myrtle Beach, SC.

Southeastern Regional Fruit & Vegetable Conference,
Thursday, Jan. 04, 2007 - Jan. 07, 2007 in Savannah,
GA

Pest Management Strategic Plan Workshop for Pepper
and Tomato Production in Georgia - January 5-6, 2007
in Savannah, GA

Pest Management Strategic Plan Workshop for Water-
melon Production in Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey,
North Carolina and Virginia - January 11, 2007 in
Georgetown, DE, Bridgeton, NJ and Raleigh, NC
(videoconference)

IPM Directors Meeting
January 30-31, 2007 in Orlando, FL

Southern Region IPM Center State Contacts Annual
Meeting - February 1, 2007 in Orlando, FL

Greenhouse Tomato Pest Management Strategic Plan
Workshop - February 27, 2007 in Raleigh

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