

Q1 Please provide the best dicamba contact for your state.

Answered: 30 Skipped: 0

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
name	100.00%	30
agency	96.67%	29
state	96.67%	29
email address	100.00%	30

#	NAME	DATE
1	Ryan King	12/8/2021 12:30 PM
2	Susie Nichols	12/6/2021 4:35 PM
3	Rob Hofstetter	12/6/2021 9:34 AM
4	Michael Williams	12/3/2021 3:36 PM
5	Stephanie Ende	12/3/2021 8:42 AM
6	Chad Carpenter	12/2/2021 8:11 AM
7	Donna Marciano	12/1/2021 4:00 PM
8	Kelly Navinsky-Wenzl	12/1/2021 3:41 PM
9	Tim Schultz	12/1/2021 2:59 PM
10	Jimmy Hughes	12/1/2021 1:53 PM
11	Edward Ard	12/1/2021 7:35 AM
12	Neil Richmond	12/1/2021 7:34 AM
13	David E Scott	12/1/2021 6:47 AM
14	Tim Drake	11/30/2021 1:25 PM
15	Karin Hendrickson	11/30/2021 1:20 PM
16	Laura Vollar	11/30/2021 12:30 PM
17	Henry Nahalewski	11/30/2021 12:25 PM
18	Liza Fleeson Trossbach	11/29/2021 4:59 PM
19	Jennifer Wren	11/29/2021 12:14 PM
20	Sydney L. Ross	11/22/2021 3:03 PM
21	Christopher Wade	11/22/2021 8:48 AM
22	Damardray Williams	11/19/2021 10:45 AM
23	Tony Cofer	11/17/2021 5:16 PM
24	Tim Creger	11/16/2021 3:18 PM
25	Anthony Lamanno	11/16/2021 7:55 AM
26	Laura Castro	11/15/2021 2:34 PM
27	Kory Hubbard	11/15/2021 1:20 PM

28	Donald Gilbert	11/15/2021 8:59 AM
29	Tom Gere	11/12/2021 5:53 PM
30	Jack Peterson	11/12/2021 3:06 PM
#	AGENCY	DATE
1	Ohio Dept of Ag	12/8/2021 12:30 PM
2	Arkansas Department of Agriculture	12/6/2021 4:35 PM
3	Maryland Department of Agriculture, Pesticide Regulation Section	12/6/2021 9:34 AM
4	Kentucky Department of Agriculture	12/3/2021 3:36 PM
5	Minnesota Department of Agriculture	12/3/2021 8:42 AM
6	WV Department of Agriculture	12/2/2021 8:11 AM
7	Department of Pesticide Regulation	12/1/2021 4:00 PM
8	Kansas Department of Agriculture	12/1/2021 3:41 PM
9	Washington State Dept. of Agriculture	12/1/2021 2:59 PM
10	Delaware Dept. Ag	12/1/2021 1:53 PM
11	FDACS	12/1/2021 7:34 AM
12	OISC	12/1/2021 6:47 AM
13	Division of Regulatory and Public Service Programs	11/30/2021 1:25 PM
14	Alaska Pesticide Control Program (Dept of Environmental Conservation)	11/30/2021 1:20 PM
15	MS Dept. of Agriculture & Commerce - Bureau of Plant Industry	11/30/2021 12:30 PM
16	Utah Department of Agriculture and Food	11/30/2021 12:25 PM
17	Virginia Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services	11/29/2021 4:59 PM
18	Georgia Department of Agriculture	11/29/2021 12:14 PM
19	NCDA&CS Structural Pest Control and Pesticides Division	11/22/2021 3:03 PM
20	Delaware Dept. Ag.	11/22/2021 8:48 AM
21	ODAFF	11/19/2021 10:45 AM
22	Alabama Department of Agriculture and Industries	11/17/2021 5:16 PM
23	Nebraska Dept. of Agriculture	11/16/2021 3:18 PM
24	Department of Environmental Conservation	11/16/2021 7:55 AM
25	Iowa Dept. Agriculture & Land Stewardship (IDALS)	11/15/2021 2:34 PM
26	Department of Agriculture	11/15/2021 1:20 PM
27	PA Dept of griculture	11/15/2021 8:59 AM
28	Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources	11/12/2021 5:53 PM
29	Arizona Department of Agriculture	11/12/2021 3:06 PM
#	STATE	DATE
1	Ohio	12/8/2021 12:30 PM
2	Arkansas	12/6/2021 4:35 PM
3	MD	12/6/2021 9:34 AM
4	KY	12/3/2021 3:36 PM

5	Minnesota	12/3/2021 8:42 AM
6	West Virginia	12/2/2021 8:11 AM
7	California	12/1/2021 4:00 PM
8	Kansas	12/1/2021 3:41 PM
9	Washington	12/1/2021 2:59 PM
10	DE	12/1/2021 1:53 PM
11	FL	12/1/2021 7:34 AM
12	IN	12/1/2021 6:47 AM
13	South Carolina	11/30/2021 1:25 PM
14	AK	11/30/2021 1:20 PM
15	Mississippi	11/30/2021 12:30 PM
16	Utah	11/30/2021 12:25 PM
17	Virginia	11/29/2021 4:59 PM
18	Georgia	11/29/2021 12:14 PM
19	North Carolina	11/22/2021 3:03 PM
20	DE	11/22/2021 8:48 AM
21	Oklahoma	11/19/2021 10:45 AM
22	Alabama	11/17/2021 5:16 PM
23	Nebraska	11/16/2021 3:18 PM
24	New York	11/16/2021 7:55 AM
25	Iowa	11/15/2021 2:34 PM
26	Missouri	11/15/2021 1:20 PM
27	PA	11/15/2021 8:59 AM
28	South Dakota	11/12/2021 5:53 PM
29	Arizona	11/12/2021 3:06 PM
#	EMAIL ADDRESS	DATE
1	RYAN.KING@AGRI.OHIO.GOV	12/8/2021 12:30 PM
2	susie.nichols@agriculture.arkansas.gov	12/6/2021 4:35 PM
3	rob.hofstetter@maryland.gov	12/6/2021 9:34 AM
4	Michael.r.williams@ky.gov	12/3/2021 3:36 PM
5	stephanie.ende@state.mn.us	12/3/2021 8:42 AM
6	ccarpenter@wvda.us	12/2/2021 8:11 AM
7	donna.marciano@cdpr.ca.gov	12/1/2021 4:00 PM
8	kda.pestfert@ks.gov	12/1/2021 3:41 PM
9	tschultz@agr.wa.gov	12/1/2021 2:59 PM
10	James.Hughes@delaware.gov	12/1/2021 1:53 PM
11	edward.ard@fdacs.gov	12/1/2021 7:35 AM
12	neil.richmond@fdacs.gov	12/1/2021 7:34 AM

13	scottde@purdue.edu	12/1/2021 6:47 AM
14	tdrake@clemson.edu	11/30/2021 1:25 PM
15	karin.hendrickson@alaska.gov	11/30/2021 1:20 PM
16	Laurav@mdac.ms.gov	11/30/2021 12:30 PM
17	hnahalewski@utah.gov	11/30/2021 12:25 PM
18	liza.fleeson@vdacs.virginia.gov	11/29/2021 4:59 PM
19	jennifer.wren@agr.georgia.gov	11/29/2021 12:14 PM
20	sydney.ross@ncagr.gov	11/22/2021 3:03 PM
21	Christopher.wade@delaware.gov	11/22/2021 8:48 AM
22	damardray.williams@ag.ok.gov	11/19/2021 10:45 AM
23	tony.cofer@agi.alabama.gov	11/17/2021 5:16 PM
24	tim.creger@nebraska.gov	11/16/2021 3:18 PM
25	anthony.lamanno@dec.ny.gov	11/16/2021 7:55 AM
26	Laura.Castro@IowaAgriculture.gov	11/15/2021 2:34 PM
27	kory.hubbard@mda.mo.gov	11/15/2021 1:20 PM
28	dgilbert@pa.gov	11/15/2021 8:59 AM
29	tom.gere@state.sd.us	11/12/2021 5:53 PM
30	jpeterson@azda.gov	11/12/2021 3:06 PM

Q2 2020 Reported dicamba incidents, probable (recorded but not investigated, or case is still open) and confirmed

Answered: 29 Skipped: 1

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
total number of reports	96.55%	28
total formal investigations	93.10%	27
total reports with no investigation	89.66%	26

#	TOTAL NUMBER OF REPORTS	DATE
1	16	12/8/2021 12:30 PM
2	218	12/6/2021 4:35 PM
3	0	12/6/2021 9:34 AM
4	8	12/3/2021 3:36 PM
5	128	12/3/2021 8:42 AM
6	0	12/2/2021 8:11 AM
7	0	12/1/2021 4:00 PM
8	3	12/1/2021 2:59 PM
9	0	12/1/2021 1:53 PM
10	0	12/1/2021 7:34 AM
11	83	12/1/2021 6:47 AM
12	1	11/30/2021 1:25 PM
13	0	11/30/2021 1:20 PM
14	8	11/30/2021 12:30 PM
15	0	11/30/2021 12:25 PM
16	0	11/29/2021 4:59 PM
17	0	11/29/2021 12:14 PM
18	3	11/22/2021 3:03 PM
19	0	11/22/2021 8:48 AM
20	4	11/19/2021 10:45 AM
21	2	11/17/2021 5:16 PM
22	81	11/16/2021 3:18 PM
23	0	11/16/2021 7:55 AM
24	$222 + 11 + 11 + 12 = 256$	11/15/2021 2:34 PM
25	120	11/15/2021 1:20 PM
26	0	11/15/2021 8:59 AM
27	?	11/12/2021 5:53 PM

28	0	11/12/2021 3:06 PM
#	TOTAL FORMAL INVESTIGATIONS	DATE
1	12	12/8/2021 12:30 PM
2	209	12/6/2021 4:35 PM
3	0	12/6/2021 9:34 AM
4	8	12/3/2021 3:36 PM
5	56	12/3/2021 8:42 AM
6	0	12/2/2021 8:11 AM
7	0	12/1/2021 4:00 PM
8	34	12/1/2021 3:41 PM
9	3	12/1/2021 2:59 PM
10	0	12/1/2021 1:53 PM
11	0	12/1/2021 7:34 AM
12	83	12/1/2021 6:47 AM
13	1	11/30/2021 1:25 PM
14	0	11/30/2021 1:20 PM
15	8	11/30/2021 12:30 PM
16	0	11/29/2021 4:59 PM
17	0	11/29/2021 12:14 PM
18	0	11/22/2021 3:03 PM
19	0	11/22/2021 8:48 AM
20	4	11/19/2021 10:45 AM
21	2	11/17/2021 5:16 PM
22	34	11/16/2021 3:18 PM
23	0	11/16/2021 7:55 AM
24	233	11/15/2021 2:34 PM
25	80	11/15/2021 1:20 PM
26	0	11/15/2021 8:59 AM
27	12	11/12/2021 5:53 PM
#	TOTAL REPORTS WITH NO INVESTIGATION	DATE
1	4	12/8/2021 12:30 PM
2	9	12/6/2021 4:35 PM
3	0	12/6/2021 9:34 AM
4	0	12/3/2021 3:36 PM
5	62	12/3/2021 8:42 AM
6	0	12/2/2021 8:11 AM
7	0	12/1/2021 4:00 PM
8	0	12/1/2021 2:59 PM

9	1	12/1/2021 1:53 PM
10	0	12/1/2021 7:34 AM
11	83	12/1/2021 6:47 AM
12	0	11/30/2021 1:25 PM
13	0	11/30/2021 1:20 PM
14	0	11/30/2021 12:30 PM
15	0	11/29/2021 4:59 PM
16	0	11/29/2021 12:14 PM
17	3	11/22/2021 3:03 PM
18	0	11/22/2021 8:48 AM
19	0	11/19/2021 10:45 AM
20	0	11/17/2021 5:16 PM
21	47	11/16/2021 3:18 PM
22	0	11/16/2021 7:55 AM
23	23	11/15/2021 2:34 PM
24	40	11/15/2021 1:20 PM
25	0	11/15/2021 8:59 AM
26	?	11/12/2021 5:53 PM

Q3 Comments or additional information on Q2.

Answered: 17 Skipped: 13

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	The 9 were discontinued by the Complainant before investigation.	12/6/2021 4:35 PM
2	Dicamba incidents in Washington State are not related to over the top dicamba applications. The incidents were adjacent property drift allegations.	12/1/2021 2:59 PM
3	DE had some phone calls about possible Dicamba damage. After investigation no link was established from Dicamba.	12/1/2021 1:53 PM
4	n/a	12/1/2021 7:34 AM
5	All reports are investigated onsite to verify exposure symptomology. Not all reports are investigated with forensic evidence collection for compliance purposes.	12/1/2021 6:47 AM
6	Reported drift into a small residential garden.	11/30/2021 1:25 PM
7	n/a	11/30/2021 1:20 PM
8	No label concerns at this time.	11/30/2021 12:30 PM
9	NA	11/29/2021 4:59 PM
10	No dicamba-related complaints were reported to the Georgia Department of Agriculture for the 2021 growing season.	11/29/2021 12:14 PM
11	Three citizen's inquiries received, no other dicamba complaints received.	11/22/2021 3:03 PM
12	None	11/19/2021 10:45 AM
13	n/a	11/17/2021 5:16 PM
14	None	11/16/2021 3:18 PM
15	222 Active Misuse Investigations allegedly linked to applications of growth regulator herbicides (PHNX), 201 Ag & 21 Non-Ag, as of 11/15/2021. So far, 117 of them have been confirmed as linked to over-the-top applications of Xtendimax, Engenia, Fexapan & Tavium (affidavits AND labels have been collected). 11 investigations were assigned as target records inspections. 11 misuse investigations were discontinued by the complainant. 12 were informational reports submitted to IDALS with no follow-up requested by the complainant.	11/15/2021 2:34 PM
16	none	11/15/2021 1:20 PM
17	conditions in SD in 2020 for application of pesticides were good. Timely rains and temps stayed below average to average with crops getting planted fairly early and applications made early at lower temps decreasing the volatility of dicamba products and SD had a cut off date of June 30th	11/12/2021 5:53 PM

Q4 2021 Reported dicamba incidents, probable (recorded but not investigated, or case is still open) and confirmed

Answered: 28 Skipped: 2

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
total number of reports	100.00%	28
total formal investigations	96.43%	27
total reports with no investigation	92.86%	26

#	TOTAL NUMBER OF REPORTS	DATE
1	7	12/8/2021 12:30 PM
2	360	12/6/2021 4:35 PM
3	0	12/6/2021 9:34 AM
4	17	12/3/2021 3:36 PM
5	304	12/3/2021 8:42 AM
6	0	12/2/2021 8:11 AM
7	0	12/1/2021 4:00 PM
8	71	12/1/2021 3:41 PM
9	2	12/1/2021 2:59 PM
10	0	12/1/2021 1:53 PM
11	0	12/1/2021 7:34 AM
12	66	12/1/2021 6:47 AM
13	1	11/30/2021 1:25 PM
14	0	11/30/2021 1:20 PM
15	4	11/30/2021 12:30 PM
16	0	11/29/2021 4:59 PM
17	0	11/29/2021 12:14 PM
18	1	11/22/2021 3:03 PM
19	1	11/22/2021 8:48 AM
20	4	11/19/2021 10:45 AM
21	0	11/17/2021 5:16 PM
22	111	11/16/2021 3:18 PM
23	0	11/16/2021 7:55 AM
24	$225 + 1 + 3 + 72 = 301$	11/15/2021 2:34 PM
25	53	11/15/2021 1:20 PM
26	3	11/15/2021 8:59 AM
27	several hundred calls of reported damage/cupping	11/12/2021 5:53 PM

28	0	11/12/2021 3:06 PM
#	TOTAL FORMAL INVESTIGATIONS	DATE
1	7	12/8/2021 12:30 PM
2	344	12/6/2021 4:35 PM
3	0	12/6/2021 9:34 AM
4	11	12/3/2021 3:36 PM
5	120	12/3/2021 8:42 AM
6	0	12/2/2021 8:11 AM
7	0	12/1/2021 4:00 PM
8	19	12/1/2021 3:41 PM
9	2	12/1/2021 2:59 PM
10	0	12/1/2021 1:53 PM
11	0	12/1/2021 7:34 AM
12	66	12/1/2021 6:47 AM
13	1	11/30/2021 1:25 PM
14	0	11/30/2021 1:20 PM
15	4	11/30/2021 12:30 PM
16	0	11/29/2021 4:59 PM
17	0	11/29/2021 12:14 PM
18	0	11/22/2021 3:03 PM
19	1	11/22/2021 8:48 AM
20	3	11/19/2021 10:45 AM
21	0	11/17/2021 5:16 PM
22	53	11/16/2021 3:18 PM
23	0	11/16/2021 7:55 AM
24	225 + 1 = 226	11/15/2021 2:34 PM
25	35	11/15/2021 1:20 PM
26	3	11/15/2021 8:59 AM
27	14	11/12/2021 5:53 PM
#	TOTAL REPORTS WITH NO INVESTIGATION	DATE
1	0	12/8/2021 12:30 PM
2	16	12/6/2021 4:35 PM
3	0	12/6/2021 9:34 AM
4	6	12/3/2021 3:36 PM
5	184	12/3/2021 8:42 AM
6	0	12/2/2021 8:11 AM
7	0	12/1/2021 4:00 PM
8	52	12/1/2021 3:41 PM

9	0	12/1/2021 2:59 PM
10	2	12/1/2021 1:53 PM
11	0	12/1/2021 7:34 AM
12	66	12/1/2021 6:47 AM
13	0	11/30/2021 1:25 PM
14	0	11/30/2021 1:20 PM
15	0	11/30/2021 12:30 PM
16	0	11/29/2021 4:59 PM
17	0	11/29/2021 12:14 PM
18	1	11/22/2021 3:03 PM
19	1	11/19/2021 10:45 AM
20	0	11/17/2021 5:16 PM
21	58	11/16/2021 3:18 PM
22	0	11/16/2021 7:55 AM
23	$3 + 72 = 75$	11/15/2021 2:34 PM
24	18	11/15/2021 1:20 PM
25	0	11/15/2021 8:59 AM
26	5	11/12/2021 5:53 PM

Q5 Please include additional details for Q4 in the comment box.

Answered: 18 Skipped: 12

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	Numbers listed are as of Dec. 6, 2021 and are subject to change. 16 were discontinued by the Complainant before investigation.	12/6/2021 4:35 PM
2	These numbers may be subject to change as we have not completed all of the investigations requested.	12/3/2021 8:42 AM
3	Dicamba incidents in Washington State are not related to over the top dicamba applications. The incidents were adjacent property drift allegations.	12/1/2021 2:59 PM
4	n/a	12/1/2021 7:34 AM
5	All reports are investigated onsite to verify exposure symptomology. Not all reports are investigated with forensic evidence collection for compliance purposes.	12/1/2021 6:47 AM
6	Report of drift into a residential garden .	11/30/2021 1:25 PM
7	n/a	11/30/2021 1:20 PM
8	No label concerns at this time.	11/30/2021 12:30 PM
9	NA	11/29/2021 4:59 PM
10	One citizen's inquiry received, no other complaints received.	11/22/2021 3:03 PM
11	One probable drift case investigated. No samples taken due to delay in reporting. Was unable to confirm dicamba was the cause.	11/22/2021 8:48 AM
12	None	11/19/2021 10:45 AM
13	n/a	11/17/2021 5:16 PM
14	In order to respond to more complaints NDA implemented a tiered system that allowed inspectors to scale back response to post-application use observations rather than all-out complaint investigations. This was an option offered to complainants, not a decision by the inspector or agency, but was attractive to many complainants who only wanted the agency to document damage and determine if a specific application was made according to the label.	11/16/2021 3:18 PM
15	225 Active Misuse Investigations allegedly linked to applications of growth regulator herbicides (PHNX), 215 Ag & 10 Non-Ag, as of 11/15/2021. So far, 70 of them have been confirmed as linked to over-the-top applications of Xtendimax, Engenia & Tavium (affidavits AND labels have been collected). 1 investigation was assigned as a target records inspection. 3 misuse investigations were discontinued by the complainant. 72 were informational reports submitted to IDALS with no follow-up requested by the complainant.	11/15/2021 2:34 PM
16	None	11/15/2021 1:20 PM
17	Case 1: Lab results for GUP dicamba complaint were positive; penalty action issued. Case 2: Lab results for GUP dicamba complaint were negative; case closed. Case 3: Lab results for RUP dicamba not yet available.	11/15/2021 8:59 AM
18	Calls started the after the 4th of July. Started in the SE part of SD mainly from growers who planted Enlist soybeans, then all genetics were affected except dicamba. SD experienced a major drought in 2021, record temps in June. The weather conditions were perfect of volatility of dicamba products being used on corn and soybeans.	11/12/2021 5:53 PM

Q6 Estimated acres of impacted soybeans or cotton

Answered: 27 Skipped: 3

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
soybeans	66.67%	18
cotton	62.96%	17
acreage was not captured by the state	66.67%	18

#	SOYBEANS	DATE
1	N/A	12/6/2021 4:35 PM
2	NA	12/6/2021 9:34 AM
3	33,000	12/3/2021 8:42 AM
4	0	12/2/2021 8:11 AM
5	0	12/1/2021 4:00 PM
6	0	12/1/2021 2:59 PM
7	0	12/1/2021 1:53 PM
8	No acreage impacted negatively	11/30/2021 1:25 PM
9	0	11/30/2021 1:20 PM
10	0	11/29/2021 4:59 PM
11	0	11/29/2021 12:14 PM
12	0	11/22/2021 3:03 PM
13	360	11/19/2021 10:45 AM
14	32,674	11/16/2021 3:18 PM
15	N/A	11/16/2021 7:55 AM
16	15000	11/15/2021 1:20 PM
17	45	11/15/2021 8:59 AM
18	0	11/12/2021 3:06 PM
#	COTTON	DATE
1	N/A	12/6/2021 4:35 PM
2	NA	12/6/2021 9:34 AM
3	NA	12/3/2021 3:36 PM
4	0	12/2/2021 8:11 AM
5	0	12/1/2021 4:00 PM
6	0	12/1/2021 2:59 PM
7	0	12/1/2021 1:53 PM
8	No acreage impacted negatively	11/30/2021 1:25 PM
9	0	11/30/2021 1:20 PM

10	0	11/29/2021 4:59 PM
11	0	11/29/2021 12:14 PM
12	0	11/22/2021 3:03 PM
13	0	11/19/2021 10:45 AM
14	0	11/16/2021 3:18 PM
15	N/A	11/16/2021 7:55 AM
16	155	11/15/2021 1:20 PM
17	0	11/15/2021 8:59 AM
#	ACREAGE WAS NOT CAPTURED BY THE STATE	DATE
1	X	12/8/2021 12:30 PM
2	N/A	12/6/2021 4:35 PM
3	0	12/2/2021 8:11 AM
4	0	12/1/2021 4:00 PM
5	Yes	12/1/2021 3:41 PM
6	OISC does not capture impacted acreage.	12/1/2021 6:47 AM
7	Do not have an exact estimate of acreage treated in SC	11/30/2021 1:25 PM
8	no soybeans or corn in Alaska	11/30/2021 1:20 PM
9	yes	11/30/2021 12:30 PM
10	0	11/29/2021 4:59 PM
11	0	11/29/2021 12:14 PM
12	0	11/22/2021 3:03 PM
13	Correct	11/22/2021 8:48 AM
14	Acreages are not captured by ODAFF. This is an estimate based on legal descriptions given by the complainants	11/19/2021 10:45 AM
15	Acreage not captured	11/17/2021 5:16 PM
16	N/A	11/16/2021 7:55 AM
17	IDALS does not track acreage impacted	11/15/2021 2:34 PM
18	SD did not capture	11/12/2021 5:53 PM

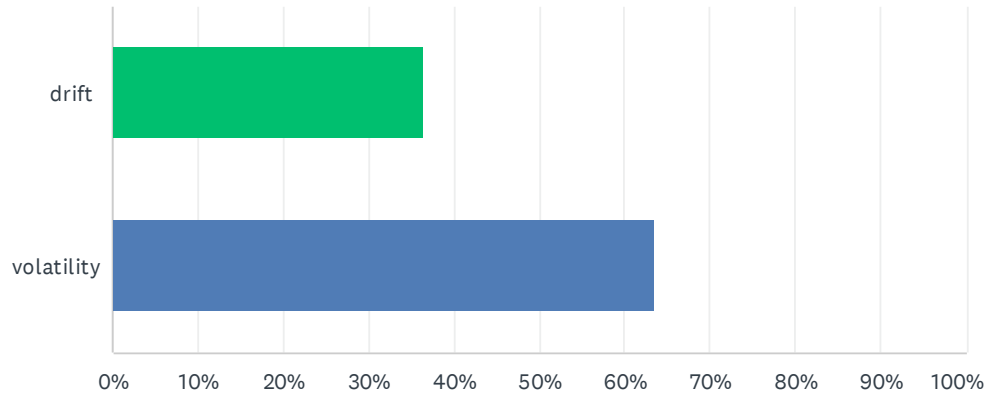
Q7 Please include additional details for Q6 in the comment box

Answered: 16 Skipped: 14

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	Arkansas Dept. of Agriculture does not track acres.	12/6/2021 4:35 PM
2	There was an additiotnal 155 acres reported that were not soybeans, they were trees, potato, and alfalfa acres. The acerage numbers were never verified by MDA inspectors and are what was reported to the MDA by the complainant.	12/3/2021 8:42 AM
3	KDA does not require individuals to report an estimate of their acres that were impacted.	12/1/2021 3:41 PM
4	n/a	12/1/2021 7:34 AM
5	NA	12/1/2021 6:47 AM
6	No details to report	11/30/2021 1:25 PM
7	n/a	11/30/2021 1:20 PM
8	NA	11/29/2021 4:59 PM
9	no damaged acreage reported in 2021.	11/22/2021 3:03 PM
10	One case was very small area of soybeans with issue. Did not officially calculate the acreage of damaged beans.	11/22/2021 8:48 AM
11	None	11/19/2021 10:45 AM
12	n/a	11/17/2021 5:16 PM
13	The reported acreage is based on grower reports at time of complaint intake, and pales in comparison to actual acreage affected in 2021.	11/16/2021 3:18 PM
14	n/a	11/15/2021 2:34 PM
15	None	11/15/2021 1:20 PM
16	We visited with callers claiming all non dicamba acres were showing cupping. Ag retailers indicated the same regarding all non dicamba beans were cupped. growers did not want to file a formal complaint because they did not want their crop insurance affected if dicamba was the result of reduced yields especially with the drought hurting yields.	11/12/2021 5:53 PM

Q8 From your observations do you believe the injury or symptoms on impacted soybeans or cotton is a result of drift or volatility?

Answered: 11 Skipped: 19



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
drift	36.36% 4
volatility	63.64% 7
TOTAL	11

#	COMMENTS	DATE
1	There is no way to differentiate between drift and volatility, all are considered off-target movement of a pesticide.	12/6/2021 4:35 PM
2	Some instances of direct drift, but mostly volatilization.	12/3/2021 3:36 PM
3	Both, this year our inspectors saw situations where entire fields were affected and other fields that only had damage in a certain area.	12/3/2021 8:42 AM
4	N/A	12/1/2021 4:00 PM
5	N/A-KDA investigates cases to determine if there is a violation of the Kansas Pesticide Law.	12/1/2021 3:41 PM
6	Haven't had any	12/1/2021 7:34 AM
7	Estimated that off-target exposure may be 50% from drift and 50% volatility or application into a temperature inversion, regardless of whether a misuse violation is documented or not.	12/1/2021 6:47 AM
8	No damage was reported in cotton or soybean in 2020 or 2021	11/30/2021 1:25 PM
9	n/a	11/30/2021 1:20 PM
10	Unable to determine	11/30/2021 12:30 PM
11	NA	11/29/2021 4:59 PM
12	No dicamba-related complaints were reported to the Georgia Department of Agriculture for the 2021 growing season.	11/29/2021 12:14 PM
13	N/A	11/22/2021 3:03 PM
14	None	11/19/2021 10:45 AM
15	It is both, not one or the other. There are biological factors in play that are not considered by	11/16/2021 3:18 PM

most growers or agronomists. Soybeans have proven to demonstrate sensitivity to dicamba at exposure concentrations at or below 1 ppb. The same degree of plant response is well documented for dicamba concentrations of up to 20 ppb before the plants demonstrate serious yield affecting symptoms. There are likely drift gradients that could be shown by intense field sampling showing changes in residue concentration, but visually there appears to be no gradient. This same effect can be demonstrated by other herbicides, but phytotoxic effects require much higher concentrations because the plants are more tolerant to those chemistries. The fact remains that no credible research has been conducted on a large scale showing the visual symptomology of gas phase concentrations of dicamba on soybeans versus low concentrations of particle drift, so it is easy to simply point the finger at volatility when the cause could be ultra low concentrations of physical particle drift, or the active ingredient being carried across wide areas by field dust launched by tillage of recently sprayed fields. I believe there is also reason to study the physics of evapotranspiration in fields growing rapidly at the time of dicamba application that create warm air thermals above the field and launch micro particles into the airstream above the field.

16	N/A	11/16/2021 7:55 AM
17	When IDALS makes a determination, there is no attempt to make a distinction between physical drift and/or volatilization.	11/15/2021 2:34 PM
18	Usually injury when observed is uniform across most of the field and not in a drift pattern	11/15/2021 1:20 PM
19	Our lab does not have much success recovering dicamba from direct drift, and has had zero success recovering dicamba from volatility.	11/15/2021 8:59 AM
20	volatility for sure. looking at our investigations and a greater percentage of applications being made properly. Wind speeds change direction after application 24-36 hours later and 10-14 days later the non dicamba leaves are cupped.	11/12/2021 5:53 PM

Q9 Number of reported dicamba incidents -probable (recorded but not investigated, or case is still open) and confirmed- that impact or injure a high value or specialty crop other than soybeans?Additional details (please include damage estimates to high value crops if possible).

Answered: 26 Skipped: 4

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	none	12/8/2021 12:30 PM
2	22 - The Arkansas Dept. of Ag does not assess damage or estimated monetary loss.	12/6/2021 4:35 PM
3	0	12/6/2021 9:34 AM
4	One case involving damage to tobacco, one case with damage to hemp and one case with damage to vineyard.	12/3/2021 3:36 PM
5	MDA had only 3 reports where other crops/vegetation (potatos, tree/shrubs, and alfalfa) were affected other than soybeans.	12/3/2021 8:42 AM
6	0	12/2/2021 8:11 AM
7	n/a	12/1/2021 4:00 PM
8	The cases are still under review.	12/1/2021 3:41 PM
9	0	12/1/2021 2:59 PM
10	0	12/1/2021 7:34 AM
11	Less than 5%.	12/1/2021 6:47 AM
12	None	11/30/2021 1:25 PM
13	n/a	11/30/2021 1:20 PM
14	0	11/30/2021 12:30 PM
15	0	11/29/2021 4:59 PM
16	No dicamba-related complaints were reported to the Georgia Department of Agriculture for the 2021 growing season.	11/29/2021 12:14 PM
17	N/A	11/22/2021 3:03 PM
18	0	11/22/2021 8:48 AM
19	0	11/19/2021 10:45 AM
20	zero	11/17/2021 5:16 PM
21	Five vineyards, one commercial tree farm, two research plots, 160 acres of seed potatoes and 160 acres of dry edible beans were reported to have dicamba damage this year.	11/16/2021 3:18 PM
22	N/A	11/16/2021 7:55 AM
23	3 (2 vineyards + 1 pumpkin patch). All three cases of alleged damage were made in connection to documented applications of Xtendimax. The pumpkin patch was also neighboring an Enlist soybean field and Enlist One was also applied. All three misuse investigations remain open.	11/15/2021 2:34 PM
24	NA	11/15/2021 1:20 PM
25	One; grapes. Ran sample for dicamba and 2,4-D. Only detected 2,4-D.	11/15/2021 8:59 AM

26 We had 2 reports of grapes this year and several gardens being affected that the department did not investigate.

11/12/2021 5:53 PM

Q10 Number of reported dicamba incidents (probable and confirmed) that impact or injure a plant/animal/person/site/woody vegetation other than soybeans? Additional details as relevant.

Answered: 26 Skipped: 4

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	none	12/8/2021 12:30 PM
2	56 - This number includes the 22 listed in Q9 for specialty crops.	12/6/2021 4:35 PM
3	0	12/6/2021 9:34 AM
4	One case with damage to ornamental planting	12/3/2021 3:36 PM
5	none	12/3/2021 8:42 AM
6	0	12/2/2021 8:11 AM
7	n/a	12/1/2021 4:00 PM
8	The cases are still under review.	12/1/2021 3:41 PM
9	Three cases impacted private property / gardens.	12/1/2021 2:59 PM
10	Haven't had any.	12/1/2021 7:34 AM
11	Less than 5%.	12/1/2021 6:47 AM
12	None	11/30/2021 1:25 PM
13	none	11/30/2021 1:20 PM
14	6 yards	11/30/2021 12:30 PM
15	0	11/29/2021 4:59 PM
16	No dicamba-related complaints were reported to the Georgia Department of Agriculture for the 2021 growing season.	11/29/2021 12:14 PM
17	N/A	11/22/2021 3:03 PM
18	0	11/22/2021 8:48 AM
19	0	11/19/2021 10:45 AM
20	zero	11/17/2021 5:16 PM
21	14 rural residences with mature trees, shrubs, gardens or other sensitive plants were reported this year. Tall trees are not feasible to sample, so lower vegetation is all that is sampled, but the entire tree is often affected, leading to vacant limbs by the end of the summer.	11/16/2021 3:18 PM
22	N/A	11/16/2021 7:55 AM
23	The environmental indicators for 2021 misuse investigations have not been compiled.	11/15/2021 2:34 PM
24	Other crops reported impacted are: watermelons, grapes, tobacco, greenhouse plants, and residential trees.	11/15/2021 1:20 PM
25	Zero.	11/15/2021 8:59 AM
26	several calls of trees being affected, SDSU Extension has been working with USDA regarding a trees being affected by dicamba and other pesticides. we have not seen the results, but have asked.	11/12/2021 5:53 PM

Q11 Number of reported dicamba incidents (probable and confirmed) that impact water quality and/or ESA. Please include additional details.

Answered: 26 Skipped: 4

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	none	12/8/2021 12:30 PM
2	1 - Alleged Fish Pond - Not confirmed as dicamba.	12/6/2021 4:35 PM
3	0	12/6/2021 9:34 AM
4	NA	12/3/2021 3:36 PM
5	None, however we are still in the process of completing our investigations.	12/3/2021 8:42 AM
6	0	12/2/2021 8:11 AM
7	0	12/1/2021 4:00 PM
8	The cases are still under review.	12/1/2021 3:41 PM
9	0	12/1/2021 2:59 PM
10	none	12/1/2021 7:34 AM
11	Zero.	12/1/2021 6:47 AM
12	None	11/30/2021 1:25 PM
13	none	11/30/2021 1:20 PM
14	None	11/30/2021 12:30 PM
15	0	11/29/2021 4:59 PM
16	No dicamba-related complaints were reported to the Georgia Department of Agriculture for the 2021 growing season.	11/29/2021 12:14 PM
17	N/A	11/22/2021 3:03 PM
18	0	11/22/2021 8:48 AM
19	0	11/19/2021 10:45 AM
20	zero	11/17/2021 5:16 PM
21	No reports of this nature in our state this year.	11/16/2021 3:18 PM
22	N/A	11/16/2021 7:55 AM
23	The environmental indicators for 2021 misuse investigations have not been compiled. Of the 225 Active Misuse Investigations allegedly linked to applications of growth regulator herbicides (PHNX), 44 correspond to counties with PULA in effect and 7 have been confirmed as linked to applications of Engenia or Xtendimax.	11/15/2021 2:34 PM
24	NA	11/15/2021 1:20 PM
25	Zero.	11/15/2021 8:59 AM
26	None	11/12/2021 5:53 PM

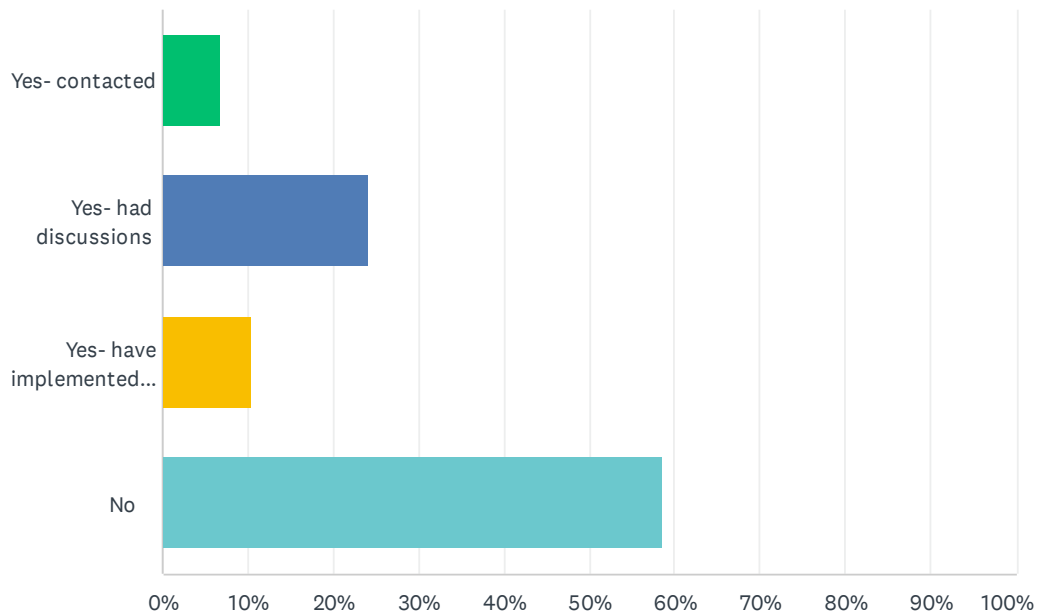
Q12 Estimated total cost of your 2020 dicamba investigations, including staff time, travel, lab analysis and enforcement. Please include additional details.

Answered: 25 Skipped: 5

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	Unknown	12/8/2021 12:30 PM
2	Information unavailable.	12/6/2021 4:35 PM
3	NA	12/6/2021 9:34 AM
4	\$3,000-\$4,500	12/3/2021 3:36 PM
5	The following are all estimates: Lab- \$120,412 MDA- \$380,000 Total of \$500,412	12/3/2021 8:42 AM
6	0	12/2/2021 8:11 AM
7	N/A	12/1/2021 4:00 PM
8	Unknown	12/1/2021 3:41 PM
9	Approx. \$9,100.	12/1/2021 2:59 PM
10	0	12/1/2021 7:34 AM
11	Over 50% of entire pesticide compliance budget. Specific budget detail has been provided to AAPCO/EPA on previous occasions.	12/1/2021 6:47 AM
12	Minimal (one complaint inspection)	11/30/2021 1:25 PM
13	0	11/30/2021 1:20 PM
14	0	11/29/2021 4:59 PM
15	No dicamba-related complaints were reported to the Georgia Department of Agriculture for the 2021 growing season.	11/29/2021 12:14 PM
16	No dicamba investigations conducted in 2020.	11/22/2021 3:03 PM
17	0	11/22/2021 8:48 AM
18	This information is not captured	11/19/2021 10:45 AM
19	2 investigations with samples, staff time, travel \$3,000	11/17/2021 5:16 PM
20	\$20,000 lab cost, \$50,000 labor and travel by inspectors, \$30,000 labor cost by case review and administration.	11/16/2021 3:18 PM
21	N/A	11/16/2021 7:55 AM
22	IDALS is not able to provide an estimate cost at this time. 225 PHNX out of a total of 315 Misuse investigations active in 2021 would be 71% of case load allegedly linked to applications of growth regulator herbicides based on signs and symptoms of herbicide injury reported to us.	11/15/2021 2:34 PM
23	Estimated investigation hours: 2000. Estimated lab cost: 51,200.00.	11/15/2021 1:20 PM
24	PDA does not have calculate cost breakdowns for dicamba investigations.	11/15/2021 8:59 AM
25	??	11/12/2021 5:53 PM

Q13 Have you been contacted, asked to participate in discussions, or implemented any state regulations for cut off dates or other restrictions or program efforts related to OTT use of dicamba products?

Answered: 29 Skipped: 1



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Yes- contacted	6.90% 2
Yes- had discussions	24.14% 7
Yes- have implemented regulations or restrictions or similar	10.34% 3
No	58.62% 17
TOTAL	29

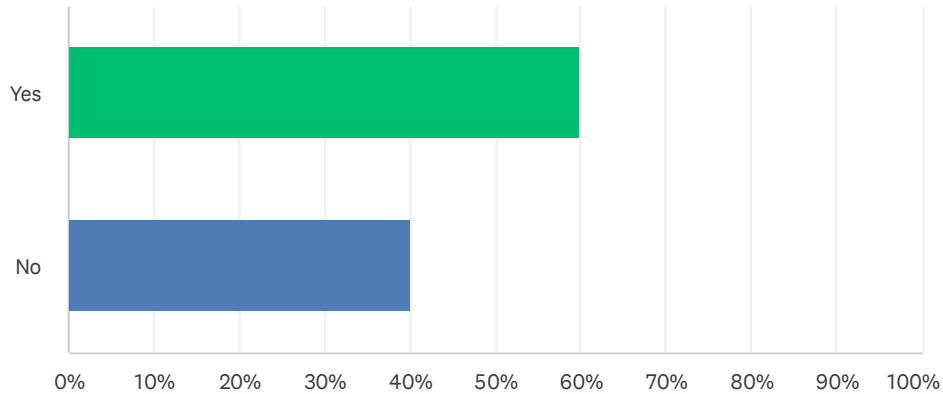
#	COMMENTS	DATE
1	We additional state buffers. Cotton cut off date was June 30, same as the soybean date.	12/6/2021 4:35 PM
2	We have implemented a June 20th cutoff date when we were able to use a 24C. Current state regulations to do not make other options practical.	12/3/2021 8:42 AM
3	Washington does not use OTT dicamba products since Soybeans and Cotton are not crops normally grown in the state.	12/1/2021 2:59 PM
4	By state rule, all ag dicamba products are RUP. By policy board designation, all ag dicamba products are classified as Highly Volatile Herbicides and are prohibited from use for the period of June 21-August 31. See attached.	12/1/2021 6:47 AM
5	No	11/30/2021 12:30 PM
6	NCDA has been involved in many discussions related to the dicamba cut-off dates with EPA, AAPCO, organization in NC, and registrants. Participation has mainly occurred through Pat	11/22/2021 3:03 PM

Jones via AAPCO. NCDA submitted a 24c, but it was rejected by EPA. A follow-up letter was sent to EPA following the rejection of the 24c application.

7	Have had discussion on extending the cut off date for soybeans.	11/19/2021 10:45 AM
8	These conversations are had occasionally with growers reporting damage, and on rare occasions we will be contacted by elected officials or industry, but no serious effort has been made yet to implement changes in statute or regulation.	11/16/2021 3:18 PM
9	I was contacted to provide data but I was not part of the discussions.	11/15/2021 2:34 PM
10	We have been in contact with EPA and shared our investigation results regarding the products, we have been in contact with SD Soybean Assoc., SD Corn, SD Ag Retailers and SD Association of Cooperatives regarding happenings with the dicamba issues. We have been in contact with states bordering SD to see if they are going to do something regarding a label change. We are not aware of any pending changes in other states and SD has not decided on any actions as of today. We have been in contact with the registrants discussing label changes and moving the cut off date by region. In 2021, SD could have had a cutoff date of June 1st and would have had issues with zero moisture and record temps the end of May/beginning of June. The areas in SD that are predominantly no-till and heavy kochia have had very few problems with the products. They get out early to mid May with a pre-emerge or early post with a grass and small seeded broadleaf product tank mixed with Engenia or Xtendimax. Temps are cooler, rains are timely, fields are clean when planted. Hwy 281 and east is where a majority of the problems are in SD	11/12/2021 5:53 PM

Q14 Have any of these regulations been shown to be effective in mitigating off target movement or reports of off target movement?

Answered: 10 Skipped: 20



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Yes	60.00% 6
No	40.00% 4
TOTAL	10

#	COMMENT	DATE
1	N/A	12/8/2021 12:30 PM
2	No Data	12/6/2021 4:35 PM
3	Number of complaints were reduced significantly when state specific June 20th cutoff date restrictions were placed. However, it is difficult to determine if other factors such as weather contributed to reduction in number of complaints.	12/3/2021 8:42 AM
4	N/A	12/1/2021 4:00 PM
5	N/A	12/1/2021 3:41 PM
6	While Washington State does not have crops using OTT dicamba products, our state has had phenoxy / dicamba use restrictions in place since the 1980's. The regulations have helped minimize drift and volatility issues.	12/1/2021 2:59 PM
7	Florida has an organo-auxin rule.	12/1/2021 7:34 AM
8	Dicamba complaints reduced from 134, 158, & 197 in 2017, 2018, & 2019 to 83 and 65 in 2020 and 2021. See attached.	12/1/2021 6:47 AM
9	N/A in SC. No reports of damage to target crops reported to DPR.	11/30/2021 1:25 PM
10	n/a	11/30/2021 1:20 PM
11	N/A	11/30/2021 12:30 PM
12	NA	11/29/2021 4:59 PM
13	The fact that we have had no complaints of drift associated with dicamba products is a testament to what the growers in Georgia are currently doing and have been doing in the past.	11/29/2021 12:14 PM

Georgia would be receptive to less restriction on the labels. Our history reflects our education efforts and highlights the success of our Using Pesticides Wisely program.

14	N/A	11/22/2021 3:03 PM
15	Often cotton and soybeans are planted adjacent to each other. The cotton farmers are able to apply dicamba until the end of July, and the soybean farmers are cut off a month earlier. We have not seen any rise in dicamba complaints on soybeans that are related to the July applications to cotton, thus it is foreseeable that extending the soybean cut off to the end of July would not have a negative impact on the crop.	11/19/2021 10:45 AM
16	Nothing implemented other than the federal label.	11/17/2021 5:16 PM
17	Not applicable.	11/16/2021 3:18 PM
18	N/A	11/16/2021 7:55 AM
19	CY* MSU PHNX OTT Dicamba 2013 125 39 - 2014 88 31 - 2015 118 40 - 2016 110 43 - 2017 248 171 87 2018 245 145 56 2019 252 128 86 2020 302 222 117 2021 315 225 70 (In Progress, 11/15/21) *CY = Crop Year runs from 10/1 to 9/30 MSU = All misuse investigations PHNX = All misuse investigations allegedly linked to applications of growth regulator herbicides based on signs and symptoms of herbicide injury reported to IDALS OTT Dicamba = Subset of PHNX that includes confirmed over-the-top dicamba applications on soybeans. Applicator affidavits AND product labels have been collected and added to the case file.	11/15/2021 2:34 PM
20	N/A.	11/15/2021 8:59 AM
21	In 2019 and 2020 dicamba cases decreased with the SD cutoff date of June 30th, but SD had cooler temps and timely rains kept the products at bay.	11/12/2021 5:53 PM

Q15 What label language do you find most problematic? Insert language here along with potential fix.

Answered: 17 Skipped: 13

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	Recordkeeping	12/8/2021 12:30 PM
2	Buffer requirements, each label is just a little different and it would be easier if they were all uniform on the buffer requirement. Dicamba can be used on corn but it can not be a part of buffer in counties with endangered species. Label requires applicator to measure wind speed at boom height. Labels should specify what instruments are acceptable for measuring wind speed at boom height.	12/3/2021 8:42 AM
3	N/A	12/1/2021 4:00 PM
4	None	12/1/2021 7:34 AM
5	OISC and SFIREG have commented to EPA repeatedly on problematic label language numerous times since 2017. See previous submissions from both. See attached.	12/1/2021 6:47 AM
6	No specific changes in label language to recommend at this time.	11/30/2021 1:25 PM
7	n/a	11/30/2021 1:20 PM
8	NA	11/29/2021 4:59 PM
9	Cut-off Application Date Is Not Beneficial For GA Based On Sound Science: The U.S. EPA has taken the approach that a nationwide application cut-off date would influence the off-target movement of XtendiMax, Engenia, and Tavium in Georgia. Although the agency has not clearly defined the scientific reasoning on how a specific date, not an air temperature, soil temperature, or humidity, but a date is a solution to improving application methods while meeting standards called for by the pesticide law, the process simply lacks any scientific merit for Georgia. Both weather data and drift complaints from Georgia can be used to scientifically disprove the theory cut-off dates are beneficial to mitigate the off-target movement of dicamba in our state (this data has been provided to the agency). The EPA's adoption of application cut-off dates from states in the mid-west and the mid-south without analyzing weather conditions or drift complaints in Georgia is flawed. Downwind Buffers: As Georgia has treated well over 2 million acres of land with approved dicamba formulations during 2019, 2020, and 2021, pesticide drift complaints made to the University of Georgia Cooperative Extension Service have continued to drop; additionally only 1 in-crop dicamba drift complaint has been made to the Georgia Department of Agriculture (GDA) since the technology was commercialized. Greater dicamba use over a larger area of land resulting in fewer drift complaints is a clear sign that buffers should not have been increased and should be reevaluated for our farmers. Although expanding a buffer distance initially sounds like a logical way to improve pesticide stewardship, it actually unnecessarily promotes poor stewardship threatening the sustainability of our family farms. Increased buffers will potentially 1) increase herbicide resistance, 2) increase weed management costs, 3) increase herbicide use, 4) reduce farmer income per acre of farmland, 5) hinder the adoption of cover crops, and 6) reduce the amount of food, feed, and fiber produced for the world.	11/29/2021 12:14 PM
10	XTENDIMAX LABEL (REQUIREMENTS, Application): "Soybean with Roundup Ready 2 Xtend® Technology or XtendFlex® Technology up to and including June 30. Applications occurring after R1 are prohibited as crop response may occur and in no event can applications be made after June 30 regardless of growth stage. " NCDAs would like to extend the application date to July 30 for Soybeans. ENGENIA LABEL (USE RESTRICTIONS): "In DT soybeans, DO NOT apply Engenia later than June 30." NCDAs would like to extend the application date to July 30 for Soybeans.	11/22/2021 3:03 PM
11	The cut off dates for cotton are different than the soybean cut off.	11/19/2021 10:45 AM
12	n/a	11/17/2021 5:16 PM

13	There are many problems with RUP dicamba labels, most of which were written to correct concerns heard from growers and SLAs, however, as we have learned many times before, it is nearly impossible to regulate all risk away for a chemistry that is flawed in the first place. I am convinced the chemical architecture of dicamba is unsuitable for conventional spray application, and until application methods change away from pressurized spray application, the problems will persist. No labeling changes will correct something as deeply flawed as this chemistry presents.	11/16/2021 3:18 PM
14	N/A	11/16/2021 7:55 AM
15	Recording environmental conditions at boom height is unenforceable because there is no reference value to compare it with and there is no way of knowing if the portable devices used by the applicators were calibrated and/or recorded valid measurements. We rely on measurements of weather parameters as recorded by the State Climatologist under standard reference conditions at the weather stations that use calibrated equipment. Engenia Environmental Conditions: • Wind speed: Apply when wind speed, measured at boom height, is 3 to 10 mph. 21. Air Temperature: the air temperature at boom height at the time the applicator starts and finishes applications of this product. 22. Wind Speed and Direction: the wind speed at boom height at the time the applicator starts and finishes applications of this product, and the wind direction at the time the applicator starts and finishes applications of this product. Xtendimax Environmental Conditions: Wind speed: Apply when wind speed, measured at boom height, is 3-10 mph. RECORD KEEPING 10. Wind Speed and Direction: Record of the wind speed and direction (the direction from which the wind is blowing) at boom height at the start and completion of each application. Environmental Requirements Wind Speed Wind speed must be measured in the field of application at boom height prior to and after application. Only apply when wind speed	11/15/2021 2:34 PM
16	PA doesn't have enough RUP dicamba complaints to have opinions on the label language.	11/15/2021 8:59 AM
17	Any language with Endangered species and buffers. 2017, 2018, 2019, and 2020 didn't have ES language then all of a sudden in 2021 13 counties were affected wit the language and increased buffers.	11/12/2021 5:53 PM

Q16 Can you estimate the rate of adoption of the planting of dicambatolerant crops in your state (percentage of acres and crop or total acreageand crop?

Answered: 24 Skipped: 6

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	unknown	12/8/2021 12:30 PM
2	Information Unavailable	12/6/2021 4:35 PM
3	50% (more or less)	12/6/2021 9:34 AM
4	We do not have this information.	12/3/2021 8:42 AM
5	N/A	12/1/2021 4:00 PM
6	No	12/1/2021 3:41 PM
7	0	12/1/2021 2:59 PM
8	25%	12/1/2021 7:34 AM
9	Over 50% in 2017. Reported reduced acreage in 2021.	12/1/2021 6:47 AM
10	No, but a guess would be that most growers are planting dicamba-tolerant soybean and cotton now statewide.	11/30/2021 1:25 PM
11	none	11/30/2021 1:20 PM
12	I would estimate over 95%	11/30/2021 12:30 PM
13	80% from Industry perspective	11/29/2021 4:59 PM
14	Cotton is the major agronomic crop grown in GA with tolerance to dicamba; the University of Georgia Extension suggests that greater than 90% of the 2021 crop was tolerant to dicamba. For soybeans, acres tolerant to dicamba are approximately 75%.	11/29/2021 12:14 PM
15	60-70% of cotton and soybeans	11/22/2021 3:03 PM
16	It has increased, I would hate to throw out a bad number. Last year I believe it was 40% dicamba, but I could be wrong.	11/22/2021 8:48 AM
17	Can not determine	11/19/2021 10:45 AM
18	85%	11/17/2021 5:16 PM
19	2017 was first year of use in Nebraska and university agronomists estimated 20% of soybean acres were planted to dicamba tolerant varieties. By 2019 that number was estimated at 50% and in 2021 the percentage was estimated at 60% or higher. There were rumors of some growers who had used dicamba tolerant soybeans in 2017 and 2018 were no longer using dicamba in 2020 and 2021, but only planting the tolerant varieties to "farm defensively". Gee, isn't is great to know you have to make farming decisions based on how much harm your neighbor might do to you?	11/16/2021 3:18 PM
20	No	11/16/2021 7:55 AM
21	Data unavailable	11/15/2021 2:34 PM
22	unknown	11/15/2021 1:20 PM
23	No.	11/15/2021 8:59 AM
24	60-dicamba 40-other	11/12/2021 5:53 PM

Q17 Are there any trends in the incidents observed by your state for 2020 vs. 2021 growing season so far?

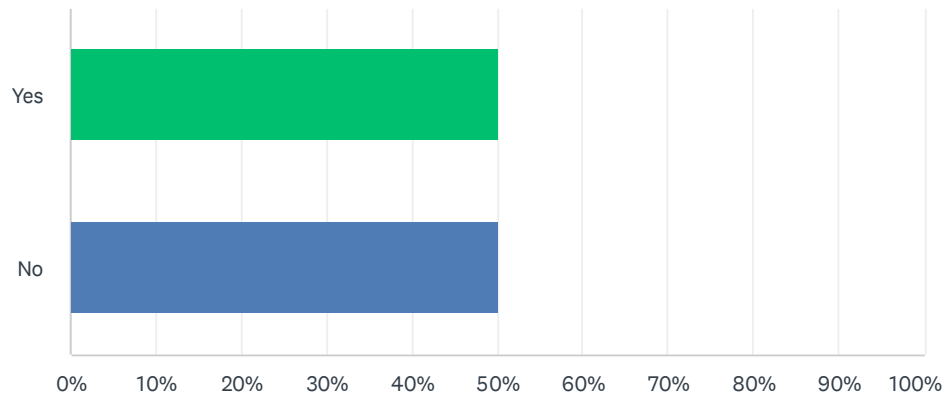
Answered: 25 Skipped: 5

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	No, our complaints decreased from 2020 to 2021	12/8/2021 12:30 PM
2	We experienced a greater number of alleged dicamba complaints in 2021 than in 2020.	12/6/2021 4:35 PM
3	No incidents	12/6/2021 9:34 AM
4	Few more claims of damage in the 2021 growing season, primarily to Non DT soybeans	12/3/2021 3:36 PM
5	Number of dicamba complaints tripled in 2021 as compared to 2020 growing season. An earlier cutoff date June 20th was in place in 2020.	12/3/2021 8:42 AM
6	n/a	12/1/2021 4:00 PM
7	There was an increase in complaints (both in overall complaints and dicamba specific complaints) from the 2020 to 2021 growing season.	12/1/2021 3:41 PM
8	None	12/1/2021 2:59 PM
9	none	12/1/2021 7:34 AM
10	Dicamba fatigue and frustration by all parties. Lessening of ardent DT support by commercial applicators each year since 2017. Reported increase of support of other tolerant technologies in 2022.	12/1/2021 6:47 AM
11	No	11/30/2021 1:25 PM
12	n/a	11/30/2021 1:20 PM
13	No	11/30/2021 12:30 PM
14	No	11/29/2021 4:59 PM
15	None. Drift from XtendiMax, Engenia, and Tavium has not been an issue in Georgia during 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, or 2021.	11/29/2021 12:14 PM
16	Complaint received have decreased from 3 to 1, respectively. No investigations have been conducted during 2020 or 2021.	11/22/2021 3:03 PM
17	No, we have not had major issues with dicamba. (reported incidents very low)	11/22/2021 8:48 AM
18	No	11/19/2021 10:45 AM
19	Self inflicted applicator errors	11/17/2021 5:16 PM
20	The difference was mostly driven by environmental factors associated with drought and planting date than the number of acres or varieties planted.	11/16/2021 3:18 PM
21	N/A	11/16/2021 7:55 AM
22	Using the data presented in question 14, Crop Year 2020 and 2021 appear to be very similar regarding the number of incident reports received	11/15/2021 2:34 PM
23	complaint numbers are lower then previous years, but acres impacted is up. People are not submitting complaints to our department anymore after several years in a row having impacts.	11/15/2021 1:20 PM
24	No.	11/15/2021 8:59 AM
25	2021 was worse because of increased temps and zero moisture during applications. weed control was poor because of weeds shutting down and not taking in actives. Once a shower	11/12/2021 5:53 PM

rolled though an area the cupped weed started growing which will increase resistance probability.

Q18 Is a temperature cutoff feasible?

Answered: 20 Skipped: 10



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Yes	50.00% 10
No	50.00% 10
TOTAL	20

#	COMMENT	DATE
1	Would require a standard label requirement listing the weather service forecast that would be considered acceptable.	12/6/2021 4:35 PM
2	but may depend upon year (weather related events)	12/6/2021 9:34 AM
3	Not sure	12/3/2021 3:36 PM
4	As a state regulator what weather information can I use to determine an accurate temperature reading at the site of application, at least a month ago if not longer.	12/3/2021 8:42 AM
5	N/a	12/1/2021 4:00 PM
6	WA State has had one since the 1980's.	12/1/2021 2:59 PM
7	While after-the-fact verification of local temperatures is much easier for regulators than local wind speeds and directions, it is still a challenge. Need to determine how such a restriction could be reliably documented after-the-fact before implementing such a design standard on the label or in rule. could predicted	12/1/2021 6:47 AM
8	Temperatures in SC have not been shown to cause an increase or decrease in off-target movement of dicamba.	11/30/2021 1:25 PM
9	n/a	11/30/2021 1:20 PM
10	No issues to date	11/29/2021 4:59 PM
11	See comments above in question 15.	11/29/2021 12:14 PM
12	It doesn't make a difference in NC.	11/22/2021 3:03 PM
13	I think if we had the issues here a cutoff may work, but the weather is very variable here.	11/22/2021 8:48 AM
14	It begins to warm up in April. If a temperture cut off is implemented then no one would be able to apply the product OTT because the crop has not been planted.	11/19/2021 10:45 AM

15	Depends on your definition of feasible. It's not enforceable, and certainly something that would affect the risk applicators would have to take to make applications off label to control herbicide tolerant weeds.	11/16/2021 3:18 PM
16	No, temperature fluctuations occur frequently within the narrow range of dates available to spray these products	11/15/2021 2:34 PM
17	Not at this time.	11/15/2021 8:59 AM
18	hard to enforce, other states have had difficulty enforcing.	11/12/2021 5:53 PM

Q19 Please provide any information on difficulties applicators may have in using the volatility reducing agents. Are applicators finding they are working? Are they readily available?

Answered: 21 Skipped: 9

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	We have not heard any complaints.	12/8/2021 12:30 PM
2	Information Unavailable	12/6/2021 4:35 PM
3	No one has brought any issues to our attention.	12/6/2021 9:34 AM
4	We have not heard of any problems with volatility reducing agents.	12/3/2021 8:42 AM
5	N/A	12/1/2021 4:00 PM
6	Applicators have not reported such information to KDA.	12/1/2021 3:41 PM
7	Some of the drift/volatility reducing agents are at times depended upon to solve any issues. Applicators still need to be fully aware of their surroundings, their equipment performance and the weather.	12/1/2021 2:59 PM
8	None. They are available and working.	12/1/2021 7:34 AM
9	No comment.	12/1/2021 6:47 AM
10	No difficulties have been reported to this agency.	11/30/2021 1:25 PM
11	n/a	11/30/2021 1:20 PM
12	No issues reported regarding use and compatibility issues. Availability was not an issue in 2021 although there are concerns for 2022.	11/29/2021 4:59 PM
13	Georgia research notes these products are extremely valuable in mitigating the volatility of dicamba. Our growers have not had issues obtaining and using these products.	11/29/2021 12:14 PM
14	VRA's seem to be readily available, but it is an added cost to the grower. Most cases in NC are due to physical drift not volatility.	11/22/2021 3:03 PM
15	This information is not captured by ODAFF	11/19/2021 10:45 AM
16	n/a	11/17/2021 5:16 PM
17	I have zero reports from applicators indicating they could tell for a fact the VRAs worked as intended. I have also had zero reports of any unexpected consequences encountered, such as incompatible tank mixes or plugged nozzles. Those reports are generally not received by the regulatory agency.	11/16/2021 3:18 PM
18	Tank mix partners have not been reviewed at this time	11/15/2021 2:34 PM
19	no issues with anyone not being able to find or use.	11/15/2021 1:20 PM
20	Drift reduction agents were used in the 3 cases we had in 2021, including the 2 GUP applications.	11/15/2021 8:59 AM
21	The records we checked, the VRA were being used and did not keep the products from moving.	11/12/2021 5:53 PM

Q20 How are growers managing weeds with the varying buffer requirements (e.g., ESA buffers vs non-ESA buffers)?

Answered: 20 Skipped: 10

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	We have not heard any complaints.	12/8/2021 12:30 PM
2	Information Unavailable	12/6/2021 4:35 PM
3	Unknown	12/6/2021 9:34 AM
4	Of the complete investigations we have, 28% of growers have treated their buffer areas with a herbicide product other than dicamba	12/3/2021 8:42 AM
5	N/A	12/1/2021 4:00 PM
6	Growers are not required to report this to KDA.	12/1/2021 3:41 PM
7	They are just adapting to the buffers.	12/1/2021 7:34 AM
8	It is believed that buffer restrictions are largely ignored by applicators. See SFIREG comments for difficulties in implementing such complex and variable label restrictions.	12/1/2021 6:47 AM
9	We do not have data on this.	11/30/2021 1:25 PM
10	n/a	11/30/2021 1:20 PM
11	Various other herbicide material.	11/29/2021 4:59 PM
12	Currently we are working with the University of Georgia's Cooperative Extension Service implementing educational programs sharing new label restrictions from both standard and ESA buffers. We are not knowledgeable at this point on steps in place to manage weeds in buffers.	11/29/2021 12:14 PM
13	NAC	11/22/2021 3:03 PM
14	This information is not captured by ODAFF	11/19/2021 10:45 AM
15	no issues	11/17/2021 5:16 PM
16	Some are trying alternate herbicides in the tank for border passes, others are changing varieties or crop rotations. No-one likes the ESA restrictions because there is no demonstrated habitat in the areas where bulletins are in place.	11/16/2021 3:18 PM
17	No data available	11/15/2021 2:34 PM
18	unknown	11/15/2021 1:20 PM
19	Unknown	11/15/2021 8:59 AM
20	Some are using other actives to control the buffers, if they have a buffer. we are in the process of investigating some off label generics application on buffers after June 30th.	11/12/2021 5:53 PM

Q21 Please provide any data on difficulties growers are having following the labels. For example, are applicators able to determine what buffers are needed and how to use the VRA?

Answered: 19 Skipped: 11

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	We have not heard any complaints.	12/8/2021 12:30 PM
2	Information Unavailable	12/6/2021 4:35 PM
3	We have had no one bring any issues to our attention	12/6/2021 9:34 AM
4	Of the investigations that we have completed, about 84% of applicators are not keeping complete records. The commonly missed information is Buffer distance, proof of dicamba training, VRA receipt, applicator certification number, and dicamba herbicide receipt	12/3/2021 8:42 AM
5	n/a	12/1/2021 4:00 PM
6	Growers are not required to report this to KDA.	12/1/2021 3:41 PM
7	Not that we are aware of.	12/1/2021 7:34 AM
8	See SFIREG comments.	12/1/2021 6:47 AM
9	We do not have any data or other feedback from growers on this topic, so no comment can be made.	11/30/2021 1:25 PM
10	n/a	11/30/2021 1:20 PM
11	Anecdotal: Many are not following all of the label directions...private applicators feel it is just not possible in most scenarios...commercial applicators opt not to use the product in those scenarios. Just not much left of the field after the buffers.	11/29/2021 4:59 PM
12	The greatest challenges for Georgia growers are highlighted in question 15 above (cut-off application, buffers) and with the EPA's approach of sharing endangered species buffers on bulletins live - two which needs to be much more user friendly. In regards to general pesticide labels, growers are extremely frustrated because they lack consistency across products and manufacturers. All pesticide labels should follow a standard format, become smart labels, and more accurately represent practical use patterns and rates.	11/29/2021 12:14 PM
13	It's not an issue with understanding the label, but there are so many requirements that it is hard to find an approved time to apply. It is difficult to accommodate the label outlined environmental conditions necessary to make a legal application. Training in NC has helped the growers understand the label.	11/22/2021 3:03 PM
14	I am not aware of any difficulties growers are having with the label.	11/19/2021 10:45 AM
15	n/a	11/17/2021 5:16 PM
16	We do not collect data like this. All I can provide is anecdotal information on what we see when reviewing application records of a handful of applicators involved in complaints.	11/16/2021 3:18 PM
17	No data available for Crop Year 2021	11/15/2021 2:34 PM
18	None that PDA is aware of.	11/15/2021 8:59 AM
19	Growers have been working together. Adjoining land owners reading the label together and making sure the applications are being made properly. 70% or greater the applications have been made properly in SD. A common violation is a records violation of not checking a sensitive site or few didn't take annual training, but took training prior. off label tank mixes have not been a problem either the last several years. AMS hasn't been used because ag retailers are dedicating one sprayer for dicamba. private applicators have shared with us that a group of neighbors will use one sprayer for just dicamba and dedicate another sprayer for other products	11/12/2021 5:53 PM

sharing and working together. Ag retailers have told me that next year they will sell the products but they are not going to commercially apply the products because they are tired of getting accused of drift/volatility and are tired of the liability that is with these products.
