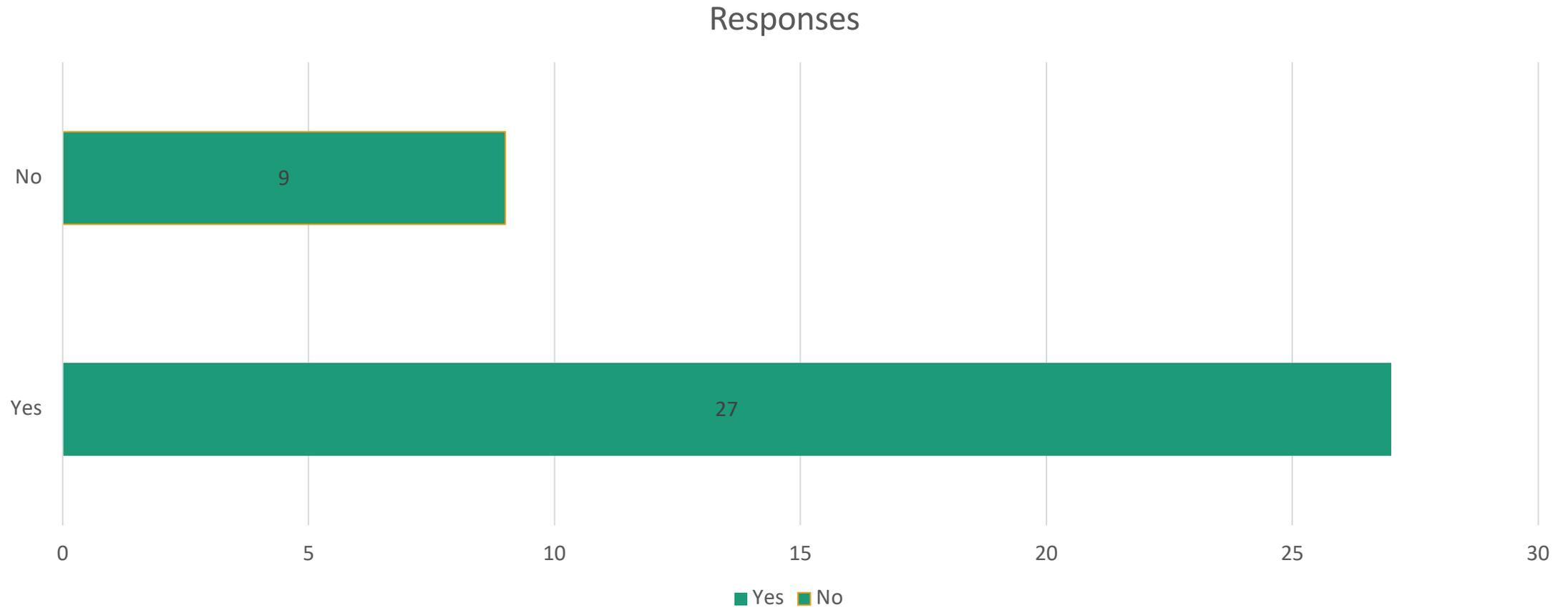


2022 AAPCO Pollinator Survey Results



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



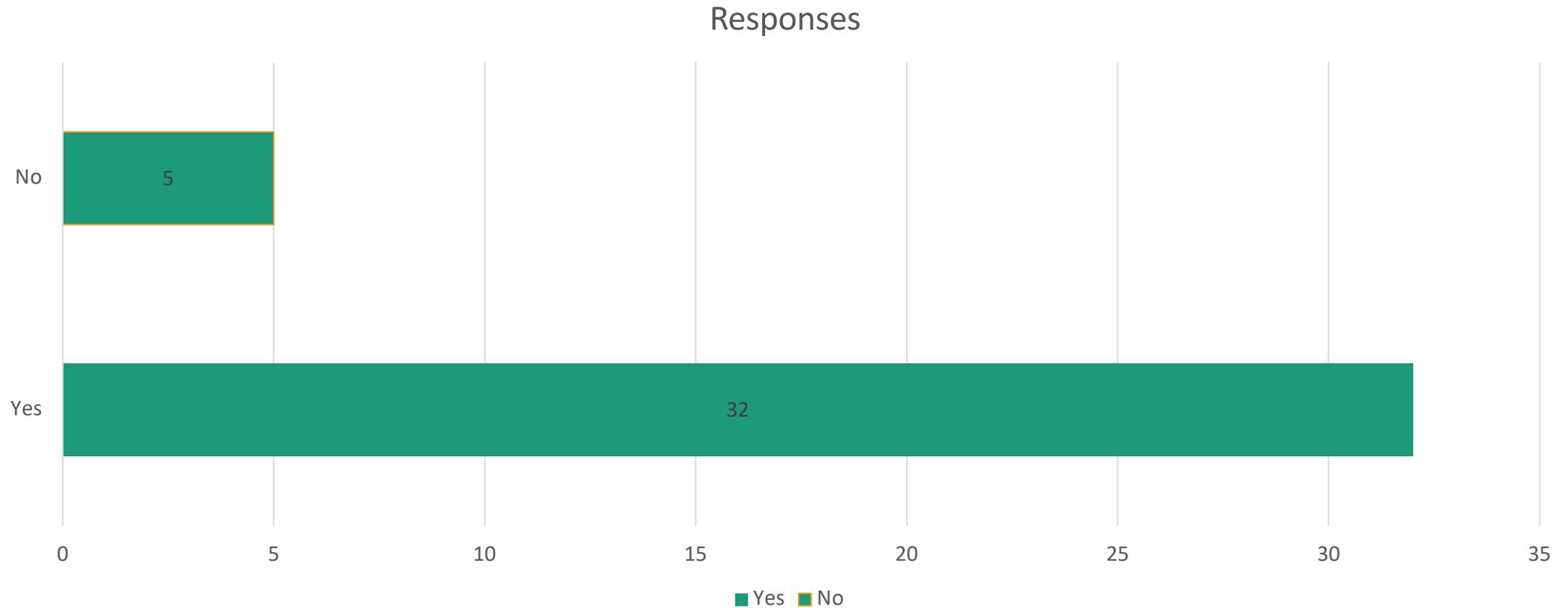
Q1- Comments:

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

IF ANSWERED NO, PLEASE PROVIDE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REGARDING YOUR DECISION NOT TO HAVE A PLAN.

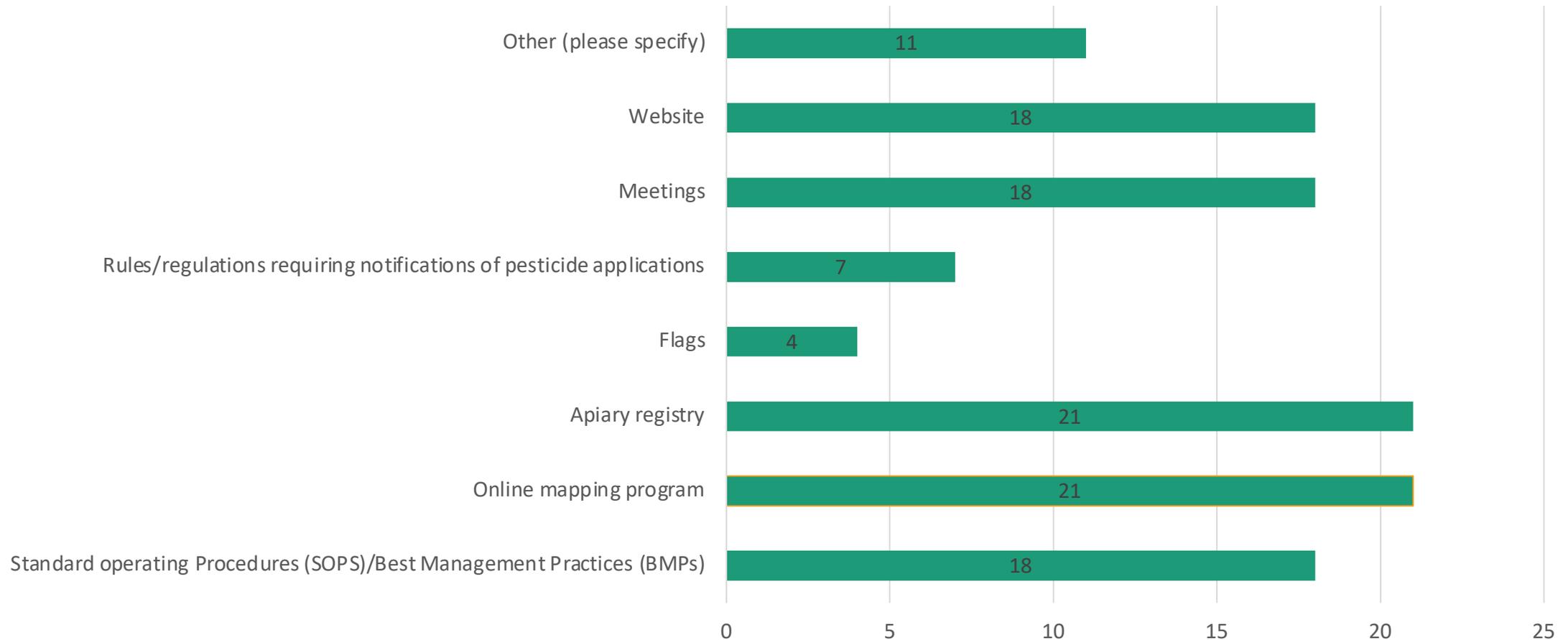
1. We will begin development on this in the future.
2. The State of Iowa implemented pollinator protection plan efforts prior to the onset of 'managed pollinator protection plans'. The state "bee rule" serves as Iowa's most significant pollinator protection action. It can be found under Iowa Administrative Code (ch. 45.31). The Bee Rule is not voluntary, but a requirement of licensed Commercial Pesticide Applicators in Iowa. For a full explanation, see: <https://iowaagriculture.gov/sites/default/files/ent/iowa's%20Answer%20to%20MP3%203-20-2018.pdf>
3. There are currently no state or federal mandates for any state agency or university to develop a plan.
4. Minnesota has an Interagency Pollinator Protection Team, mandated by executive order (<https://www.eqb.state.mn.us/content/pollinators>) that works on all aspects of pollinator protection, and the Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources developed a pollinator plan focused on habitat <https://bwsr.state.mn.us/sites/default/files/2019-01/2019%20Revised%20Pollinator%20Plan%2012-26-18.pdf> The Minnesota Department of Agriculture has been working to protect pollinators from pesticides. Some of the activities include developing BMPs, education and outreach to pesticide applicators. These activities go beyond what a plan for just managed pollinators would include.
5. We did not feel a plan would serve the needs of Rhode Island.
6. We are pursuing other projects to raise awareness about pollinators, and to increase safe use of pesticides where pollinators are found.
7. Actual Regulatory requirements are already in place: N.J.A.C 7:30-9.11(a) et. seq. [Notification to apiarists (Beekeepers)].
8. Alaska has no apiary industry. Essentially all hives from hobby beekeepers die off for winter and are re-started each spring.
9. Pollinator protections are most appropriately on a product label. Plans are not enforceable and provide very little protection.

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).

Responses



Q3 – Comments:

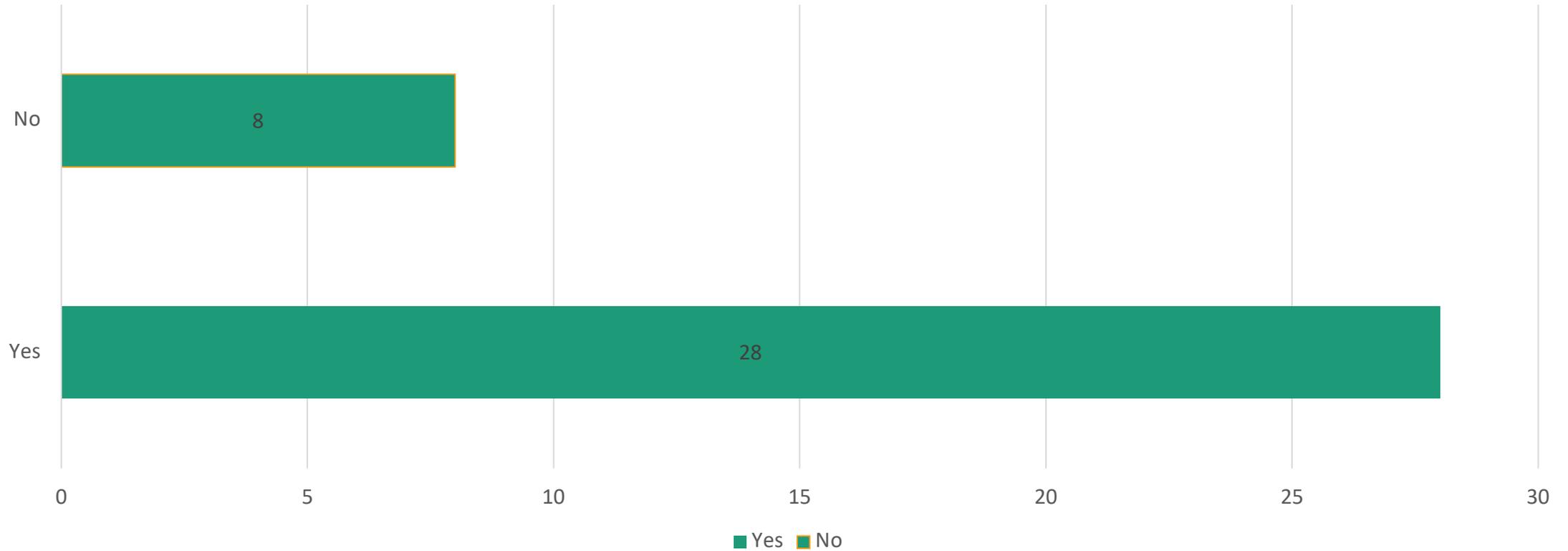
What method(s) is (are) being used in your state to increase communications between pesticide users and beekeepers? (please check all that apply).

COMMENTS: (PLEASE SPECIFY)

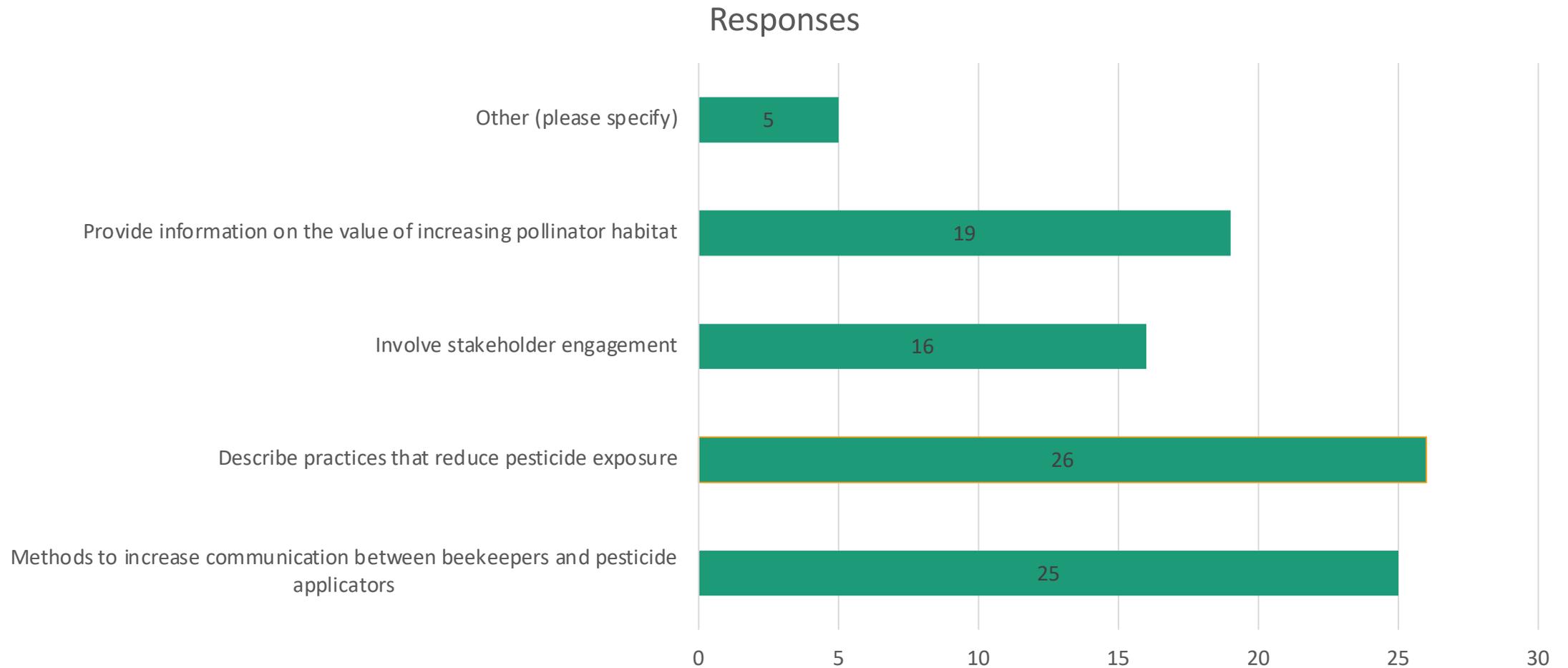
1. None currently, but we are looking into this. We don't have beekeepers on territory currently.
2. Iowa <https://ia.driftwatch.org> <https://iowaagriculture.gov/SensitiveCropRegistry> <https://iowaagriculture.gov/entomology-plant-science-bureau/apiary>
<https://www.ent.iastate.edu/pollinators> (Iowa Pollinator Conservation Working Group (IPCWG))
3. University of Arkansas Pamphlet mailed out to pesticide applicators and on Arkansas Department of Agriculture website
4. Special permit process; permit conditioned for pollinator protection for certain projects in sensitive areas.
5. University Extension educational programs for novice and experienced beekeepers.
6. Voluntary apiary registry.
7. Outreach material: water bill mailers, billboards, television commercials
8. AZ requires submission of many pesticides uses in ag. As a result, the UAZ can track and examine use patterns which would help if bee complaints rise. We also have a law that requires bee site notification of ag operators and then vice versa when a pesticide of concern to bees will be applied.
9. Communication courses that provide strategic approaches for effective communication between stakeholders (i.e. Mosquito control and beekeepers)
10. We participate in the DC Beekeeper Alliance
11. none - not necessary

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

Responses



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



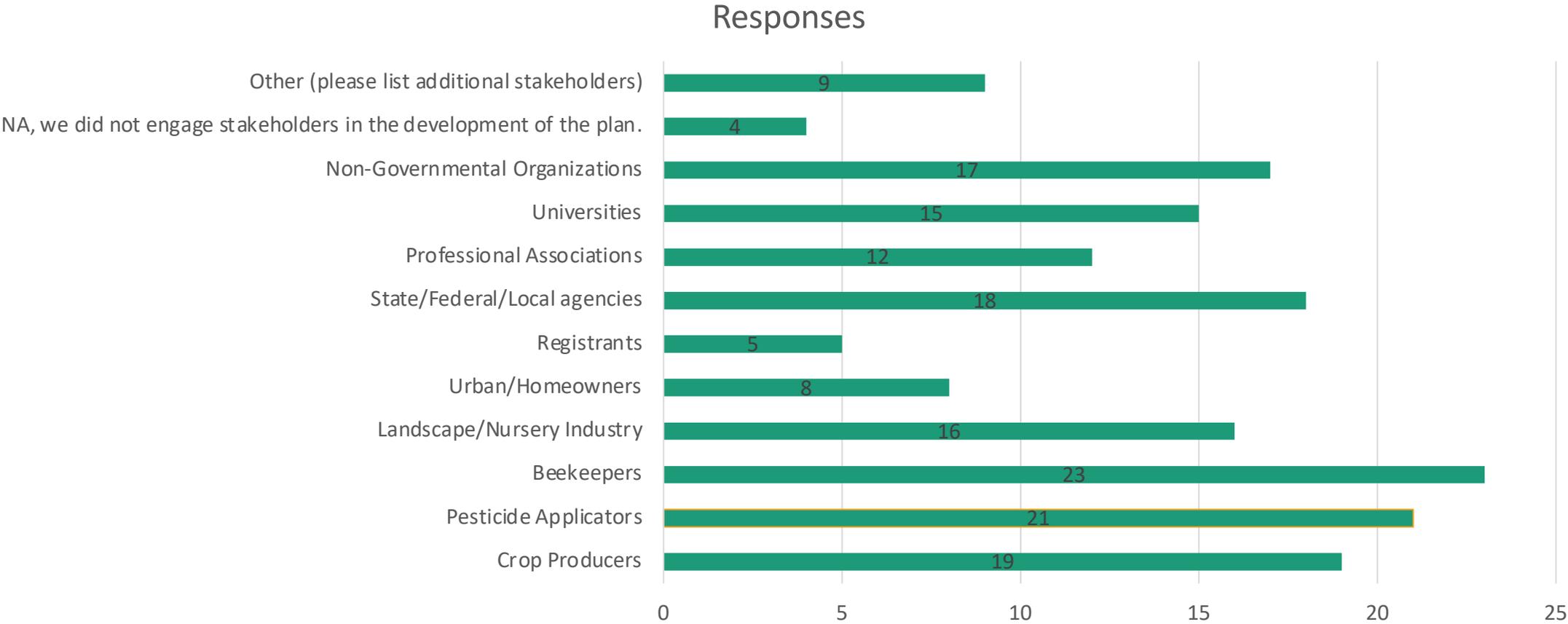
Q5: Comments:

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

OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)

1. see: <https://iowaagriculture.gov/sites/default/files/ent/iowa's%20Answer%20to%20MP3%203-20-2018.pdf>
2. Other documents in the strategy include: Pesticide Toxicity to Bees Traffic Light, Honeybee Health, Management of Pests in Beehives, Native Pollinator information, Crop specific managed pollinator guidelines (apples, cotton, soybeans)
3. UAZ some guides to provide info about risks to pollinators and other non-target organisms so the user can better select and use products safely. Please see: <https://acis.cals.arizona.edu/docs/default-source/ipm-shorts/CottonInsecticideRisk.pdf>
4. Best Management Practices for Live Bee Removals in Florida: A Beekeeper's Guide
5. Agency Website encourages activities with constituents and beekeepers

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



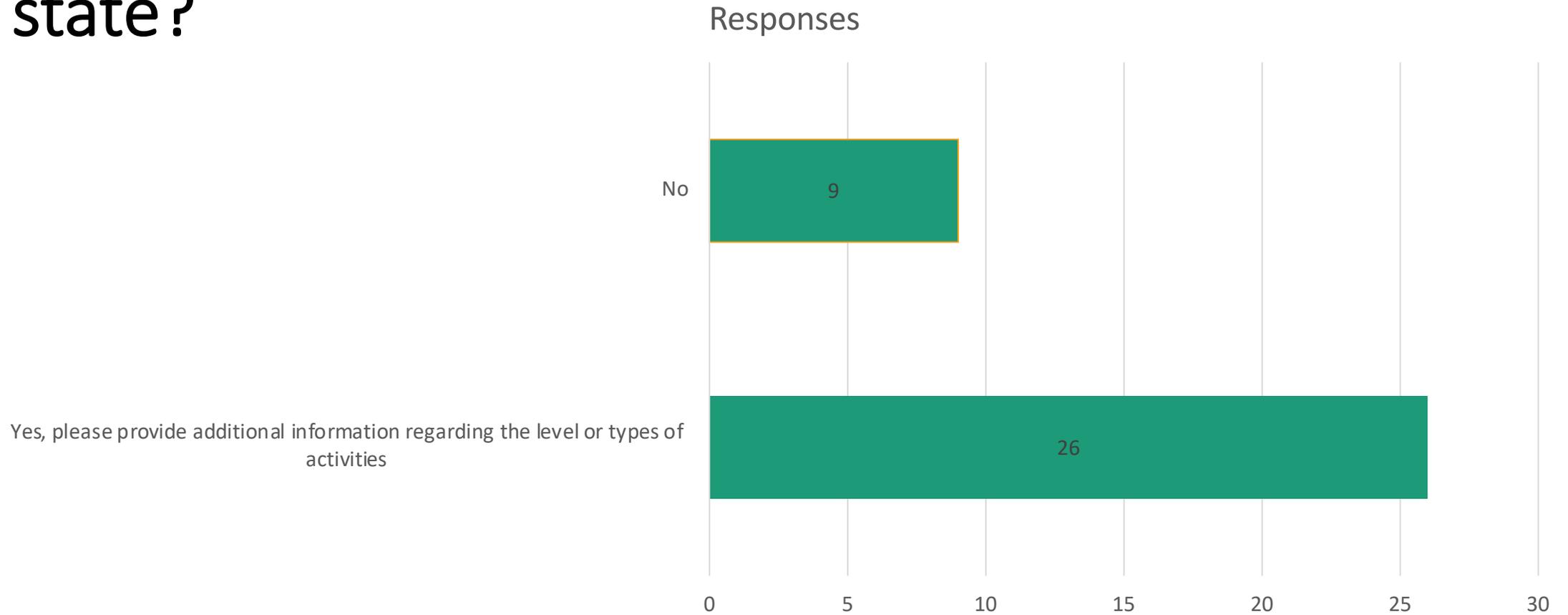
Q6 : Comments:

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

OTHER (PLEASE LIST ADDITIONAL STAKEHOLDERS)

1. botanical gardens, seed companies
2. 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.
3. New Hampshire Farm Bureau; New Hampshire Pesticide Control Board
4. These stakeholders were involved in developing BMPs (we do not have a managed pollinator protection plan)
5. We did not generate a plan, but we did have high level discussions with several stakeholders.
6. We engage with all of the above, but not in an organized plan so to speak. It has become a part of what we do on a routine basis.
7. Regulations "always" maintain a stakeholder comment period each time they are readopted.
8. n/a
9. Not applicable

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



Q7: Comments:

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

YES. PLEASE PROVIDE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REGARDING THE LEVEL OR TYPES OF ACTIVITIES.

1. We work closely with the Pesticide Safety and Education Program and Oregon IPM Center on applicator training, we have a program for training Master Gardeners and community groups to be trained and provide outreach and track their efforts (Pollinator Advocates - <https://extension.oregonstate.edu/bee-atlas/oregon-bee-advocate>). We also have a new program in Extension, the Master Melittologist program, that also provides outreach and education.
2. We have had meetings concerning programs/plans/discussions/recommendations/updates of P4 at Penn State. This will hopefully resume as Covid concerns decrease. Penn State was planning to offer more pollinator classes.
3. Extension
4. The Iowa Department of Agriculture & Land Stewardship meets with Iowa State University. Meetings are ongoing. The Iowa Pollinator Conservation Working Group has been working since 2013. See <https://www.ent.iastate.edu/pollinators/>
5. Pamphlet prepared by the University of Arkansas Extension. BMP discussed at Pesticide Applicator training meetings.
6. Outreach to beekeeper's associations; recertification training for pesticide applicators; co-training events with University Extension.
7. WSDA has established a pollinator health coordinator position who is doing pollinator outreach and education. In addition, Pesticide Management has hired a communication and outreach specialist whose duties include outreach. WSDA is revising and updating educational material and is doing more training for pesticide investigators on apiary inspections associated with bee kill complaints.

Q7: Comments:

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

8. DPR does coordinate trainings as needed regarding pesticide and bee codes enforcement, labels, etc. Other examples include with CA Dept Food & Agriculture to train County Ag Commissioners (CACs) who perform inspections of colony health, freedom from quarantine pests when entering/exiting CA.

9. The University of Nebraska at Lincoln does this, not the Nebraska Department of Agriculture. UNL works primarily with the public, master gardeners, beekeepers and a few special interest groups (state and county fairs, garden clubs, etc.).

10. Pre-Covid we held pollinator day seminars at ag-week with the help of the University of Delaware.

11. Creating educational videos for pesticide applicator training, distributing native seed packets, holding pollinator week events, distributing pollinator protection BMPs to other groups for distribution (including translating yard and garden pollinator BMPs into Spanish and Hmong to reach more groups).

12. We coordinate pesticide applicator trainings with university extension and the state beekeepers association.

13. UMASS extension on trainings for beekeepers and pesticide applicators -Trainings with Vet schools on identifying AFB -Trainings/meetings with county bee keeping associations - Quarterly online trainings, Q&A with beekeepers (open to other states) -Routine state apiary days that are open the public

14. Zoom meetings and in-person meetings.

15. extension mostly

16. Work with the North Carolina Pollinator Conservation Alliance (NCPCA) including field days, outreach events, creation of educational materials. Trainings for applicators for recertification cover pollinator protection and safe use of pesticides. NCDA&CS staff presents educational material to beekeeper's associations at monthly meetings throughout the state. NCDA&CS staff host outreach booths at State Beekeeper's Associations, Trade Shows, County and State Fairs, and local events at pesticide dealership covering topics related to pollinator protection.

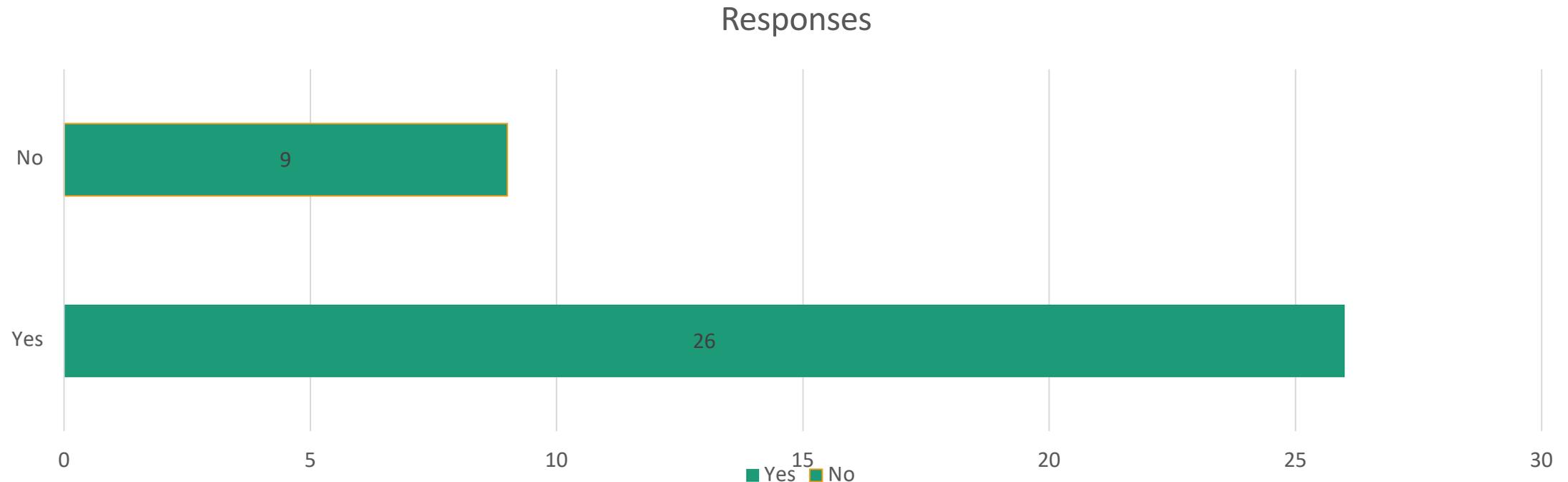
17. NRCS

Q7: Comments:

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

18. Coordinating with an environmentally based NGO, with Purdue Cooperative Extension Service, applicator recertification educators, and Governor appointed state pesticide policy board.
19. MSU Extension applicator training includes pollinator protection training. All applicator training ins reviewed by MDAC.
20. Tribal PIRTS, Combo Courses, meetings with the EPA, Cornell University and SUNY Potsdam as a local university extension.
21. We approve CECs for Commercial Pesticide Applicators regarding pollinator protection.
22. We do provide training during our CEU course to applicators. The UAZ and ASU do provide other trainings to applicators and beekeepers.
23. UDAF has organized pollinator protection trainings in coordination with federal agencies, mosquito and weed abatement districts, arboricultural organizations, nursery and landscape trade groups, orchard and field crop industry groups, urban and small farm associations, master gardeners and individual companies. Trainings have also been given to beekeeper associations to encourage the legal use of acaricides for Varroa mite control and discourage off-label treatments.
24. A communication course for mosquito control personnel on fostering relationships with beekeepers took place at the Florida Mosquito Control Association 's Dodd Short Courses with participation from University of Florida's Honeybee Research and Extension Laboratory (UF HBREL) and FDACS Apiary Inspection Section. A condensed version of this course was also taught at the UF HBREL's Spring Bee College to beekeepers from across the state. Additional outreach was conducted at public events about native pollinators and their habitats.
25. Coordinate with State Apiarist at the Department of Ag. and NJ Beekeeper Association.
26. DC Beekeepers Alliance

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:

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?

PLEASE SHARE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REGARDING SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES AND TOPIC AREAS.

1. Discussed exposure and label interpretation related to pollinators as part of a pesticide applicator re-certification training
2. see: <https://iowaagriculture.gov/sites/default/files/ent/iowa's%20Answer%20to%20MP3%203-20-2018.pdf>. CIC Pesticide applicator certification training topics include the area of pollinator protection. IDALS uses FieldWatch/BeeCheck's website to engage with the Iowa Honey Producer Association and Iowa's pesticide applicator associations, which may include applicator training sessions. IDALS participates in outreach events such as "Pollinator Fest" at the Reiman Gardens, Iowa State University
3. WSDA published a "How to Protect Bees from Pesticides: A Homeowners Guide" and other outreach materials and has created a webpage dedicated to pollinators and pesticides. WSDA also produced a legislative report in 2021 titled "Protection of Pollinator Health: Pollinators and Neonicotinoids" found at: <https://cms.agr.wa.gov/WSDAKentico/Documents/Pubs/927-NEONIC-PollinatorHealth-2021-ReportToLegislature.pdf>
4. DPR, CACs, CDFA have all done aspects of these at various times for stakeholders. Feb 2019 "Brown Bag Lunch" included speaker from Pollinator Partnership topic "Protecting Pollinators from the Ground Up". CACs work with industry as needed regarding proper pesticide product selection etc.
5. The Department of Entomology of the University of Nebraska at Lincoln has spent considerable time and effort on apiary research and education extension to the groups previously listed.

Q8 Comments:

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?

6. Three educational videos were produced and are being used in pesticide recertification training and available publicly for any other use: Strengthening Pollinator Habitats on Rural Land (www.youtube.com/watch?v=kYbsMD6AqKQ), Protecting Pollinators When Using Agricultural Pesticides (www.youtube.com/watch?v=R3fHmrWB2zw), and Protecting Pollinators When Using Turf and Ornamental Pesticides (www.youtube.com/watch?v=JYUadiFFnT8). We regularly present on BeeCheck and DriftWatch through talks, recorded presentations, and newsletter articles. We regularly distribute and promote our pollinator BMPs (www.mda.state.mn.us/pesticide-fertilizer/best-management-practices-pollinators-their-habitat) MDA enforces the pollinator labeling law, that mandates all plants for sale that are listed or labeled as “beneficial to pollinators” must be free of detectable levels of systemic insecticides, Minn Stat Chapter 18H.14(e) (www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/cite/18H.14) MDA conducted a special review of neonicotinoids (www.mda.state.mn.us/neonicotinoid-insecticides) MDA created a bee toxicity table so applicators can compare relative levels of toxicity between active ingredients (www.mda.state.mn.us/protecting/bmps/pollinators/beetoxicity)

7. We have shared this as part of pesticide applicator re-certification trainings.

8. MDAR is asked by UMASS Extension and pesticide entities that provide trainings to pesticide applicators to discuss pollinators and the effects of pesticides.

9. We speak about all of the above (aside from effects on native/traditional medicinal plants) at our training sessions for all applicator types and industry stakeholders

10. Brochures needed

11. primarily through applicator recertification efforts

12. Hosting Akwesasne Beekeeper's group meetings where we talk about pollinator protection, pesticide usage, and other means of avoiding pesticide application and still achieving their standards of pest control.

13. We cover these topics during CEC sessions.

Q8 Comments:

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?

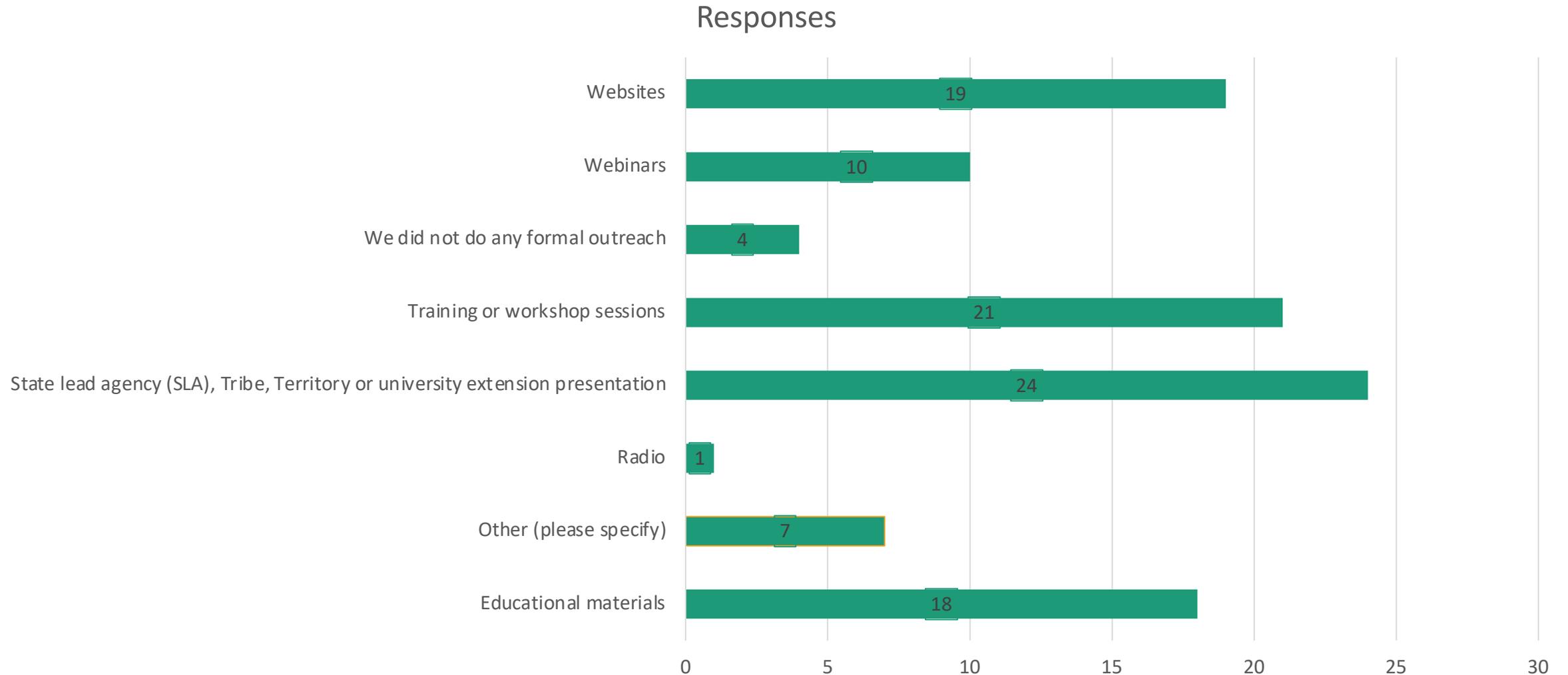
14. ASU CPE classes and outreach events. UAZ has been teaching growers directly about pesticide risks and non-target risks of products used in cotton, including pollinators since 2019.

15. Pollinator educational activities and stakeholder involvement are included in almost all of NJ's Public Outreach activities..... 50+ times / year.

16. The DOEE Website provides outreach and education on pollinators with various links for additional information. Some of the activities that we are currently hosting are Pollinator Week Celebration, Bat Week and presenting outreach at garden shows. The DOEE Pesticides Branch coordinates with DOEE Fisheries and Wildlife Division's Apiarist Natasha Garcia Andersen. She is the main contact for beekeepers and members of the public with questions concerning keeping colonies of bees in DC. Natasha is President of the Apiary Inspectors of America and on the Board of Directors for the DC Beekeeper Alliance. Our website addresses specific information focusing on bees, butterflies and other pollinator exposure to pesticides. We encourage planting of native plants and maintain a list specifically for the DC area. This can all be found on our website. We have handouts that include pesticide label information (Read the Label) and encourage alternatives to pesticide application, suggestions on why, when and how to use pesticides according to IPM practices. Our Pollinator Protection Plan is available on our web site.

17. We have a fact sheet regarding mosquito spraying and impact to bees.

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



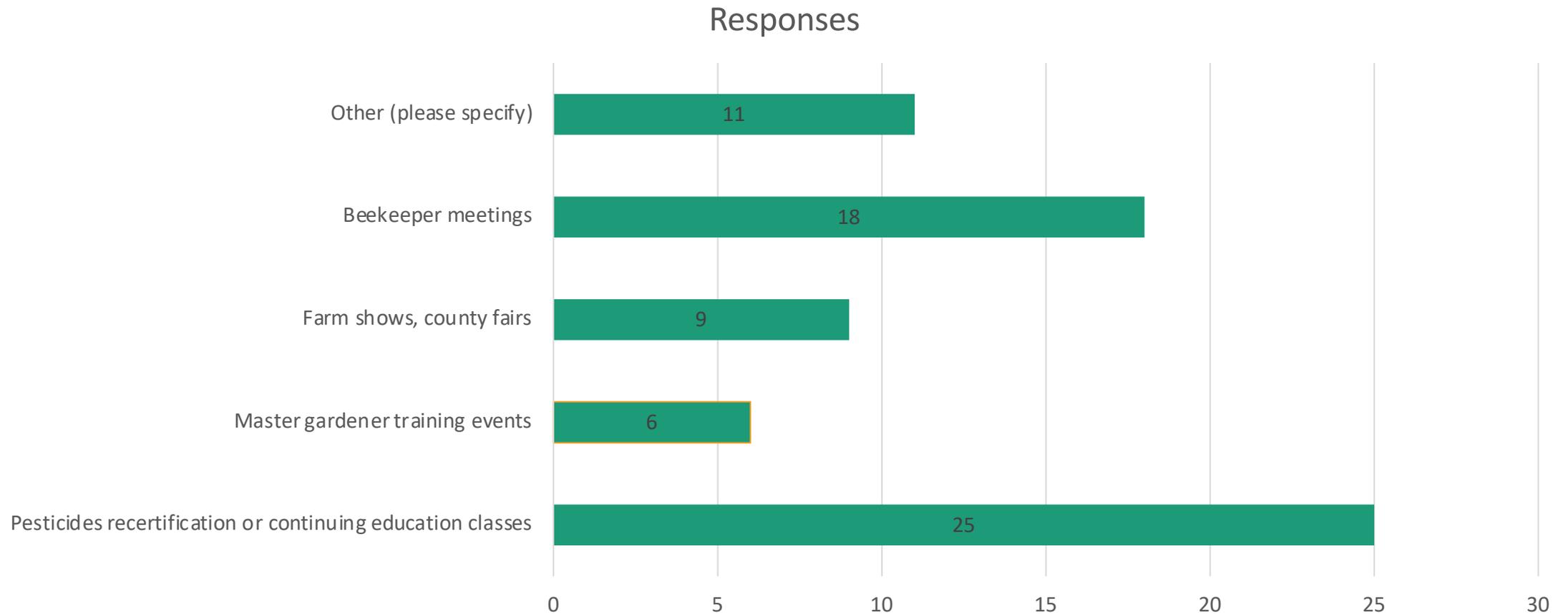
Q9 Comments:

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

OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)

1. All conducted by UNL, not NDA.
2. Booths at in-person events
3. Some field events
4. water bill mailers, billboards, television commercials, regular training handouts with best management practices.
5. Pollinator protection booth set-up at trade shows, fair, and industry events. NCPCA is currently creating a video mini-series for pollinator protection and creating pollinator habitat. NCDA&CS is currently working on creating a pesticides and pollinator educational video series through AAPCO and EPA Region 4 (tentatively being planned).
6. Letters out to pesticide applicators and beekeepers
7. Webinars, education materials and specific training sessions are through the universities.

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



Q10 Comments:

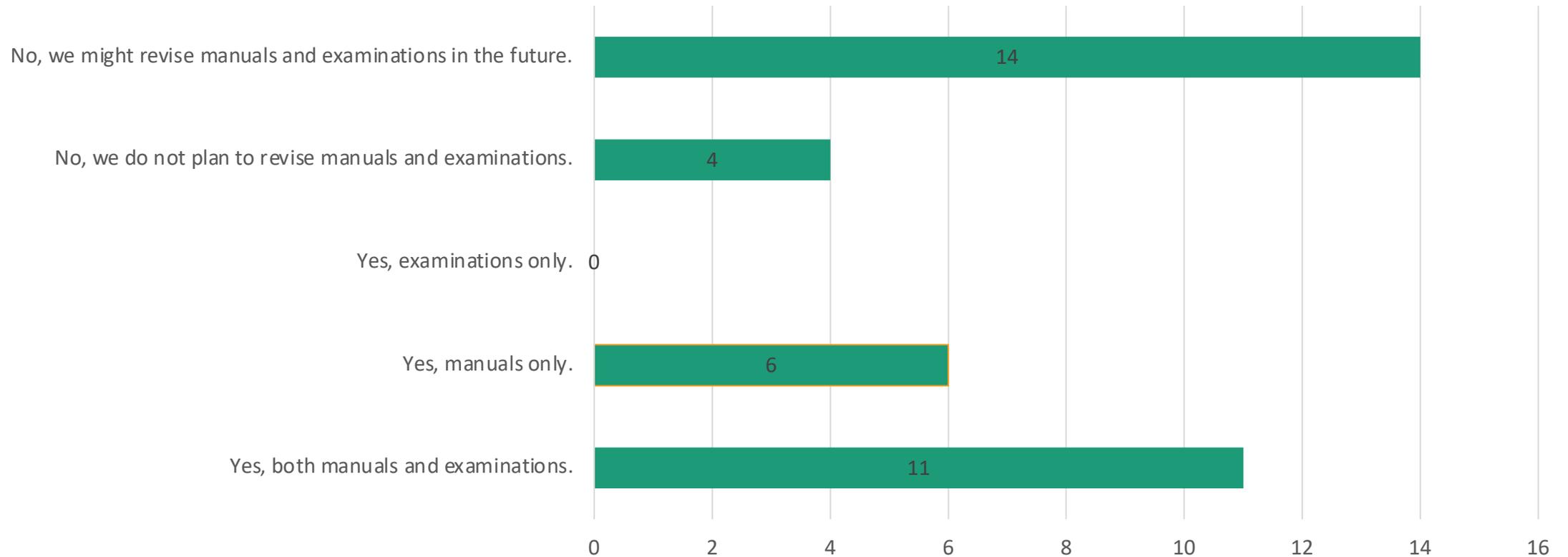
Where were these meetings conducted? (please check all that apply)

OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)

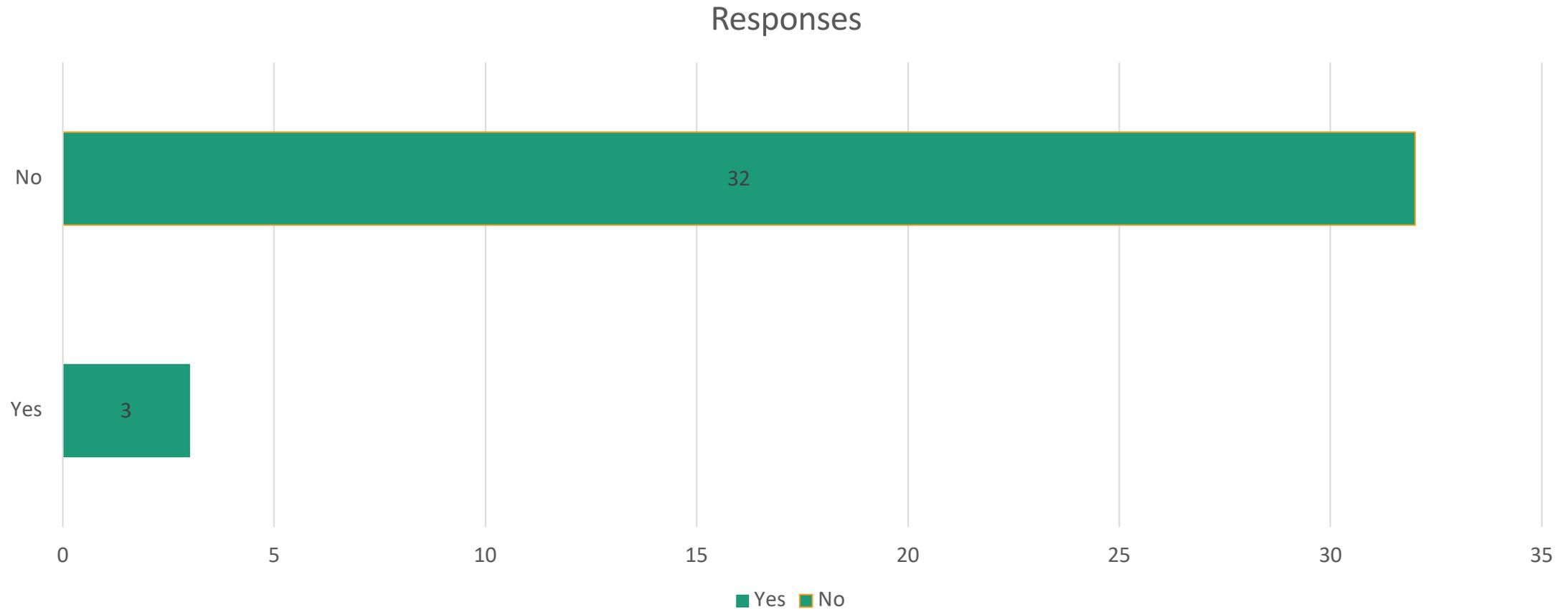
1. NA
2. N/A
3. Online, pesticide applicator conferences such as Iowa State University - Integrated Crop Management (annual professional gathering) and at the pollinator festival known as "Pollinator Fest"
4. Before the pandemic we also occasionally hosted events at our CalEPA HQ.
5. other applicator trainings
6. Industry Events
7. ASU - at libraries and schools
8. Industry conferences.
9. University of Florida Honeybee Research and Extension Laboratory's Spring Bee College for Beekeepers
10. Pesticide Applicator Training Classes - School IPM training -
11. n/a

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?



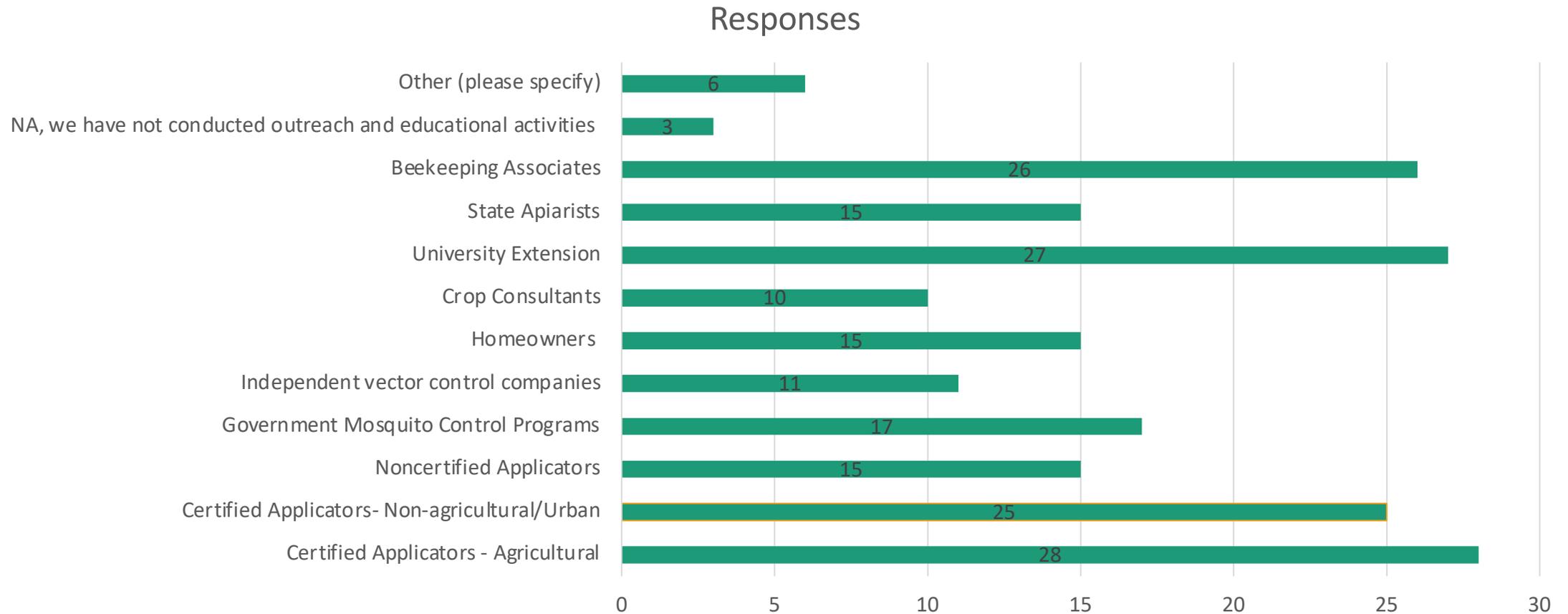
Q12 Comments:

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

COMMENTS

1. 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 regulations that constitute Iowa's pollinator protection efforts.
2. Revisions were planned in 2020, staff change and covid happened. It is on the radar to revise the MP3
3. We do not have a managed pollinator protection plan. However, we are engaging with stakeholders through the Interagency Pollinator Protection Team, working with external stakeholders to develop new educational material, and when our pollinator BMPs require revising will engage with external stakeholders again.
4. At this time things are going smoothly, and no updates have been necessary.
5. Twice per year.
6. Not applicable as we do not have an organized plan
7. No, we have not had any meetings with stakeholders recently due to COVID-19. However, we are highly involved with the North Carolina Pollinator Conservation Alliance (NCPA) which is an organization comprised of stakeholders and groups within the state working on pollinator protection.
8. Our PPP suggests a review every 3 years, but due to dicamba regulatory response requirements, the PPP review had to be put on the back burner. We hope to initiated the review in August 2022.
9. I really do not know the answer to this, so I said no
10. We do not have the time or resources to manage this yearly.
11. NA - in Regulatory form

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):

OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)

1. Public website outreach and registries such as FieldWatch/BeeCheck, reach across the state of Iowa and to those outside of the state.
2. The above list is primarily conducted by UNL, not NDA.
3. Product manufacturer reps
4. Trade organizations
5. During the review, we hope to increase the focus on homeowners and independent mosquito control companies.
6. Beekeepers attending UF HBREL Bee College

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)

RESPONSES

1. N/A
2. N/A
3. 13,331 people via in person training, and roughly 50,000 interactions via volunteers and digital outreach
4. Unable to quantify.
5. Estimated at least 800,000-100,000 people have been reached since the beginning of 2018. This may be a conservative number.
6. 200
7. Unknown. IDALS does not track the number of contacts or website visits
8. N/A

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)

9. Many, mostly beekeepers and certified pesticide applicators (400+ over approximately 5 years)

10. Not known

11. thousands since 2013

12. 1,500 to 2,000.

13. At the peak we had recorded 1875 reached at events.

14. 75,000 - This is a very general estimate, we do not have records for all events/projects since the beginning of our efforts

15. I am unsure, I estimate 10,000 plus since initial implementation.

16. Thousands

17. na

18. 50-75 participants per event. 150 stakeholders

19. 200,000 +

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)

20. Thousands (unable to estimate more specifically)

21. unknown

22. 35

23. 10,000+

24. N/A

25. over 1000

26. Over 10,000 people

27. N/A Due to personnel changes over the years

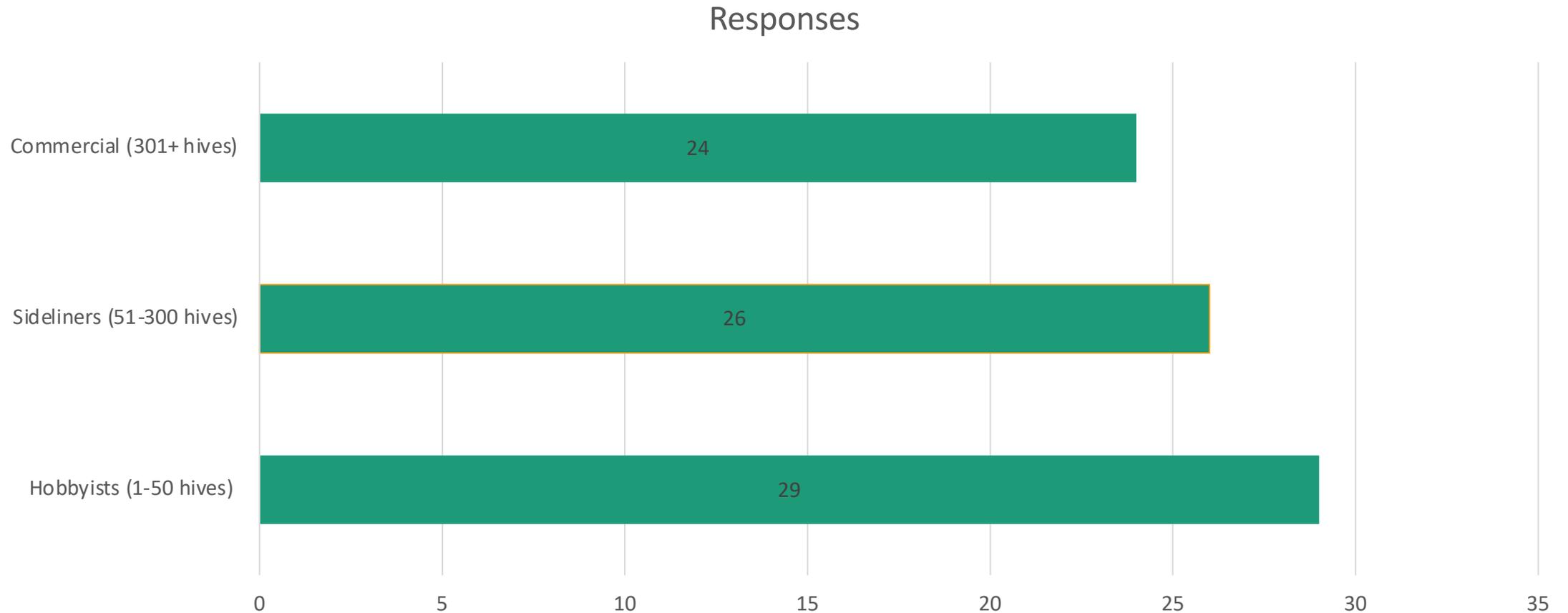
28. NA via MP3..... up to 2,500 in annual public outreach before COVID

29. At least 1,000 (estimate written materials) no estimate on how many have used the website.

30. NA

31. no way to estimate website traffic

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



Q15: Please estimate the make-up of your beekeeper population by percent of total:

Hobbyists (1-50 hives)

1. 0	16. 200+
2. ?	17. 75%
3. 90%	18. 97%
4. 97%	19. 75%
5. 88%	20. 75
6. 38,000 total # colonies in Iowa (5 or more colonies, USDA 2021) https://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/Iowa/Publications/Livestock_Report/2022/IAHoney-03-22.pdf	21. 85
7. 98.4%	22. ?
8. 65%	23. 95%
9. 99%	24. 85%
10. Unknown	25. not sure
11. 75%	26. 600
12. Unknown	27. unsure of actual number large majority are hobbyists
13. 6000-6500 Hobbyists, 40-45,000 hives	28. 99
14. 90	29. 400
15. 95	

Q15: Please estimate the make-up of your beekeeper population by percent of total:

Sideliners (51-300 hives)

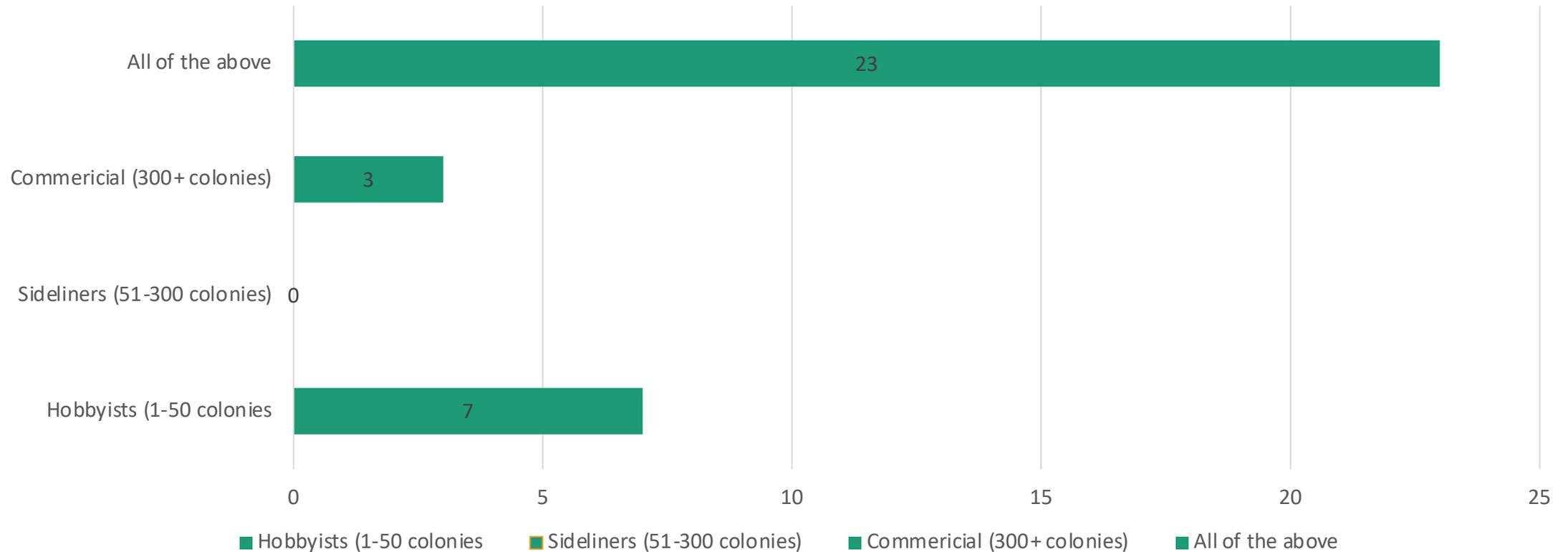
1. 0	14. 3
2. ?	15. 50
3. 8%	16. 20%
4. 1.5%	17. 3%
5. 8%	18. 20%
6. 1.4%	19. 20
7. 25%	20. 10
8. 1%	21. ?
9. unknown	22. 3%
10. 20%	23. 5%
11. Unknown	24. Not sure
12. 100-200	25. 1
13. 10	26. 200

Commercial (301 + hives)

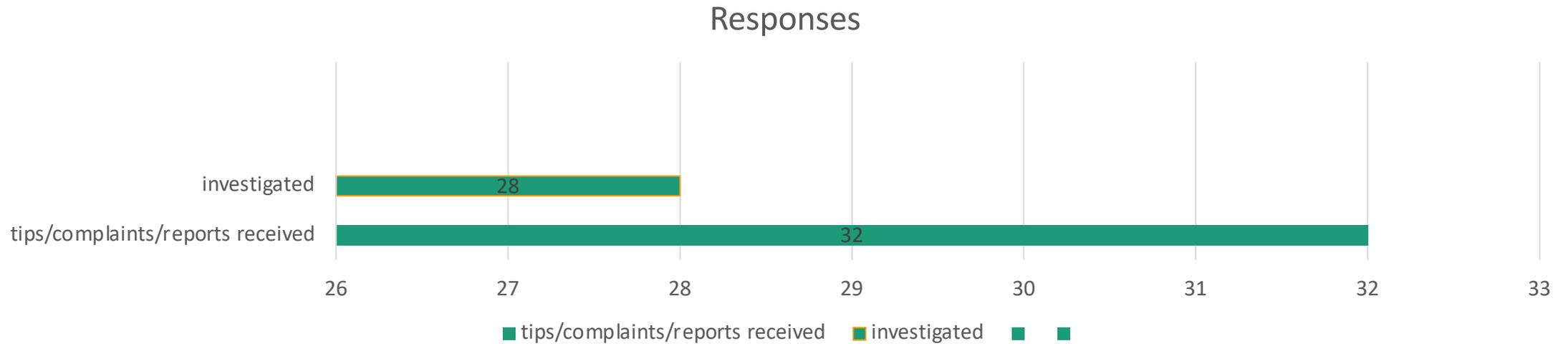
1. 0	13. 2
2. ?	14. 10
3. 2%	15. 5%
4. 0.38%	16. 5%
5. 14%	17. 5
6. 0.2%	18. 5
7. 10%	19. 2-3 total
8. unknown	20. 2%
9. 5%	21. 10%
10. Unknown	22. Not sure
11. 90% +	23. 0
12. 10-15 Commercial	24. 5

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: 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?

Tips Recevied

1. 0	17. 0
2. 4	18. 3 to 5 2
3. 2	19. 0
4. 1	20. 8
5. 1	21. 3
6. 15 total - Iowa	22. Unknown
7. 6	23. 0
8. 2	24. 0
9. 2	25. 1
10. 3	26. 2
11. Averages less than 20 reported incidents per year	27. 4
12. 0	28. 5
13. 0	29. 0
14. 2	30. 0
15. 3	31. 2
16. 8	32. 3

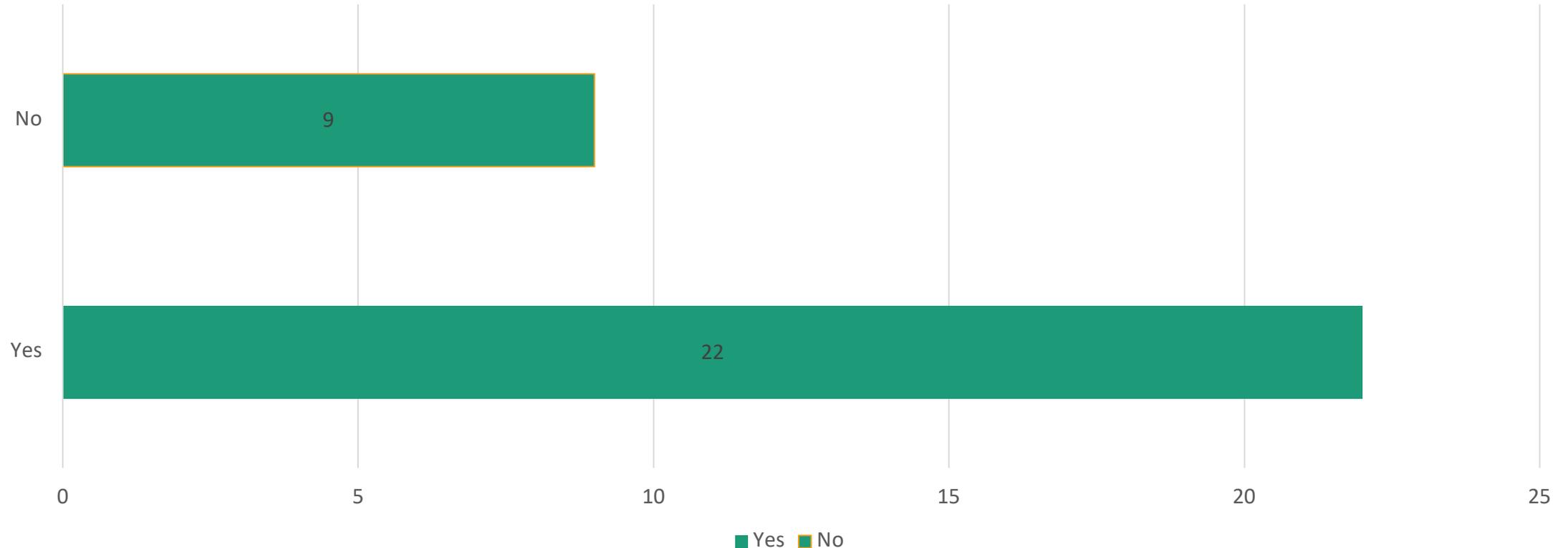
Q17: In the last calendar year, how many tips/complaints/reports of an alleged pesticide exposure to bees (bee kills) have been received and how many have been investigated by your agency?

Investigated

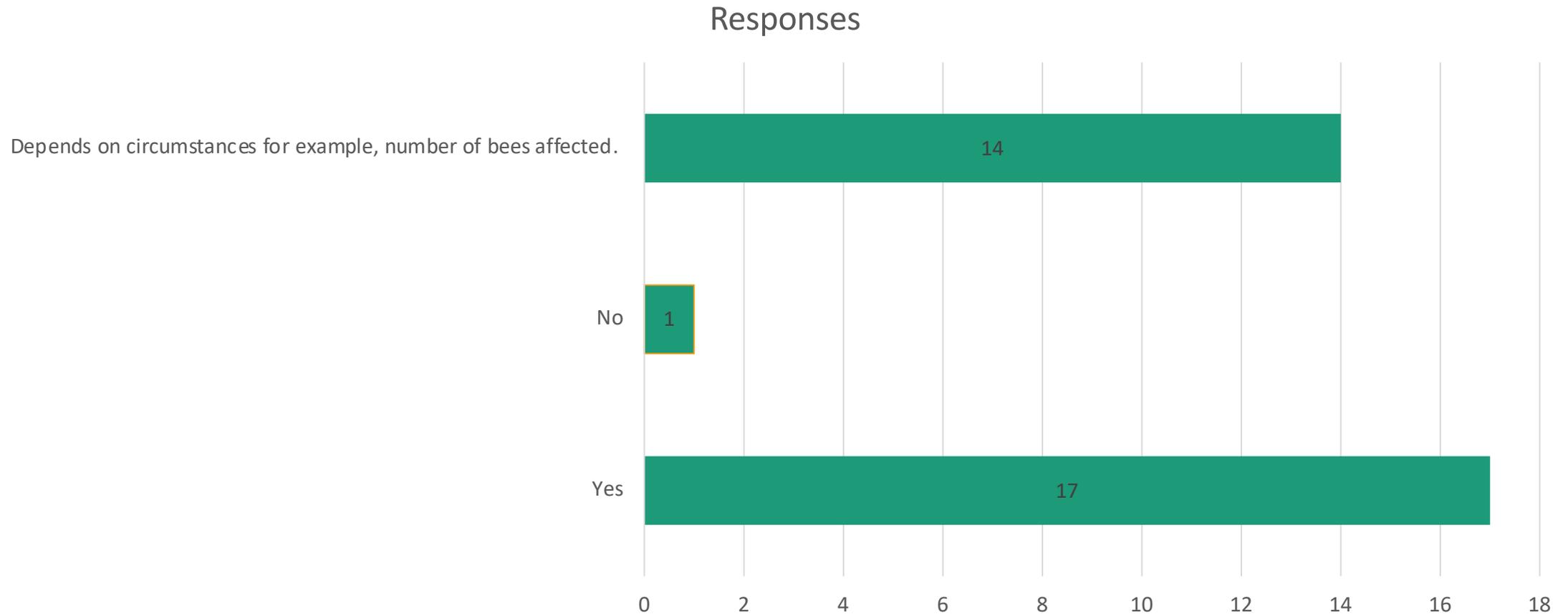
1. 0	15. 2
2. 4	16. 0
3. 2	17. each
4. 1	18. 0
5. 1	19. 7
6. 13 (12 Misuse, 1 applicator target records inspection, 2 informational assistance) - Iowa	20. 3
7. 6	21. Unknown
8. 2	22. 0
9. 2	23. 1
10. 2	24. 2
11. all - in CA the CACs are the local enforcers for DPR and the CACs investigate them.	25. 4
12. 0	26. 5
13. 2	27. 2
14. 3	28. 3

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

Responses



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?

PLEASE PROVIDE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REGARDING FACTORS YOU USE WHEN DETERMINING IF SAMPLING WILL BE CONDUCTED.

1. Evaluated on a case-by-case basis.
2. we do not provide any sampling
3. Site assessment in Iowa may include considerations about the presence of dead bees, presence of blooming crops within 1 mile, presence of bee forage that may have been impacted by drift, probability of drift onto the hive itself or honey in it and any other consideration deemed relevant by the pesticide investigator on a case-by-case basis.
4. Volume of dead bees will dictate if sampling is an option.
5. Were any pesticides toxic to bees applied within 1 mile of the site; was the incident reported promptly so that samples could be collected or did they "clean up" the site or move the bees before reporting it.
6. Apparent length of time that bees have been dead, shape of colony, number of bees available for sampling.
7. If too much time has passed between the death of bees and the complaint, we may not sample.
8. If a pesticide is suspected, samples are collected to look for pesticides and bee viruses

Q19 Comments:

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

PLEASE PROVIDE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REGARDING FACTORS YOU USE WHEN DETERMINING IF SAMPLING WILL BE CONDUCTED.

9. We sample bees, honey, wax and swab samples from hive exteriors depending on the situation

10. Sampling requirements are determined on site by the pesticide and apiary inspectors. Sampling can be done at the request of the inspectors, the complainant, or if a known pesticide application has occurred. If it is suspected that pesticides are involved with a bee kill, we will proceed with sampling regardless of the number of dead bees. If the apiary inspector determines that pesticides are most likely not involved, then samples will not be taken by our agency in most cases.

11. I haven't been employed a full year yet and have not gotten any calls

12. We sample bees, the hive and comb usually.

13. time from application to complaint

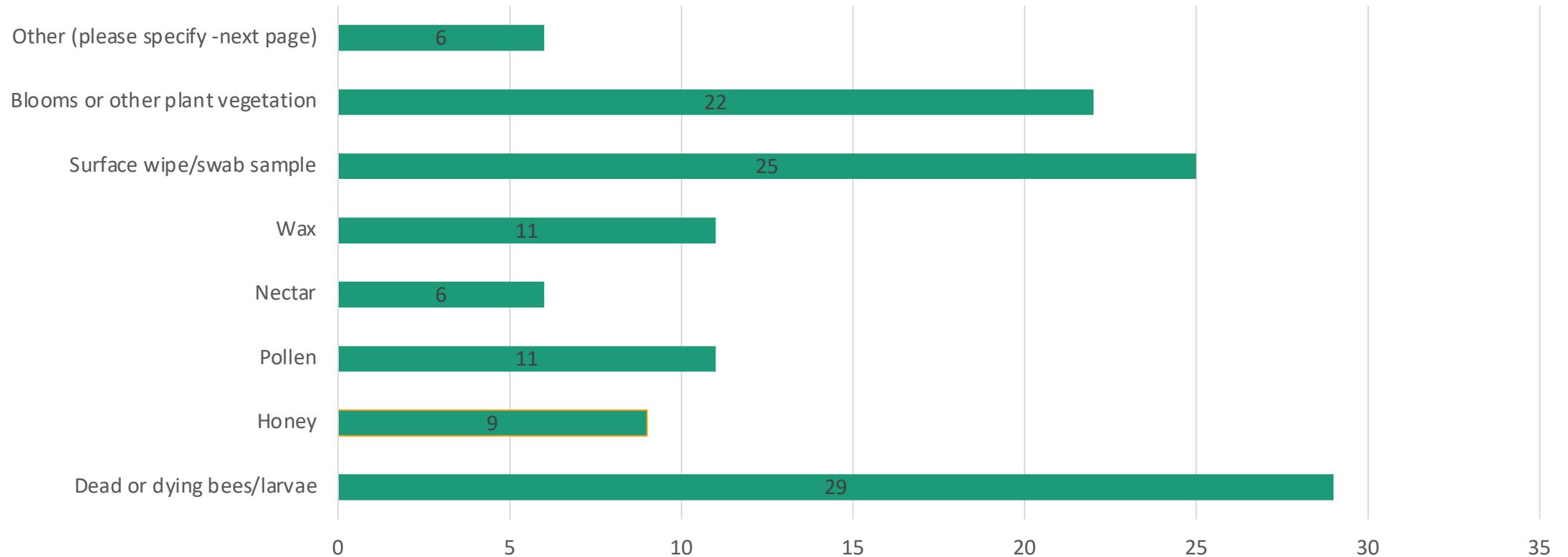
14. routinely - each time.

15. Chemist needs a pound of bees. If available, we will collect. Problem is given their foraging distance a detect may not indicate a violation. Mainly rely on hive swabs to determine drift.

16. Only if pesticide exposure seems probable.

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)

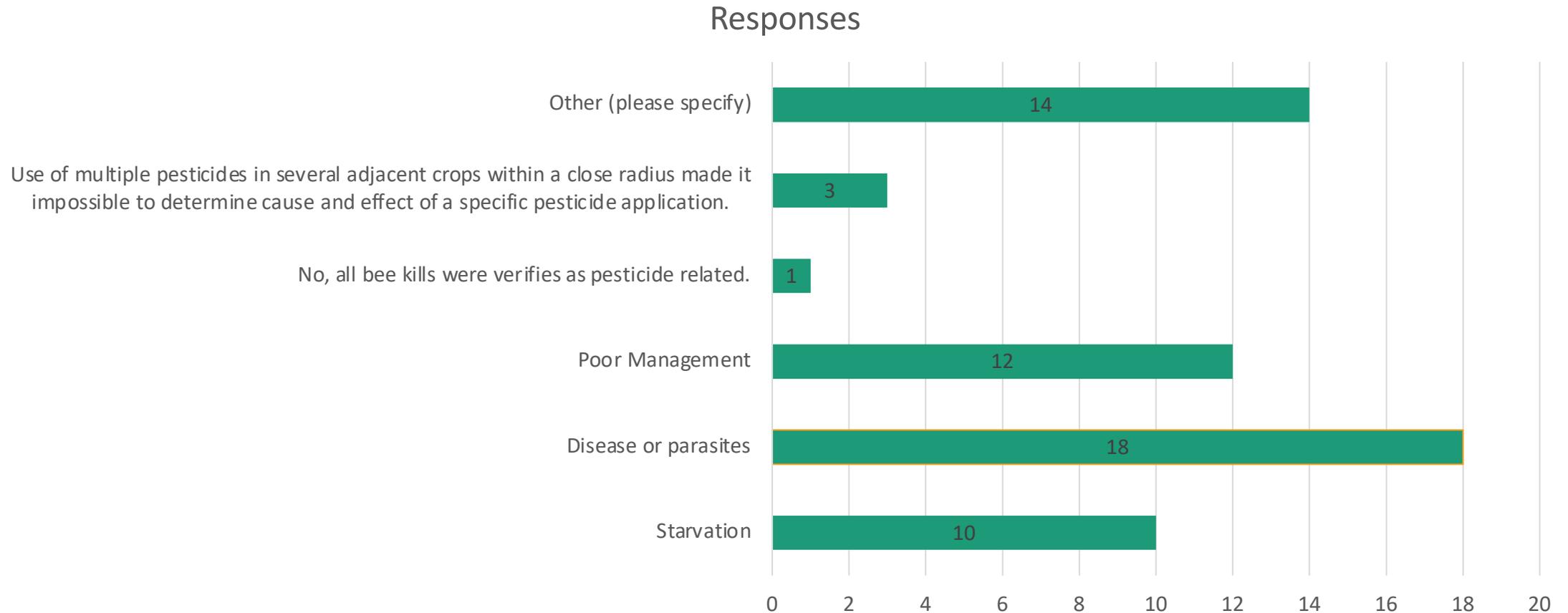
OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)

1. None
2. If necessary, additional samples would be collected and analyzed
3. Suspected pesticide strips or other materials found in hives that were apparently introduced by the beekeeper.
4. Live bees
5. N/A
6. May do all of the above. Depends on situation.

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?

1. N/A	16. 1
2. 0	17. n/a
3. Unknown. Cases are still in process.	18. none
4. 0. The one complaint we had came up negative for pesticide exposure.	19. 5 (62% of cases reported in 2021)
5. 0	20. 0
6. 2021 cases pending review	21. N/A
7. 2	22. 0
8. 0	23. 0
9. - 0 -	24. 1
10. WSDA had 3 tips/complaints alleging pesticide exposure. 2 were investigated, 1 was addressed as a technical assistance opportunity. Of the two investigated, only 1 was confirmed as pesticide related (Carbaryl, malathion and esfenvalerate).	25. Within the past year, a couple of the investigations have been suspected as being highly likely related to pesticide exposure although the exact source could not be determined.
11. averages less than 20% per year since 2014	26. 1
12. Not applicable 5	27. 0
13. We had zero in 2021	28. NA
14. 0	29. 0
15. Last year 3 out of 3 were considered acute pesticide poisonings. Since 2015, 13 out of 22 investigations were acute pesticide poisonings.	30. No

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):

OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)

1. N/A
2. We do not have the expertise to determine this
3. Unknown. Cases are still in process.
4. Unknown
5. 2021 cases pending review. Assessment of bee health falls outside of the scope of a pesticide investigation in Iowa.
6. Unknown cause of mortality in the other case WSDA investigated. No detection found on affected bees when analyzed for 200 active ingredients.
7. no pesticides toxic to bees applied within 1 mile of site; unable to sample because it was not reported promptly, or site was cleaned up and/or bees moved before the bee kill was reported.

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):

8. Not applicable, no recent complaints.

9. N/A

10. N/A

11, Someone was concerned about an aerial application a month before, 1/4 mile away, when they found dead bees on a pickle ball court.

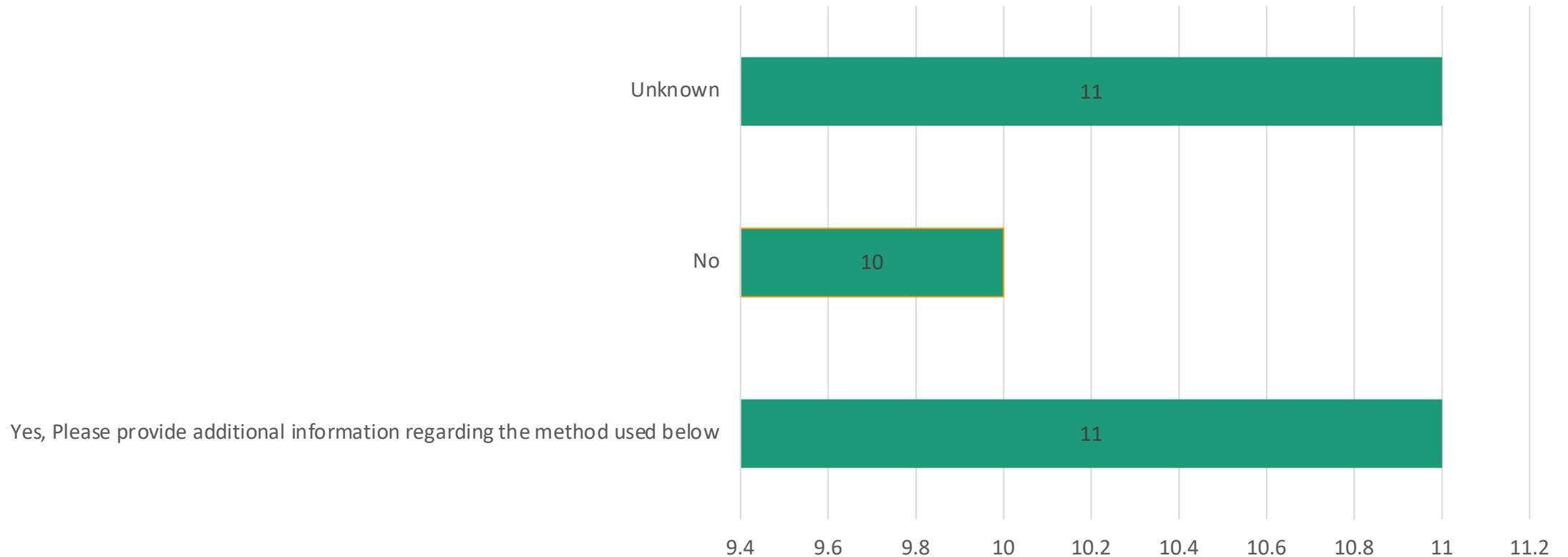
12. The single case linking to pesticides had high amounts of pesticides used to treat for Varroa mites.

13. We cannot entirely confirm whether any of the above factors majorly contributed to the bee kill investigations with the evidence that was gathered at the time of investigation.

14. N/A

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?

YES. PLEASE PROVIDE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REGARDING THE METHOD USED BELOW.

1. In the past year, OSU researchers have surveyed 5 cropping systems for pesticides in pollen: clover seed, radish seed, carrot seed, meadowfoam and an orchard crop. Pollen traps were placed on colonies, and colonies were surveyed 3 times during bloom. Pollen was analyzed for pesticides. Similar data may or may not be collected again in the future (final decision has not been made).
2. USDA APHIS National Honeybee Survey
3. WSU has conducted studies
4. This answer is a "yes - maybe" depending on funding for research proposed by UNL to study the impacts of some pesticides transported to nectar by plant uptake from contaminated water used by the plant.

Q23 Comments:

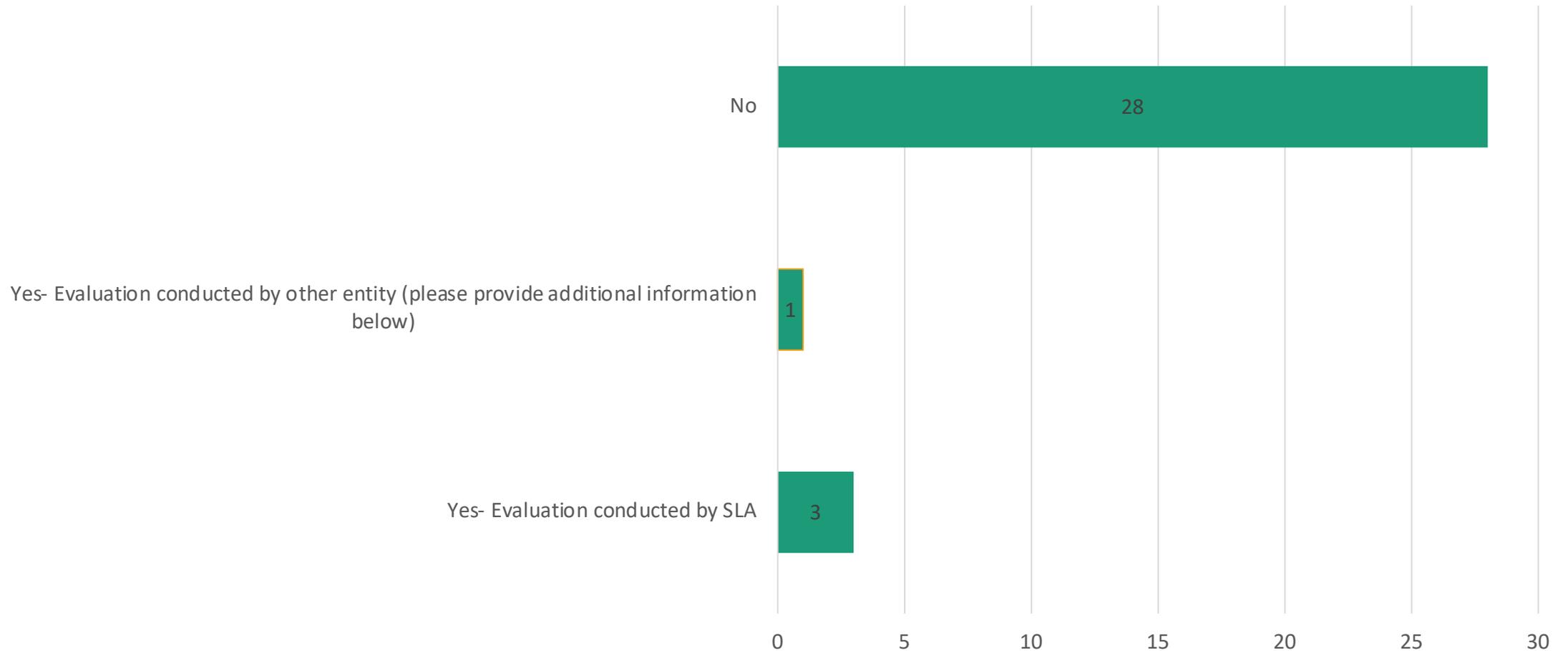
Has or is your state (SLA, university, cooperative extension) undertaken activities to measure pesticide exposure to bees, for example, by collecting data quantifying the levels of pesticides detected in pollen or other substrate; or by some other means?

YES. PLEASE PROVIDE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REGARDING THE METHOD USED BELOW.

5. State apiarist participates in annual study of pollen and hive sampling.
6. We participate in the USDA Honeybee Survey which collects one set of samples and analyzes for pesticides.
7. USDA sampling program. Bees wax or pollen samples have been collected. We have data back to 2016.
8. taking part in honeybee surveys. Have conducted some of our own in the past as well.
9. We worked in cooperation with USDA on the National Pollinator Health Study. This has concluded.
10. Dr. Dennis VanEnglesdorp with the University of Maryland conducts pollen studies.
11. Neonic surface and ground water survey

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

Responses

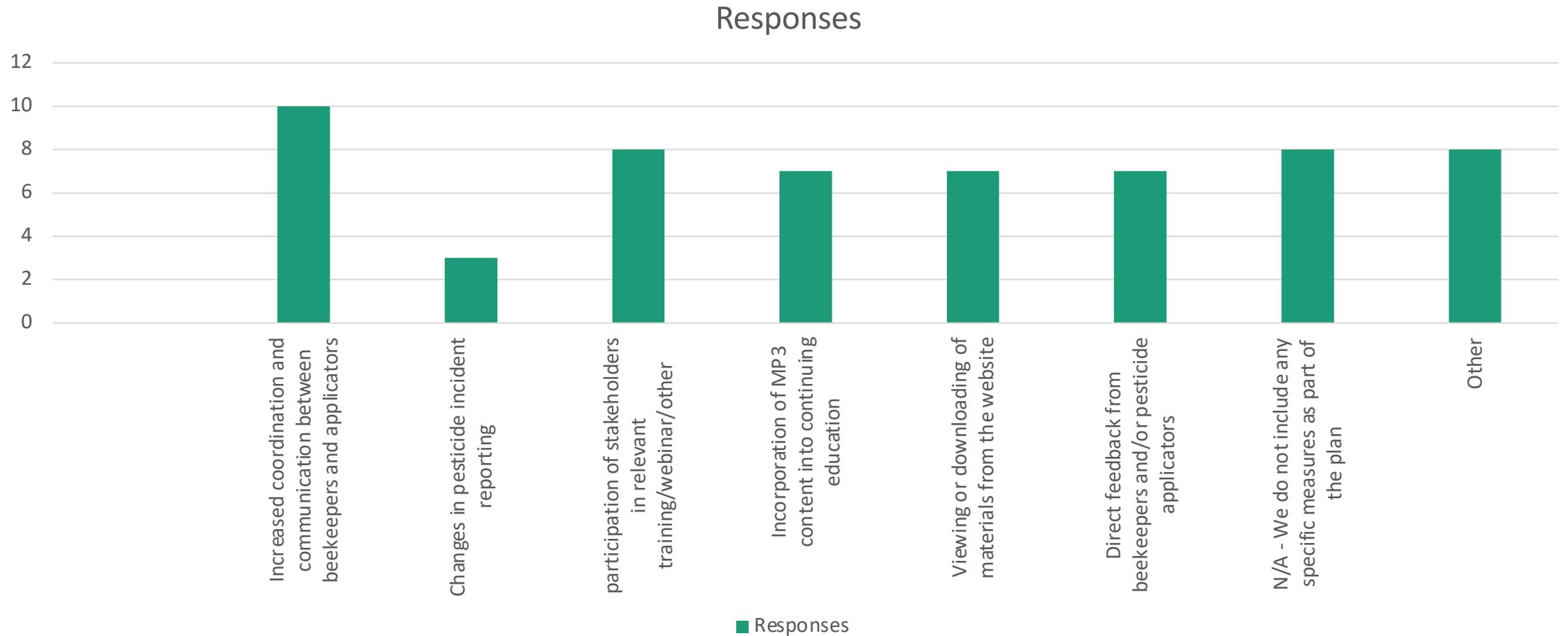


Q24 Comments: Has your agency or another entity evaluated your state plan based on metrics or another tool?

COMMENTS

1. ODA and the partner agencies (e.g., OSU) all evaluate the plan, with each agency in charge of different metrics. For example, ODA tracks bee exposure incidents and enforcement-related data. OSU Extension measures applicator comprehension of pesticide labels (which we hope to increase) and intention to adopt bee-friendly practices through the trainings they conduct.
2. Not applicable for Iowa's regulatory-based pollinator protections
3. We do not have a plan
4. May plan to include some type of feedback from stakeholders.

Q25: What specific metrics are included in your pollinator protection plan?(please check all that apply)



Q25: What specific metrics are included in your pollinator protection plan?(please check all that apply)

OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)

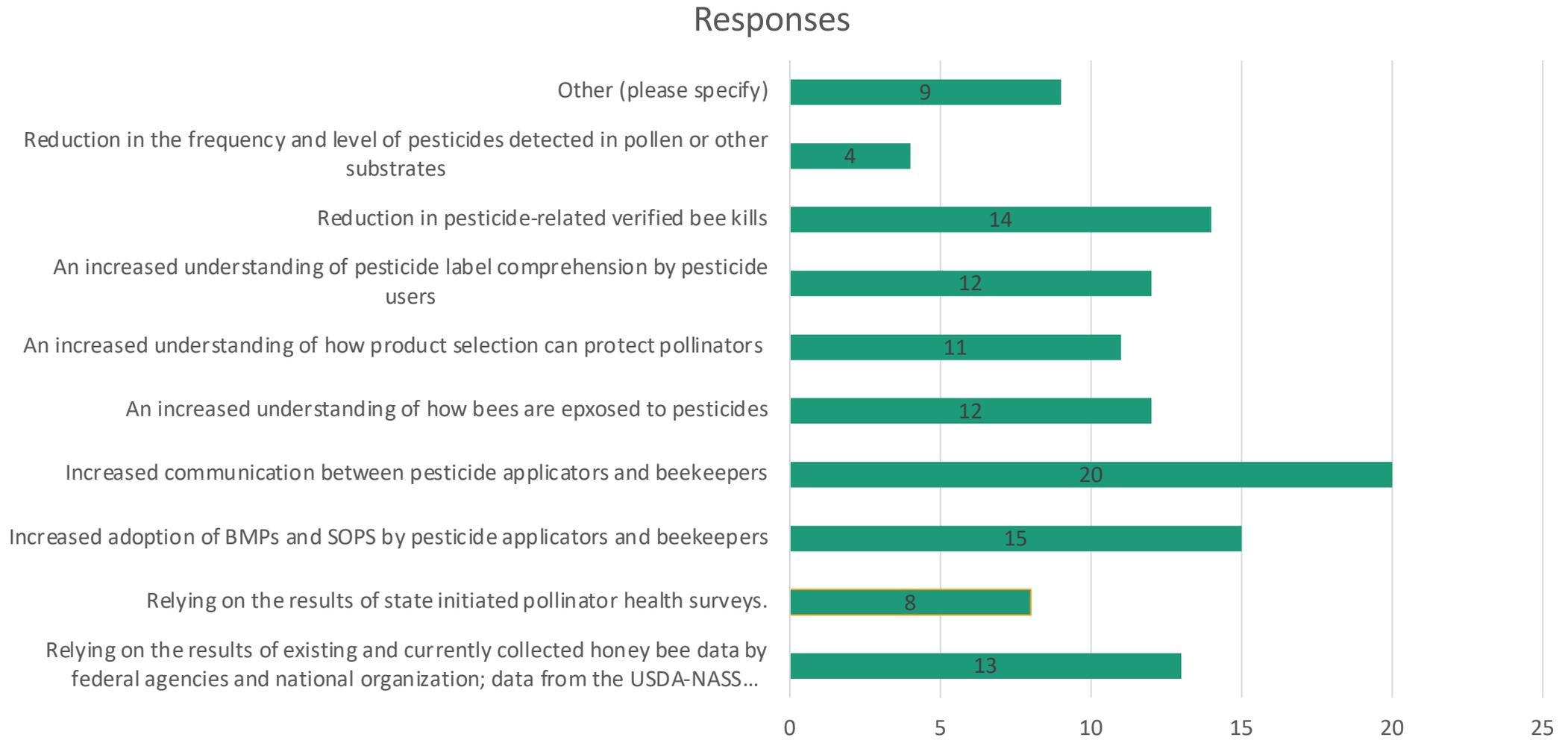
1. surveys of applicators to determine knowledge and willingness to adopt bee friendly practices
2. Awareness of the Plan by agricultural producers, landowners, pesticide applicators and beekeepers; - Number of registered users of the online communication tool; - Number of agricultural producers, pesticide applicators and landowners who have adopted or implemented one or more of the Plan's Guidelines for Protecting Pollinators or Best Management Practices; -Number of beekeepers who have adopted or implemented the Plan's Guidelines for Protecting Pollinators or Best Management Practices; -The number and types (agricultural or nonagricultural) of cases in which an enforcement action was taken for use of pesticide in a manner inconsistent with specific pollinator protection label language.
3. Not applicable for Iowa's regulatory-based pollinator protections. The pollinator protection efforts in Iowa are ongoing and engage multiple programs area activities (apiary and pesticide). Within these programs, we monitor pesticide incident reporting, stakeholder communication, training/meetings attendance, support for FieldWatch/BeeCheck, and interests on outreach materials and events.

Q25: What specific metrics are included in your pollinator protection plan?(please check all that apply)

OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)

4. Not yet determined. WSDA received legislative funding to establish a Pollinator Health Task Force. The focus of the task force is to build a framework or template for BMI's at either a geographic or pollinator specific level. WSDA's MP3 plan was created in 2018 but lacks specifics due to the great diversity of cropping patterns in WA state. Recommendations from the task force were approved for additional funding from the legislature and those efforts are ongoing. A Pollinator Health Coordinator was hired to oversee the agency pollinator health activities.
5. Currently no. This may change in future version.
6. We do not have a plan
7. Could add a section on Asian Giant Hornets. Approach the pollinator Protection Plan as a continual living document.
8. n/a we do not have a plan
9. No plan

Q26: In addition to your plan's specific metrics, what factors or other sources of information do you consider when determining the success of pollinator protection efforts? (please check all that apply)



Q26 Comments:

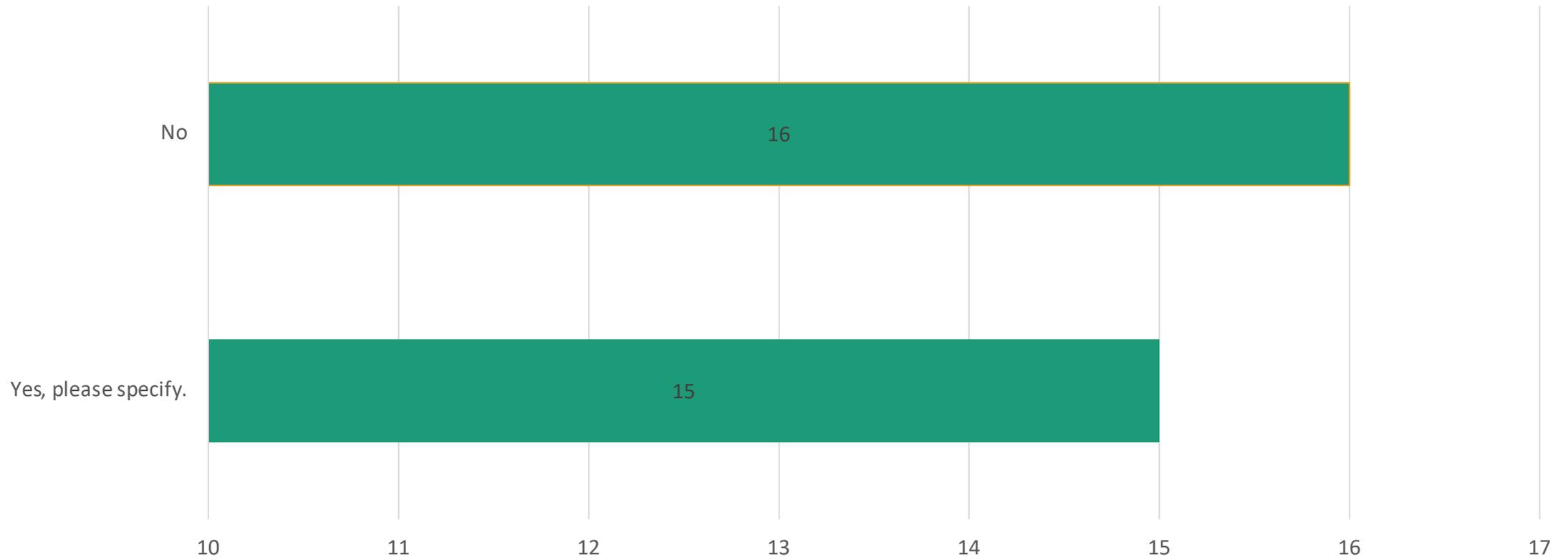
Which of the following measurements of success does your state actively utilize to track success? (please check all that apply)

OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)

1. IDALS uses a combination of the above.
2. We look to see if we have completed any of the "future action items" listed in the plan.
3. N/A
4. Continued strong participation in stakeholder meetings and increased use of apiary listing.
5. The UArizona Cotton IPM Program annually assesses pest management and pesticide practices in cotton production. As part of that, we assess the adoption of selective insecticides relative to partially and non-selective insecticides. We also are screening new and old pesticides for their non-target effects in Arizona and California cotton with a goal of broadening our guidance to cotton growers so they can minimize risks to invertebrates and other non-target organisms. We have a preliminary DRAFT assessment for the cotton industry; there are uncertainty and unknowns in this current draft assessment. Our goal is to do a research-based, longitudinal assessment that will allow us to develop this analysis in final form; however, we have been unsuccessful thus far in securing USDA grant funding for this activity.
6. N/A at this time
7. N/A -- Regulations 2
8. N/A
9. No plan

Q27: Is your state/tribal agency working actively with other groups on pollinator protection activities or anything outside of your plan?

Responses



Q27 Comments:

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

YES. PLEASE SPECIFY.

1. Working with USDA-APHIS-PPQ on projects to survey for native and nonnative bees and wasps, as well as the USDA National Honeybee Disease Survey.
2. A list of projects can be found here: <https://www.ent.iastate.edu/pollinators/projects>
3. WSDA is involved with a Pollinator Health Task Force with members from multiple agencies and stakeholder groups.
4. UNL is participating with the North Central MP3 working group, which is more aligned with land grant universities than state regulatory agencies.
5. We are working with other agencies to develop studies to determine native pollinator abundance, habitat, and identification across the state. We are working with other agencies to identify actions being taken in our state to benefit pollinators.
6. State apiarist has a specialty crop block grant that is directed at pollinator health. Apiarist also has several projects with local universities to construct habitat.

Q27 Comments:

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

7. Department of Conservation and Recreation

8. State Apiarist participates with Honeybee Health Coalition, providing beekeeper tools. Selecting the right miticide at the right time. Project APIS-M.

9. we work with all stakeholders when necessary

10. We are currently involved with the North Carolina Pollinator Conservation Alliance (NCPCA) - an organization comprised of several groups around the state with a vested interest in pollinator protection. We are also actively involved with the North Carolina State Beekeepers Association.

11. NGO

12. Events and workshops to collaborate ideas moving forward with other tribes and universities

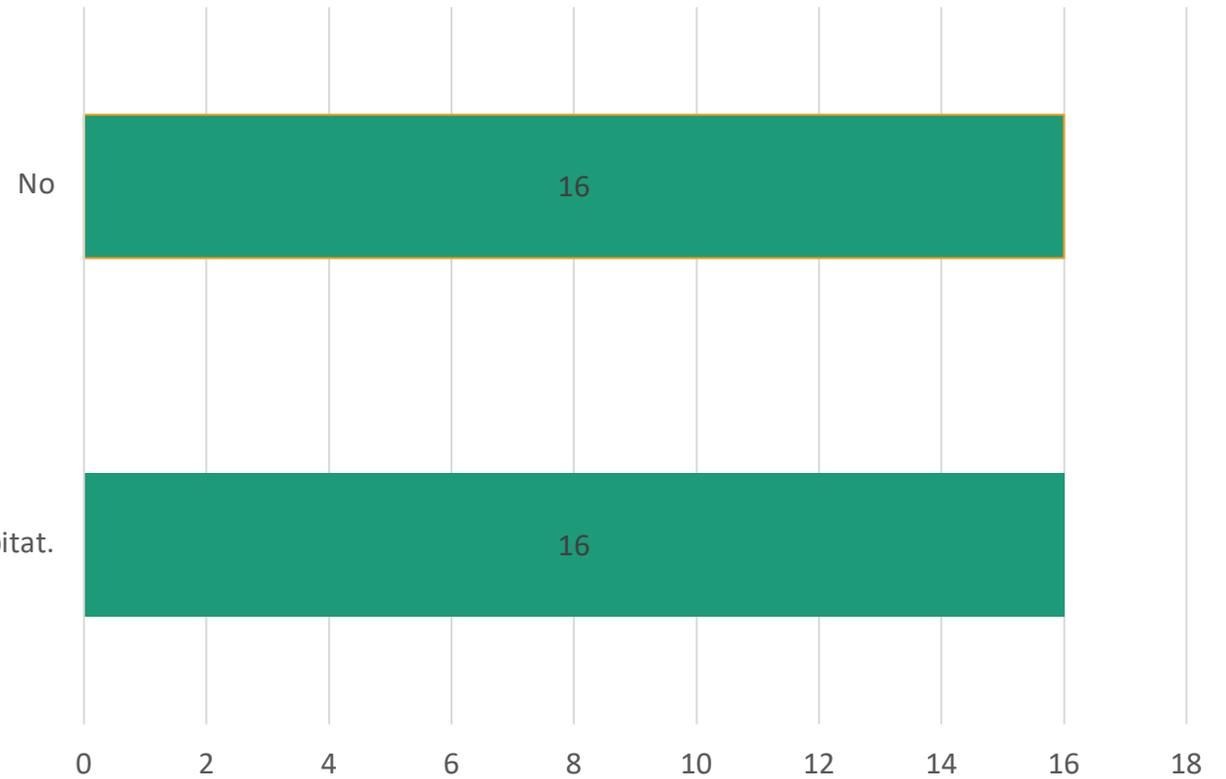
13. During all WPS Inspections involving farmers + Dept. of Ag involving the Beekeeper Registry + coordinating during advocacy group public outreaches + coordinating with the County Mosquito Control Agencies and all commercial applicator trainings

14. The Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services is working with North Carolina Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (and Pollinator Workgroup) to develop a training video library.

15. Habitat and queen breeding

Q28: 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.

Q28 Comments:

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

YES. PLEASE PROVIDE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION BELOW REGARDING POLLINATOR HABITAT.

1. Best Management Practices
2. CEU credits for training to increase pollinator habitat. New publications and infographic cards on creating pollinator habitat. Development of Pollinator Stewards training program
3. The Pollinator Protection Plan is one component of the Virginia Pollinator Protection Strategy (Strategy). The Strategy, which was passed by the 2016 General Assembly, directs VDACS to develop and maintain strategies which: i) promote the health of and mitigate the risks to all pollinator species and ii) ensure a robust agriculture economy and apiary industry for honeybees and other managed pollinators. Efforts to increase pollinator habitat are coordinated through the Agency's Office of Plant Industry Services' Apiary Program.
4. Iowa has projects to increase pollinator habitat for bees and butterflies, but these are not part of an MP3, https://www.iowadnr.gov/Portals/idnr/uploads/Wildlife%20Stewardship/CreatingHabitat_MonarchsandPollinators.pdf
5. Best Management Practice to encourage pollinator habitat, such as, plantings.
6. WSDA has distributed bee friendly seed packets and has worked with noxious weed boards and right of way entities on pollinator habitats. The Pollinator Health Bill, passed in 2019, made pollinators and pollinator habitat a priority for all land managing state agencies.
7. UNL's apiary specialist (Dr. Judy Wu-Smart) has developed a pollinator habitat certification program.
8. We encourage landowners to create pollinator habitat on marginal land.

Q28 Comments:

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

YES. PLEASE PROVIDE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION BELOW REGARDING POLLINATOR HABITAT.

9. Yes, but not through a state managed pollinator protection plan

10. Partner with other state agencies to apply for grant funding to increase pollinator habitat and forage statewide as well as designate more existing acreage for pollinator habitat.

11. We have specific BMP's that landowners can incorporate into their field plans. Stakeholder meetings allow for increased communication between beekeepers and landowners and habitat establishment industry.

12. Not as part of plan, but we fund pollinator garden projects and promote the general public to mimic what these gardens have as a way to increase pollinator habitat.

13. We provide resources for native plants via outreach materials, our plan offers suggestions on increasing pollinator habitat, and our stakeholders use our plan to offer guidance on habitat creation.

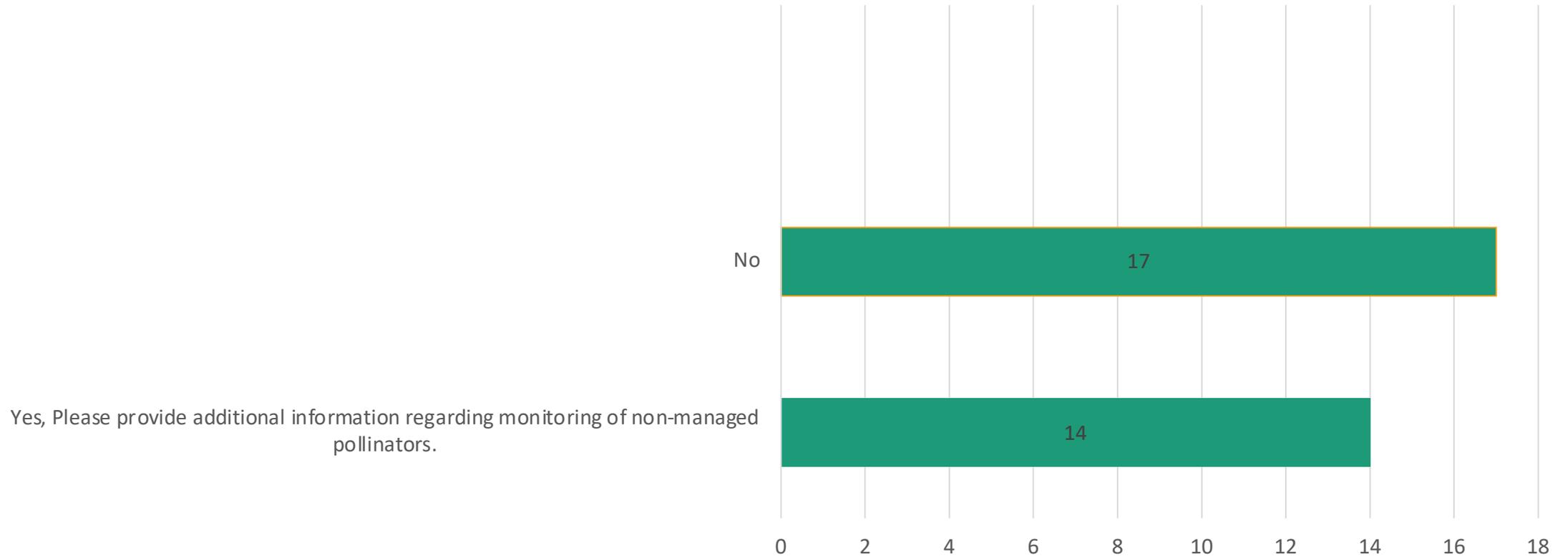
14. Map outline of the tribal territory and markings of where we want to increase if pollinator species are present in the area.

15. UDAF has conducted numerous outreach events stressing the importance of improving pollinator habitat. Past events have included the National Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) and encouraged agricultural producers to apply for NRCS grants to increase pollinator forage in their growing areas. Other events have involved providing pollinator friendly seed mixes to the public and have urged them to grow more plants that bees visit.

16. N/A

Q29: Is your state monitoring or surveying pollinator population levels of non-managed pollinators or the distribution of non-managed pollinators, i.e., native bees, butterflies, etc.?

Responses



Q29: Is your state monitoring or surveying pollinator population levels of non-managed pollinators or the distribution of non-managed pollinators, i.e., native bees, butterflies, etc.?

YES. PLEASE PROVIDE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REGARDING MONITORING OF NON-MANAGED POLLINATORS.

1. The Oregon Bee Atlas has over 100,000 contemporary bee occurrence records with associated plant data:
<https://extension.oregonstate.edu/bee-atlas/oba-discoveries>
2. We are conducting two types of native bee surveys through the Apiary Inspectors.
3. Responses to # 28 & #29 of this survey may refer to activities that would be conducted outside of the IDALS apiary and pesticide programs, although IDALS participates in the Monarch Conservation Consortium, <https://monarch.ent.iastate.edu/>. The Iowa DNR also has a program for native pollinators, <https://www.iowadnr.gov/Conservation/IowasWildlife/Pollinators#:~:text=In%20Iowa%2C%20pollinators%20include%20numerous,and%20even%20flies%20and%20beetles.>
4. Some university activity. 2
5. Katie Lamke and the Xerces Society conduct bumble bee studies.
6. Our state funded a 4 year statewide bee and butterfly study to identify species present in ND, determine abundance and habitat preferences of bees and butterfly species in ND.
7. University of Delaware is currently collecting data on pollinators populations.

Q29: Is your state monitoring or surveying pollinator population levels of non-managed pollinators or the distribution of non-managed pollinators, i.e., native bees, butterflies, etc.?

YES. PLEASE PROVIDE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REGARDING MONITORING OF NON-MANAGED POLLINATORS.

8. MN Department of Natural Resources, MN Zoo, University of Minnesota, and non-profit groups all have survey efforts for various pollinators in MN
9. Several researchers at NC State University have been monitoring native bee populations through surveying activities conducted at NC State Research Stations.
10. A bill was passed in 2022 to conduct such a survey. Department of Natural Resources was identified as the agency to conduct this survey.
11. Utah Department of Natural Resources (DNR) has a Rare Insect Coordinator position that conducts this work.
12. There is a mandatory registry
13. Unsure. UMD may be doing some of this through Dr. VanEnglesdorp's lab.
14. Wild pollinator survey

Q30: Please share any other activities or information regarding your pollinator protection plan that demonstrates the success of your plan.

RESPONSES

1. N/A
2. NA
3. Stressing responsible beekeeping management plans, surveys for native and nonnative bees and wasps, inspection services promote communication and best management plans, tying in P4 with outreach and in presentations, working on new plant and pollinator protection act for PA, supporting research through physical and financial assistance. Working with PennDOT to increase pollinator habitat areas in roadside rest stops, etc.
4. N/A
5. N/A
6. Counties call and request a list of beekeepers in the area before spraying right of ways

Q30: Please share any other activities or information regarding your pollinator protection plan that demonstrates the success of your plan.

7. In addition to writing an MP3 in 2018 and establishing the 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 used extensively and has captured many years of BMP's that this industry has been practicing. The alfalfa seed growers manage their own varieties of pollinators—leaf cutter bees and alkali bees that are native to SE Washington. It has always been in the best interest of the Alfalfa Seed Growers to protect these pollinators as they help produce their seed crop. This industry is years ahead of most growers in terms of protecting pollinators, as it is part of their daily life and farming practices all year. This document won an award from the Entomological Society of America in 2018. See the Alfalfa Seed Production MP3 at: <https://s3.wp.wsu.edu/uploads/sites/2168/2017/10/alfalfa-seedmp3.pdf>

8. Nothing else to share.

9. N/A

10. We do not have a plan

11. N/A

12. The fact that our apiary listing program is voluntary and both applicator and beekeeper remains anonymous. Increased participation in Pollinator Poster Contest, with roughly 200 participants each year.

13. N/A

14. N/A

Q30: Please share any other activities or information regarding your pollinator protection plan that demonstrates the success of your plan.

15. We have descriptions of all the local pollinator species our community may be seeing this year and adding tips of what they can do to reduce risk of pesticide exposure to themselves and pollinator species, as well as invasive species plants that are destroying native plants, essentially reducing the population of pollinator species in the area.

16. ASU - research, apiary courses and outreach activities to those interested in bees.

17. Success of Regulations: - allows notification of pesticide applications to registered beekeepers and bee yards.

18. UDAF has distributed educational materials to retailers that sell pesticides on best practices for protecting pollinators. These materials are presented in a sign display area and leaflets are available for customers to take. Participants have included Home Depot, IFA Country and Agronomy Stores, Steve Regan Stores and C-A-L Ranch Stores. The signs and leaflets were put in the pesticide aisles of these stores. Washington D.C.'s Fisheries and Wildlife Division adopted a similar program after learning of the Utah effort. Numerous citizens in Utah have reached out to UDAF to indicate their appreciation for these efforts as well.

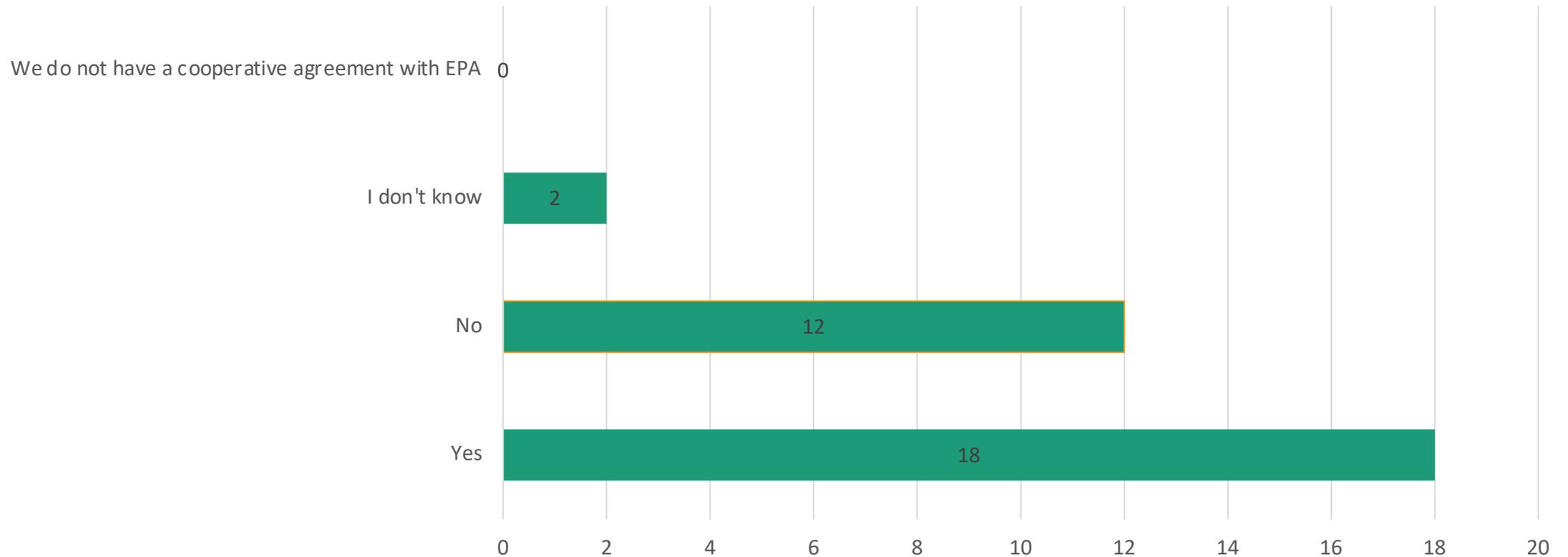
19. N/A Florida is currently in the process of redeveloping Pollinator Protection plans.

20. N/A

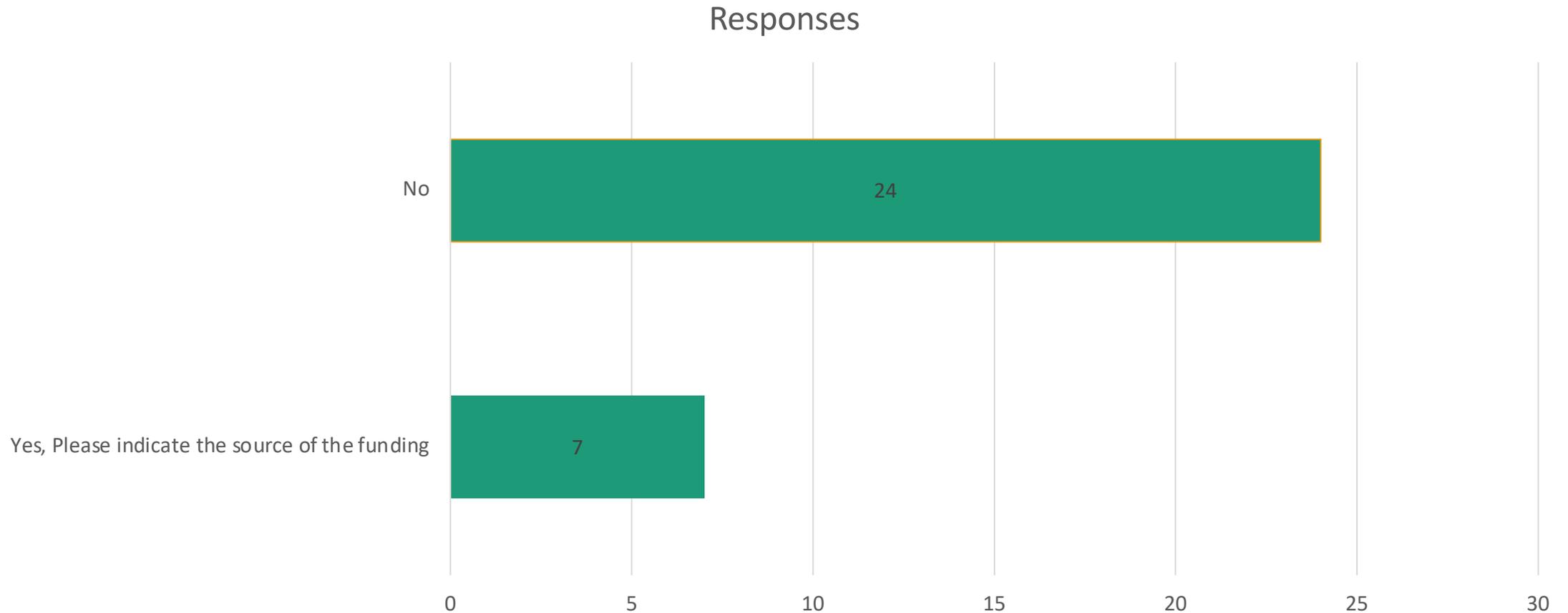
21. No plan

Q31: 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



Q32: Is your SLA or the entity responsible for implementing the pollinator plan, receiving specific funding for these activities?



Q32 Comments:

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

YES. PLEASE INDICATE THE SOURCE OF THE FUNDING.

1. Federal grants (e.g., USDA NIFA) and Oregon Legislature
2. At this time the majority of the pollinator protection efforts are funded through the state of Iowa with input from some public-private partnerships
3. Legislative funding and apiary registration fees
4. Unsure of how to answer this question
5. State funds
6. Some funding provided SLA/EPA grant
7. I do not know

Q33: If available, what would your state do if adequately funded?

RESPONSES

1. Would need to be evaluated based on amount and duration of funding and staffing levels.
2. Unknown.
3. Increase funding at various universities, etc. for pollinator research on forage, climate change, pesticide impact and improving pollinator habitat. Increase outreach presence at county fairs, state farm show, and other events involving nature and pollinators
4. Increase education and outreach, revise current MP3 to be less generic.
5. Iowa would evaluate federal funding opportunities if available, to improve and expand existing programs.
6. Increase educational activities
7. Increased outreach activity.
8. Re-establish a robust statewide apiary program to collect data, monitor bee health, assist on bee death case investigations and enforce regulations on commercial and hobby beekeepers to support and protect pollinator health.
9. UNL has indicated that they would probably develop an MP3 that is written with a clear course of actions and achievable objectives.
10. Utilize the data from the statewide pollinator study to enhance pollinator habitat in specific areas of the state.

Q33: If available, what would your state do if adequately funded?

RESPONSES

11. Hire a dedicated pollinator staff, develop a more robust program to train and educate nonrestricted use pesticide applicators (e.g., for outdoor residential/urban pesticide use)
12. Increase outreach/education; Potentially conduct a monitoring project.
13. N/A
14. \$5,000 to be able to fully fund stakeholder meetings. Have some CEU trainings available for pesticide applicators. Increase type of trainings available to beekeepers and pesticide applicators.
15. Create better outreach and training for both beekeepers and applicators. Conduct studies on the metrics for the success of the plan.
16. Focused outreach to applicators and public outreach
17. I would have to check with my supervisor
18. Provide more outreach to beekeeper community and expand analytical testing
19. a. Increase attendance at national conferences and meetings that have pollinator focus b. Increase pollinator awareness and pesticide use precautions for the public through enhanced outreach
20. Specific funds would go towards outreach materials and additional education.
21. nothing is required
22. Efficacy of mite controls

Q34: Please provide the weblink to your MP3 if it is online (page 1)

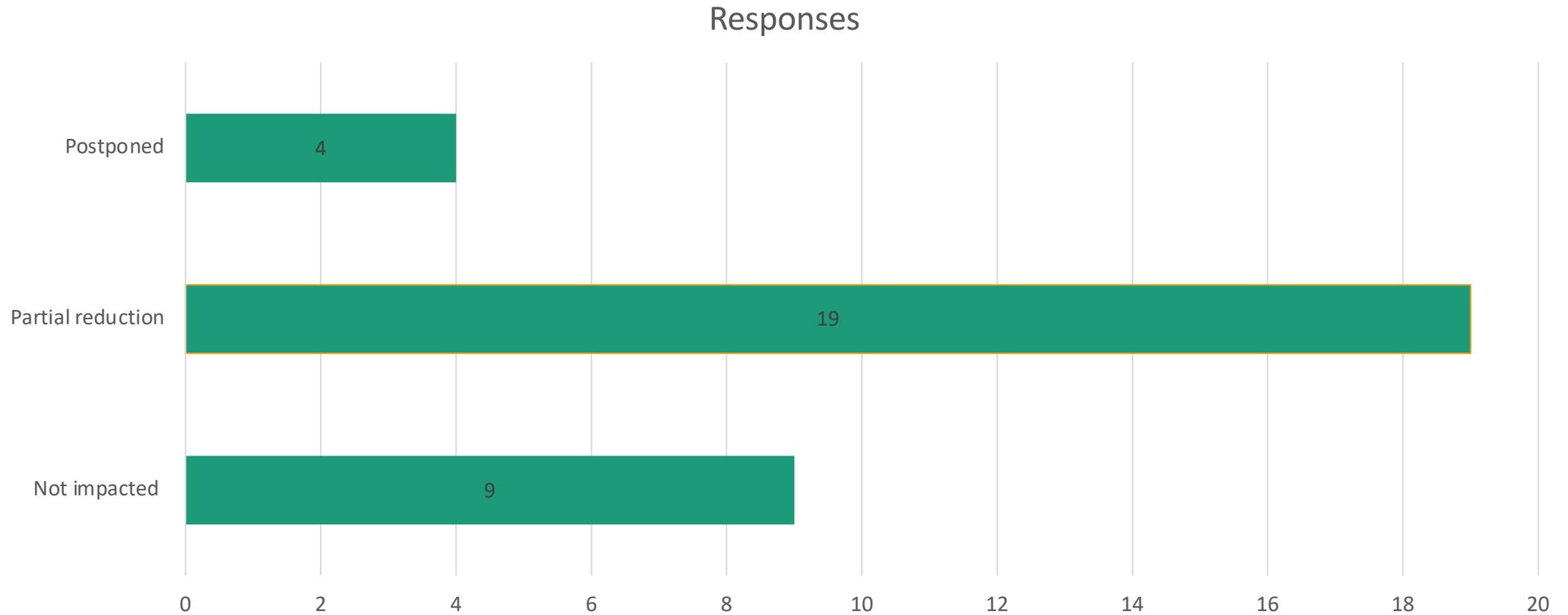
RESPONSES

1. <https://datcp.wi.gov/Documents/PPPComplete.pdf>
2. <https://www.oregonbeeproject.org/>
3. <https://www.vdacs.virginia.gov/plant-industry-services-pollinator-protection-plan.shtml>
4. <https://ento.psu.edu/research/centers/pollinators/pollin-spotlight-items/the-pennsylvania-pollinator-protection-plan-p4>
5. [PollinatorProtectionPlan.pdf \(mt.gov\)](#)
6. [Iowa's Answer to MP3 3-20-2018.pdf \(iowaagriculture.gov\)](#)
7. N/A
8. MP3 <https://agr.wa.gov/getmedia/819f8d22-37b1-484d-a522-31f60875f9c9/101-681managedpollinatorprotectionplan.pdf>
MP3 Alfalfa Seed Production: <https://s3.wp.wsu.edu/uploads/sites/2168/2017/10/alfalfa-seed-mp3.pdf>
9. https://www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/enforce/pollinators/ca_managed_pollinator_protection_plan.pdf
10. No plan is in place at this time.
11. <https://www.nd.gov/ndda/sites/default/files/legacy/resource/ND%20Pollinator%20Plan%202016.pdf>
12. [Delaware Managed Pollinator Protection Plan - Delaware Department of Agriculture - State of Delaware](#)
13. [pollinator-plan.pdf \(mass.gov\)](#)
14. n/a
15. [pollination plan, 2019 revision - third draft.indd \(kyagr.com\)](#)

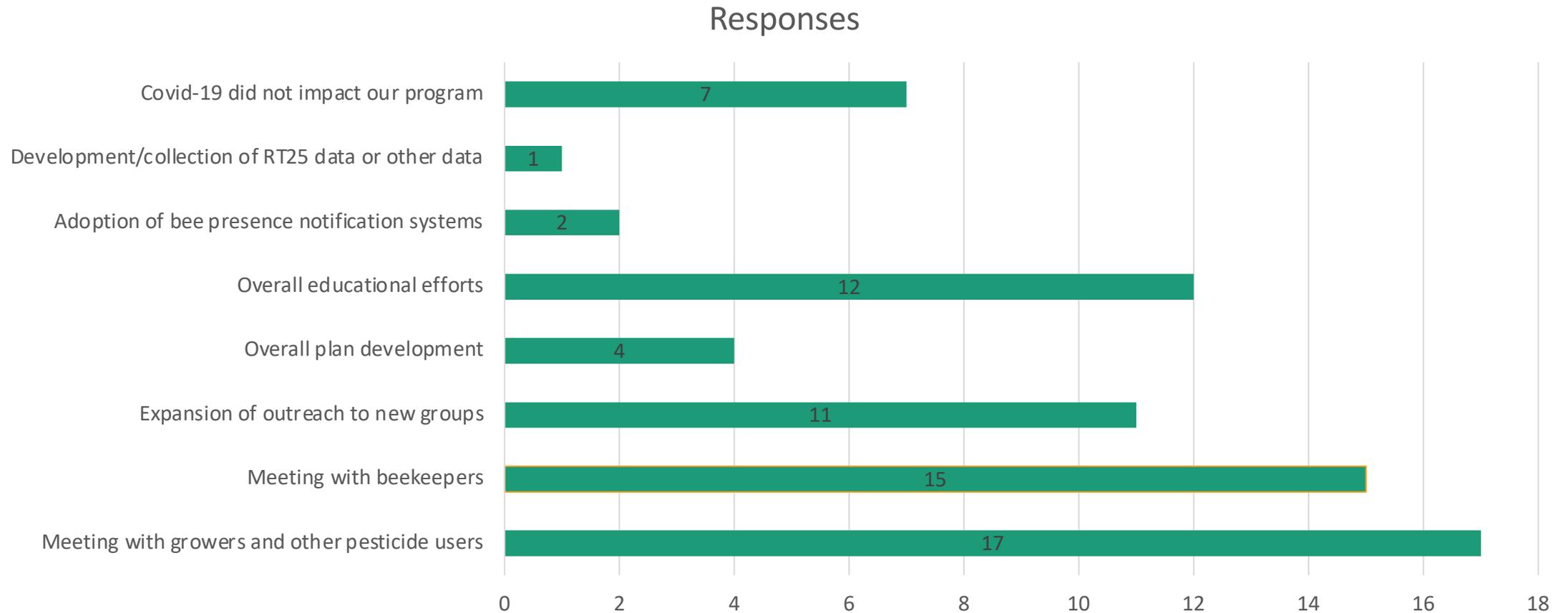
Q34: Please provide the weblink to your MP3 if it is online (page 2)

16. <https://www.ncagr.gov/pollinators/NCPollinatorProtection.html>
17. N/a
18. <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1cSt2XfqBGONvztiAgL4TyMojqE6LRGek/view>
19. [Environmental Services Section \(ESS\) | Arizona Department of Agriculture \(az.gov\)](#)
20. Regulations at [NJDEP-Compliance and Enforcement - Bureau of Licensing & Pesticide Operations](#)
21. Unavailable at the moment.
22. N/A Florida is currently in the process of redeveloping Pollinator Protection plans.
23. [Pollinators in the District | ddoe \(dc.gov\)](#)
24. [Maryland Pollinator Protection Plan.pdf](#)
25. N/A

Q35:How much were your efforts and outreach impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic?



Q36: What components of your pollinator health and protection efforts were impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic?



Q37: Please provide the name and contact information for the author and primary contact for your state's MP3 (page 1)

RESPONSES

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3. Liza Fleeson Trossbach Program Manager | Office of Pesticide Services | Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services | liza.fleeson@vdacs.virginia.gov 804-371-6559
4. Dr. Christina Grozinger, Pennsylvania State University, Center for Pollinator Research cmgrozinger@psu.edu office phone: 814-865-2214
5. Primary contact - Alyssa Piccolomini, State Entomologist Authors - Leonard Berry, Pesticide Enforcement Manager; Beth Eiring, Agricultural Sciences Bureau Chief
6. Contact Gretchen Paluch (gretchen.paluch@iowaagriculture.gov) and Robin Pruisner (robin.pruisner@iowaagriculture.gov)
7. Brad Beaver, Acting Chief Bureau of Environmental Programs - brad.beaver@illinois.gov - 217- 785-2427; Brian Rennecker, Chief, Bureau of Land and Water Resources, brian.rennecker@illinois.gov - 217-785-7658
8. David J. Rousseau New Hampshire Department of Agriculture, Markets & Food PO Box 2042 25 Capitol Street Concord, NH 03302-2042 David.J.Rousseau@agr.nh.gov (603) 271-3640

Q37: Please provide the name and contact information for the author and primary contact for your state's MP3 (page 2)

9. Author was Erik Johansen, now retired. Current Primary Contact: Katie Buckley Pollinator Health Coordinator Washington State Department of Agriculture Plant Protection Division 21 North 1st Ave, Suite 103 Yakima, WA 98902 Cell: (360) 480-0602 kbuckley@agr.wa.gov 5/23/2022
10. 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 916-603-7750. 5/23/2022
11. There is no plan in place, and as of this survey response, there are not authors or primary contacts for an MP3 plan. 5/23/2022
12. Jerry Sauter 701-328-2980 jdsauter@nd.gov 5/23/2022
13. Christopher Wade - Christopher.wade@delaware.gov 302-698-4570 5/23/2022
14. We do not have a plan. Theresa Cira Theresa.Cira@state.mn.us is the primary pollinator contact at the Minnesota Department of Agriculture
15. Kim Skyrms: Kim.skyrms@mass.gov Taryn LaScola-Miner: taryn.lascola@mass.gov
16. n/a
17. Dr. Tammy Potter 502-229-2950 (State Apiarist) John Pitcock 502-782-9235
18. Patrick Jones patrick.jones@ncagr.gov Sydney Ross sydney.ross@ncagr.gov 919-733-3556
19. David Scott scottde@purdue.edu

Q37: Please provide the name and contact information for the author and primary contact for your state's MP3 (page 3)

20. Unknown. I'm the pesticide technician Samuel Ernst and email is samuel.ernst@srmt-nsn.gov
21. Randy Boyle Randy@mdac.ms.gov
22. John Scott Pesticides Program - Section Chief JohnW.Scott@state.co.us
23. ASU was impacted by COVID by not having the beekeeper meetings and outreach. Jack Peterson - jpeterson@azda.gov - 602-542-3575
24. Bureau Chief of the Bureau of Pesticide Control: Mike McConville
25. Primary contact would be Henry Nahalewski, Pesticide Program Manager, hnahalewski@utah.gov
26. Caitlin Gill Caitlin.Gill@fdacs.gov 850-509-0368
27. Mary Begin, DOEE Program Analyst, Toxics Substances Division: mary.begin@dc.gov Natasha Garcia Andersen : Fish and Wildlife Biologist
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28. Author - Ashley Jones - no longer with the Department Primary Contacts - Rob Hofstetter, Chief, Pesticide Regulation
rob.hofstetter@maryland.gov Cybil Preston, State Apiarist cybil.preston@maryland.gov
29. n/a