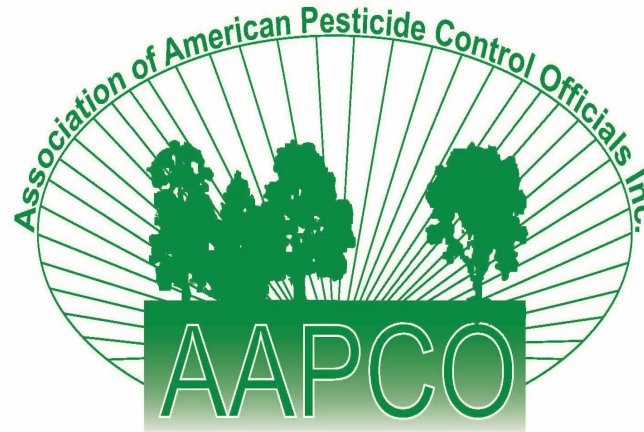
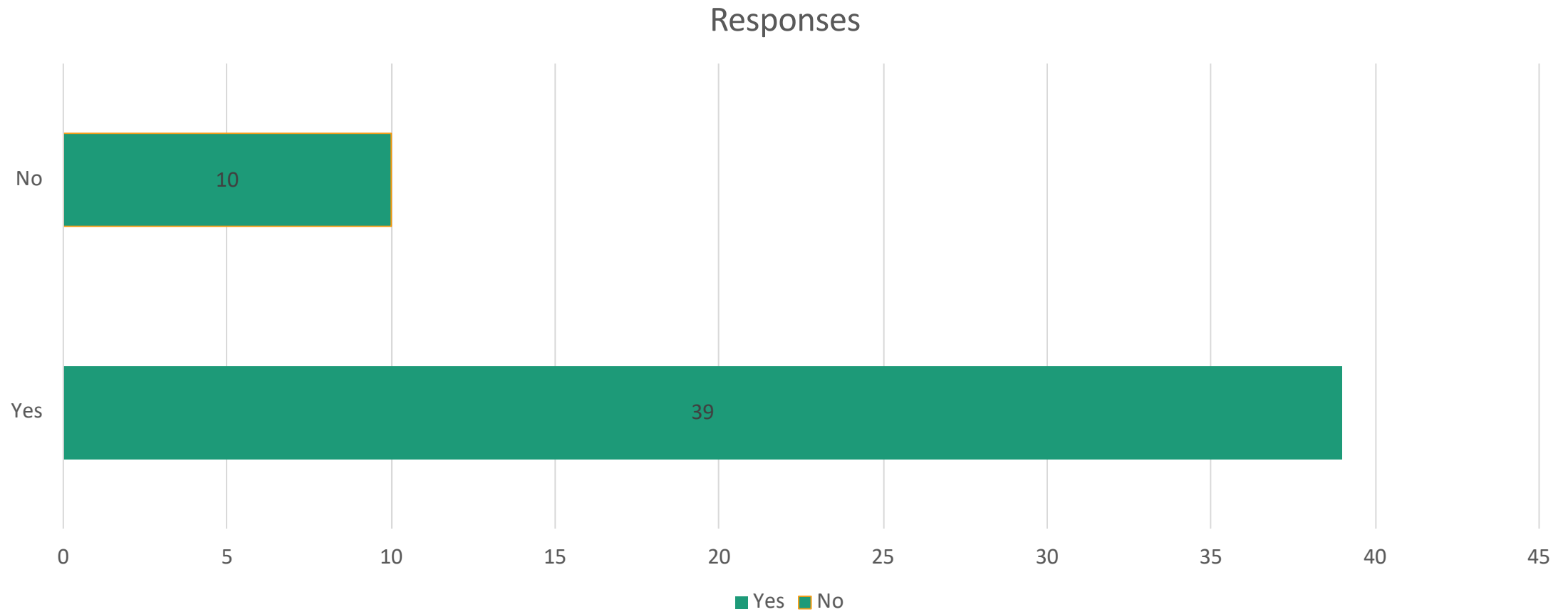


Association of American Pesticide Control Officials (AAPCO) National Assessment - Managed Pollinator Protection Plans

Fall 2019 Pollinator Plan Survey Results



Q1: Does your state have or are you in the process of developing a managed pollinator protection plan?

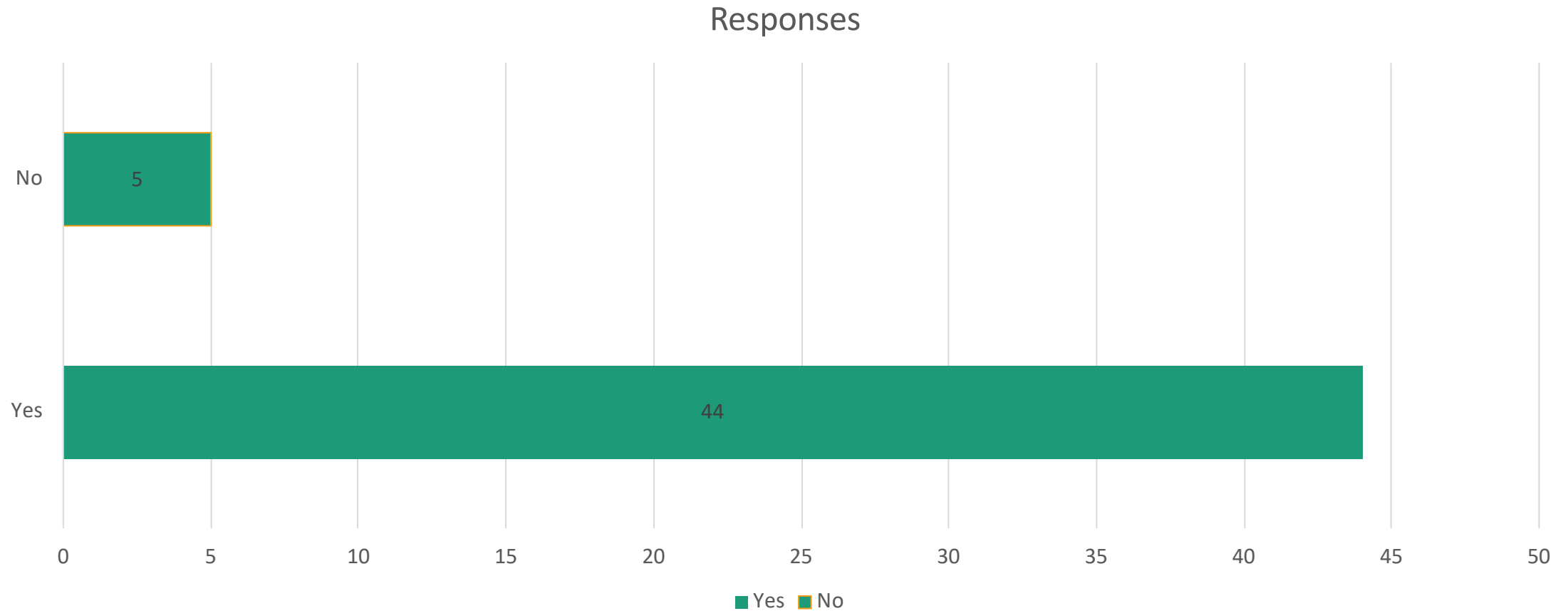


Q1- Comments:

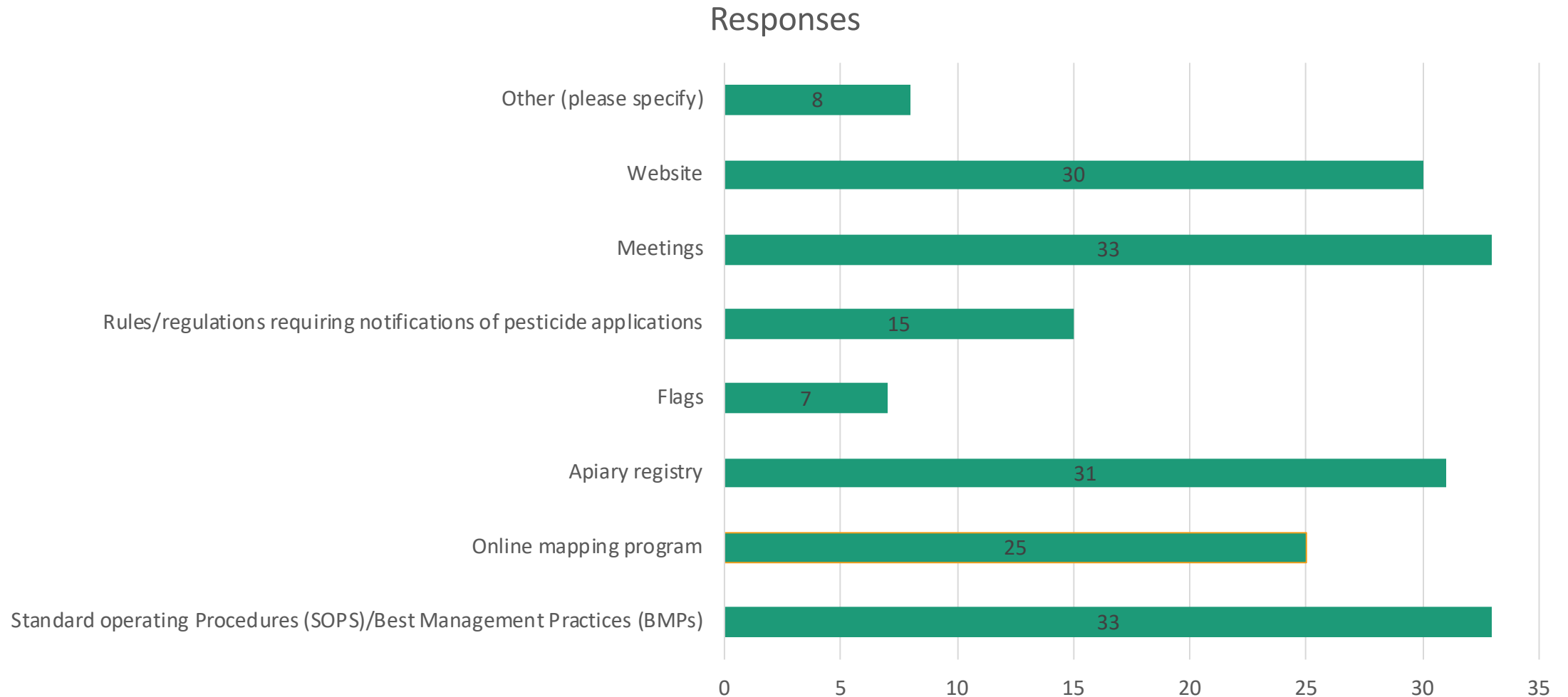
Does your state have or are you in the process of developing a managed pollinator protection plan?

- **Q 1- Comments**
- Developing
- The State of Iowa implemented pollinator protection plan efforts prior to the onset of 'managed pollinator protection plans'. The state "bee rule" serves as Iowa's most significant pollinator protection action. It can be found under Iowa Administrative Code (ch. 45.31). See <https://www.iowaagriculture.gov/Entomology/pdf/2018/Iowa's%20Answer%20to%20MP3%203-20-2018.pdf>
- The MDA does not have written plan but carries out several pollinator protection related activities.
- Not an official plan, but more of a best management practices.
- State statutes require classification of neonicotinoids labeled for use on plants to be restricted use. Also, require development of BMP's for minimizing airborne liberation of neonicotinoide dust from treated seeds and mitigating effects of dust on pollinators
- Protections are best realized when they are on the label and enforceable
- not at this time.
- Ohio has other processes in place to address the issue.
- At this time, we do not plan to develop a MP3.
- New Jersey has had pollinator/beekeeper legislation backed-up by mandatory penalties for over 30 years. I believe that only 4 or 5 States out of 50 have said type of legislation already in place. The NJ Department of Environmental Protection and the NJ Department of Agriculture coordinate a beekeeper registry and have for (again) 30+ years. Additionally, NJ just created new legislation protecting native bees and pollinators in 2018 expanding it's already well rounded beekeeper Rule. That's not to say NJ doesn't have room for improvement - we will be reviewing other States MP3s. NJ already has better regulation embedded in its Rules and Statutes which is enforceable, rather than best management practices.

Q2: Does your state have a method to facilitate or increase communication between pesticide users and beekeepers? (no comments)



Q3: What method(s) is (are) being used in your state to increase communications between pesticide users and beekeepers? (please check all that apply).



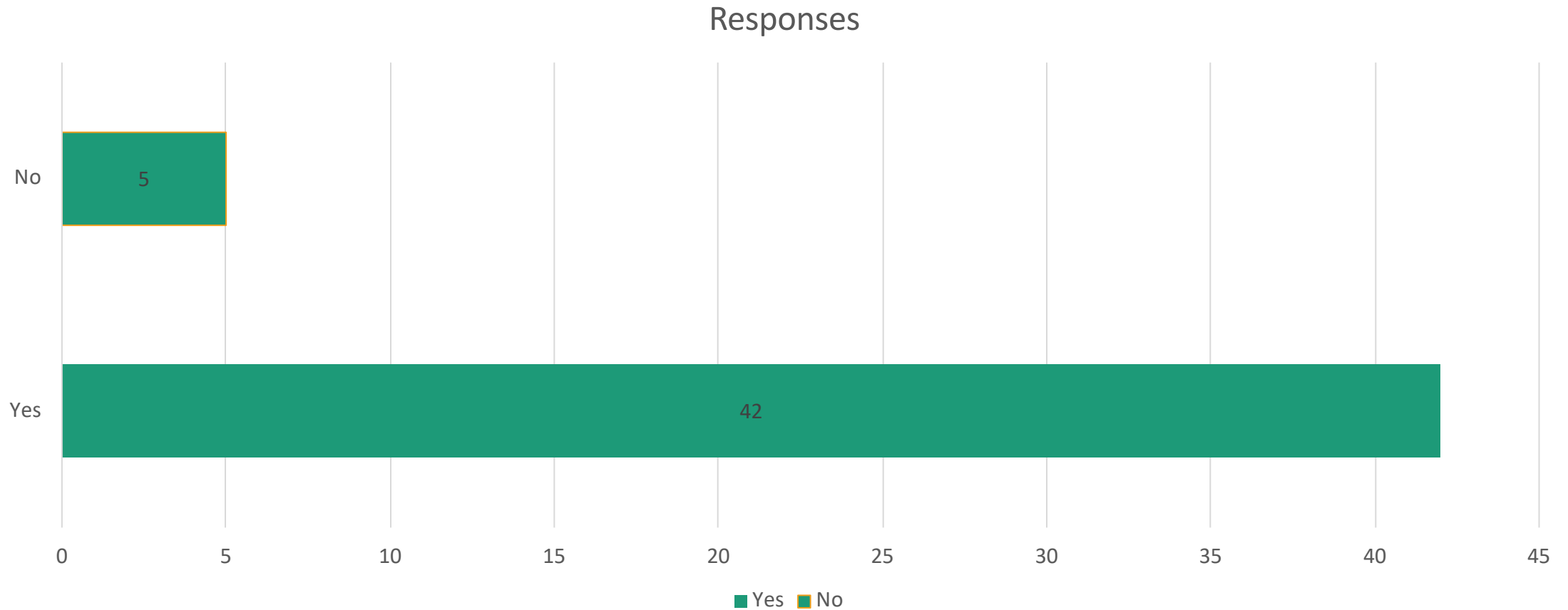
Q3 – Comments:

What method(s) is (are) being used in your state to increase communications between pesticide users and beekeepers? (please check all that apply).

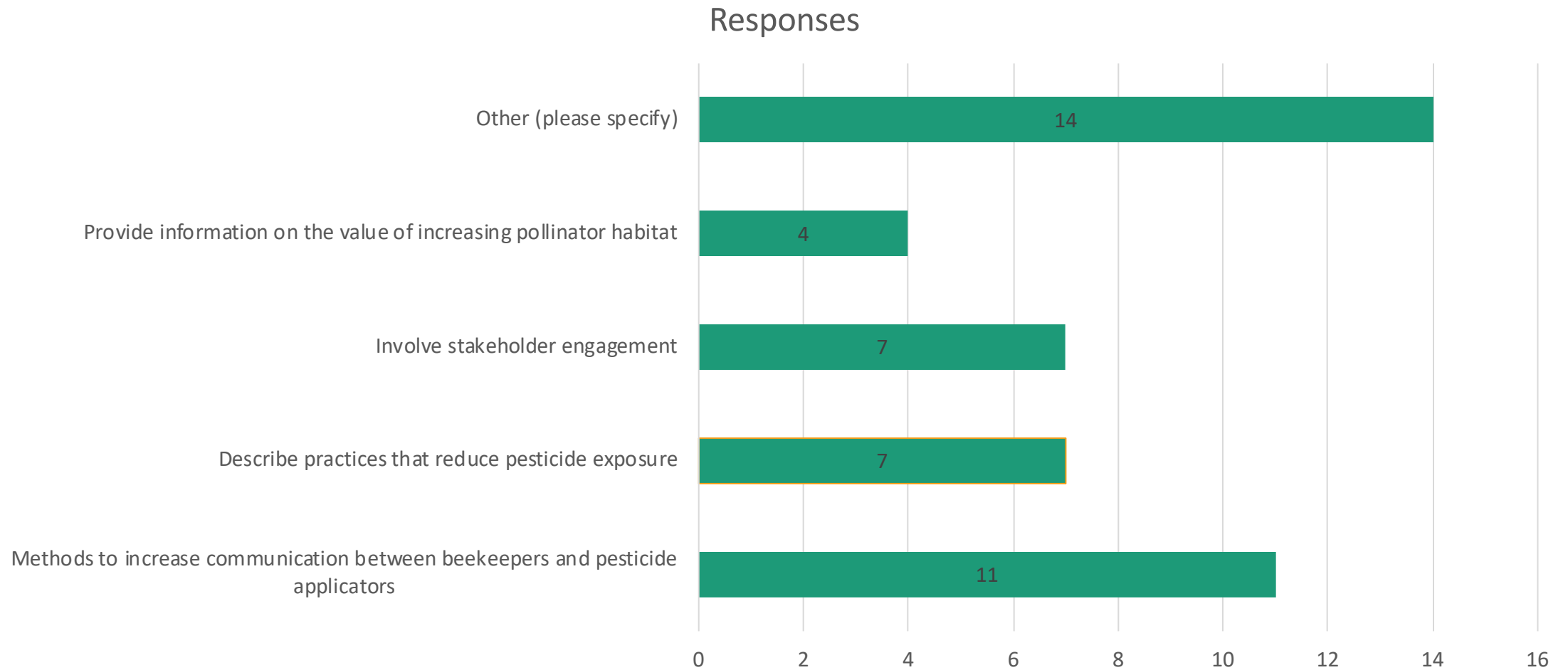
- **Q3- Comments**

- Bee Aware Symposiums in 2015 & 2017, Local County Agricultural Commissioners' (CAC) staff continuing education presentations throughout CA.
- General SOPs and BMPs are part of our MP3. Crop- or crop group-specific BMPs are under development. Beekeepers have the option of using BeeCheck to post apiary locations. Meetings are primarily through a variety of Michigan State University's outreach and education efforts with beekeepers, growers, pesticide users, beekeepers, and general public (MSU and Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development are active MP3 partners). MP3 websites are maintained by MDARD and MSU.
- Increased resources related to pollinators in the State pesticide training materials
- Ohio Department of Agriculture is participating in the Executive Committee of the Ohio Pollinator Habitat Initiative. The first Symposium was held in August 2016 and was attended by more than 400 stakeholders.
- NCDA&CS utilizes the FieldWatch program for mapping, communication, and collaboration, between growers and beekeepers since April of 2016. We have conducted extensive outreach to local county bee chapters and the NC State Beekeepers Association.
- Public Outreach and Education, as well as, coordination between the Department of Environmental Protection (lead agency) and the Department of Agriculture and our State Land Grant University, Rutgers.
- Farm tours with stakeholders.
- CDA has a Beekeeper Representative that sits on the Pesticide Advisory Committee, which is a 15 person committee representing the pesticide/agricultural industry, registrants, health department, CSU, organic growers and the general public.

Q4: Does your pollinator plan include written SOPs or BMPs to reduce pollinator exposure to pesticides? (no comments)



Q5: Please indicate the content of the BMPs or SOPs (please check all that apply):

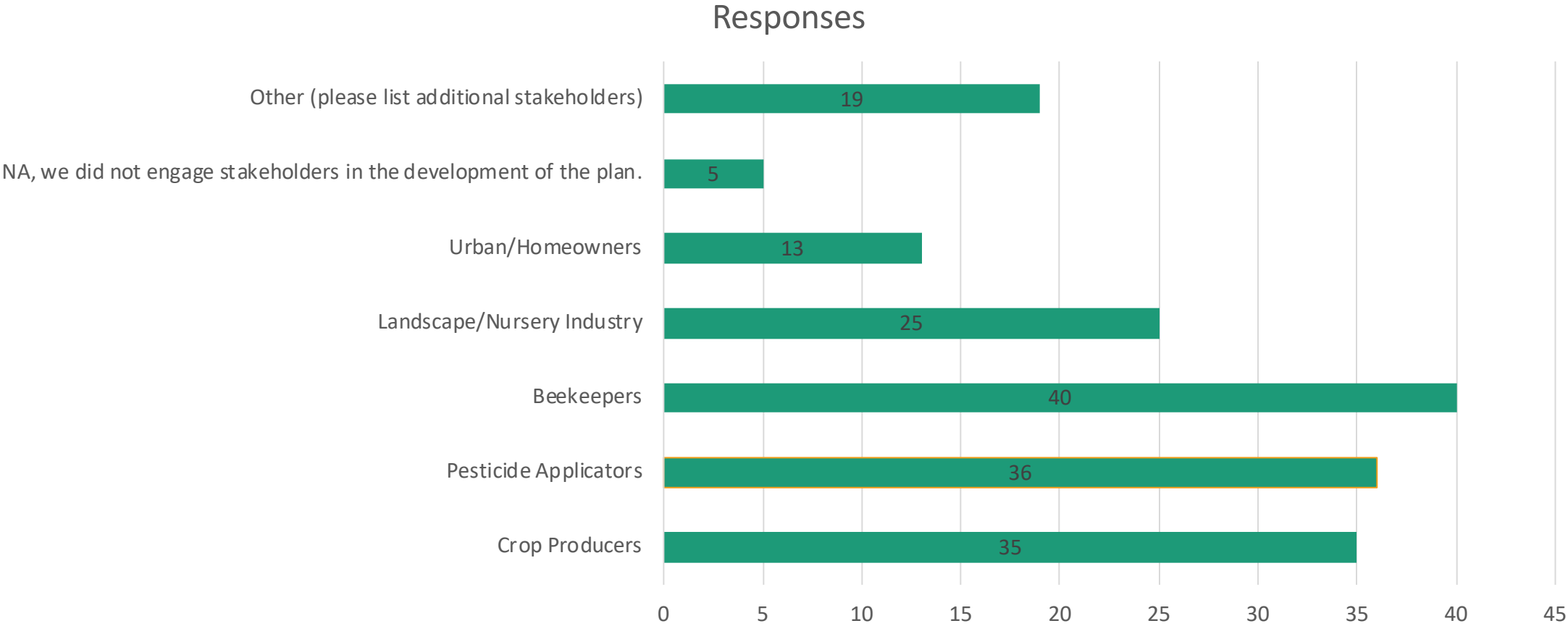


Q5: Comments:

Please indicate the content of the BMPs or SOPs (please check all that apply):

- **Q5 Comments:**
- ERROR - software will not allow me to check all four boxes above! In CA the content includes the four listed.
- See <https://www.iowaagriculture.gov/Entomology/pdf/2018/Iowa's%20Answer%20to%20MP3%203-20-2018.pdf>
- Unable to check more than one choice. All of the above apply, however, based on current general BMPs and the crop-specific BMPs being developed.
- Q5 will not all "Check all that apply". MP3 stresses communication between beekeepers and applicators, but does not suggest methods.
- All the above. Survey would not let me choose "all that apply".
- a. Methods to increase communication between beekeepers and pesticide applicators b. Describe practices that reduce pesticide exposure c. Involve stakeholder engagement d. Provide information on the value of increasing pollinator habitat
- This question states "check all that apply" but only one choice can be selected... our answer is "yes" to each of the following: * Methods to increase communication between beekeepers and pesticide applicators * Describe practices that reduce pesticide exposure * Involve stakeholder engagement * Provide information on the value of increasing pollinator habitat
- Methods to increase communication Providing info on value of habitat
- All of these apply but I could not check more than one answer hence I am using the other category
- In addition to increasing communication, -Proper hive management; -Proper locating of apiaries; -Protecting hives; -Familiarity with and selection of pesticides; and -Use of IPM.
- All of the above, the survey is only letting me check one box.
- Our Regulations mandatorily require specific notification (area wide & individual bases); see N.J.A.C 7:30-9.11.
- It's allowing me to only choose one, whereas all of the above apply.
- All of the above.

Q6 : If you included stakeholders in the development of your state managed pollinator protection plan, did you engage (please check all that apply):



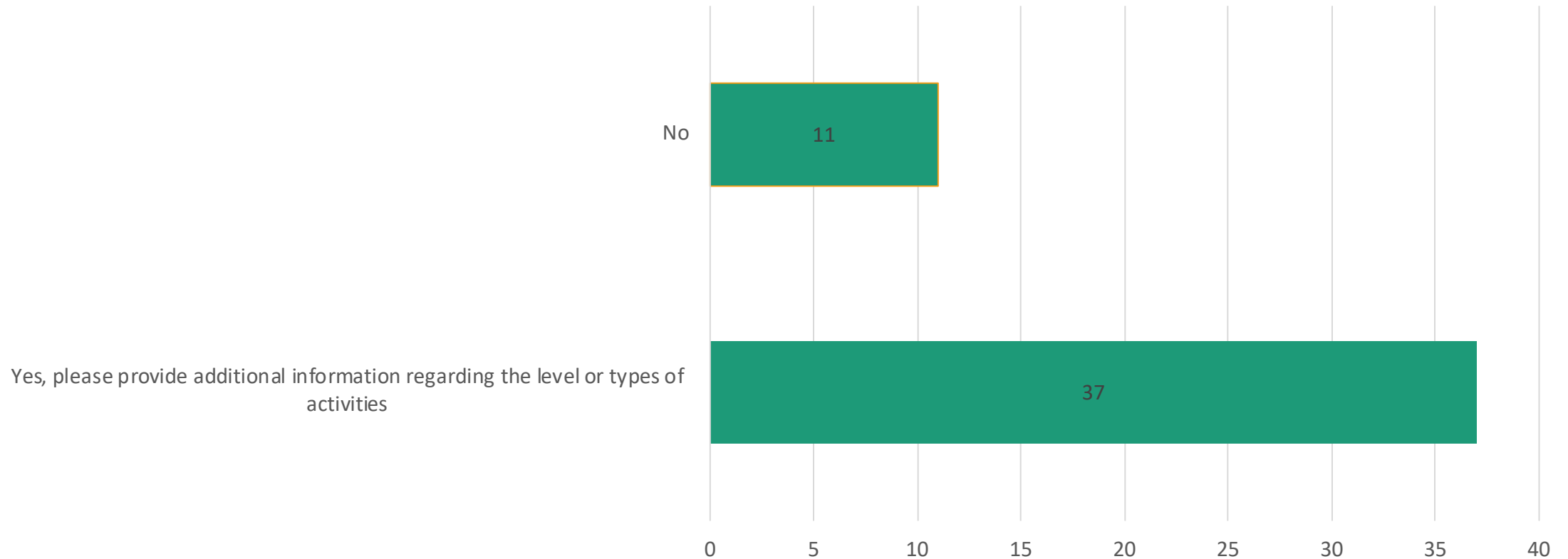
Q6 : Comments:

If you included stakeholders in the development of your state managed pollinator protection plan, did you engage (please check all that apply):

- **Q6 Comments:**
- Still under development
- Prior to the onset of the state managed pollinator protection plans, Iowa initiated stakeholder engagement as part of the public rule-making process for the Iowa Bee Rule.
- University Personnel
- No plan developed
- State and federal agencies/partners. University and University Extension. Crop producers and commodity organizations. Private environmental/natural resource protection organizations. Wide area land stewards (utilities, transportation).
- Aerial applicators
- Pesticide applicators and beekeepers have been repeatedly notified of the plan and the opportunity to provide comment.
- University extension agents, NGOs
- State Agencies, Researchers, NGO's focusing on environmental issues.
- Dept. of Natural Resources, NRCS, FSA, Industry groups, wildlife groups, researchers
- Dealing with this through Ohio Pollinator Habitat Initiative (OPHI). Apiary section provides outreach and conducts trainings.
- Researchers/Academia
- State Agencies and Researchers
- Other governmental agencies including: ND Game and Fish, USFWS, USDA, NDSU Extension and others.
- NCSU, NC Farm Bureau, NCDA&CS Apiary Section
- Land grant university
- Adoption of State Regulations requires public hearings and a 90 day public comment period; followed by a written response to comments.
- crop consultants.
- We worked through the Pesticide Advisory Committee to submit feedback on the BMPs proposed.

Q7: Are you coordinating activities or trainings with other agencies, university-extension or non-governmental organizations (NGO) within your state?

Responses



Q7: Comments:

Are you coordinating activities or trainings with other agencies, university-extension or non-governmental organizations (NGO) within your state?

- **Q7 Comments, page 1:**
- University of Hawaii College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources
- Since 2014, local bee trainings in CA involved DPR, CA Dept Food & Ag (CDFA), and CAC staff with local beekeepers and University of CA Agriculture & Natural Resources (UCANR). Bee Aware Symposia also involved some NGO stakeholders. Most recent bee trainings (2018-2019) conducted by CDFA as part of their new Bee Safe program.
- We conduct pollinator protection trainings as part of our routine applicator training, and we work with extension as well.
- The Iowa Department of Agriculture & Land Stewardship meets with Iowa State University. Meetings are ongoing.
- University Pesticide Safety Education Program University Apiary Specialists
- MN has standing interagency pollinator protection team comprising representatives from various state agencies.
- Basic pesticide use training through the University Extension Agency
- Through extension - presentations at meetings to notify of change in classification of neonics and development of BMP's when handling treated seeds
- State-wide training opportunities in partnership with the University. Funding through IPM Program.
- university extension
- Our MP3 Steering Committee consists of representatives of Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD), Michigan State University and MSU Extension, commercial beekeepers, and Michigan Farm Bureau. The SC meets to discuss the direction of MP3 development and amendment. MDARD uses EPA and state funds to support development of BMPs, outreach and education materials, etc. by MSU
- > The WSDA is establishing a pollinator protection coordinator position > WSDA is revising educational material > WSDA is doing more training for pesticide investigators on apiary inspection associated with bee kill complaints
- Recertification training meetings when appropriate.
- Pesticide safety training with cooperative extension service.
- With University of Maine Cooperative Extension PSEP program for licensed applicators. Through the Maine State Apiarist for beekeepers. The state lead for pollinator issues with Xerces Society/NRCS has been invited to speak at recertification meetings. Coordinating with UMaine entomologists to provide presentations on nonmanaged pollinators

Q7: Comments:

Are you coordinating activities or trainings with other agencies, university-extension or non-governmental organizations (NGO) within your state?

- **Q7 Comments, page 2:**

- Mainly the university personnel and bee keeper orgs.
- Training about honey bees and beekeeping for Mosquito Control Districts through the Florida Mosquito Control Association short courses
- The Oregon Department of Agriculture, Oregon State University, and the Oregon Department of Forestry partnered to form the Oregon Bee Project, to develop and implement Oregon's pollinator protection plan, "The Oregon Bee Project Strategic Plan – A Strategic Plan for Keeping Oregon's Bee Pollinators Healthy (2018-2020)," in consultation with an advisory committee. The Oregon Bee Project coordinates outreach activities with conservation NGOs, university extension and Master Gardener programs, industry associations. The Oregon Bee Project also provides educational materials for other organizations and groups to use during outreach events.
- Pesticide training programs
- Pesticide Management Education Program, New York State IPM Program, and Cornell Cooperative Extension providing public education
- Speaking at grower, industry and university events
- Extension offices, Garden Clubs, Chemical and Seed Companies
- The Beneficial Insect Protection Plan (BIPP) for the state of Nebraska is a collaborative and concerted effort led by UNL, in coordination with dozens of private/public, industry, small business, and citizen partners. The BIPP focuses on educating Nebraskans on the importance of beneficial insects and the ecosystem services that they provide. The BIPP will provide an avenue for consistent messaging through research-based best management guidelines, educational programming, and outreach that ensures Nebraska maintains healthy beneficial insect communities and sustainable ecosystem services. The main goals for the BIPP are to: (1) promote communication and foster cooperative relationships and amicable co-existence among beekeepers, growers, homeowners, pesticide applicators, industry, enthusiasts, and regulatory authorities; (2) provide best management practice (BMP) guidelines that enhance habitat, reduce pesticide exposure, and improve educational and engagement programs; and (3) improve collaborations through demand-driven extension and educational programming to maximize cost-effectiveness and reduce redundancy. Development and delivery of the Nebraska BIPP is underway and currently the BIPP team is comprised of 20+ UNL Extension Specialists and Educators and numerous public/private partners including the NE Department of Agriculture, NE Department of Roads, NE Wildlife Federation, NE Game and Parks, NE Statewide Arboretum, Xerces, Pheasants Forever, NE Beekeeper's Association, NE Pesticide Safety Education Program, NE Corn Board, Syngenta, Bayer CropScience and dozens of small businesses and citizens. We are continually recruiting organizations, industry partners, small businesses, and citizens to participate and collaborate on the BIPP which will organize state-wide conservation efforts, reduce redundancy, and maximize resources and cost-effectiveness. Beyond the environmental benefits that will come from the BIPP, we are building strong linkages between Extension, research, teaching, and the community across multiple disciplines and with many partners.
- State apiarist conducts training's and outreach to to various apiary associations in Ohio
- Both initial and continuing certification training for licensed commercial pesticide applicators 2) both initial and continuing certification training for licensed private applicators (growers/farmers) 3) consumer brochures and fact sheets provided at point-of-sale pesticide distributors 4) communication through beekeeper association meetings5) communication through neighborhood and homeowner association meetings6) public outreach through Master Gardner programs (CES) and Master Naturalist programs (IDNR)7) educational displays at Indianapolis Zoo Butterfly Building and White River Gardens 8) publications by Indiana Native Plants and Wildflower Society(INPAWS)9) publications by the Xerces Society 10) stakeholder targeted BMPs, publications and outreach through Purdue University Cooperative Extension Service (CES) Issues Based Action Team (IBAT) on Protecting Indiana Pollinators11) government agency web sites

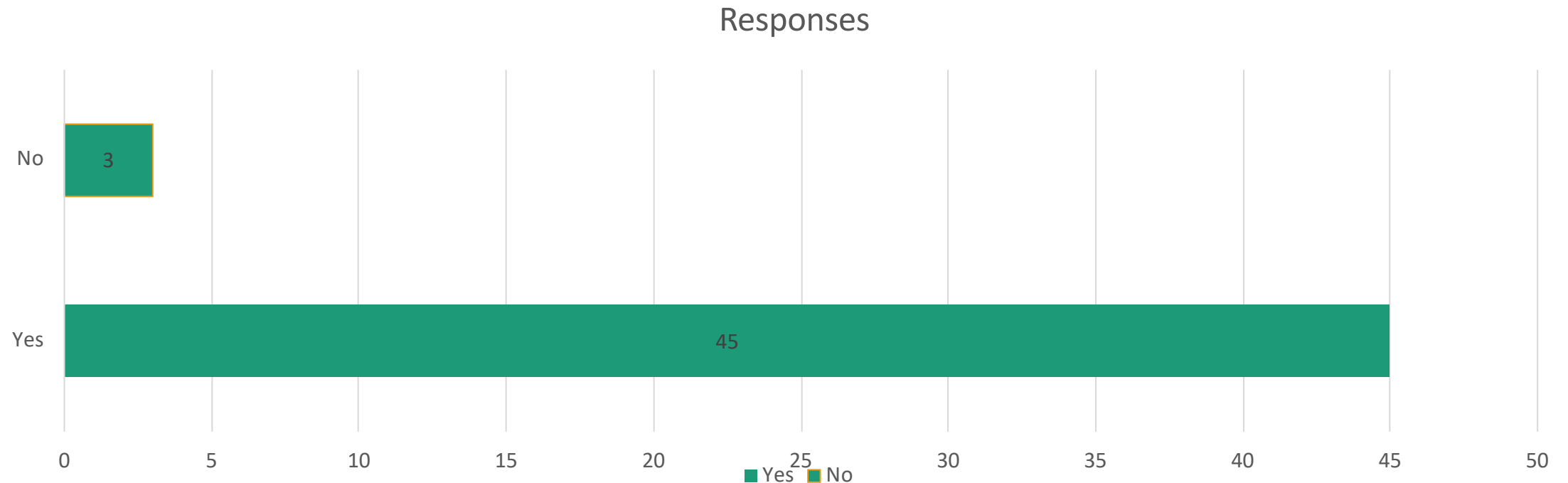
Q7: Comments:

Are you coordinating activities or trainings with other agencies, university-extension or non-governmental organizations (NGO) within your state?

Q7 Comments, page 3:

- Working with Cornell Cooperative Extension on public education activities
- We worked with NDSU to establish a multi-year native pollinator study and with NDSU extension to discuss pollinators during pesticide applicator training.
- We partner with our extension services to provide trainings to beekeepers and pesticide applicators. We have also provided funds to extension services to conduct monitoring studies of bee hive relative to pesticide use.
- NC Pollinator Conservation Alliance - pollinator habitat and protection, NCDA&CS Research Farms - outreach, NC Farm Bureau - Bee Stewardship
- Staff participates in trainings offering re-certification for pesticide applicators which includes introduction to and importance of following state management plan for pollinators..
- recertification and training of applicators the pollinator plan and label exercise pertaining to bees. worked with SDGF&P on monarch butterfly plan, work closely with SDSU Extension
- Annual attendance at beekeepers association meetings and apiary inspections.
- Conduct multiple 3-day Pesticide Education Convention booths w/ the Regulated Pesticide Community + coordination of Apiary/Beekeeper Registry w/ the NJ Dept. of Ag. + participate w/ Rutgers Extension conducting public outreach and educational trainings. Additionally, review and monitoring of continuing education courses and review and approval of pesticide training manuals. We also participate in public outreach specifically for the NJ Beekeeper Association.
- ISU
- We have uses Extension events to present MP3 topics.
- Mississippi State University, Mississippi Farm Bureau, Mississippi Beekeeper Ass.
- CDA approves CEC workshops that regularly provide training on pollinator protection.

Q8: Have you conducted specific outreach and educational activities focusing on bee or other pollinator exposure to pesticides; the effects of pesticides on pollinators and native traditional/medicinal plants; label interpretation; and proper pesticide product selection?



Q8 Comments: page 1

Have you conducted specific outreach and educational activities focusing on bee or other pollinator exposure to pesticides; the effects of pesticides on pollinators and native traditional/medicinal plants; label interpretation; and proper pesticide product selection?

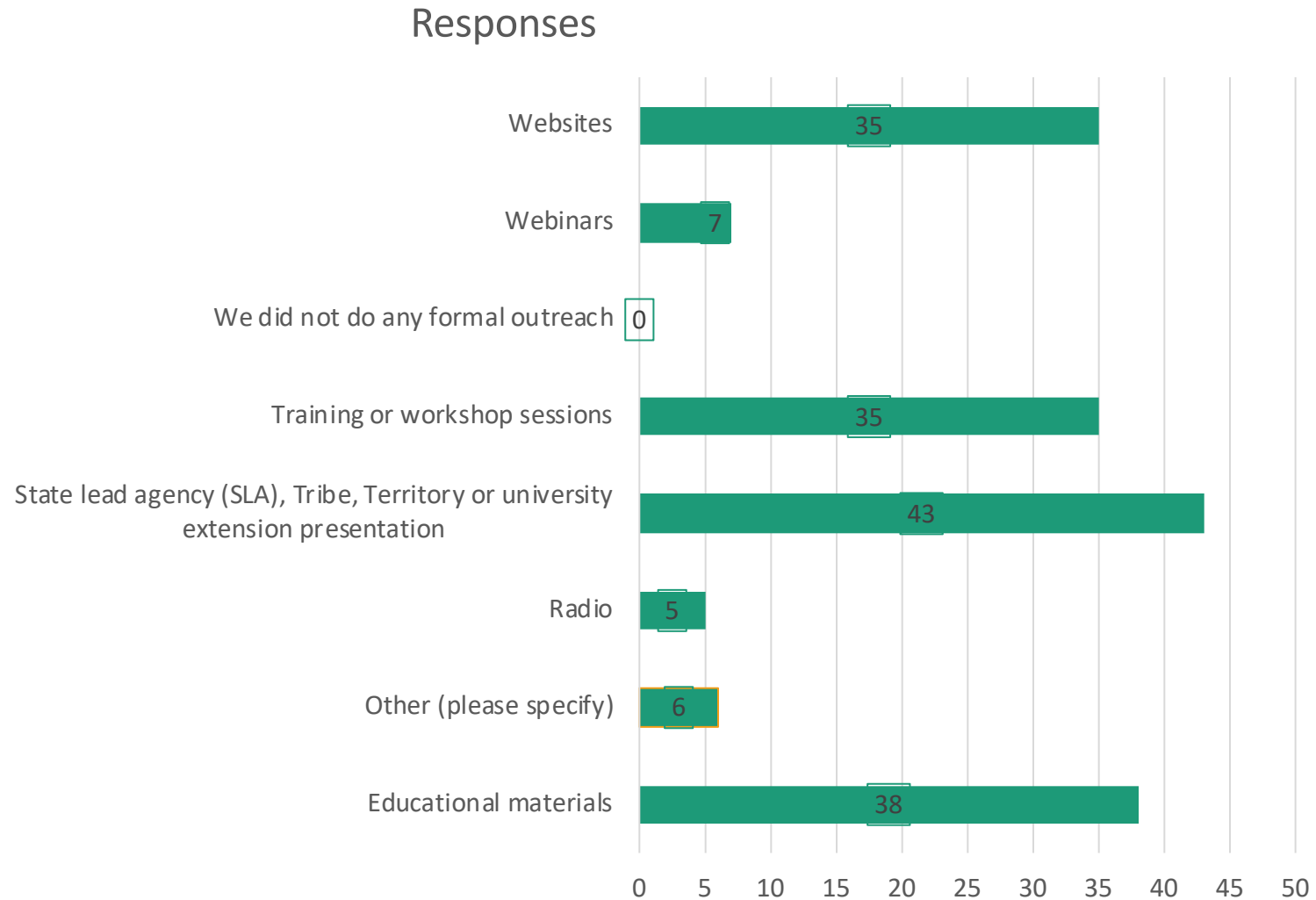
- **Q8 Comments: page 1**
- As DPR does with all new or other significant developments to pesticide use related programs, between 2013 - 2017 the focus was on the "new" USEPA bee box, pollinator protection label changes, and label compliance were part of many presentations to various stakeholders statewide. Other agencies including CDFA, UCANR, and DFW also conduct various outreach within their scope of expertise and departmental jurisdiction.
- We have focused our trainings on pesticide applications and how to reduce exposure to bees. We also cover IPM.
- See <https://www.iowaagriculture.gov/Entomology/pdf/2018/Iowa's%20Answer%20to%20MP3%203-20-2018.pdf>
- Pesticide applicator certification training topics cover pollinator protection topics. FieldWatch/BeeCheck website IDALS participates in Iowa Honey Producer Association, Iowa applicator association, and applicator training sessions.
- Developed BMPs to protect pollinators separately for yard and garden, rights of way, and agricultural landscapes. Also developed for neonicotinoid insecticide specific BMPs to protect pollinators.
- see response to previous question
- Michigan State University staff have conducted most of these outreach and education activities.
- > WSDA published brochure and other outreach materials. > WSU Extension has also published substantial information.
- MP3 review, label review including bee icon specific label directions and who to contact with complaints.
- We have not discussed native traditional/medicinal plants. We do engage with tribes at regional meetings and discuss pollinator concerns. Recently our State Apiarist gave a presentation at the 2018 Maine Tribal Pesticide Workshop. The topic was bees and avoiding pesticide impacts.
- at outreach opportunities with in the community.
- Eradication of honey bee hives and how to protect surrounding colonies
- Risk assessment, pollinator habitat, native bees, toxicity evaluations, label interpretation for applicators & homeowners, etc.
- Through NYSIPM, Cornell Cooperative Extension, the Pesticide Management and Education Program and the Cornell Honeybee Tech Team

Q8 Comments: page 2

Have you conducted specific outreach and educational activities focusing on bee or other pollinator exposure to pesticides; the effects of pesticides on pollinators and native traditional/medicinal plants; label interpretation; and proper pesticide product selection?

- **Q8 Comments: page 2**
- speak at grower meetings about how to determine if a crop is blooming in relationship to pesticide label requirements.
- Drs. Doug Golick and Judy Wu-Smart developed a pesticide training module that meets continuing education unit (CEU) requirements: “Protecting Honey Bees in Productive Agriculture: A module for crop consultants, advisors, and applicators.” <https://unl.box.com/s/ql8kiemd8jrbik0j701lxlcbakpmew> This was a collaborative effort sponsored and reviewed by the Honey Bee Health Coalition (<https://honeybeehealthcoalition.org/about-the-coalition/>) which consists of beekeepers, researchers, IPM professionals, non-profit organizations, government agencies and industry partners. The Applying Pesticides Safely section (<https://cropwatch.unl.edu/2019/applying-pesticides-safely>) of the proceedings of the ag plant recertification at Crop Production Clinics, includes the following, among other pesticide related pubs: * Bee Aware: Protecting Pollinators from Pesticides (EC301) - <http://extensionpublications.unl.edu/assets/pdf/ec301.pdf> * No Drift Zone: DriftWatch Brochure (NDA) - <http://www.nda.nebraska.gov/pesticide/FW-handout-applicators.pdf> This information is also a part of other recertification and initial certification material. Videos on sensitive sites and pollinators (<https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLhBDhSwbr6JGuntZ6tuG6PLwcyXk3UvFR>) are also incorporated into certification and recertification training sessions for most all applicators
- Done by state apiarist.
- please see item #7. I was very detailed in that answer
- Recertification program material
- We incorporate pesticide pollinator topics in pesticide certification training and during one-on-one outreach to pesticide users. We have also discussed this during trade shows and grower meetings.
- County Bee Chapters, NCSBA, NC Aerial Applicators Association, Private Recertification Programs, Green Industry
- recertification and training for private and commercial applicators included label interpretation and pesticide selection, promote Fieldwatch/Beewatch. Present annually at the Bee Association meeting.
- Extension places informational pamphlets in stores providing beekeeping supplies.
- In addition to previously mentioned activities, NJDEP Pesticide Inspectors conduct Pollinator Incident Investigations and Inspections of alleged and actual pollinator pesticide exposure(s) and as required issue formal enforcement actions which may include monetary penalties.
- Coordinate Pollinator Protection information with IPM outreach to residents, schools and neighborhood commissioners
- Various
- Mississippi State Ext. has performed outreach.
- Discuss pollinator protection whenever we present.
- CDA approves CECs that regularly cover these topics.

Q9: What methods were used for outreach? (please check all that apply)



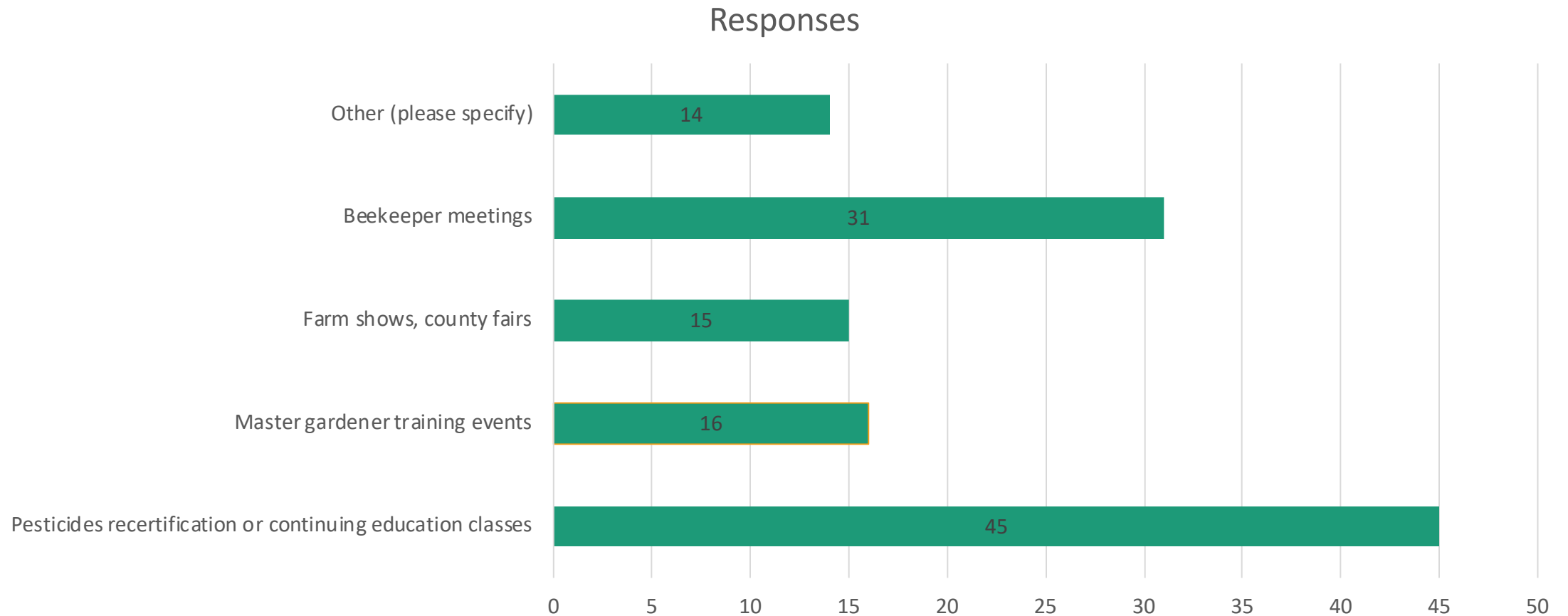
Q9 Comments:

What methods were used for outreach? (please check all that apply)

Q9 Comments:

- tabling at community events
- Fact sheets.
- Educational materials are through DriftWatch
- We worked with public television to create a documentary about the apiary program. Toward the end of the program we briefly discussed pesticide use and bees.
- Our State Plan is web-based, most resource materials are contained in the website, including handouts for beekeepers, growers, landscapers, and homeowners. We also have several publications and instructional sheets for FieldWatch.
- see previously listed activities

Q10: Where were these meetings conducted? (please check all that apply)



Q10 Comments:

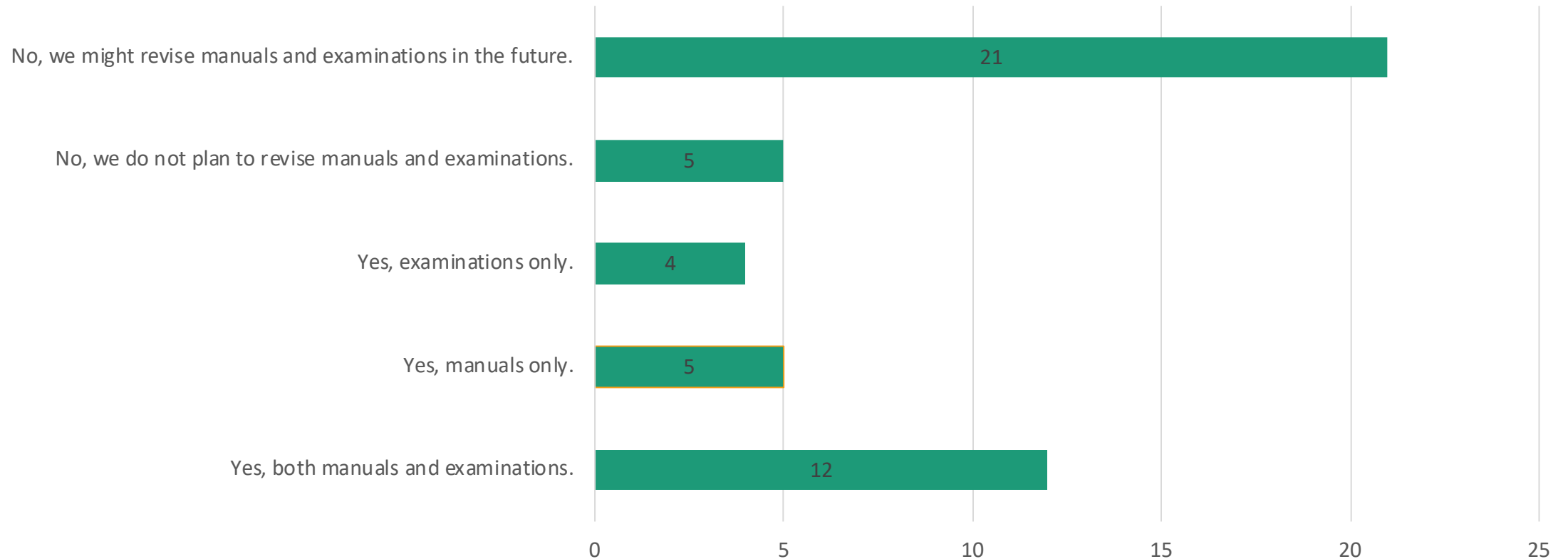
Where were these meetings conducted? (please check all that apply)

Q10 Comments:

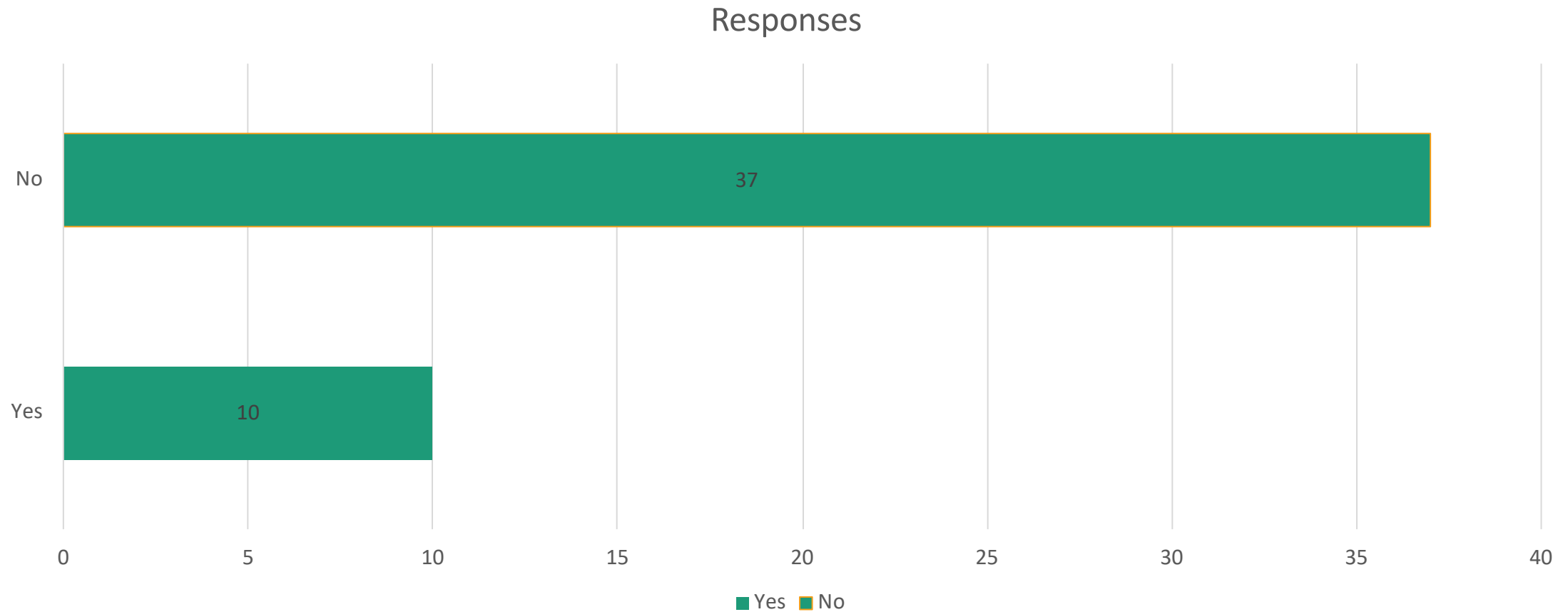
- Classroom sessions, site meetings with beekeepers. Still under development.
- Various local trainings in various locations statewide each year. Bee Aware Symposia were in Stockton.
- Professional association meetings
- State-wide training events.
- Grower meetings.
- Tribal health fairs, elders day event, school health fairs
- Miscellaneous community events
- Cornell Cooperative Extension and NYSIPM educational events
- Industry association meetings, presentations at individual pesticide application business meetings
- Public Forums, State Fair
- K-12 programing, general public events, and through webinars
- see item #7
- Agricultural Conventions + annual Nursery and Landscaping Association Conventions + Agricultural Commodity Meetings + Farm Bureau Meetings + Vegetable Growers Convention
- During District venues

Q11: Have you modified any of your certification manuals or examinations to include pollinator protection? (no comments)

Responses



Q12: Have you been holding yearly or periodic stakeholder meetings to review and/or revise your state managed pollinator protection plan?

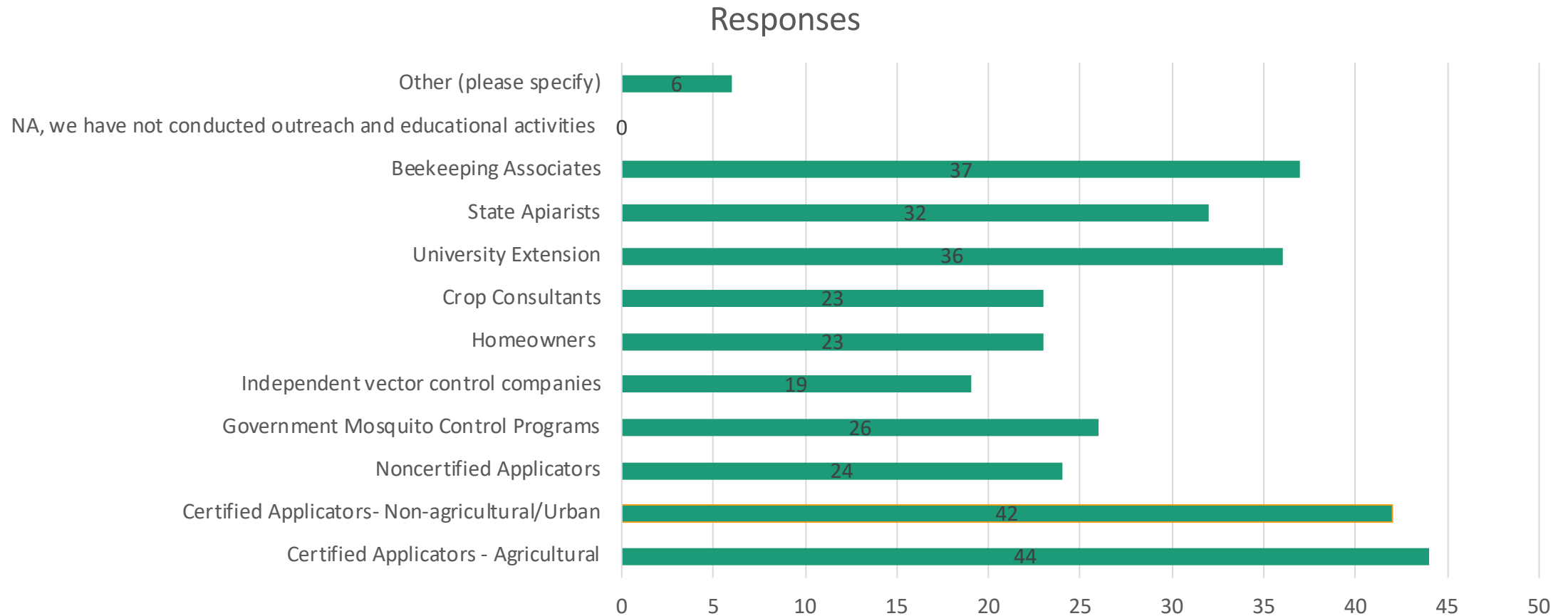


Q12 Comments:

Have you been holding yearly or periodic stakeholder meetings to review and/or revise your state managed pollinator protection plan?

- **Q12 Comments:**
- Still under development.
- We will review and update it as needed.
- Since Iowa does not have a 'managed pollinator protection plan', there is no annual meeting to review; however, IDALS pesticide and apiary program staff work together to implement the state pollinator protection efforts.
- No plan developed
- Plan is in draft form.
- The MP3 Steering Committee meets to review and revise our MP3; however, changes, in part, may originate from stakeholder contacts.
- Stakeholders are engaged during recertification training meetings.
- However, we do make the plan available online for continual revision. This is a working document. We have received and incorporated public comments.
- do not have on the reservation
- New York State did revise the plan, but a meeting was not held.
- We held them yearly for the first two years, now periodically if necessary.
- possibility to be reevaluated at quarterly meeting but comprehensively reviewed every 3 years
- NC Farm Bureau has been a leader for pollinator protection in NC, this group is led by Debbie Hamrick. NCFB host periodic events to discuss progress with MP3's and future actions.
- Doesn't apply to NJ's State Regulations
- Plan to do so in 2020, but haven't so far.
- CDA continues to work through the Pesticide Advisory Committee as issues come up, but there have been none in recent years.

Q13: Groups reached through outreach and educational activities focusing on pollinator protection include (please check all that apply):



Q13 Comments:

Groups reached through outreach and educational activities focusing on pollinator protection include (please check all that apply):

Q13 Comments:

- Still under development
- Public website outreach and registries such as FieldWatch/BeeCheck, reach across the state of Iowa and to those outside of the state.
- Webpage identifies pollinator protection resources.
- Master Gardeners
- Master gardeners
- government employees - wildlife, parks, highway, agriculture

Q.14 Please provide or estimate the number of people reached through outreach and educational activities focusing on pollinator protection since initial implementation of your pollinator protection plan to date (if NA, please indicate below) page 1

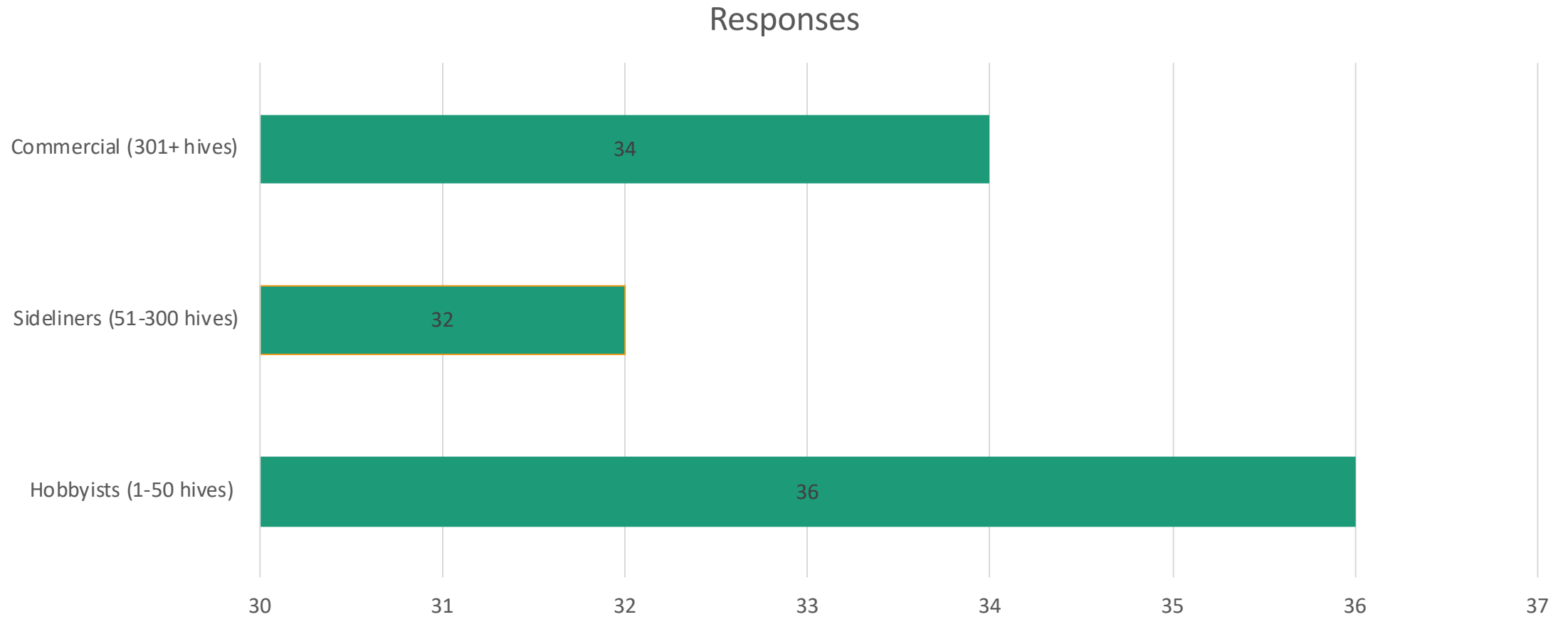
- **Q14 Comments:** (N/A's shown as total and everything else is listed as stated in survey)
- **NA – (12 N/A answers)**
- thousands since 2013
- Unknown how many people have received outreach and educational information since the program started.
- At this time, we do not have an official estimate on how many are reached.
- 15,000
- Did not keep track.
- Unknown
- Undeterminable
- ~1,500
- 800
- Michigan State University has reached 4,775 persons in the following groups and venues: general public (Pollinator Champions on-line course), commercial beekeepers (annual meeting), growers (grower meetings), pesticide applicators (recertification credit clinics), small scale beekeepers (state association newsletter and presentations at conferences and beekeeping association meetings).
- Not Known
- NA - because this is handled through the Plant Certification Section
- Estimate 2000
- More than 5,500 applicators and master gardeners over three years
- not sure
- 50
- 20,000
- 800

Q.14 Please provide or estimate the number of people reached through outreach and educational activities focusing on pollinator protection since initial implementation of your pollinator protection plan to date (if NA, please indicate below) page2

Q14 comments page 2

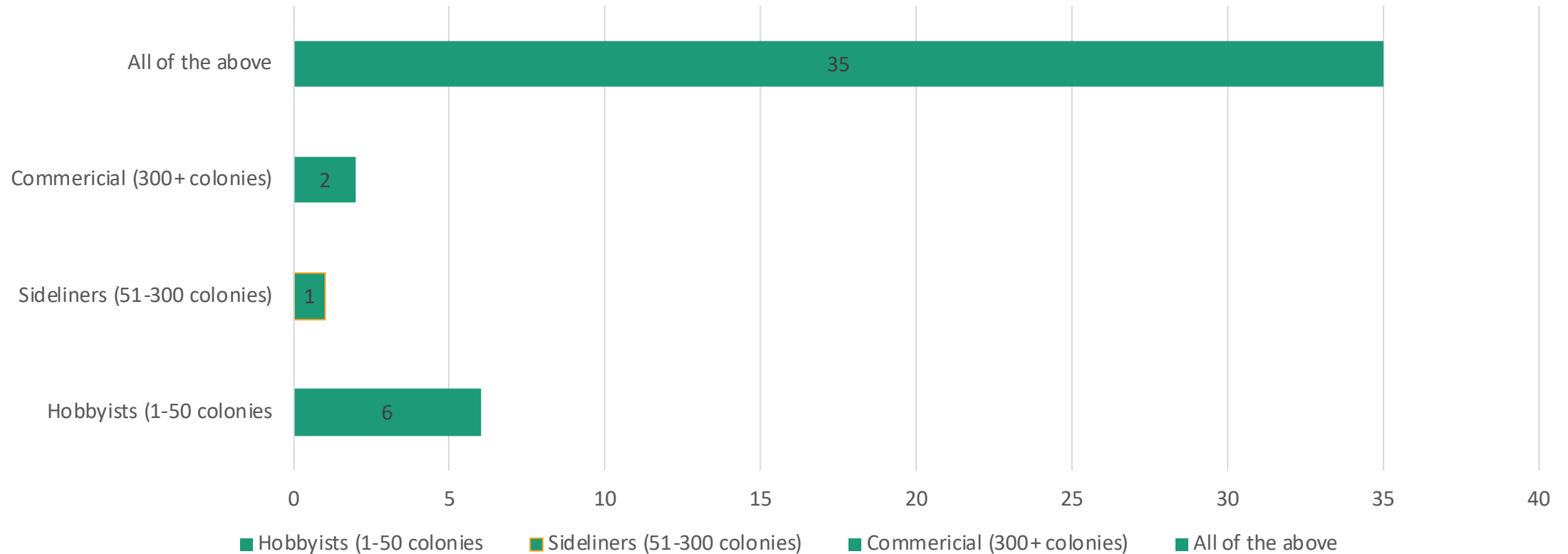
- more than 1,000
- 118,175
- NA - Outreach and educational activities have focused on pollinator health, however, we have not finalized the protection plan for distribution yet.
- 9,500 through pesticide certification and many more through news releases and website.
- this is so hard to quantify... 1000's+. We have records of 301 farmers at recertification meetings and initial applicator training of 881. There are others but data not captured or unavailable
- Unable to quantify.
- thousands over the years
- No attendance figures - we have conducted well over 100 outreach events.
- Several thousand, plan is provided and applicator trainings, trade shows and online
- State Pollinator/Beekeeper Regulations have been in effect for 30+ years.....too numerous to count over a 30+ year period. This includes the regulated community and the community at large.
- 500
- 10000
- 1000 +
- 7,000
- 10,000+
- 350 per year

Q15: Please estimate the make-up of your beekeeper population by percent of total: (no comments shown)



Q16: Please indicate the focus of your State's outreach and educational activities to beekeepers (no comments)

Responses



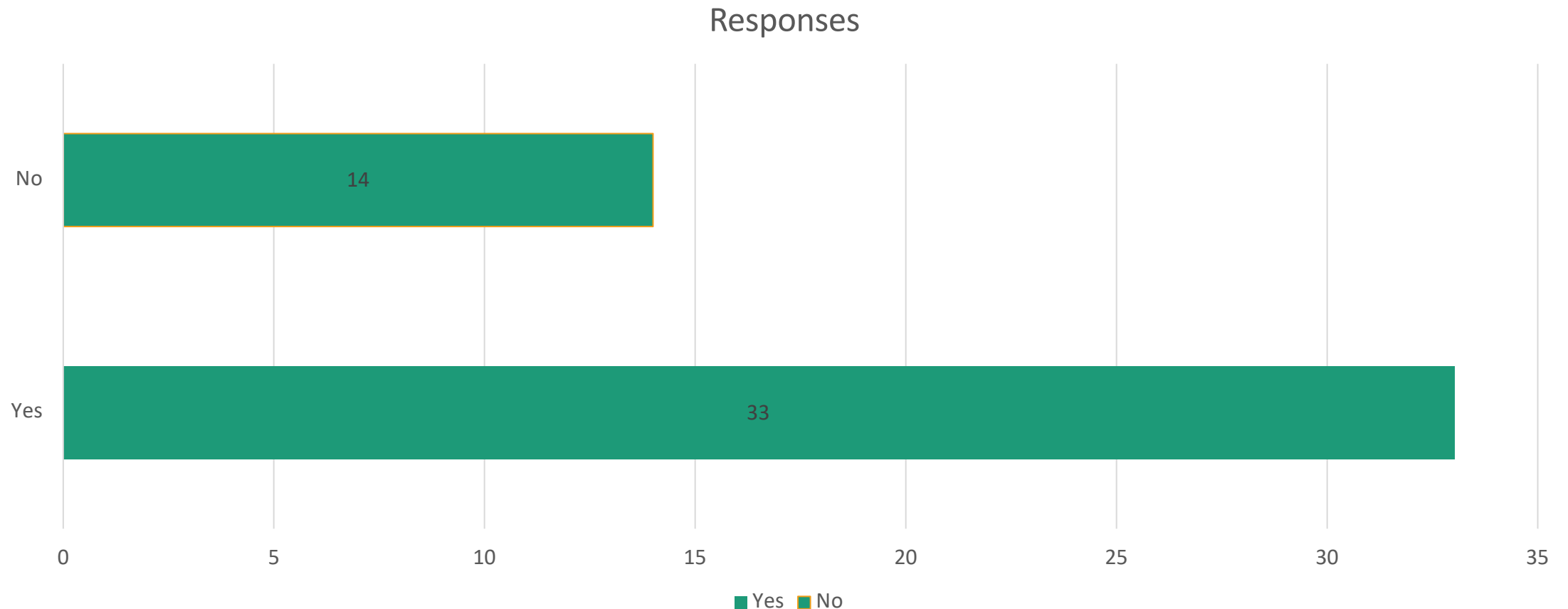
Q17: In the last calendar year, how many tips/complaints/reports of an alleged pesticide exposure to bees (bee kills) have been received and how many have been investigated by your agency?

- **Q17 Comments: (zero (0) listed as a total #, everything else is listed as stated in survey)**
- Zero (0) total- (10 answers)
- 1's total – (7 answers)
- 2's total- (4 answers)
- 8 out of 8
- Between Jan 2018 - mid 2019, 7 priority and 10 non-priority episodes. All bee kill investigations are conducted by the CACs in CA per code mandated jurisdiction.
- We did not have any bee kill complaints in 2018.
- 16 tips/complaints/reports/information requests for bee issues
- One received/one investigated/non-detect
- Two complaints received and investigated.
- 4 / 4
- 7
- 1 received which led to an investigation.
- 4

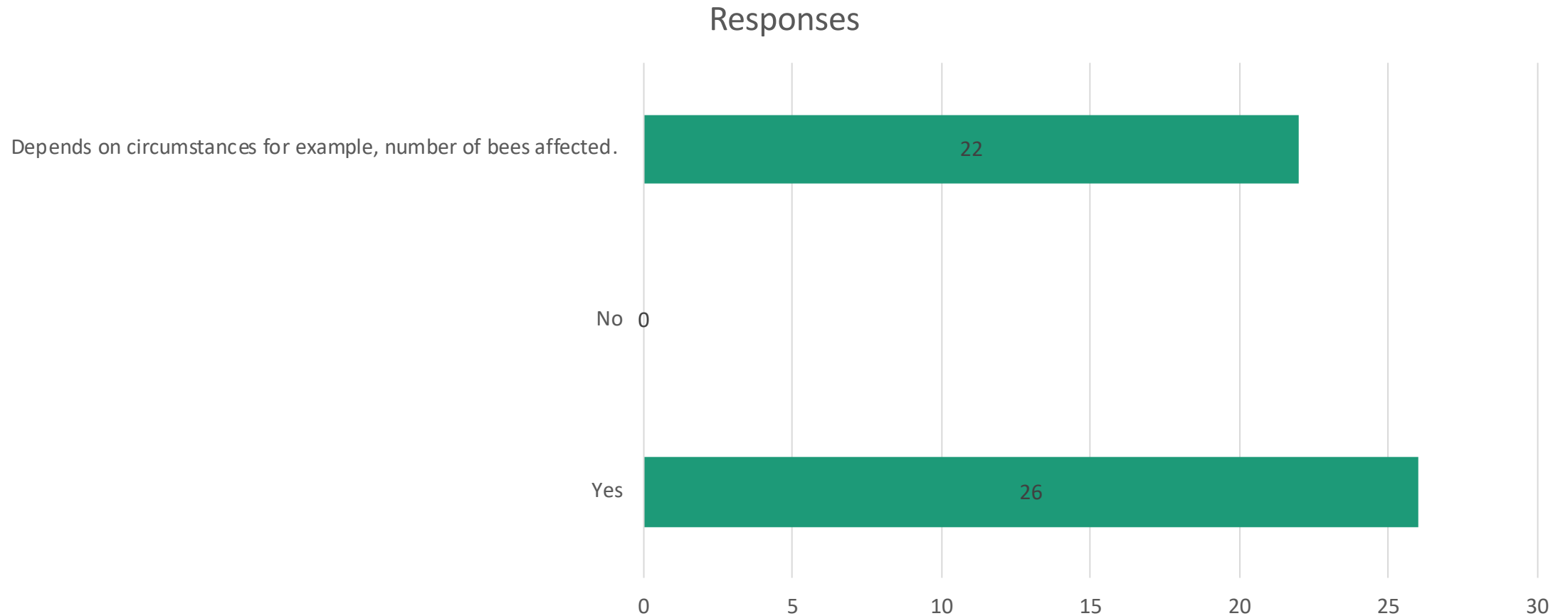
Q17: page 2 In the last calendar year, how many tips/complaints/reports of an alleged pesticide exposure to bees (bee kills) have been received and how many have been investigated by your agency?

- **Q17 comments page 2**
- -10
- 17: Jan. 1, 2018 – Dec. 31, 2018
- NDA: 0 reports received, thus no investigations. UNL: received 30+ calls and inspected 5 of those for health impacts
- Two both investigated.
- 3
- 8
- 8
- 5/5
- 5
- less than 10 and all get investigated
- 3
- 5

Q18: When investigating an tip/complaint/report alleging pesticide exposure to bees, do you coordinate inspection/investigation activities with your state apiary program or university experts? (no comments)



Q19: In response to a complaint, does your state analyze dead bees for the presence of pesticides, or conduct some other sampling?



Q19 Comments:

In response to a complaint, does your state analyze dead bees for the presence of pesticides, or conduct some other sampling?

- **Q19 Comments page 1:**
- Evidence of any pesticide applications (pesticide use records, etc) within 1 mile of the site to determine what analyses lab should conduct. Whether there are enough dead bees at the site to allow for lab analysis, etc.
- amount of dead bees, pesticide applications close by, flowering plants.
- * Note each investigation is on a case-by-case basis (follow-up depends on the circumstances).
- Volume of dead bees will dictate if sampling is an option.
- If investigation indicates a non-compliance issue we sample.
- If the State Apiarist is unable to rule out pesticides that were likely encountered outside of the hive, then we analyze whatever matrix is recommended by the State Apiarist--this is typically bees, but sometimes surface of the hive exterior.
- •number of bees affected •circumstances surrounding the incident (e.g. known local applications, etc.)
- yes, if volume of dead bees is sufficient for sample, and if bees are recently deceased, according to investigation protocol.
- Depends more on timing and conditions of bees.
- We typically send samples in for analysis for every formal complaint.
- number of bees dead and how long ago kill occurred

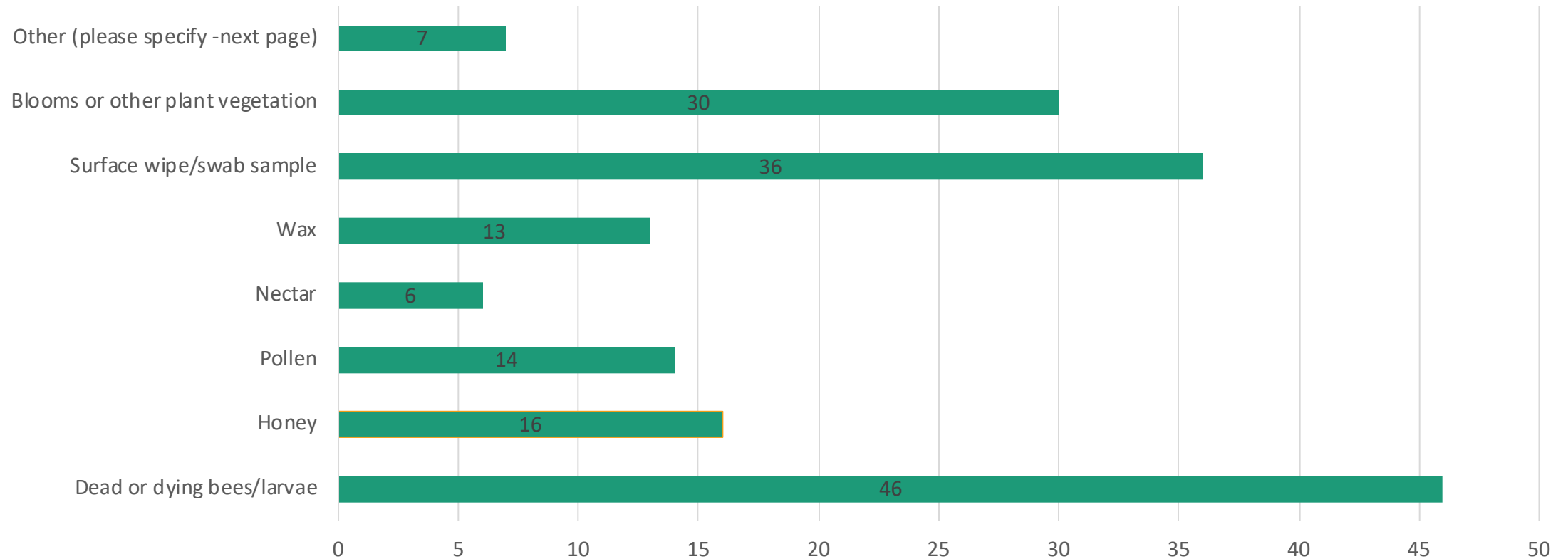
Q19 Comments:

In response to a complaint, does your state analyze dead bees for the presence of pesticides, or conduct some other sampling?

- **Q19 Comments page 2**
-
- We can collect bees in our sampling protocol, but most cases we will take swab samples off the hive.
- vegetation, pollen, honey, wipe samples may be collected depending on the complaint and the situation.
- We will sample if information indicates a known or suspected acute pesticide poisoning
- If there is a bee death and the dead bees have not deteriorated those will be sampled, apiarist will look for any other hive issues as well, document surrounding applications of pesticides
- We test for the alleged active ingredient as well as possible contaminants introduced by the beekeeper for illegal control of varroa mites, etc
- time since incident occurred + condition or decomposition of pollinator + pesticide product applied + available amount of pollinator sample
- If we cannot find any pesticide applications in the area, we would not analyze. IE: burning hives and diesel fuel. Normally we would.

Q20: If you conduct sampling in response to a complaint, indicate the types of samples analyzed: (please check all that apply)

Responses



Q 20 Comments:

If you conduct sampling in response to a complaint, indicate the types of samples analyzed: (please check all that apply)

- **Q20 (Other- specific answers)**
-
- Foliage, soil, water are other sample types that can be collected. Depends upon the circumstances of the incident.
- Amatrax dipped cards or paper found in the hives
- We have not collected any samples yet
- If necessary, additional samples would be collected and analyzed
- soil sample
- hive wood shavings, propolis, beekeeper applied pesticides in hive
- hives

Q21: If you have had one or more tips/complaints or reports alleging pesticide exposure to bees, how many of the reports of alleged pesticide exposure to bees (bee kills) were verified as pesticide related?

Q21 Comments: page 1

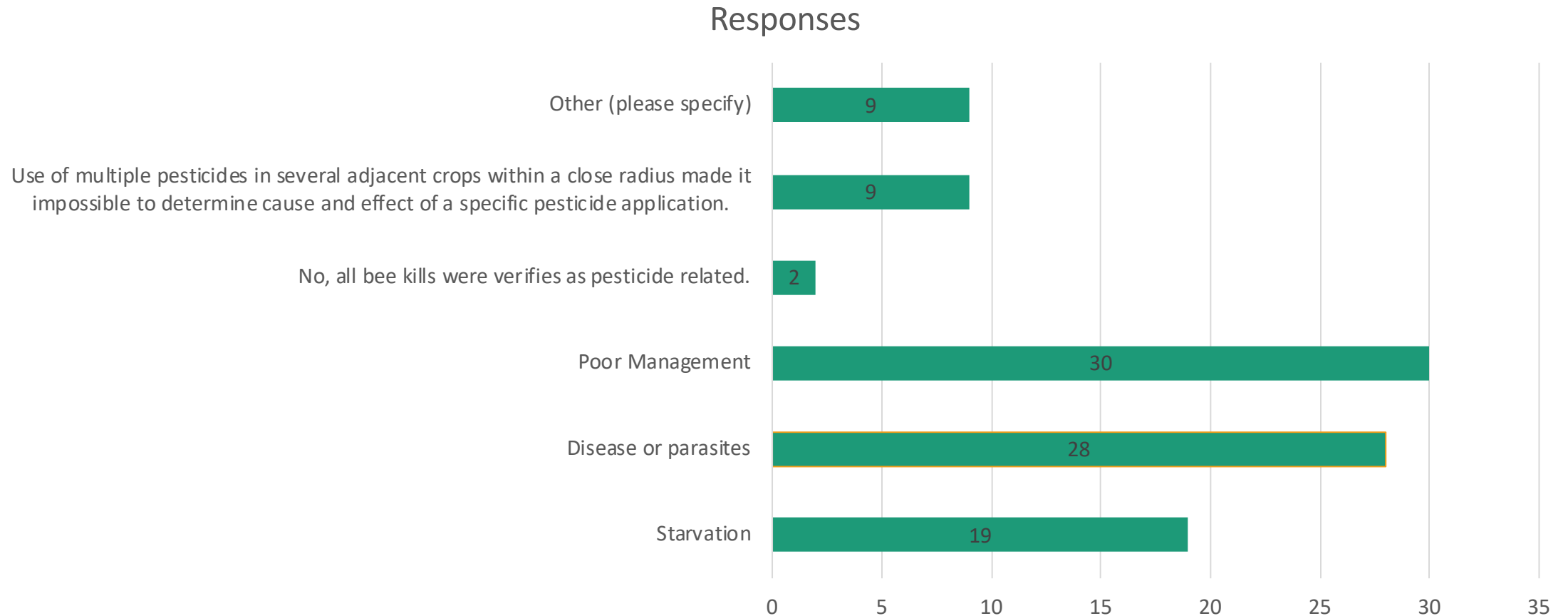
- (total of 0's were 15)
- 1
- 2018-mid 2019 out of 17 total, at least 7 verified as pesticide related.
- Please contact the Pesticide Bureau for specific year counts.
- 1
- 1
- None
- Zero
- None
- 1
- One complaint investigation found the pesticide may have contributed to the bee kill. Another complaint investigation found that the bee kill did not result from the pesticide.
- At least 2 of the 4
- No complaints in last the year.
- None
- N/A
- 1

Q21: If you have had one or more tips/complaints or reports alleging pesticide exposure to bees, how many of the reports of alleged pesticide exposure to bees (bee kills) were verified as pesticide related?

Q21 Comments page 2

- n/a
- 0: Jan. 1, 2018 – Dec. 31, 2018.
- n/a
- n/a
- one
- The majority of samples are positive for some pesticides.
- none of the three this year were attributed to pesticide misuse
- Investigation is still open at this time
- 2
- 3
- 2
- estimate 2 out of every 10
- 1
- Only one of nine investigations since 2014

Q22: If you have had one or more tips/complaints or reports alleging pesticide exposure to bees, were there contributing factor(s) other than pesticides that resulted in the bee kill? (please check all that apply):



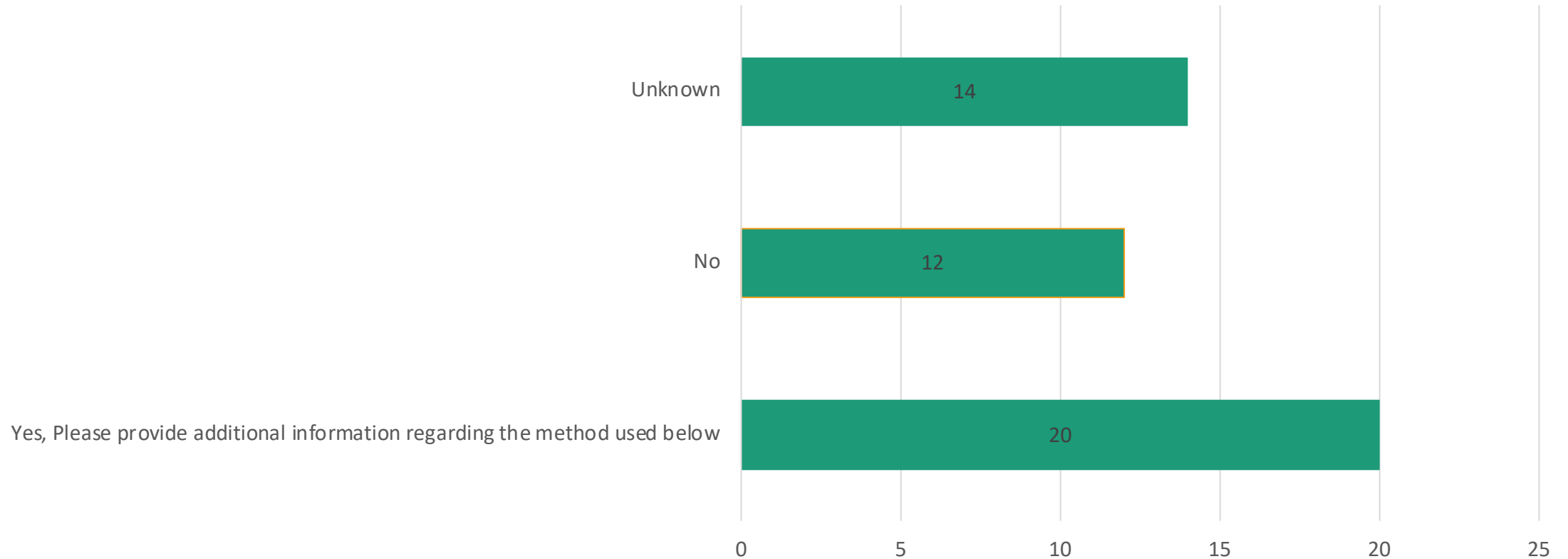
Q22 Comments:

If you have had one or more tips/complaints or reports alleging pesticide exposure to bees, were there contributing factor(s) other than pesticides that resulted in the bee kill? (please check all that apply):

- **Q22 Comments:**
- Continued from question 21 - a few beekeepers who did not register with the CAC so they could not be notified prior to any "toxic to bees" pesticide applications within a 1 mile radius.
- There can be a variety of contributing factors. Each incident is investigated on a case by case basis.
- Cause unknown; pesticides ruled out
- No complaints in the last year
- N/A
- Unknown
- N/A
- Unknown cause
- N/A
- The above answers/selections pertain to UNL investigations, only. NDA had 0 complaints/reports received, thus no investigations.
- In most cases there are multiple factors and it is difficult to pinpoint.
- Investigation is still open at this time
- ** Poor Management = early splitting of hives
- The presence of miticides was a significant factor.
- Beekeepers making their own mite strips illegally. Usually too strong so they affect the bees as well.

Q23: Has or is your state (SLA, university, cooperative extension) undertaken activities to measure pesticide exposure to bees, for example, by collecting data quantifying the levels of pesticides detected in pollen or other substrate; or by some other means?

Responses



Q23 Comments:

Has or is your state (SLA, university, cooperative extension) undertaken activities to measure pesticide exposure to bees, for example, by collecting data quantifying the levels of pesticides detected in pollen or other substrate; or by some other means?

- **Q23 Comments page 1:**
- University of MN Entomology department is conducting research on presence of pesticides in plants that can impact pollinators.
- National Honey Bee Survey
- The Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station has undertaken research over three years on the effects of neonicotinoids on honey bees - they are working on development of their final report at this time
- multiple year pollen study
- Michigan State University has several projects that have examined pesticide exposure to bees. MSU has received research grants to study pesticide levels and effects in multiple crop systems including blueberries, cherries, apples, and vines crops.
- WSU has conducted some studies.
- SLA recently tested wax--participation in the National Honeybee Health Survey, USDA, APHIS.
- Oregon State University, Extension is working to better understand extended residual toxicity of various pesticides for specialty vegetable seeds in field conditions.

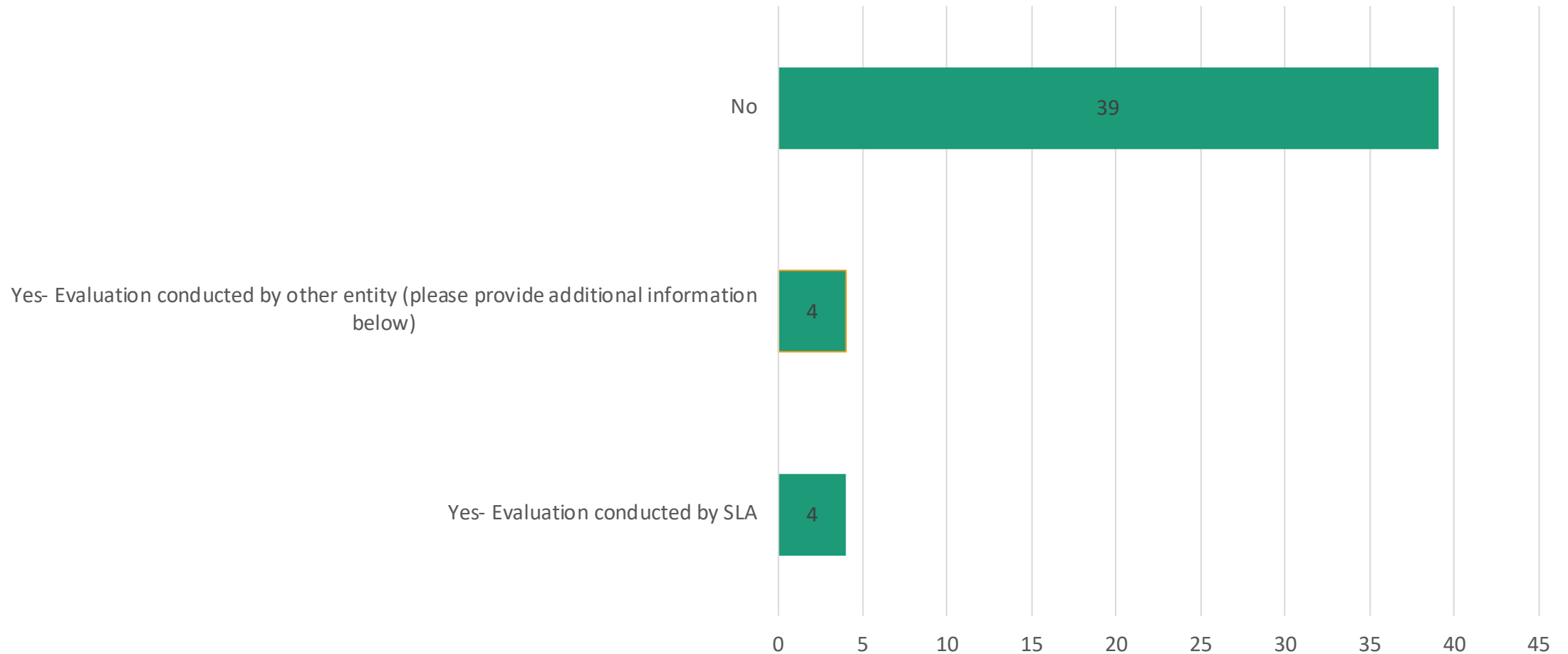
Q23 Comments:

Has or is your state (SLA, university, cooperative extension) undertaken activities to measure pesticide exposure to bees, for example, by collecting data quantifying the levels of pesticides detected in pollen or other substrate; or by some other means?

- **Q23 comments page 2**
- National Honey Bee Survey (USDA)
- University research
- University research
- Yes. The UNL Bee Lab has a few research projects examining environmental exposure levels and performing effects studies.
- only when it pertained to a bee kill where it was suspected a pesticide had been misused
- Funded a project through the land grant university to provide a comprehensive assessment of the health status of managed honey bee populations and the risk of pesticide exposures to honey bee colonies in the state. Specific objective included 1) To provide a multi-pesticide residue and instrument analysis of pesticides in honey bee colonies; 2. To quantify the nutritional, immune, and pesticide sensitivity status of honey bee colonies; and 3. To assess the patterns of pesticide exposure and honey bee health at the colony level.
- The Dept. provided funds to UMASS Extension to collect samples from hives and analyze for pesticides. Additionally the Department and UMASS Extensions has participated in the USDA Honey Bee Survey.
- Our apiary section has participated in national honeybee surveys
- SD Department of Ag participates in the USDA/National Honeybee survey
- Participated in a national honey bee survey.
- U of D is conducting residue study.
- USDA survey participation

Q24: Has your agency or another entity evaluated your state plan based on metrics or another tool?

Responses



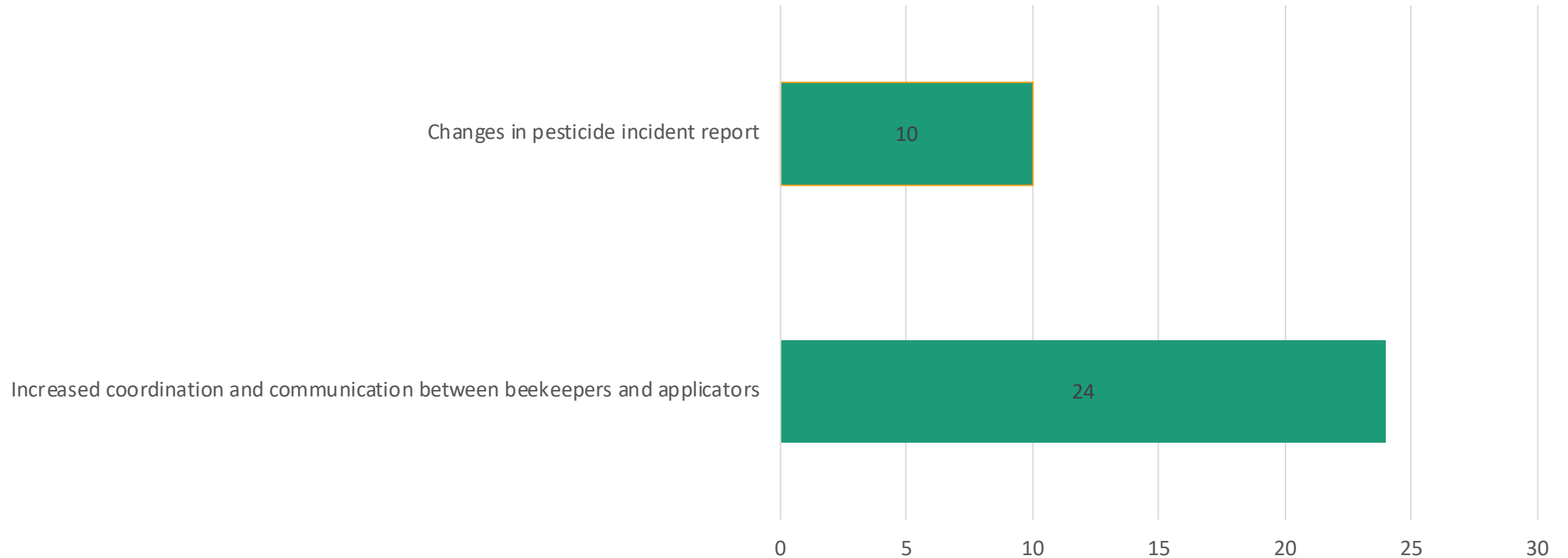
Q24 Comments: Has your agency or another entity evaluated your state plan based on metrics or another tool?

Q24 comments:

- University extension
- Evaluation based on metrics included in Oregon's strategic plan, conducted by the Oregon Bee Project and its advisory committee.
- A document entitled, SFIREG Joint Working Committee Performance Measures for Managed Pollinator Protection Plans has been created to assist with developing measures for this plan.
- not applicable

Q25: How will the success of your plan be measured? (please check all that apply)

Responses



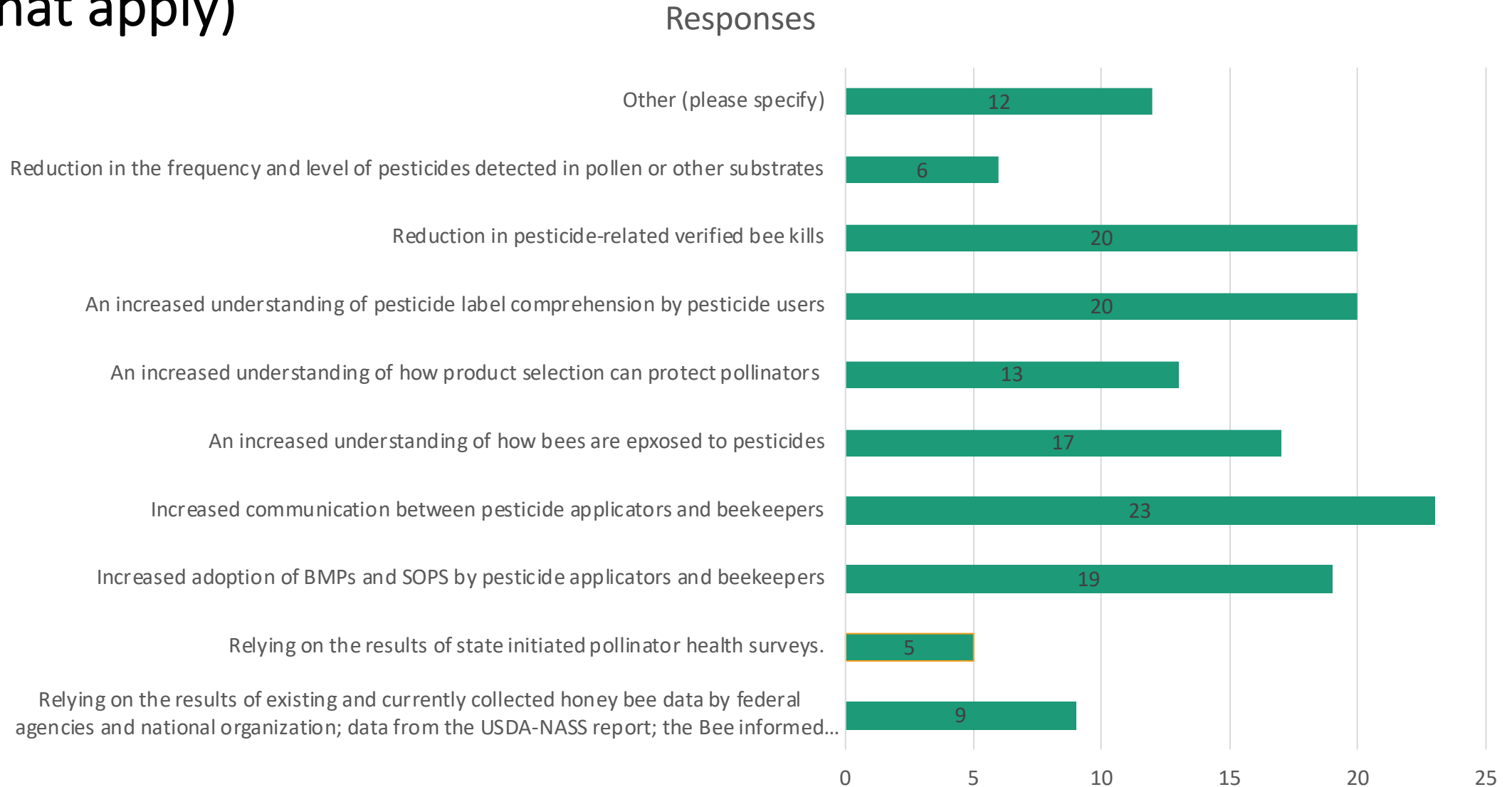
Q25 Comments: How will the success of your plan be measured? (please check all that apply)

- **Q25 comments: page 1**
- The pollinator plan efforts in Iowa are ongoing and engage multiple programs area activities (apiary and pesticide). As part of these programs we engage in pesticide incident reporting, stakeholder communication, training/meeting attendance, support FieldWatch/BeeCheck, and maintain outreach materials.
- No plan developed
- Have never formalized a state plan
- Specific metrics are under development.
- Not yet determined. WSDA received funding in 2019 to establish a pollinator health task force. (WSDA)PEST Program, Plant Protection Division) just hired a new Pollinator Health Coordinator in October. The focus of the task force will be to build a framework or template for Best Management Practices either at a geographically or pollinator specific level. WSDA wrote a Managed Pollinator Plan in 2018, (link below) but it lacks specifics due to the great diversity of cropping patterns, geographical and varying habitat. The Washington MP3 provides the basic framework for all of the BMP's to support pollinators, but does not include specifics.
<http://cms.agr.wa.gov/getmedia/819f8d22-37b1-484d-a522-31f60875f9c9/101-681ManagedPollinatorProtectionPlan.pdf>

Q25 Comments: How will the success of your plan be measured? (please check all that apply)

- **Q25 comments page 2**
- While we do not include any specific measures as a part of the plan, we could measure it by participation of stakeholders in relevant trainings, views/downloads of content, changes in incident reporting (which is currently limited), and incorporation of MP3 content into continuing ed.
- stakeholder surveys
- habitat creation and maintenance
- Done through OPHI
- Committee Performance Measures for Managed Pollinator Protection Plans has been created to assist with developing measures for this plan. The process for identifying suitable measures for Indiana is currently on-going.
- -The number and types (agricultural or non-agricultural) of cases in which an enforcement action was taken for use of pesticide in a manner inconsistent with specific pollinator protection label language; -Number of agricultural producers, pesticide applicators and landowners who have adopted or implemented one or more of the Plan's Guidelines for Protecting Pollinators or Best Management Practices; and -Number of beekeepers who have adopted or implemented the Plan's Guidelines for Protecting Pollinators or Best Management Practices.
- the number of applicators who have signed up to use Fieldwatch/beewatch
- not applicable - have State Regulations

Q26: Which of the following measurements of success does your state actively utilize to track success? (please check all that apply)



Q26 Comments:

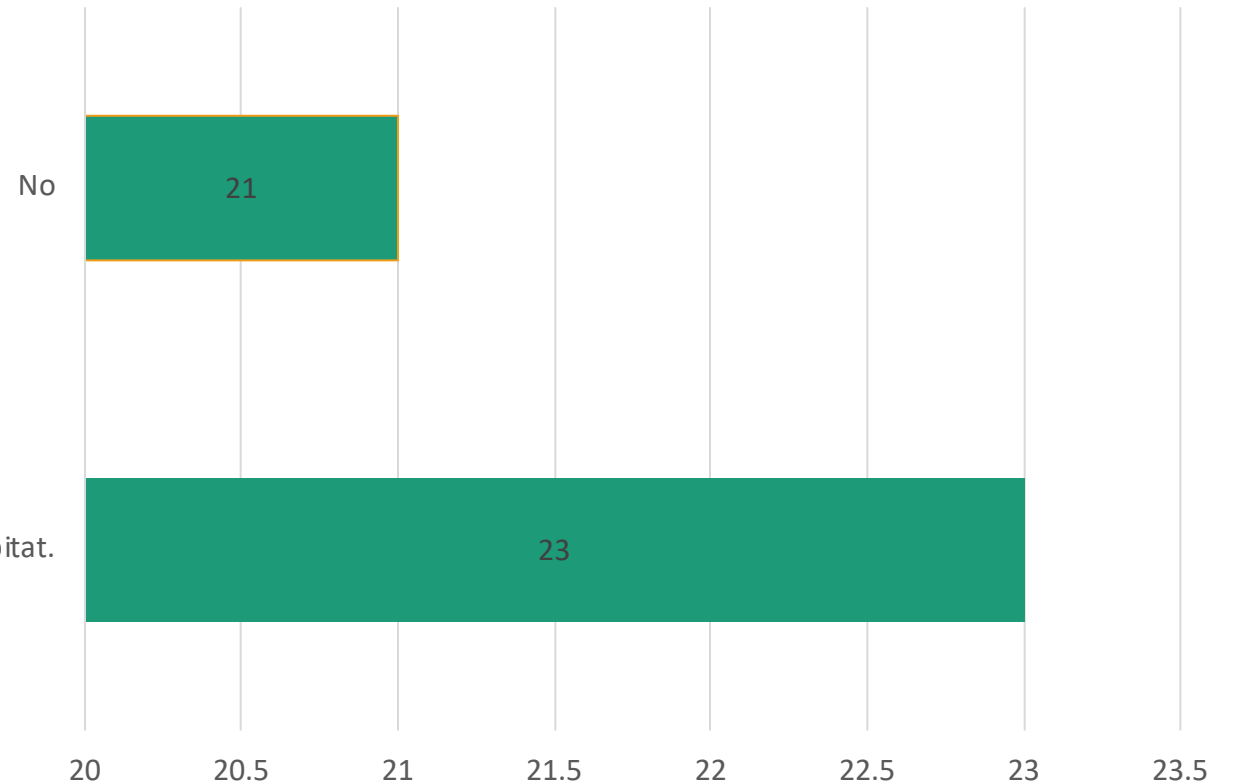
Which of the following measurements of success does your state actively utilize to track success? (please check all that apply)

Q26 Comments:

- IDALS uses a combination of the above.
- Participation in pollinator protection training.
- Metrics under development
- Number of training sessions and attendees reached.
- None at this time.
- N/A
- Data from the Honeybee Tech Team and the National Honeybee Survey
- Use inspection results
- Committee Performance Measures for Managed Pollinator Protection Plans has been created to assist with developing measures for this plan. The process for identifying suitable measures for Indiana is currently on-going.
- Number of registered users of online mapping tool including pesticide applicators and beekeepers.
- The NJDEP does not perform this activity.
- It is very rare to receive bee/pesticide complaints...one every few years.

Q27: Does your state have, as part of its plan, a provision to help increase pollinator habitat.

Responses



Yes, please provide additional information below regarding pollinator habitat.

Q27 Comments:

Does your state have, as part of its plan, a provision to help increase pollinator habitat.

Q27 Comments: page 1

- In CA, DPR's MP3 is for the pesticide related aspects only, because we do not have jurisdiction regarding development or maintenance of pollinator habitat. Jurisdiction for habitat related aspects for pollinators are shared by CDFG and Dept of Fish & Wildlife.
- Leaving areas where pollinators visit, (natural areas)
- Pollinator BMPs focus on increasing pollinator habitat in various landscapes.
- Webpage resources
- Example: "...Enlisting the help of property owners to plant vegetation attractive to pollinators and providing possible nesting habitats for wild bee pollinators (such as leafcutter bees and carpenter bees), should be encouraged. For other pollinators, brochures encourage the establishment of native plants like milkweed, in low traffic areas (not roadways or urban walkways) and areas where herbicides and insecticides are not used..."
- The MP3 encourages diverse and abundant food sources.
- > Distribute seed packets > Work with Noxious Weed Boards and Right of Way entities on pollinator habitats

Q27 Comments:

Does your state have, as part of its plan, a provision to help increase pollinator habitat.

Q27 comments page 2

- Suggestions for managing Rights of Way (Integrated Vegetation Management). State, County and Municipal Improvements and Private Landowner improved habitat.
- Routine inspections of vegetation management companies
- The plan includes some basic BMPs for providing both forage and habitat. Maine Department of Transportation is working to implement pollinator habitat in state managed rights of way.
- Efforts have been made to collaborate with other groups and experts to develop meaningful/realistic guidance regarding appropriate plants and techniques for the development of pollinator friendly habitat in Oregon. Efforts have also been made to highlight land managers who have maintained or increased pollinator habitat as a way to inspire and motivate others to adopt those practices.
- Plant lists, habitat resources
- The New York State Plan includes specific management activities for State Agencies and habitat and conservation and enhancement
- Recommendations on why pollinator habitat is important, information about habitat needs, resources for creating habitat.
- Our department of transportation plays a huge role in this. As well as other groups. through outreach we are encouraging more and more people every year to establish Pollinator Habitats when and where they can.
- Yes, Nebraska Extension has a Pollinator Habitat Certification Program and we provide training opportunities to restore natural habitat, establish new habitat, and assess habitats. State partners also work with Federal agencies in promoting pollinator habitat through various Federal and State programs.
- Done through OPHI.
- We encourage pollinator habitat plantings in non-farmable areas, vegetative buffer strips and as a mix in cover crops.

Q27 Comments:

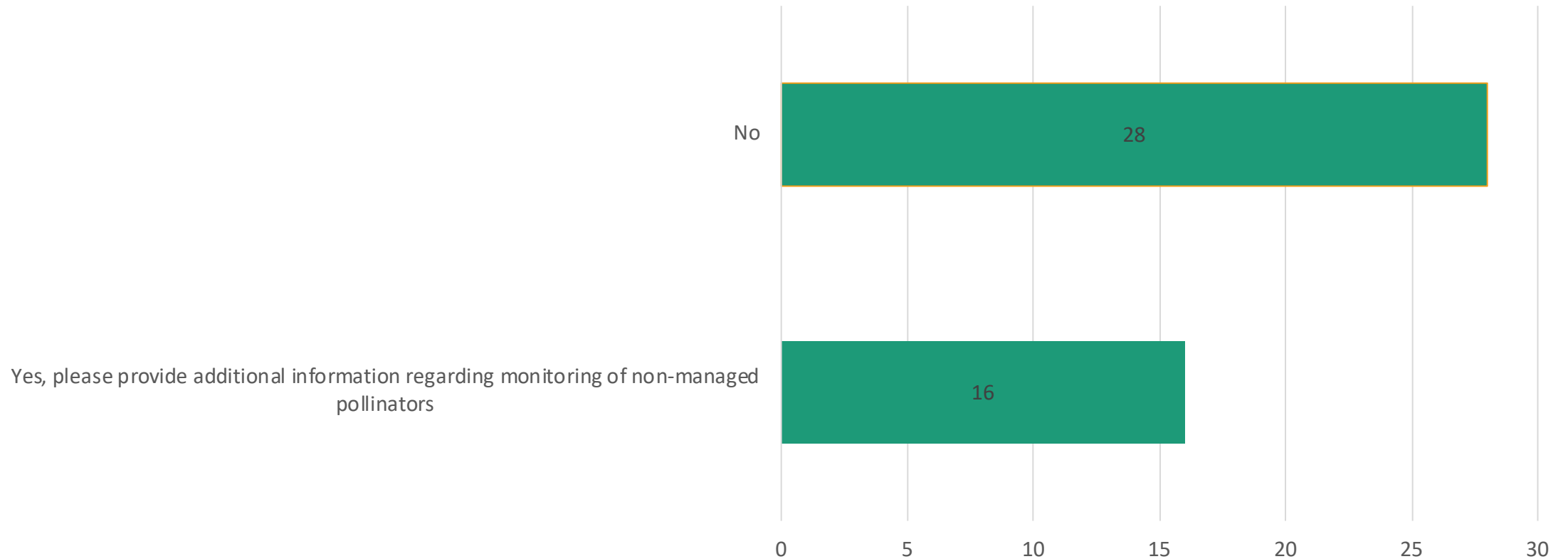
Does your state have, as part of its plan, a provision to help increase pollinator habitat.

Q27 comments page 3

- *Activities are coordinated with the NC Pollinator Conservation Alliance and include CRP land, solar farms, and other areas. The NCDA&CS Research Farms and NC DOT are all heavily involved with pollinator habitat.*
- *State Plan has a section on Pollinator Conservation which includes setting aside areas as bee sanctuaries, creating corridors around farm land, and leaving areas undisturbed for soil-nesting bees.*
- *NRCS encourages pollinator habitat. There are many locations of pollinator habitat available for managed bee existence.*
- *CDA does not have an active role in "increasing" pollinator habitat. However, the Department does encourage and has actively supported other state agency initiatives to create pollinator habitat.*
- *There is a section about supporting forage and habitat. A portion on the grower section about planting bee friendly habitat.*

Q28: Is your state monitoring or surveying pollinator population levels of non-managed pollinators, for example, native bees; butterflies, etc.?

Responses



Q28 Comments:

Is your state monitoring or surveying pollinator population levels of non-managed pollinators, for example, native bees; butterflies, etc.?

- **Q28 Comments:**
- Monitor at the ports for Africanized bees
- Minnesota Department of Natural Resources has surveyed native bee and butterfly populations and MN Zoo has surveyed some butterfly populations
- University of New Hampshire awarded grant to study non-managed pollinators
- Michigan Department of Natural Resources is handling native pollinator management, mostly through partnerships. Michigan State University has been surveying for wild bees recently, but not as part of a state-funded effort. USDA funding that supported that work recently is winding down, so there is not a plan to continue sampling in 2020. MSU worked with a group of collaborators on a grant proposal to USDA that would develop an national wild bee monitoring plan, but that will require funding. Michigan Natural Features Inventory is surveying for bumblebees at national forests and some other locations in Michigan and also surveys for endangered butterflies. US Fish and Wildlife Service has some plans to sample bees in the Great Lakes watershed that may not have started yet.
- Maine Bumblebee Atlas and Maine DOT Roadside study
- Researchers at the University of Florida participate in some surveying activities, but it is not reported to FDACS to my knowledge

Q28 Comments:

Is your state monitoring or surveying pollinator population levels of non-managed pollinators, for example, native bees; butterflies, etc.?

- **Q28 comments page 2:**
- The Oregon Bee Atlas is a component of the Oregon Bee Project, with a mission to train volunteers to explore Oregon counties, seek new native bee records for the state, to build the first comprehensive survey of the native bee fauna in Oregon. The specimens and data will be curated by Oregon State University's Oregon State Arthropod Collection where it will be publicly available. The goal is that within the next five years, the Atlas activities will transition from inventorying the bees of Oregon to conducting long-term regional surveys that would inform the state's pollinator protection plan.
- A survey of native pollinator habitat is ongoing
- State Department of Natural Resources monitors wildlife populations, including pollinators and native insects.
- Yes, UNL Bee Lab surveys for wild bee communities in prairie systems, agricultural and urban habitats, and roadsides. UNL Bee Lab also helps Nebraska Game and Parks complete surveys across the state for threaten or species of concern, such as Regal Fritillary and Monarch Butterflies. State partners, coordinated through the Nebraska Game & Parks Commission, have also developed the CONSERVATION STRATEGY FOR MONARCHS (DANAUS PLEXIPPUS) AND AT-RISK POLLINATORS IN NEBRASKA (<http://outdoornebraska.gov/monarchconservationplan/>) where monitoring and assessing populations of non-managed pollinators is a goal.
- Done through OPHI
- Our department worked with NDSU to develop a statewide, multi-year native bee and butterfly study. The study is currently in it's third year of data collection.
- There is some monitoring of bumblebees by DNR, and within the Region, the Illinois Butterfly Monitoring Network includes around 10 Indiana routes.
- There is some research being conducted at NCSU. NCSU and Michigan State University have coordinated the Protecting Pollinators in Urban Landscape program for six years.
- Not the NJDEP, but NJDOA does on a limited basis.
- Not sure. The Apiary Section may be doing something

Q29: Please share any other activities or information regarding your pollinator protection plan that demonstrates the success of your plan.

- **Q29 Comments:**

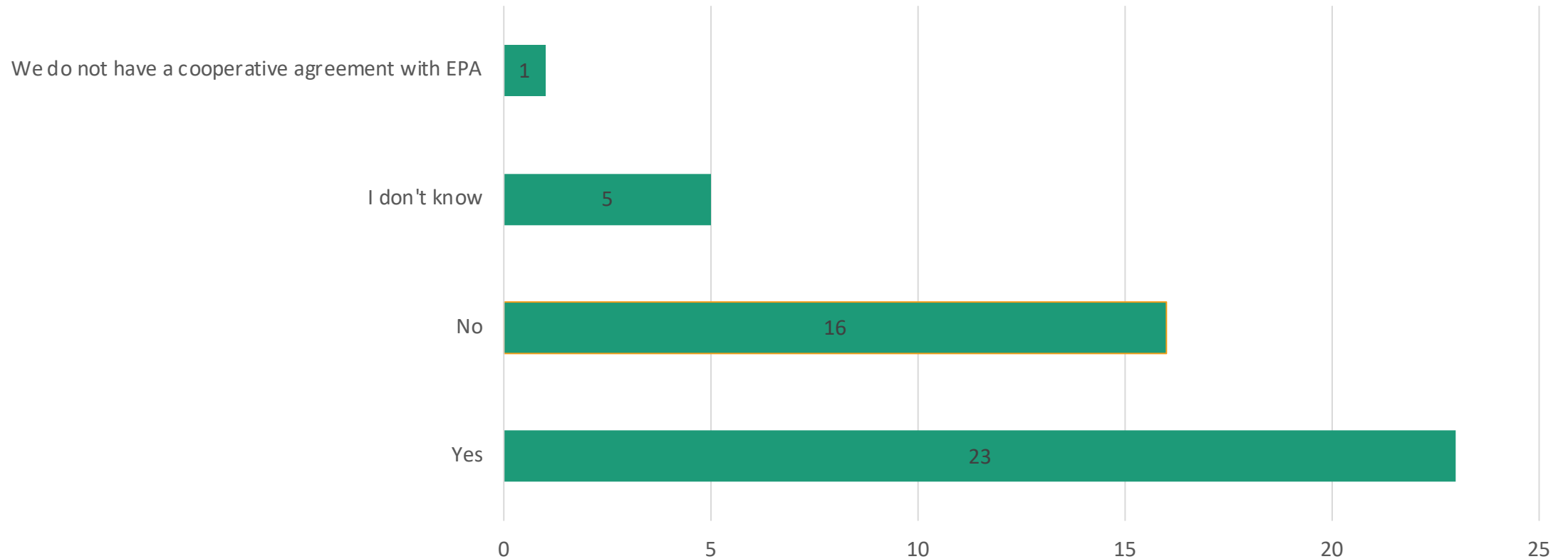
- NA
- The reduced number of dead bee calls.
- Please note responses to # 27 and #28 of this survey refer to activities that would be conducted outside of the IDALS apiary and pesticide programs.
- No plan developed
- Outreach through pesticide applicator training sessions
- Training and Educational Resources • UNCE Publications
<http://www.unce.unr.edu/publications/files/ho/2014/sp1407.pdf>
<http://www.unce.unr.edu/publications/files/ho/2013/fs1335.pdf> • UNCE Research Center and Demonstration Orchard • Xerces Society for Invertebrate Conservation • Monarch Joint Venture • USFW brochure “Attracting Pollinators to Your Garden” • Walker Basin Conservancy • National Park Service Nevada Managed Pollinator Protection Plan Plant Industry Division July 7, 2016 page | 10 o <http://www.nps.gov/subjects/pollinators/additionalresources.htm> • USDA-NRCS o http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/pr/plantsanimals/?cid=stelprdb12_56013

Q29: Please share any other activities or information regarding your pollinator protection plan that demonstrates the success of your plan.

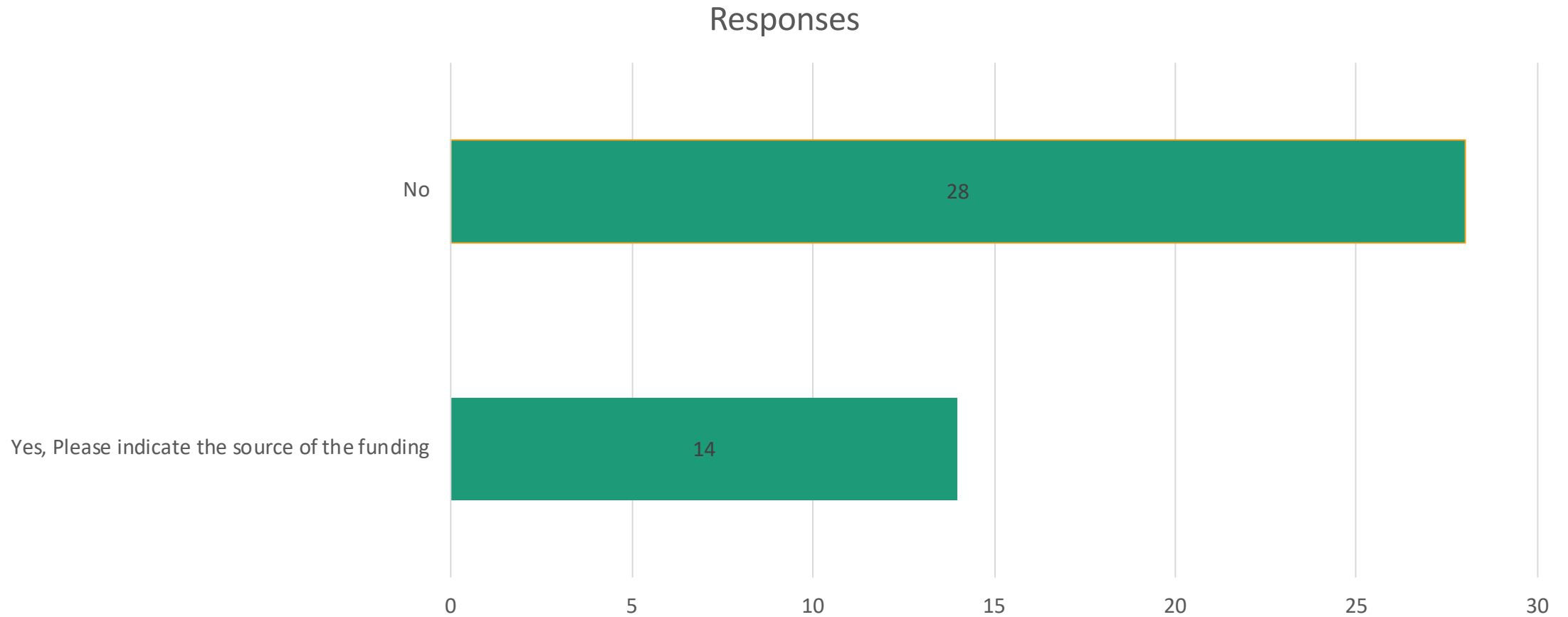
- **Q29 comments page 2:**
- In addition to writing an MP3 in 2018 and establishing a pollinator health task force in 2019, WSDA also worked extensively with the alfalfa seed growers and WSU to create a specific MP3 for them. The Alfalfa Seed Crop MP3 is in full force and captured many years of BMP's that this industry has been practicing. The alfalfa seed growers manage their own varieties of pollinators - leaf cutters and alkali bees (native to SE WA). It has always been in the Alfalfa Seed Growers best interests to protect their pollinators as they help produce the "seed" crop. This industry is years ahead of most growers in terms of protecting pollinators, it is part of their daily life and farming practices all year. See: <http://s3.wp.wsu.edu/uploads/sites/2168/2017/10/alfalfa-seed-mp3.pdf>.
- We have not measured success of the Plan however we see an increase in registration to our Apiary program.
- NA
- Oregon will be relying heavily on survey responses from different stakeholder groups. Also, whenever possible, data is gathered during outreach events and workshops using audience response systems – the questions generally focus on the audience's understanding of pesticide label language and risk assessment of posed scenarios.
- Much of the state pollinator plan concepts were incorporated into the statewide efforts to protect monarch butterflies and their habitat.
- Nothing more to report at this time
- We currently have a lot of programs focused on pollinator health but have not released the formal finalized protection plan.
- nothing else that hasn't been covered
- N/A
- N/A
- Tracking numbers of beekeepers, growers and applicators who are registered in the FieldWatch platforms.
- The number of applicators that use Beewatch/Fieldwatch, lack of bee investigations
- We have a state law that requires registration of all hives in the state and very good cooperation with the beekeeping industry.
- not applicable to State Regulations
- CDA has worked with CU law school attorneys to help them understand current regulations and to communicate between CDA and beekeeper associations.
- We've only had one pesticide related bee kill in five years.
- Some of these question ask about monitoring or surveying pollen, other pollinators, etc. We, as the SLA, do not do this, but it is likely that the land grant university is, we're just not aware of it.
- Our lack of complaints.

Q30: Did you select “Pollinator Protection” as a Pick-List Program Area as provided for in the 2018-2021 FIFRA Cooperative Agreement Guidance? (no comments)

Responses



Q31: Is your SLA or the entity responsible for implementing the pollinator plan, receiving specific funding for these activities?



Q31 Comments:

Is your SLA or the entity responsible for implementing the pollinator plan, receiving specific funding for these activities?

Q31 Comments:

- State and FIFRA grant.
- EPA PPG Funding, through picklist program area selection
- EPA Grant
- Pick list item through grant
- EPA.
- Apiary registration fees
- The Oregon Legislature passed a House Bill 3362, which funded pollinator protection efforts through Oregon State University Extension, using a portion of the state's pesticide registration fees from July 1, 2015 through January 1, 2019, at which point funds shifted to general pesticide education.
- New York State's Environmental Protection Fund
- We (UNL) have some educational grants that are helping with implementation of pollinator-friendly practices that will be in the final plan.
- Legislation
- FieldWatch annual fee and outreach materials are paid from funds received by the Pesticide Environmental Trust Fund, administered by the NC Pesticide Board.
- EPA PPG
- USDA Block Grant
- From agreement, I believe.

Q32: If available, what would your state do if adequately funded?

Q32 Comments: Page 1

- Hive registration, communications with local communities on bee hive locations.
- NA
- At this time the majority of the pollinator protection efforts are funded through the state. Iowa would evaluate federal funding opportunities if available.
- Enhance websites and online information for MP3
- Carry out more education and outreach to protect pollinators
- N/A
- hire more staff to improve/enhance inspections of pesticide users and enforcement of pesticide laws
- Revise pesticide applicator exams.
- Hire staff with a greater percentage of time dedicated to MP3, including data development and metrics and regulatory outreach (e.g., pesticide label comprehension). Fund Michigan State University's research technician at a higher, longer-term level.
- Have an active apiary education / inspection program.
- Stakeholder meetings for improvement planning. Let the stakeholders decide. Improved database. Mapping tools.
- Outreach
- Provide FieldWatch/Hive Watch as a service or providing a mapping system.
- Propose a plan
- Hire a dedicated person to manage MP3s. Work with land managers to obtain more bee forage. Engage in more outreach and education.
- Stable funding is needed to fund a full-time coordinator to support the logistics of managing volunteers, educational material printing and dissemination, public inquiries, etc.
- N/A
- Outreach, evaluate plan outcomes, research
- N/A

Q32: If available, what would your state do if adequately funded?

Q32 Comments, Page 2

- UNL estimates: * Partial funding to support a project coordinator or someone who can keep us on our timeline, coordinate across stakeholder groups, and help evaluate impact would significantly help expedite this process. Partial salary estimates: (0.5 FTE= \$18-20k) * Funds for website development and hard copy prints will facilitate distribution and adoption of the plan. Estimated \$2000 for web support, \$1500 for publication & prints NDA estimates: * an additional inspector/specialist would be helpful in carrying out the plan (\$75k for salary, equipment/support, sample analysis, etc)
- Fund meaningful research that could answer questions as to whether any specific pesticide regulatory programs could measurably improve any decline in populations
- Unknown
- Conduct more studies to show how much pesticides honey bees are exposed to and its' affects.
- Host larger meetings with growers and applicators.
- Provide more specific pollinator protection training to applicators. Provide inspector training on conducting pesticide misuse investigations related to pollinator die-offs.
- provide more outreach to applicators and bee keepers
- I do not know of any additional activities we would do.
- Create a position to address activities not covered in State Regulations but that are in an MP3 to improve State Regulations.
- Print more pamphlets and purchase more flags.
- Nothing more. Beekeepers don't want others to know where their hives are. They just want to hold applicators liable, even if the applicators have no idea where there may be hives.
- We do not have a state apiarist. With funding a person could actually work with the bee keeping association and grower organizations.
- additional outreach and better monitoring

Q33: Please provide the weblink to your MP3 if it is online (page 1)

- **Q33 Comments: Page 1**
- N/A
- https://www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/enforce/pollinators/ca_managed_pollinator_protection_plan.pdf
- <https://agri.idaho.gov/main/idaho-pollinator-protection-plan-1-17/>
- <https://www.iowaagriculture.gov/Entomology/pdf/2018/Iowa's%20Answer%20to%20MP3%203-20-2018.pdf>
- https://www.lsuagcenter.com/~media/system/b/c/d/8/bcd8d620c52de4e38632ba20a71213f0/3478_louisiana_pollinator.pdf
- Not available at this moment
- http://agri.nv.gov/uploadedFiles/agrinvgov/Content/Plant/Entomology/nevada_pollinator_protection_plan_final.pdf
- www.michigan.gov/pollinatorprotection; https://www.michigan.gov/mdard/0,4610,7-125-2390_76976-387345--,00.html; <https://pollinators.msu.edu/protection-plan>.
- <https://cms.agr.wa.gov/getmedia/819f8d22-37b1-484d-a522-31f60875f9c9/101-681ManagedPollinatorProtectionPlan.pdf>
- https://agriculture.wv.gov/divisions/plantindustries/Documents/PID%20pdfs/West%20Virginia%20Pollinator%20Protection%20Plan_Final.pdf
- https://doee.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/ddoe/service_content/attachments/Final%20P3.pdf
- <https://www.maine.gov/dacf/php/documents/MaineDACFManagedPollinatorProtectionPlan10-05-2017.pdf>
- N/A

Q33: Please provide the weblink to your MP3 if it is online (page 1)

- **Q33 Comments: Page 2**
- Strategic plan: <https://www.oregon.gov/ODA/programs/Pesticides/Documents/OregonBeeProjectStrategicPlan.pdf> ; Oregon Bee Project:oregonbeeproject.org
- <https://agr.mt.gov/Portals/168/Documents/Bees/PollinatorProtectionPlan.pdf>
- https://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/administration_pdf/nyspollinatorplan.pdf
- https://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Programs_Services/PollinatorProtection.aspx
- https://www.kyagr.com/statevet/documents/OSV_Bee_Pollinator-Handout.pdf
- <https://www.nd.gov/ndda/sites/default/files/legacy/resource/ND%20Pollinator%20Plan%202016.pdf>
- https://www.oisc.purdue.edu/pesticide/p3/p3_final_053118.pdf
- <https://www.vdacs.virginia.gov/pdf/BMP-plan.pdf>
- <https://www.mass.gov/files/documents/2017/06/zw/pollinator-plan.pdf>
- <https://www.ncagr.gov/pollinators/NCPollinatorProtection.htm>
- <http://agr.georgia.gov/protecting-georgias-pollinators.aspx>
- <https://sdda.sd.gov/ag-services/beekeeping-apiary-resources/pdf/Pollinator.Plan.July2017.pdf>
- https://www.oda.state.ok.us/cps/Oklahoma_Pollinator_Protection_Plan_Final.pdf
- <https://wyoextension.org/laramiecounty/wp-content/uploads/Wyoming-Pollinator-Plan-2015.pdf>
- NJSA 7:30-9.11
- <https://agriculture.delaware.gov/pesticide-management/pollinator-protection-plan/>
- <https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/agplants/colorado-pollinator-workgroup>
- http://www.mdac.ms.gov/wp-content/uploads/bpi_bee_brochure.pdf
- <https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&ved=2ahUKEwia2vOUup7IAhVloZ4KHURkD4UQFjAAegQIBhAC&url=https%3A%2F%2Fag.utah.gov%2Fdocuments%2FManaged%2520Pollinator%2520Protection%2520Plan%2520MP3.pdf&usq=AOvVaw1bpXTH0FohAWFFvVnllc3t>
- <https://agriculture.az.gov/about-us/divisions/environmental-services>
- <https://mda.maryland.gov/plants-pests/Documents/Maryland%20Pollinator%20Protection%20Plan.pdf>

Q34: Please provide the name and contact information for the author and primary contact for your state's MP3 (page 1)

- **Q34 Comments: page 1**
- <https://cms.ctahr.hawaii.edu/pollinators/Resources/Beekeepers>
- The MP3 primary authors are no longer with DPR due to retirement, etc. The current primary contact is Senior Environmental Scientist Peggy Byerly. Contact at email address Peggy.Byerly@cdpr.ca.gov, or direct phone line 916-445-5774.
- It was a shared project - Jared Stuart - Plants, Vic Mason - Ag Resources (George Robinson - Ag Resources wrote it, but has since retired)
- Contact Gretchen Paluch (gretchen.paluch@iowaagriculture.gov) and Robin Pruisner (robin.pruisner@iowaagriculture.gov)
- Allen Fabre, State Apiarist
- Mark Stoll 501-225-1598 Mark.Stoll@agriculture.arkansas.gov
- David J. Rousseau, David.Rousseau@agr.nh.gov; (603) 271-3640
- Bret Allen, Nevada Department of Agriculture 775-353-3715 bret.allen@agri.nv.gov
- Cary Giguere cary.giguere@vermont.gov
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- > Author was Erik Johansen, now retired.> Contact for the WSDA MP3: WSDA Registration Program Manager, Kelle Davis, kmdavis@agr.wa.gov, 360-902-2045.
- Mike Studer 615-837-5342 or mike.studer@tn.gov
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Q34: Please provide the name and contact information for the author and primary contact for your state's MP3 (page 2)

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- No longer works at Department. Contact Alyssa Piccolomini, State Entomologist at 406-444-3790 or apiccolomini@mt.gov for information.
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Q34: Please provide the name and contact information for the author and primary contact for your state's MP3 (page 3)

- **Q34 Comments: page 3**
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