

**Report of the Association of American Pesticide Control Officials (AAPCO) Committee
on Managed Pollinator Protection Plans
February 23, 2015**

In September of 2014, The Association of American Pesticide Control Officials (AAPCO) created a committee to collect information from a broad range of stakeholders on managed pollinator protection plans being implemented or being developed around the country (*see Attachment 1 for Committee membership*). This committee was formed in response to a request by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) to provide input on necessary elements and approaches to the development of managed pollinator protection plans and for assistance in working with states in the development of these plans (*Attachment 2*).

The AAPCO Committee included representatives of many stakeholders concerned about managed pollinator health and success. These included beekeeper organizations, state lead pesticide agencies and agriculture departments, crop producers, crop protection chemical producers, pest management associations, and landscape plant producers. A complete list of Committee members is attached. The Committee adopted the following Mission Statement:

To assemble information on existing and developing managed pollinator protection plans and to disseminate this information to stakeholders in order to assist states in the concept development and adoption of these plans and to assist USEPA in their effort to engage state and tribal environmental, agricultural, and wildlife agencies in the development of state and tribal managed pollinator protection plans.

The objective, to the extent possible, will be to build a broad stakeholder consensus on effective strategies for protecting pollinators that are the least disruptive to production agriculture and other affected stakeholders.

The Committee identified the following specific tasks as its objectives:

- Identify managed pollinator protection plans that have been developed or are in development by state lead agencies, farm organizations, or other stakeholder groups
- Identify elements used in existing plans
- Identify approaches used to develop managed pollinator protection plans
- Identify approaches used to engage stakeholders and provide for public participation
- Identify barriers to development and adoption of managed pollinator protection plans
- Identify existing apiary registry and apiary notification programs and systems used in managed pollinator protection plans

- Identify resources for apiary inspection and regulatory outreach
- Disseminate information to state lead pesticide agencies, state apiary agencies, and other stakeholders regarding managed pollinator protection plans
- Assist stakeholders in the development of managed pollinator protection plans
- Provide information to USEPA to assist in their effort to engage state and tribal environmental, agricultural, and wildlife agencies in the development of managed pollinator protection plans

Identification of managed pollinator protection plans developed or in development by state lead agencies, farm organizations, or other stakeholder groups

Committee members shared information on plans that they were aware of or in which they were participating. Five states have plans being implemented. Thirty states have plans in some stage of development with a work group or committee of stakeholders formed or meetings planned in the near future, twelve states are waiting for establishment of USEPA plan requirements before beginning the process of developing managed pollinator protection plans, and three states had no plans to take any action on this issue at this time.

Eleven states (Colorado, Delaware, Kansas, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, and Wisconsin) have added voluntary registration of hive locations to existing specialty crop site registries (DriftWatch, provided by FieldWatch, Inc.- www.fieldwatch.com), which will facilitate managed pollinator plan implementation. Nine states (California, Iowa, Massachusetts, Arizona, Idaho, Tennessee, Ohio, Nevada, and Vermont) have codified restrictions on applications to blooming crops in rule.

Attachment 3 provides a compilation of status of plan development in the 50 states; and

Attachment 4 provides links to information on existing rules pertaining to restrictions for pesticide applications to blooming crops.

Identification of elements used in existing plans; approaches used to develop managed pollinator protection plans; and approaches used to engage stakeholders and provide for public participation

The managed pollinator protection plans that are being implemented share the common elements of stakeholder engagement, recommendations for formalization of agreements between beekeepers and landowners or crop producers; recommendations for minimizing exposure to bees when making pesticide applications; identification of and location of hives (including

geographic mapping). Another key element is cooperation and collaboration between beekeepers and applicators to allow for beneficial co-existence in any given geography and improving communication regarding pesticide applications and location and movement of hives.

All of the plans that have been developed have included direct meetings between beekeepers and crop producers or landowners. Some plans have involved multiple such meetings and the formation of a core group of stakeholders that committed to developing recommendations to beekeepers and crop producers.

Differences in plans and existing rules include distances for notification by beekeepers and applicators. Some states use 1 mile, which appears to be a practical distance for notification. In DriftWatch, hives are mapped as a point with a half-acre circle placed around the point and contact information available to applicators. There are no notification requirements in the states currently using DriftWatch. Montana uses a three mile mapping radius for their state registry, although that distance has not yet been incorporated into DriftWatch.

One issue regarding notification is beekeepers that relocate hives relatively frequently. One way to address this is to use a "time stamp", as is done with DriftWatch, that allows the beekeeper to enter start and finish dates for when hive placements are to be viewable on the map in particular locations.

Attachment 5 provides comparisons of common elements in existing managed pollinator protection plans.

Identification of barriers to development and adoption of managed pollinator protection plans

Development and implementation of managed pollinator protection plans depend on effective engagement of the stakeholders. This involves direct meetings of beekeepers, crop producers, landowners, crop advisors, and others as needed. Identifying and engaging stakeholders can be a hurdle for plan development. Identification of beekeepers requires knowledge of the structure of the beekeeping industry, with outreach to commercial beekeepers, small scale honey producers or pollination operations, and hobbyists. Many states do not require registration of hives or have an apiary inspection staff to assist.

Staff resources for agencies or organizations that will lead plan development are also a potential barrier. This requires dedication of staff, which in every case already has other full time responsibilities. Development and implementation will require reallocation of staff time.

Some states are concerned that implementation of the provisions of a managed pollinator plan will require codification of these provisions. This could require substantial time to pass legislation or establish regulations. Managed pollinator protection plans that rely on voluntary participation in risk reduction and communication are effective currently, and USEPA should consider this as part of the risk reduction measures being considered.

Resources to address some of these concerns were identified by the committee. There are many local or county level beekeeping associations, which can be a resource for contacting small scale beekeepers. State Farm Bureaus can be valuable partners in the development of strategies to address concerns about pollinator health and managed pollinator protection plans. Farm Bureaus are currently actively engaged in a number of states (*see Attachment 5*).

Identification of resources for apiary inspection, regulatory outreach

The Apiary Inspectors of America (AIA) maintain a registry of apiary regulatory and extension resources at the state and territory level (*See Attachment 6*). AIA is also currently conducting a member survey to compile information on active apiary inspection programs and the number of inspectors in each state, registration requirements for beekeepers, and registration requirements for apiary sites. Survey results should be available in the near future.

Dissemination of information to state lead pesticide agencies, state apiary agencies, and other stakeholders regarding managed pollinator protection plans

AAPCO will disseminate the committee report to its members and interested stakeholders upon acceptance of the report by the AAPCO Board of Directors.

Conclusions and Recommendations

As a result of the discussions between the stakeholders in this committee and the information collected during this exercise, a number of conclusions and recommendations can be made:

- **There is large diversity in crop production systems, and utilization of the crop resource by managed pollinators across the states surveyed.** There are large differences in crop production practices, managed pollinator practices, timing of placement of managed pollinators in and near crops, pest management issues, ownership of crop producing areas, and of managed pollinator types across the country. This large amount of diversity makes it unlikely that a single set of pesticide use directions can

accommodate all the situations that arise in a way that both reduces all risk to managed pollinators and provides flexibility for crop producers to adequately protect crops. Some pollinator/crop production systems are well known, such as almond production in California, while other scenarios may not be as well appreciated. The use of alfalfa leaf cutter bees for alfalfa seed production, or blue orchard bees for apple production, is substantially different pollinator/crop scenarios compared to honey bees in almonds. The Committee will urge stakeholders to identify such scenarios, and the attendant differences in management issues, to the USEPA during the comment period expected after announcement of the proposed pollinator protection policy. The Committee will also function to review anticipated guidance from USEPA on managed pollinator protection plan development to help ensure that the diversity in managed pollinator/crop production systems is adequately addressed.

- **States can be assisted in development of plans by national organizations that have participated in the development of plans.** Organizations such as American Beekeeping Federation, American Honey Producers Association, National Cotton Council, etc. can provide their local chapters and state lead agencies information on how to develop managed pollinator protection plans and what should be included in these plans to facilitate development and implementation.

- **Impacts on managed pollinators from pest management practices are not confined to one class of pesticides or type of active ingredient.** Pollinator managers report experiencing impacts on bee health from a wide array of cropping systems, either when providing pollinator services or when utilizing a crop as a nectar source for honey production. These impacts include direct mortality of foragers, decline in colony vigor, and reduction in brood number. These impacts may be delayed in time after a colony is removed from a crop. Identification of the cause of these impacts can be difficult, especially when multiple factors, such as parasites and diseases, and multiple pesticide types and active ingredients are in use. There may also be a time delay before impacts are observed. In addition, pest spectrum and pest management practices in crops inevitably change over time, sometimes rapidly, and pollinator managers may not be fully informed as to current practices. Given that pest management in cropping systems will always be necessary, and will frequently change, the development of a robust method of communication and cooperation between pollinator managers and crop producers is critical. Such a system is the only way to provide for adjustments by all participants in the pollinator/crop system to minimize impacts while providing needed crop pest management.

- **IPM that considers pollinator protection should be included in development of managed pollinator protection plans.** Integrated pest management strategies that include impacts on pollinator health can assist in reducing risk to pollinators. IPM programs should be part of the managed pollinator protection plan development, which include elements other than pesticide application. Pollinator protection needs to be integrated into IPM plans.
- **Managed pollinator health is improved when diverse forage plants are available. Provisions for diverse forage and pollinator habitat can be part of managed pollinator protection plans.** Ongoing research has demonstrated increased health and productivity of managed pollinators when diverse forage sources are available. There are numerous efforts to provide improved forage for managed pollinators. Voluntary efforts to improve forage for managed pollinators should be encouraged in managed pollinator plans.
- **Pest management practices in areas other than crop production can be incorporated into managed pollinator protection plans.**

Non-agricultural use patterns, such as pest management around structures and maintenance of turf, landscape plants, and utility and road rights-of-way are important activities, and BMPs for these uses can be developed to reduce risks to bees and contribute to pollinator health and forage.

Although some non-agricultural use patterns may impact managed pollinators, these impacts are likely to be limited to rural areas where pollinators are primarily managed.

There are many non-agricultural use patterns and pests in the urban and suburban environment. This diversity calls for specific BMPs addressing such unique conditions on a state by state basis.

Additionally, when feral bees have become pests in and around structures or public health is threatened, control efforts should not be hindered by managed pollinator protection plans.

- **Wide area pest control for episodic pest outbreaks should be included.** Rangeland in the Western United States is a valuable agricultural resource for livestock production and provides an important habitat for wildlife. Grasshopper and Mormon cricket populations can reach outbreak levels and cause serious economic losses to rangeland forage, especially when accompanied by a drought. When these conditions occur, a rapid and

effective response is required when a grasshopper outbreak develops and threatens rangeland forage. It is imperative that Federal, State, and private landowners be able to make necessary applications when episodic pest outbreaks are identified by either Federal, State, local governments, private groups, or individuals. Managed pollinator protection plans should take these programs and private landowner needs into considerations to ensure necessary applications to protect property from destructive pests can still occur, whether conducted through federal or state programs or conducted by the landowner themselves.

- **Resources for developing and implementing managed pollinator protection plans are limited, and these limits will slow development and implementation of managed pollinator protection plans.** Organizations that can start the process include state lead pesticide agencies, farm bureaus, commodity organizations, pest control advisors, and pest management associations, and state departments of agriculture. Stakeholders that need to be engaged include crop producers (including farmers, lessees, crop advisors, etc.), landowners, beekeepers, researchers, crop protection companies, extension services, and government organizations. Once a plan is developed, outreach to beekeepers and crop producers is needed to make a plan effective. All of this requires dedication of staff, which in every case already has other full time responsibilities. Development and implementation will require reallocation of staff time. Plans can be developed and implemented, but this cannot be done in a short time frame. At a minimum, several months to over a year should be allowed to develop these plans for the crops and pest management situations for which they will be needed.
- **Given the diversity in pest management activities, crop production systems, and pollinator management systems, a phase in period is recommended.** Development and implementation of managed pollinator protection plans should be phased in, with areas of highest risk to managed pollinators addressed in the earliest phases. Time frames which require rapid development and implementation are likely to be difficult to meet.
- **Updating plans should be a continuous process.** Plans need to be routinely evaluated for effectiveness and dialog between stakeholders needs to be an on-going occurrence. A major strength of these plans is the routine dialog and re-evaluation of the beekeeping/crop production relationship.
- **Managed pollinator protection plans need to re-emphasize that bee production is an important part of agriculture.** All of the existing managed pollinator plans include a description of the importance of managed pollinators as part of American agriculture,

either in the published plan (e.g. Mississippi, North Dakota) or as an integral part of the stakeholder meetings and publicizing of the plan. Emphasis on this is an important part of the rationale for developing a plan and improving communication between crop producers and beekeepers, especially for those systems in which bees are not required for crop pollination, such as citrus in Florida or alfalfa in North Dakota.

Attachment 1
Committee on Managed Pollinator Protection Plans

Membership

Association of American Pesticide Control Officials:

Steven Dwinell, Chair
Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
Tallahassee , FL

John Campbell
Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce
Mississippi State, MS

Brian Rowe
Michigan Department of Agriculture & Rural Development
Lansing, MI

Association of Structural Pest Control Regulatory Officials:

John Scott
Colorado Department of Agriculture
Broomfield, CO

Almond Board of California:

Danielle Veenstra
Almond Board of California
Modesto, CA

American Beekeeping Federation:

Tim Tucker
American Beekeeping Federation
Atlanta, GA

American Farm Bureau Federation:

Paul Shlagel
American Farm Bureau Federation
Washington, DC

American Honey Producers Association:

Randell Verhoek
American Honey Producers Association
Mendon, UT

AmericanHort:

Joe Bischoff
American Hort
Columbus, OH

Apiary Inspectors of America:

David Westervelt
Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
Gainesville, FL

CropLife America

Ray S. McAllister
CropLife America
Washington, DC

Fieldwatch:

Reid Sprenkel
Fieldwatch
West Lafayette, IN

Minor Crop Farm Alliance:

Dan Botts
Florida Fruit and Vegetable Association
Orlando, FL

**National Association of State
Departments of
Agriculture:**

Dudley Hoskins

National Cotton Council:

Don Parker
National Cotton Council
Cordova, TN

National Pest Management Association:

Jim Fredericks
NPMA
Fairfax, VA

**Professional Landcare Network
(PLANET):**

Tom Delaney
PLANET
Herndon, VA

**RISE (Responsible Industry for a Sound
Environment):**

Stephanie Ann Binns
RISE
Washington, DC

United States Department of Agriculture:

Dave Epstein
USDA
Washington, DC



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON D.C., 20460

OFFICE OF
CHEMICAL SAFETY AND
POLLUTION PREVENTION

DATE: August 12, 2014

Tim Drake, AAPCO President
South Carolina Dept. Of Pesticide Regulation,
Clemson University
511 Westinghouse Rd.
Pendleton, SC 29670

Jim Gray, SFIREG Chair
ND Department of Agriculture
Agriculture Chemical Division
600 East Blvd., 6th Floor
Bismark, ND 58505-0020

Dear Tim Drake and Jim Gray:

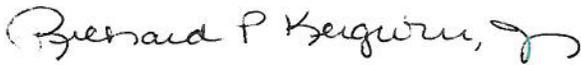
The EPA's Office of Pesticide Programs is interested in partnering with your organizations on the development of pollinator protection plans. As you know, the June 20, 2014 Presidential memorandum outlined measures to create a federal strategy to promote the health of honey bees and other pollinators and highlights the need for new public-private partnerships and increased citizen engagement. The memorandum has tasked multiple federal agencies to assist in addressing the factors associated with pollinator declines. The memorandum also directs EPA *"to engage State and tribal environmental, agricultural and wildlife agencies in the development of state and tribal pollinator protection plans."*

Through discussions with the Pesticide Program Dialogue Committee (PPDC) and your organizations, OPP recognizes that several states have developed pollinator management plans by productively engaging stakeholders within their respective states. These plans serve as examples of effective collaboration between stakeholders at the local level that can lead to reduced pesticide exposure and protection of honey bees while maintaining the flexibility needed by growers to protect crops. EPA appreciates the leadership and expertise shown in developing the existing state pollinator plans. Also EPA believes that such state management plans can help to meaningfully reduce acute exposures to bees, within the context of sustainable agriculture. These efforts are consistent with those recently implemented by OPP to protect bees from the

acute toxicity of neonicotinoid compounds. At this time, EPA is evaluating various additional regulatory approaches for mitigating risk from other pesticides that are acutely toxic to bees.

Consistent with the President's directive to federal agencies, I am reaching out to you in your leadership capacities to partner with your organizations in two ways. We would like to request your input on the necessary elements and approaches for establishing the state pollinator protection plans and also to work with states in their efforts to develop pollinator protection plans. We view these collaborations as the first step in applying the principles used for mitigating the impact of neonicotinoid compounds on bees to reduce exposure of other compounds that are acutely toxic to bees. EPA appreciates how important it is for state lead agencies to interact with the public and stakeholders in efforts to help improve bee health and also support agriculture. The federal-state partnerships are a key component of our activities under the Task Force and will help advance the President's directive to promote the health of honey bees and other pollinators.

Sincerely,



for Jack Housenger
Director
Office of Pesticide Programs

State	Plan Status	Contact	Organization	Contact email	Phone number
Alabama	In development; using Mississippi plan as template	Mac Higginbotham	Alabama Farmers Federation	mhigginbotham@alfafarmers.org	334-612-5610
Alaska	ADEC has been following issue; limited use of insecticides; crops don't need managed pollinators; may take no action or may use North Dakota plan as model	Bob Blankenburg	Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation	bob.blankenburg@alaska.gov	(907) 269-7690
Arizona	Pollinator protection plan to be developed, Initial meetings held	Jack Peterson	Arizona Department of Agriculture	jpeterson@azda.gov	(602) 542-3575
Arkansas	Developed as a voluntary set of management practices	Gus Lorenz	University of Arkansas	glorenz@uaex.edu	(501) 676-3124
California	Pollinator protection plans in place, application and bee location requirements in rule for citrus; Almond Board of California (ABC) also expanding Cooperative Management Practices	George Farnsworth; Gabrielle Ludwig	California Department of Pesticide Regulation; Almond Board of California	George.Farnsworth@cdpr.ca.gov ; dveenstra@almondboard.com	(916) 445-4163; (209)765-0578
Colorado	Pollinator protection plan developed and published.	John Scott	Colorado Department of Agriculture	johnw.scott@state.co.us	(303) 869-9056
Connecticut	Will develop plan, waiting for plan requirements from USEPA	Bradford R. Robinson	Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection	Bradford.Robinson@ct.gov	(860) 424-3369
Delaware	Pollinator protection plans in development	Faith Kuehn	Delaware Department of Agriculture	Faith.Kuehn@state.de.us	(302) 698-4587

Florida	Pollinator protection plan developed and published.	Steven Dwinell	Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services	steven.dwinell@freshfromflorida.com	850-617-7913
Georgia	Pollinator protection plan started, first draft published for comment; waiting for USEPA plan requirements	Mike Evans	Georgia Department of Agriculture	Mike.Evans@agr.georgia.gov	(404) 586-1140
Hawaii	Planning to develop pollinator protection plans, waiting for USEPA plan requirements	Thomas Matsuda	Hawaii Department of Agriculture	thomas.k.matsuda@hawaii.gov	(808) 973-9404
Idaho	No plans for pollinator protection plan development, waiting for USEPA plan requirements	George Robinson	Idaho Department of Agriculture	george.robinson@agri.idaho.gov	(208) 332-8531
Illinois	Adopting voluntary apiary registration through DriftWatch	Warren Goetsch	Illinois Department of Agriculture	warren.goetsch@illinois.gov	(217) 785-2427
Indiana	Pollinator protection plans being developed, committee formed, initial discussions held.	Dave Scott	Office of Indiana State Chemist, Purdue University	scottde@purdue.edu	(765) 494-1593
Iowa	Currently have bee protection rule in place; may need to incorporate existing rule into a pollinator protection plan, waiting for plan requirements from USEPA	Gretchen Paluch	Iowa Department of Agriculture & Land Stewardship	Gretchen.paluch@iowaAgriculture.gov	(515) 281-8590
Kansas	Adopting voluntary apiary registration through DriftWatch	Gary Meyer	Kansas Department of Agriculture	gary.meyer@kda.ks.gov	(785) 564-6692
Kentucky	Initial meetings with stakeholders.	Steve Sims	Kentucky Department of Agriculture	steve.sims@ky.gov	(502) 573-0282

<p>Louisiana</p>	<p>The Louisiana Pollinator Cooperative Conservation Program (LPCCP), established in May 2014 to foster cooperation among bee keepers, pesticide applicators and agricultural producers for the purpose of preventing honey bees and pollinators from the unreasonable exposure to pesticides through education and stewardship recommendations in the state of Louisiana. Recommendations closely mirror Mississippi State's and also adopt the "bee aware flag"</p>	<p>Allen Fabre</p>	<p>Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry</p>	<p>allen_f@daf.state.la.us</p>	<p>225-925-8100</p>
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<p>Maine</p>	<p>The Board of Pesticide Control cosponsored a “Pollinator Health And Safety Conference” 11/20/14. It was well attended. On 12/5/14, the Board decided to take no action due to: 1. EPA’s draft guidance not being released, and 2. the Board’s view that pollinator decline is far broader than just a pesticide issue and any state plan would more appropriately be developed by a governmental entity with broader authority. The Board suggested that the Maine Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry take the lead role in developing a pollinator protection plan, and the Department has accepted that charge. Currently awaiting guidance from NASDA, anticipate beginning on plan this winter.</p>	<p>Henry Jennings</p>	<p>Maine Board of Pesticides Control</p>	<p>Henry.Jennings@maine.gov</p>	<p>(207) 287-2731</p>
<p>Maryland</p>	<p>MDA has held internal meeting with apiary inspection unit in Department; stakeholder meeting being planned; industry mostly small scale; some commercial pollination</p>	<p>Dennis Howard</p>	<p>Maryland Department of Agriculture</p>	<p>dennis.howard@maryland.gov</p>	<p>(410) 841-5710</p>

Massachusetts	Have held first stakeholder meeting, Massachusetts Farm Bureau involved, using SFIREG Guidance, additional meetings planned	Hotze Wijnja	Massachusetts	hotze.wijnja@state.ma.us	617-626-1771
Michigan	Have developed IPM plan for pollinators in apples; will be developing plans but waiting on EPA plan requirements; no stakeholder meetings yet, but are being arranged	Brian Rowe	Michigan Department of Agriculture & Rural Development	roweb@michigan.gov	(517) 284-5652
Minnesota	Have been working on increasing pollinator habitat and best management practices for pollinator habitat; have not had meetings between beekeepers and growers; legislative report due which will explore feasibility of registry program	Joe Zachman	Minnesota	joseph.zachmann@state.mn.us	651-201-6588
Mississippi	Pollinator protection plan developed and published.	John Campbell/ Andy Whittington	Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce, Mississippi Farm Bureau	JohnCa@mdac.ms.gov	(662)-325-7760
Missouri	Adopting voluntary apiary registration through DriftWatch	Judy Grundler	Missouri Department of Agriculture	judy.grundler@mda.mo.gov	(573) 751-2462
Montana	Pollinator protection plan development meetings planned	Cam Lay	Montana Department of Agriculture	clay2@mt.gov	(406)-444-3790

Nebraska	Adopting voluntary apiary registration through DriftWatch	Tim Creger	Nebraska Department of Agriculture	tim.creger@nebraska.gov	(402) 471-6882
Nevada	Agency has met with some stakeholders, waiting on plan requirements from USEPA; registry regulations in place, have to notify commercial aerial applicators if hives are in area; commercial applicators have to notify hive keepers; enforced in response to complaints	Chuck Moses	Nevada Department of Agriculture	cmoses@agri.nv.gov	(775) 353-3716
New Hampshire	Pollinator protection plans in development	David Rosseau	New Hampshire Department of Agriculture, Markets & Food	david.rousseau@agr.nh.gov	(603) 271-3640
New Jersey	Currently have rule in place requiring notification of voluntary registered bee yards; waiting on plan requirements from USEPA	Michael McConville	New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection	mike.mcconville@dep.nj.gov	(609) 984-6513
New Mexico	Adopting voluntary apiary registration through DriftWatch; reviewing SFIREG guidance on pollinator management plans	Irene King	New Mexico Department of Agriculture	icalderon@nmda.nmsu.edu	(575) 646-2134
New York	Waiting on plan requirements from USEPA	Anthony Lamanno	NYS Dept. of Environmental Conservation	aclamann@gw.dec.state.ny.us	(518) 402-8727
North Carolina	In development; using Mississippi plan as template	Debbie Hamrick	North Carolina Farm Bureau	debbie.hamrick@ncfb.org	(919) 782-1705

North Dakota	Pollinator protection plan developed and published.	Jim Gray	North Dakota Department of Agriculture	jgray@nd.gov	(701) 328-1505
Ohio	Honey bee task force in place for five years; pollinator protection plans not yet developed; have rules regarding application to blooming crops and requiring notification of registered apiary sites since 1970s; bee industry is primarily small scale rather than large commercial; will rely on existing rule initially; will develop a working committee to respond to need for plan	Matt Beal	Ohio Department of Agriculture	beal@agri.ohio.gov	(614) 728-6383
Oklahoma	Having internal discussions, reviewing plans from other states, Legislation introduced to authorize pollinator protection plan	Sancho Dickinson	Oklahoma Department of Agriculture, Food, and Forestry	sancho.dickinson@ag.ok.gov	405-522-5879

Oregon	The Oregon Task Force on Pollinator Health, established in 2014 House Bill 4139, released November 2014, recommended that ODA, prepare and implement an Oregon Pollinator Health Strategy. The Strategy is to address both native and managed pollinators, be developed with stakeholders through a public process, and include periodic reviews and updates. Plan elements may include formal arrangement for communication between growers and bee owners, method/mechanism to know if there are native or managed bees near a treatment site, method for growers to contact beekeepers, notification time frame for pesticide applications, recommendations to grower and applicators on how to minimize risks to bees.	Rose Kachadoorian	Oregon Department of Agriculture	rkachadoorian@oda.state.or.us	(503) 986-4635
Pennsylvania	PDA waiting on plan requirements from EPA; probably will develop a plan	Dave Scott	Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture	dascott@pa.gov	(717) 772-5214
Rhode Island	initial planning underway, aware of SFIREG guidance on pollinator management plans, hives have to be registered with existing	Howard Cook	Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management	howard.cook@dem.ri.gov	407-222-2781
South Carolina	Plans not started; waiting on plan requirements from EPA; consistency; no documented pesticide kills of bees	Tim Drake	Clemson University; Pesticide Regulation	tdrake@clemson.edu	(864) 646-2153

South Dakota	No plan yet; formed internal working group within agriculture department; planning on meeting with stakeholders; currently has apiary registry requirement and system.	Tom Gere	South Dakota Department of Agriculture	tom.gere@state.sd.us	(605) 773-4432
Tennessee	In development; using Mississippi plan as template	Scott Stewart	University of Tennessee	sdstewart@utk.edu	(731) 425-4709
Texas	Pollinator protection plans in discussion with appropriate agencies.	Mark Dykes	Texas A&M University	Mark.Dykes@ag.tamu.edu	(979) 845-9714
Utah	SFIREG and EPA representatives and taking part in guidance and critical elements of effective state plans. We should have a Draft compiled by Feb. 01, 2015.	Scott Oldham	Utah Department of Agriculture and Food	soldham@utah.gov	(801) 538-7183
Vermont	VAAFM has had some internal discussions and some outreach to stakeholders; waiting on USEPA plan requirements	Cary Giguere	Vermont Agency of Agriculture, Food & Markets	cary.giguere@state.vt.us	(802) 828-6531
Virginia	No meetings held yet; waiting for EPA plan requirements; DriftWatch being implemented, could be expanded to bees	Liza Fleeson	Virginia Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services	liza.fleeson@vdacs.virginia.gov	(804) 371-6559
Washington	Were petitioned to ban neonics by one county, denied petition; WSU studying rural vs urban hives; have done some outreach; aware of pollinator protection plan; waiting on USEPA plan requirements	Joel Kansiger	Washington Department of Agriculture	jkangiser@agr.wa.gov	(360) 902-2013

West Virginia	No meetings held or planned ; no documented pesticide related bee kills; waiting on USEPA plan requirements	Grant Bishop	West Virginia Department of Agriculture	gbishop@ag.state.wv.us	(304) 558-2209
Wisconsin	Adopting voluntary apiary registration through DriftWatch	Lori Bowman	wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade & Consumer Protection	lori.bowman@wisconsin.gov	(608) 224-4550
Wyoming	No meetings held or planned ; no documented pesticide related bee kills; waiting on USEPA plan requirements	Hank Uhden	Wyoming Department of Agriculture	hank.uhden@wyo.gov	(307) 777-6574

Attachment 4
Existing Statutes/Rules Regarding Pollinator Protection

California: : <http://www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/legbills/calcode/030203.htm>, and <http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/cgi-bin/displaycode?section=fac&group=29001-30000&file=29100-29103>

Summary: beekeepers who choose to register their locations are to be notified at least 48 hours prior to impending pesticide applications which may be toxic to bees within one mile of their registered apiaries. If the beekeepers choose not to move, cover, or otherwise protect their colonies, the pesticide application can proceed providing that all label restrictions are followed.

6652. Availability for Notification.

(a) Each beekeeper who desires advance notice of applications of pesticides shall inform the commissioner of a two-hour period between 6 a.m. and 8 p.m. each day, during which time the beekeeper shall be available for contact, at the beekeeper's expense, to receive advance notice from persons intending to apply pesticide(s). This request for notification shall expire on December 31 each year.

(b) This Section shall apply statewide. However, from March 15 through May 15 in a citrus/bee protection area, if there are conflicts between the provisions of this Section and those of Section 6656, Section 6656 shall prevail.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 11456 and 29102, Food and Agricultural Code.

6654. Notification to Beekeepers.

(a) Each person intending to apply any pesticide toxic to bees to a blossoming plant shall, prior to the application, inquire of the commissioner, or of a notification service designated by the commissioner, whether any beekeeper with apiaries within one mile of the application site has requested notice of such application.

(b) If the person performing pest control is advised of a request for notification, he or she shall notify the beekeeper, at least 48 hours in advance of the application, of the time and place the application is to be made, the crop and acreage to be treated, the method of application, the identity and dosage rate of the application to be applied, and how the person performing pest control may be contacted by the beekeeper. This time may be increased or decreased by the commissioner, or by an agreement of both the beekeeper and the person performing the pest control work.

(c) This section shall apply statewide. However, from March 15 through May 15 in a citrus/bee protection area, if there are conflicts between the provisions of this section and those of section 6656, section 6656 shall prevail.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 29102, Food and Agricultural Code.

6655. Notification Region for Butte, Glenn and Tehama Counties.

(a) The counties of Butte, Glenn, and Tehama are established as a region for the notification of apiary owners of pesticide applications by pest control operators who are registered with the commissioners of any of these counties pursuant to Section 11732 of the Food and Agricultural Code, and who are required to give notification to beekeepers pursuant to Section 6654.

(b) The agricultural commissioner of Glenn County shall be the coordinator for the region.

(c) Pest control operators specified in (a) shall pay an annual fee of \$75.00 to the coordinator. The fee shall be paid at the same time the operator registers with any of the commissioners in the region as specified in (a).

(d) Beekeepers who have filed a request with any of the agricultural commissioners of the region for notification of pesticide usage pursuant to Section 29101 of the Food and Agricultural Code, shall pay an annual fee to the coordinator in accordance with the following schedule:

<i>Beehives</i>	<i>Annual Fee</i>
<i>1 to 100</i>	<i>\$ 10.00</i>
<i>101 to 500</i>	<i>\$ 25.00</i>
<i>501 to 2,000</i>	<i>\$ 50.00</i>
<i>over 2,000</i>	<i>\$100.00</i>

The fee shall be paid at the same time the beekeeper files a request for notification of pesticide applications with any of the commissioners of the region.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 11456, 29080, 29081 and 29082, Food and Agricultural Code.

6656. Citrus/Bee Protection Area.

(a) The area within one mile of any citrus planting of one acre or more in Fresno, Kern, or Tulare County is designated as a citrus/bee protection area.

(b) The citrus bloom period, in any citrus grove, for purposes of declaring bloom and label interpretation, shall be from when 10 percent of the total citrus blossoms are open until 75 percent of the blossom petal on the north side of the trees have fallen. The commissioner shall give public notice of the official beginning and ending dates of each citrus bloom period for each citrus growing district in the county, at least three days before establishing such dates.

(c) Pesticide applications may be made 48 hours or more after the official end of citrus bloom without advance notification to beekeepers until March 15 of the following year pursuant to section 6654(c). Growers/pesticide applicators wishing to make pesticide applications prior to 48 hours after the official end of bloom shall follow the inquiry and notification procedures specified in subsections(a) and (b) of section 6654.

(d) Each person who owns or operates any apiary within a citrus/bee protection area from March 15 through May 31, shall file a written notice of apiary locations with the commissioner before March 15 and shall update such notice, including notice of departure from the citrus/bee protection area.

(e) Within a citrus/bee protection area, each beekeeper who desires notifications of applications of pesticides shall be available for telephone contact at the beekeeper's expense between 4 p.m. and 7 p.m., Monday through Saturday from March 15 through May 31, to receive advance notice for persons intending to apply pesticide(s).

(f) Any person intending to apply a pesticide toxic to bees to citrus during a citrus bloom period, except as otherwise provided in this subsection, shall file a notice of intent with the commissioner as provided in section 6434(b) at least 48 hours prior to the intended application. This subsection shall not apply to pesticides listed in section 6656(g) applied when bees are inactive.

(g) Notwithstanding section 6654(b), the following pesticide applications may be made within a citrus/bee protection area during the citrus bloom period when bees are inactive without notifications to beekeepers:

(1) Methomyl (Lannate);

(2) formetanate (Carzol);

(3) Chlorpyrifos (Lorsban);

(4) Any pesticide applied so that the RT period shown on the labeling will expire before the next period of bee activity.

(h) Except for applications of pesticides listed in subsection (g), and applications of pesticides that are not toxic to bees, within a citrus/bee protection area during the citrus bloom period, an application delay of 48 hours or more requires that the person intending to apply the pesticide re-contact beekeepers and inform them of the change in scheduling.

(i) The following applications to citrus are prohibited within a citrus/bee protection area:

(1) Carbaryl (Sevin) from first bloom until complete petal fall.

*(2) Any pesticide toxic to bees, except those exempted in subsection (g) during a citrus bloom period, unless the need for control of lepidoptera larvae or citrus thrips (*Scirtothrips citri*) has been established by written recommendation of a representative of the University of California, Agricultural Extension Service, or a licensed agricultural pest control adviser. The recommendation shall state either that the citrus planting does not meet the citrus bloom period criteria, or why alternatives less hazardous to bees would not be effective. For azinphos-methyl (Guthion), this requirement shall remain in effect until complete petal fall.*

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 11456 and 29102, Food and Agricultural Code.

Iowa: http://www.iowaagriculture.gov/Pesticide/pdf/Ag_CH45_Pesticides.pdf

Summary: Requires registration of apiary locations, and prohibits application of pesticides between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. which are labeled as toxic to bees within one mile of registered locations when crops are blooming.

Iowa Administrative Code Chapter 21-45.31. (206). :

45.31(1) Owners of apiaries, in order to protect their bees from pesticide applications, shall register the location of their apiaries with the state apiarist. Registration shall be on forms provided by the department. The registration expires December 31 each year and may be renewed the following year.

45.31(2) Between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m., a commercial applicator shall not apply to blooming crops pesticides labeled as toxic to bees when the commercial applicator is located within one mile of a registered apiary. A commercial applicator shall be responsible for maintaining the one-mile distance from apiaries that are registered and listed on the sensitive crop registry on the first day of each month.

New Jersey <http://www.lexisnexis.com/hottopics/njcode/>

Summary: Requires contact of state apiarist before exterminating nuisance bee colonies and prohibits destruction without approval of state apiarist.

TITLE 2. AGRICULTURE CHAPTER 24. DISEASES OF BEES SUBCHAPTER 6. PRESERVATION OF HONEY BEE COLONIES

2:24-6.1 Relocating honey bee colonies

(a) To preserve honey bee colonies in the State, any person including certified and licensed responsible pesticide applicators and commercial pesticide applicators and operators operating in the State shall contact the State Apiarist by phone at least 24 hours in advance of extermination of honey bees to obtain assistance in trying to relocate nuisance honey bee colonies or hanging swarms of honey bees, in lieu of destroying said honey bees. Honey bees shall not be destroyed without prior approval from the State Apiarist.

(b) In the event the State Apiarist is not reachable, any person including certified and licensed responsible pesticide applicators and commercial pesticide applicators and operators shall attempt to contact no fewer than three beekeepers identified by the New Jersey Beekeepers Association as swarm collectors servicing the affected county, in order to obtain assistance in relocating nuisance honey bee colonies or hanging swarms before nuisance honey bee colonies or hanging swarms of honey bees may be destroyed.

(c) The New Jersey Beekeepers Association maintains a website listing beekeepers offering to collect honey bee swarms and colonies inside structures at: <http://cjba.njbeekeepers.org/swarms.htm>.

Arizona: <http://www.azleg.gov/ars/3/00367-02.htm>

Summary: Requires permission of property owner/lessee before placing bees and notification of commercial agriculture where bees “may forage”; and provision of contact information. Requires notification of beekeeper when application of “bee sensitive” pesticide is applied (no time frame specified).

3-367.02. Notification by beekeepers of bees located in a commercial agricultural area

A. Before locating bees on an apiary site, the owner of the bees shall obtain the landowner's or lessee's permission and notify in writing persons engaged in commercial agriculture on whose land the bees may forage. The notice shall include the beekeeper's address and telephone number, the location of the hives within a quarter section and the exact dates that the bees will be in the area.

B. After receiving the notice required by subsection A, the person who engages in commercial agriculture shall inform the beekeeper, before application, when a bee sensitive pesticide will be applied to the area in which the bees are foraging.

C. A failure by the beekeeper or the owner of the bees to notify the person or persons who engage in commercial agriculture as provided by subsection A constitutes prima facie evidence that no loss occurred due to a pesticide application and no pesticide violation related to bees has occurred.

Idaho: <http://adminrules.idaho.gov/rules/current/02/0303.pdf>

400. RESTRICTIONS TO PROTECT POLLINATORS.

01. Bee Restrictions. *Any pesticide that is toxic to bees shall not be applied to any agricultural crop when such crop is in bloom or when bees are actively foraging on blooming weeds in the crop being sprayed except during the period beginning three (3) hours before sunset until three (3) hours after sunrise. (3-30-01)*

02. Green Pea Exception. *In the counties of Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Clearwater, Idaho, Kootenai, Latah, Lewis, Nez Perce, and Shoshone: Green (white) pea crops may be sprayed or dusted at any time.*

03. Other Exceptions. *Pesticides may be applied at any time to sweet corn for processing, hops, potatoes, and beans other than lima beans, subject to all other applicable regulations. (3-20-97)*

(3-20-97)

Tennessee : <https://www.tn.gov/sos/rules/0080/0080-06/0080-06-14.20090729.pdf>

0080-06-14-10 NOTIFICATION TO BEEKEEPERS.

(1) Notification shall be given as far in advance as possible to all beekeepers in the area where agricultural ground application of pesticides is to be done. Notification to the Department of Agriculture as far in advance as possible of the time the pesticide application shall be sufficient notice to comply with this regulation. The materials having the least toxic qualities to honeybees shall be used whenever possible.

Authority: T.C.A. §62-21-118. **Administrative History:** Original rule certified June 5, 1974. Repeal and new rule filed September 22, 1982; effective October 22, 1982.

Vermont:

http://agriculture.vermont.gov/sites/ag/files/pdf/pesticide_regulation/Vermont%20Regulations%20for%20Control%20of%20Pesticides%20August%202-1991.pdf

SECTION IV- RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE AND APPLICATION OF PESTICIDES

3. Protection of Bees: To prevent destruction of pollinating insects and contamination of honey crop, all persons are prohibited from spraying pesticides to flowering crops, including but not limited to alfalfa, apples, blueberries, clover, pumpkins, raspberries, squash or trefoil without prior notification of apiculturists who have established apiaries on the premises. Any individual hiring commercial applicators shall be responsible for notification of the apiculturist prior to the application. Apiculturists who are notified of spraying operations shall remove their bees from the area or cover the hives to prevent exposure. .

The following pesticides are exempt from the requirement of Section IV, subsection 3:

- a. Blossom thinning sprays consisting of sodium salts or 4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol(DNC) or Dinitro orthocyclohexylphenol.
- b. Fungicides.

4.

Massachusetts – <http://www.mass.gov/eea/docs/agr/legal/regs/333-cmr-13-00.pdf>

Summary: Restricts use of microencapsulated methyl parathion; restricts application of products with warning statement on label regarding bees to certain crops while in bloom without 24 hours notification with 2.5 miles of application site.

Existing Language:

13.07: Protection of Honey Bees

- (1) Use of Microencapsulated Methyl Parathion. Microencapsulated methyl parathion shall be used or applied in Massachusetts only as provided for below: (a) Microencapsulated methyl parathion shall only be used or applied to control first generation European corn borer on sweet corn, San Jose scale on apples, or for those uses which the Department finds do not expose honey bee populations to the spray pattern or the resultant residues of the pesticide.
- (b) Applications to control European corn borer shall not be made after July 1st of any year, unless such date is amended by the Department for good cause
- (c) Each use of microencapsulated methyl parathion shall only be made under the authority of a permit issued by the Department.
- (d) A condition of any permit issued for outdoor use of microencapsulated methyl parathion shall be that where there exists an occurrence of significant flowering plants being visited by honey bees for the purpose of gathering nectar or pollen in the field or orchard being treated, or on those areas bordering such field or orchard to which spray may drift, applicators must take appropriate steps such as mowing ground cover prior to application to minimize the occurrence of bloom at the time of the pesticide use.
- (e) No licensed dealer in restricted pesticides or any other dealer shall sell micro-encapsulated methyl parathion to any person who does not possess a currently valid permit to use this pesticide.
- (f) No other person shall sell, trade, or otherwise transfer microencapsulated methyl parathion to any person who does not possess a currently valid permit to use this pesticide.
- (g) At least 24 hours prior to any application of microencapsulated methyl parathion, applicators will notify all apiary owners listed on the Department Apiary list whose hives are within five miles of the site of application. Applicators shall also check with known agricultural establishments within a five mile radius of the application site to determine if pollinator hives are on-site, and shall provide at least 24 hours' prior notification of application to any of these establishments that are determined to have pollinator hives on-site.

(2) All persons are prohibited from applying pesticides, which bear a warning statement on the label concerning bees, to fruit trees, alfalfa, clover, or trefoil grown as field-crops while in bloom without making reasonable inquiry as to the presence of apiaries on the premises or within a 2.5 mile radius of the application site. If apiaries are found to occur within 2.5 miles of the application site, the applicator shall provide 24 hours' pre-notification to owners of the apiaries. Reasonable inquiry shall consist of obtaining a current Apiary list from the Department and checking with known agricultural establishments within a 2.5-mile radius of the application site to determine if pollinator hives are on-site.

Ohio

<http://codes.ohio.gov/oac/901%3A5-11>

(B) No person shall:

(15) Apply or cause to be applied any pesticide that is required to carry a special warning on its label indicating that it is toxic to honey bees, over an area of one-half acre or more in which the crop-plant is in flower unless the owner or caretaker of any apiary located within one-half mile of the treatment site has been notified by the person no less than twenty-four hours in advance of the intended treatment; provided the apiary is registered and identified as required by section [909.02](#) of the Revised Code, and that the apiary has been posted with the name and telephone number of the owner or responsible caretaker.

(16) Apply pesticides which are hazardous to honey bees at times when pollinating insects are actively working in the target area; however, application of calyx sprays on fruits and other similar applications may be made.

Nevada

NAC 555.470 Protection of bees. ([NRS 555.380](#), [555.400](#))

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, any licensee who intends to apply to agricultural crops any pesticide known to be harmful to bees shall give notice of that intent to any apiarist having bees on the land to be treated or on adjacent land, so that the apiarist will be able to protect his or her bees.

2. The notice is not required if the apiarist has not given the licensee current information regarding the location of the apiary.

3. The notice required by this section must be given personally or by telephone to the apiarist.

4. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the notice must be given not more than 72 hours and not less than 24 hours before the application. Notice of an intent to apply the organophosphorous insecticide Parathion in microencapsulated formulations or carbamate insecticides (Sevin, carbaryl; Furadan, carbofuran) must be given at least 48 hours before the application to each apiarist having apiaries within 2 miles of the field to be treated if the apiarist has provided the licensee with the location of his or her apiaries. If an application is postponed after proper notice has been given, the licensee must repeat the notice at least 12 hours before the rescheduled application.

5. The notice required by this section must include:

- (a) The name of the person for whom the application is to be made;
- (b) The location and acreage of the land to be treated; and
- (c) The name of the pesticide to be applied.

[Dep't of Agriculture, part No. 55.34, eff. 6-1-59; A 7-1-69; 5-22-72; + part No. 55.37, eff. 8-1-74; A 1-17-77; 5-2-78; 6-11-80]—(NAC A 2-5-82; 10-14-82; 10-17-86)

<http://www.leg.state.nv.us/nac/NAC-555.html#NAC555Sec470>

Attachment 5. Managed Pollinator Protection Plan Comparison

Plan Feature/State	California-Citrus	California-avocado	Colorado	Florida-citrus	Mississippi	North Dakota
Sponsoring organization(s)	California Department of Pesticide Regulation	California Department of Pesticide Regulation	Colorado Department of Agriculture	Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services	Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce; Mississippi Farm Bureau	North Dakota Department of Agriculture
Contact for more information	George Farnsworth George.Farnsworth@cdpr.ca.gov	George Farnsworth George.Farnsworth@cdpr.ca.gov	John Scott johnw.scott@state.co.us	Steven Dwinell; steven.dwinell@freshfromflorida.com	John Campbell JohnCa@mdac.ms.gov	Jim Gray jgray@nd.gov
Stakeholder engagement process	stakeholder meetings for avocado	Public rule making process for citrus	Stakeholder meetings	Three public meetings publicized through crop associations and bee keeping associations; emails to registered bee keepers	Multiple meetings of stakeholders; publicized through Mississippi Farm Bureau	Two meetings of stakeholders; publicized through crop associations and bee keeping associations
Public notice/public participation process	Public notice for rule adoption - 3 CCR Sections 6650 -6656.	Publication of results of stakeholder meetings ; press releases on plan development and implementation	Publication of results of stakeholder meetings; press releases on plan development and implementation	Publication of meeting information through media; press releases on plan development and implementation	Publication of meeting information through media; press releases on plan development and implementation	Publication of meeting information through media; press releases on plan development and implementation
Recommendation for notification of hive location	Requirement for notification of colony locations to County Ag Commissioner in citrus/bee protection areas	Bee keepers must register with the county. Bee keeper's contact information must be provided to the property owners/operators where hives are situated.	Recommendation for communication of hive locations – voluntary registration on DriftWatch site.	Recommendation for 48 hour notification using voluntary apiary location registration system provided by FDACS	Beekeeper should have a placard listed on a prominent hive that clearly identifies the owner of the hives and emergency contact information. Use Bee Aware Flag	Apiary location registration required; recommendations for notification of farmers. Recommendations to notify landowners and applicators when arriving and when moving hives.

Recommendation for notification of pesticide application	Requirement for 48 hour notification in rule to registered hive location	Recommendation for 120 hour notification of registered colonies; posting of colonies not on growers property within one mile of application 120 hours prior to application	Communicate with beekeepers near sites that require pesticide application. Use DriftWatch to help identify hive locations .	Notification through provision of information and through department voluntary apiary location registration	Mississippi Honey Bee Stewardship Program uses a unified flagging system to clearly identifyhive locations that are near adjacent fields (Bee Aware Flag)	Recommendation that pesticide applicators identify and notify beekeepers within two miles of a site to be treated at least 48 hours prior to application or as soon as possible.
Recommendation to timing of application/selection of pesticides	Establishment of pesticides that are “toxic to bees” by CDPH; rule requirements for notification prior to application; restrictions during bloom period	Plan applies to abamectin; application as close to dawn as practical	Use IPM and select pesticides with low residual toxicity levels (RT ₂₅); information provided on options	Follow Citrus Insecticide Label Language Interpretive Guidance	Recommendation to consider applying insecticides as late in the afternoon as possible on fields that are immediately adjacent to hive locations, use IPM, applications should only be made when winds are blowing away from the hive location(s).	Use IPM. When possible, apply pesticides early morning or in the evening, when the temperature is under 55 degrees Fahrenheit, early in the morning or in the evening when bees are less active to reduce the chances that bees will be foraging in or near the treatment site. Avoid drift.
Guidance on determination of bloom condition	Establishment of bloom condition by County Agriculture Commissioners; public notice of bloom period	Growers must suppress flowering weeds before applications are made	Covers multiple crops, no specific recommendations	Published UF/IFAS document Determining Percent Bloom in Citrus based on CitrusFlowering Monitor (http://disc.ifas.ufl.edu/bloom/).	Covers multiple crops, no specific recommendations	Covers multiple crops, no specific recommendations
On-line system for notifications	Not available	Not available	Use DriftWatch site https://co.driftwatch.org/map	Citrus Industry Link Mapping Service (http://www.freshfromflorida.com/Divisions-Offices/Plant-Industry/Agriculture-Industry/Apiary-	Not available	The NDDA has created an interactive searchable map where pesticide applicators can identify registered

				Inspection/Florida-Apiary-Citrus-Industry-Link-Mapping-Service		bee yards and other pesticide-sensitive sites. The GIS Map for Applicators also contains beekeeper contact information and can be found on the NDDA homepage (http://www.nd.gov/ndda/).
Website	http://www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/legbills/calcode/030203.htm		http://www.cepep.colostate.edu/Pollinator%20Protection/index.html	http://www.freshfromflorida.com/Consumer-Resources/Florida-Bee-Protection	http://www.mdac.ms.gov/wp-content/uploads/bpi_bee_brochure.pdf	http://www.nd.gov/ndda/files/resource/NorthDakotaPollinatorPlan2014.pdf

State/Province	Name	Title	Agency	Dept._Div.	Address	City_Zip	Phone	Email	Agency Website	Statute	Regulations	University & Extension Website	Beekeeper Website
ALABAMA	Dennis Barclift	State Apiarist	Department of Agriculture & Industries	Apiary Section	1445 Federal Drive	Montgomery, AL 36107	334-240-7225	dennis.barclift@agi.alabama.gov	agi.alabama.gov/plant-industries/apiary-protection-unit	law.onecle.com/alabama/agriculture/chapter14.html	www.alabamaadministrativecode.state.al.us/docs/agr/McWord10AGR11.pdf	www.ag.auburn.edu/enpl	www.alabamabeekeepers.com
ALASKA	Doug Warner	Development Specialist	Alaska Department of Natural Resources	Division of Agriculture	1800 Glenn Highway, Suite 12	Palmer, AK 99645	907-745-7200	douglas.warner@alaska.gov	dnr.alaska.gov/ag/ag_is.htm	touchngo.com/lglcntr/akstats/Statutes/Title03/Chapter47.htm	www.touchngo.com/lglcntr/akstats/aac/title11/chapter035.htm	www.uaf.edu/ces	
ARIZONA	Brett Cameron	Assistant Director	Arizona Department of Agriculture	Agricultural Consultation & Training	1688 West Adams St.	Phoenix, AZ 85007	602-542-0984	bcameron@azda.gov	azda.gov	www.azleg.gov/ars/3/00367-02.htm	www.azsos.gov/public_services/Title_03/3-04.htm#Article_2	ag.arizona.edu/ento	www.azbaca.org
ARKANSAS	Mark Stoll	Manager	Arkansas State Plant Board		#1 Natural Resources Drive	Little Rock, AR 72205	501-225-1598	mark.stoll@aspb.ar.gov	plantboard.arkansas.gov/PlantIndustry/Apiary/Pages/default.aspx	plantboard.arkansas.gov/PlantIndustry/Documents/circular5ApiaryLawReg.pdf	plantboard.arkansas.gov/PlantIndustry/Documents/circular5ApiaryLawReg.pdf	www.aragriculture.org/insects/beekeeping.htm	www.arbeekeepers.org/
CALIFORNIA	Courtney Albrecht	Branch Chief	California Department of Food and Agriculture		1220 N Street, Room A-325	Sacramento, CA 95814	916-653-0312	Courtney.albrecht@cdfa.ca.gov	www.cdfa.ca.gov/phpps		weblinks.westlaw.com/doc/default.aspx?Abbr=ca%2Dadc&Action=ExpandTree&AP=IACE94480D45911DEB97CF67CD0B99467&ItemKey=IACE94480D45911DEB97CF67CD0B99467&RP=%2Ftoc%2Fdefault%2Ewl&Service=TOC&RS=WEBL10.08&VR=2.0&SPa=CCR-1000&pb=4BF3FCBE&fragment#IACE94480D45911DEB97CF67CD0B99467	beebiology.ucdavis.edu	www.californiastatebeekeepers.com
COLORADO	Laura Pottorff	Apiary Program Coordinator	Colorado State Department of Agriculture	Division of Plant Industry Apiary Programs	305 Interlocken Pkwy	Broomfield, CO 80021	303-869-9070	laura.pottorff@state.co.us	www.colorado.gov/cs/Satellite/Agriculture-Main/CDAG/1167928160057	www.michie.com/colorado/lpext.dll/cocode/1/5b5df/5c65e/5c7b9?fn=document-frame.htm&f=templates&2.0#		www.ext.colostate.edu/	www.coloradobeekeepers.org
CONNECTICUT	Dr. Kirby Stafford	State Entomologist	Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station	Department of Entomology	P.O. Box 1106	New Haven, CT 06504	203-974-8485	Kirby.Stafford@ct.gov	www.ct.gov/caes/cwp/view.asp?a=2818&q=376964#Beekeeper	www.ct.gov/caes/cwp/view.asp?a=2800&q=376550		www.cag.uconn.edu/CANR/index.html	www.ctbees.com
DELAWARE	Robert Mitchell	State Apiarist	Delaware Department of Agriculture	Division of Production & Promotion	2320 South DuPont Highway	Dover, DE 19901	302-698-4585	Robert.Mitchell@state.de.us	dda.delaware.gov/plantind/honeybee.shtml	delcode.delaware.gov/title3/c075/index.shtml	nationalplantboard.org/docs/summaries/delaware.doc	ag.udel.edu/enwc/index.htm	www.delawarebeekeepers.com
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	Natasha Garcia-Andersen	Fish and Wildlife Biologist	District Dept. of the Environment	Fisheries and Wildlife Division	1200 First Street NE, 5 th Floor	Washington, DC 20002	202-535-2600	natasha.garcia-andersen@dc.gov	www.ddoe.dc.gov				
FLORIDA	David Westervelt	Chief Apiary Inspection	Florida State Department of Agriculture & Consumer Service	Division of Plant Industry	P.O. Box 147100	Gainesville, FL 32614-7100	352-395-4633	david.westervelt@freshfromFlorida.com	www.freshfromflorida.com/pi/plantinsp/apiary/apiary.html	www.flsenate.gov/Statutes/index.cfm?App_mode=Display_Statute&URL=0500-0599/0586/0586ContentIndex.html&StatuteYear=2010&Title=->2010->Chapter%20586	www.flrules.org/gateway/ChapterHome.asp?Chapter=5B-54	entnemdept.ufl.edu	floridabeekeepers.org

State/Province	Name	Title	Agency	Dept._Div.	Address	City_Zip	Phone	Email	Agency Website	Statute	Regulations	University & Extension Website	Beekeeper Website
GEORGIA	J. Henry Price	Chief Apiary Inspector	Georgia Department of Agriculture	Plant Protection Division	P.O. Box 114	Tifton, GA 31793	229-386-3464	Jerry.Price@agr.georgia.gov	agr.georgia.gov/portal/site/AGR/menuitem.2f54fa407984c51e93f35eed03036a0/?vgnxtoid=f71f733860a06210VgnVCM100000bf01020aRCRD	www.metroatlantabeekeepers.org/georgia_bee_laws.htm	rules.sos.state.ga.us/pages/GEORGIA_DEPARTMENT_OF_AGRICULTURE/PLANT_PROTECTION/BEEKEEPING/index.html	www.ent.uga.edu/bees	www.gabeekeeping.com
HAWAII	Danielle Downey	Entomologist	Hawaii Department of Agriculture	Division of Plant Industry	16 E. Lani Kaula St.	Hilo, HI 96720	808-936-5483	ddowney@hawaii.edu	hawaii.gov/hdoa/pi/ppc	www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol03_Ch0121-0200D/HRS0150A/HR_S_0150A-0006.htm	hawaii.gov/hdoa/adminrules	www.ctahr.hawaii.edu/peps	www.hawaiibeekeepers.org
IDAHO	Michael E. Cooper	Chief, Bureau of Field Services	Idaho State Department of Agriculture	Plant Industries Division	P.O. Box 790	Boise, ID 83701	208-332-8620	Mike.Cooper@agri.idaho.gov	www.agri.state.id.us/Categories/PlantsInsects/Bees/indexapiary.php	www.agri.state.id.us/Categories/PlantsInsects/Bees/apiarylawsrules.php	adminrules.idaho.gov/rules/curret/02/0630.pdf	www.cals.uidaho.edu/peses	www.idabees.org
ILLINOIS	Steve Chard	Apiary Inspection Supervisor	Illinois Department of Agriculture	Division of Natural Resources	P.O. BOX 19281	Springfield, IL 62794-9281	217-785-4233	steve.chard@illinois.gov	www.agr.state.il.us/programs/bees/index.html	www.ilga.gov/legislation/ilcs/ilcs3.asp?ActID=1707&ChapAct=510%26nbsp%3BILCS%26nbsp%3B20%2F&ChapterID=41&ChapterName=ANIMALS&ActName=Bees+and+Apiaries+Act%2E	www.agr.state.il.us/programs/bees/beerules.pdf	www.life.illinois.edu/entomology	www.isba.us
INDIANA	Kathleen M. Prough	Chief Apiary Inspector	Indiana Department of Natural Resources	Division of Entomology and Plant Pathology	402 West Washington Street, Room W290	Indianapolis, IN 46204-2649	317-232-4123	kprough@dnr.in.gov	www.in.gov/dnr/entomolo/	www.in.gov/legislative/ic/code/title14/ar24/ch8.html	www.in.gov/dnr/entomolo/files/ep-apregs.pdf	extension.entm.purdue.edu/bee hive	www.hoosierbuzz.com www.indianabeekeeper.com
IOWA	Andrew Joseph	State Apiarist	Iowa Department of Agriculture & Land Stewardship	Bureau of Entomology & Plant Science	502 E. 9 th Wallace State Office Bldg.	Des Moines, IA 50319	515-725-1470	andrew.joseph@IowaAgriculture.gov	www.agriculture.state.ia.us/AgDiversification/apiary.asp	coolice.legis.state.ia.us/coolice/default.asp?category=billinfo&service=iowacode&ga=83&input=160	www.agriculture.state.ia.us/Horticulture_and_FarmersMarkets/sensitiveCropDirectory.asp	www.ent.iastate.edu	www.abuzzaboutbees.com
KANSAS	Jeff Vogel	Plant Protection Program Supervisor	Kansas Department of Agriculture	Plant Protection Section	P.O. Box 19282	Topeka, KS 66612	785-862-2180	jeff.vogel@kda.ks.gov	www.ksda.gov/plant_protection/cid/909		www.ksda.gov/plant_protection/cid/909	www.ksre.ksu.edu/DesktopDefault.aspx	www.kansashoneyproducers.org
KENTUCKY	Tammy Horn	State Apiarist	Kentucky Department of Agriculture	State Veterinary Office	Eastern KY University 521 Lancaster Avenue BTC 144	Richmond, KY 40475	859.200.2207 (cell) 859.622.2334 (Office)	Tammy.Horn@E.KU.EDU	www.kyagr.com/statevet/bees/index.htm	www.lrc.ky.gov/KRS/252-00/CHAPTER.HTM	www.kyagr.com/statevet/regulations/index.htm	www.kysu.edu/landGrant/coopextensionprogram/agricultureNaturalResources/apiculture.htm	www.ksabeekeeping.org
LOUISIANA	Allen Fabre	Administrative Coordinator of Nursery & Apiary Programs	Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry		P.O. Box 3596	Baton Rouge, LA 70821 3596	225-925-8100	allen_f@ldaf.state.la.us	www.ldaf.state.la.us/portal/Offices/AgriculturalEnvironmentalSciences/HorticultureQuarantinePrograms/ApiaryPrograms/tabid/200/Default.aspx	www.legis.state.la.us/lss/ass.asp?doc=85976	www.doa.louisiana.gov/osr/lac/07v01/07.doc	www.entomology.lsu.edu/index.htm	www.labeekeepers.org
MAINE	Tony Jadcak	State Apiarist	Maine Department of Agriculture,	Division of Animal & Plant Health	28 State House Station	Augusta, ME 04333-0028	207-287-7562	anthony.m.jadcak@maine.gov	www.maine.gov/acf	www.maine.gov/agriculture/pi/laws.htm#bees	www.maine.gov/sos/cec/rules/01/001/001c270.d	sbe.umaine.edu/run.php	mainebeekeepers.org

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			Conservation & Forestry								oc		
MARYLAND	Cybil Preston	State Apiary Inspector	Maryland Department of Agriculture	Plant Protection Section	50 Harry S. Truman Parkway	Annapolis, MD 21401	410-841-5920 (Cell) 410-562-3464	cybil.preston@maryland.gov	mda.maryland.gov/plants-pests/Pages/apiary_inspection.aspx	www.mda.state.md.us/plants-pests/plant_protection_weed_mgmt/apiary_inspection/index.php	www.dsd.state.md.us/comar/SubtitleSearch.aspx?search=15.07.01.*	entomology.umd.edu/extension/marylandhoneybeeworkinggroup	www.mdbeekeepers.org/
MASSACHUSETTS	Alfred R. Carl, Jr.	Apiary Inspector	Massachusetts Department of Agricultural Resources	Crop Inspectional Services	251 Causeway Street	Boston, MA 02114	617-626-1802	al.carl@state.ma.us	www.mass.gov/agr/farmproducts/apiary/index.htm	www.malegislature.gov/Laws/GeneralLaws/PartI/TitleXIX/Chapter128	www.mass.gov/agr/legal/reg/330_CMUR_8.00.pdf	www.umass.edu/psis	www.massbee.org
MICHIGAN	Michael G. Hansen	State Apiarist	Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development	Pesticide & Plant Pest Management Division	717 St. Joseph Dr. #186	St. Joseph, MI 49085	269-429-0669	hansenmg@michigan.gov	www.michigan.gov/mda	www.legislature.mi.gov/(S(jqlzla55b5rpqw45g4fql45))/mileg.aspx?page=GetObject&objectname=mcl-Act-412-of-1976		www.cyberbee.net	www.michiganbees.org
MINNESOTA	Blane White	Apiarist	Minnesota Department of Agriculture	Plant Protection Division	625 Robert Street North	St. Paul, Minnesota 55155-2538	651-201-6578	blane.white@state.mn.us	www.mda.state.mn.us/licensing/licensetypes/apiaryprogram.aspx	www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/?id=17.445	www.mda.state.mn.us/licensing/licensetypes/apiaryprogram.aspx	www.extension.umn.edu/honeybees	www.mnbeekeepers.com
MISSISSIPPI	Kenneth Calcote	State Apiarist	Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce	Bureau of Plant Industry	P.O. Box 5207	Mississippi State, MS 39762	662-325-8488	kenneth@mdac.ms.gov	www.mdac.ms.gov/departments/bpi/honey-bee-program.htm	www.mdac.ms.gov/agency/regulations_laws/laws_honey.html	www.mdac.ms.gov/agency/regulations_laws/laws_honey.html	www.entomology.msstate.edu	www.mshoneybee.org
MISSOURI	Collin Wamsley	State Entomologist	Missouri Department of Agriculture	Plant Industry Division	P.O. Box 630	Jefferson City, MO 65102	573-751-5505	Collin.Wamsley@mda.mo.gov	mda.mo.gov/plants/pests	www.moga.mo.gov/statutes/c264.htm	www.sos.mo.gov/adrules/csr/current/2csr/2c70-15.pdf	plantsci.missouri.edu/graduate/ent.htm	mostatebeekeepers.org
MONTANA	Cam Lay	Chief Apiary Inspector	Montana Department of Agriculture	Pest Management Bureau	303 N. Roberts	Helena, MT 59601	406-444-3790	clay2@mt.gov	agr.mt.gov/crops/Bees/Apiary.asp	data.opi.mt.gov/bills/mca_toc/80_6.htm	www.mtrules.org/gateway/Subchapterhome.aspx?scn=4%2E12%2E1	ag.montana.edu/plantgrowth	
NEBRASKA	Julie Van Meter	State Entomologist	Nebraska Department of Agriculture	Animal and Plant Health Protection	P.O. Box 94756	Lincoln, NE 68509-4756	402-471-2351	julie.vanmeter@nebraska.gov	www.agr.ne.gov/plant/entomology_apiary.html	www.agr.ne.gov/regulations/plant/actas.pdf	www.agr.ne.gov/regulations/plant/tils.pdf	www.entomology.unl.edu/beekpg	nebraskabeekeepers.org
NEVADA	Jeff Knight	Entomologist	Nevada Division of Agriculture		405 S. 21 st St.	Sparks, NV 89431	775-353-3767	jknight@agri.nv.gov	www.agri.nevada.gov	www.leg.state.nv.us/Division/Legal/LawLibrary/NRS/NRS-552.html	www.leg.state.nv.us/Division/Legal/LawLibrary/NAC/NAC-555.html	www.unce.unr.edu	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Piera Siegert	State Entomologist	New Hampshire Department of Agriculture Markets & Food	Division of Plant Industry	29 Hazen Dr. State Lab Building	Concord, NH 03301	603-271-2561	piera.siegert@agr.nh.gov	www.nh.gov/agric/divisions/plant_industry/bees.htm	www.gencourt.state.nh.us/rsa/html/NHTOC/NHTOC-XL-429.htm	agriculture.nh.gov/rules/index.htm#Plant	extension.unh.edu	www.nhbeekeepers.org
NEW JERSEY	Tim Schuler	State Apiarist	New Jersey Department of Agriculture	Division of Plant Industry	P.O. Box 330	Trenton, NJ 08625 0330	609-406-6939	Tim.Schuler@ag.state.nj.us	www.state.nj.us/agriculture/divisions/pi/prog/beinspection.html	www.state.nj.us/agriculture/divisions/pi/pdf/NJBEELAW.pdf	www.state.nj.us/agriculture/divisions/pi/pdf/05revNJAC224(Diseases%20of%20Bees)(2).pdf	www.mosquito.rutgers.edu	www.njbeekeepers.org
NEW MEXICO	Ryan Hiles	Apiarist	New Mexico Department of Agriculture	Bureau of Entomology & Nursery Industries	P.O. Box 30005	Las Cruces, NM 88003-8005	575-646-3207	'rhiles@nmda.nmsu.edu'	nmdaweb.nmsu.edu/animal-and-plant-protection/Apiaries.html	nmdaweb.nmsu.edu/laws-statutes/Bee%20Act.html	www.nmcpr.state.nm.us/nmac/parts/title21/21.027.0002.htm	eppws.nmsu.edu	blog.nmbeekeepers.org
NEW YORK	Paul Cappy	Apiarist	New York Department of Agriculture & Markets		10B Airline Dr.	Albany, NY 12235	518-457-2087	Paul.Cappy@agriculture.ny.gov	www.agmkt.state.ny.us/PI/PIHome.html	public.leginfo.state.ny.us/LAWSSEAF.cgi?QUERYTYPE=LAWS+&QUERYDATA=@SLAGM0A15+&LIST=LAW+&BROWSER=EXP		www.masterbeekeeper.org	ESHPA.org

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										LORER+&TOKEN=47203616+&TARGET=VIEW			
NORTH CAROLINA	Donald I. Hopkins	Apiary Inspection Supervisor	North Carolina Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services	Plant Industry Division	1060 Mail Service Center	Raleigh, NC 27611	919-218-3310	don.hopkins@ncagr.gov	www.ncagr.gov/plantindustry/plant/apiary	www.ncga.state.nc.us/EnactedLegislation/Statutes/HTML/ByArticle/Chapter_106/Article_55.html	www.ncagr.gov/plantindustry/Regs/48a0200.htm	www.cals.ncsu.edu/entomology/apiculture	www.ncbeekeepers.org
NORTH DAKOTA	Samantha Brunner	Apiary Inspector	North Dakota Department of Agriculture	Plant Industries Division	600 E. Boulevard, Department 602	Bismarck, ND 58505-0020	701-328-4765	sbrunner@nd.gov	www.nd.gov/ndda/program/apiary-program-honey-bees	www.legis.nd.gov/cencode/T04C122.pdf	www.legis.nd.gov/information/acdata/pdf/7-02-02.pdf	www.ndsu.edu/entomology	www.nd.gov/ndda/program-info/apiarybees/north-dakota-beekeepers-association
OHIO	Barbara Bloetscher	State Apiarist	Ohio Department of Agriculture	Division of Plant Health	8995 East Main Street	Reynoldsburg, OH 43068-3399	614-728-6373	BBloetscher@agri.ohio.gov	www.agri.ohio.gov/divs/plant/apiary/apiary.aspx	codes.ohio.gov/orc/909	codes.ohio.gov/oac/901%3A5-55	oardc.osu.edu/agnic/bee	www.ohiostatebeekeepers.org
OKLAHOMA	Don Molnar	Apiary Specialist	Oklahoma Dept. of Agriculture	Consumer Protection Services	P.O. Box 528804	Oklahoma City, OK 73152-8804	580-614-1035	don.molnar@ag.ok.gov	www.oda.state.ok.us/cps-bees.htm	www.oda.state.ok.us/forms/cps/apiaryact.pdf	www.oda.state.ok.us/forms/cps/apiaryact.pdf	www.ento.okstate.edu	www.okbees.org
OREGON	Jim Cramer	Administrator	Oregon Department of Agriculture	Commodity Inspection Division	Agriculture Building, 635 Capitol Street, N.E.	Salem, OR 97310-0110	503-986-4620	jcramer@oda.state.or.us	oregon.gov/ODA/CID/bees.shtml	www.leg.state.or.us/ors/602.html		entomology.oregonstate.edu	www.orsba.org/htdocs/home.php
PENNSYLVANIA	Karen Roccasecca	State Apiarist	Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture	Bureau of Plant Industry Entomology Program Apiary Section	2301 North Cameron Street	Harrisburg, PA 17110	717-772-5225	kroccasecc@pa.gov	www.agriculture.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/gateway/PTARGS_0_2_24476_10297_0_43/http%3B/10.41.0.36/AgWebsite/ProgramDetail.aspx?name=Apiary-Bee-Inspection&navid=12&parentnavid=0&palid=65&	www.pacode.com/secure/data/007/chapter117/chap117toc.html		ento.psu.edu/extension/bees	www.pastatebeekeepers.org
RHODE ISLAND	James R. Lawson	State Apiary Inspector	Rhode Island Dept. of Environmental Management	Division of Agriculture & Resource Marketing	235 Promenade Street, Room 370	Providence, RI 02908 5767	401-222-2781, ext. 4519	James.lawson@dem.ri.gov	www.dem.ri.gov/programs/bnatres/agricult/index.htm	www.rilin.state.ri.us/Statutes/TITLE4/4-12/INDEX.HTM	www.dem.ri.gov/pubs/regs/regs/agric/varroa.pdf	cels.uri.edu/pls	www.ribeekeeper.org
SOUTH CAROLINA	Brad Cavin	Inspector	Clemson University Division of Regulatory Services	Department of Plant Industry	612 Chesnee Highway	Spartanburg, SC 29303	864-596-2993 x.113	scavin@clemson.edu	www.clemson.edu/public/regulatory/plant_industry/index.html	www.scstatehouse.gov/code/t46c037.htm		www.clemson.edu/extension/beekeepers	www.scstatebeekeepers.org
SOUTH DAKOTA	Robert Reiners	State Apiarist	South Dakota Department of Agriculture		Foss Building 523 East Capitol Avenue	Pierre, SD 57501-3182	605-773-3796	bob.reiners@state.sd.us	sdda.sd.gov/farming-ranching-agribusiness/beekeeping-apiary-resources/default.aspx	legis.state.sd.us/statutes/DisplayStatute.aspx?Type=Statute&Statute=38-18	legis.state.sd.us/rules/DisplayRule.aspx?Rule=12:41	www.sdstate.edu/ps/extension/entomology/index.cfm	
TENNESSEE	Michael Studer	State Apiarist	Tennessee Department of Agriculture	Regulatory Services	Ellington Agricultural Center Box 40627 Melrose Station	Nashville, TN 37204	615-837-5342	mike.studer@tn.gov	www.tennessee.gov/agriculture/regulatory/apiary.html	michie.lexisnexis.com/tennessee/lpExt.dll/tncode/15b77/15f8a?fn=document-frame.htm&f=templates&2.0#		bees.tennessee.edu	www.tnbeekeepers.org
TEXAS	Mark Dykes	Chief Apiary Inspector	Texas A & M University	Apiary Inspection Service	College of Agriculture and Life Sciences 2475 TAMU	College Station, TX 77843-2475	979-845-9714	Mark.dykes@ag.tamu.edu	tais.tamu.edu	tais.tamu.edu/regs/pdf/ag_006_00_000131_00.pdf?filepath=/statutes/docs/AG/content/pdf/ag.0	info.sos.state.tx.us/pls/pub/readtac\$ext.ViewTAC?tac_view=4&ti=4&pt=4&ch=71	insects.tamu.edu	www.texasbeekeepers.org/

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										06.00.000131.00.pdf&title=AGRICULTURE%20CODE%20-%20CHAPTER%20131			
UTAH	Clinton Burfitt	State Entomologist	Utah Department of Agriculture & Food	Division of Plant Industry	350 North Redwood Road	Salt Lake City, UT 84114-6500	801-538-7184	cburfitt@utah.gov	ag.utah.gov/learn/honeybees.html	www.le.state.ut.us/~code/TITLE04/04_11.htm	www.rules.utah.gov/publicat/code/r068/r068-001.htm	utahpests.usu.edu/bees/	www.utahbeekeepers.com
VERMONT	Stephen G. Parise	Agricultural Production Specialist	Vermont Agency of Agriculture, Food & Markets	Consumer Protection Division	116 State Street	Montpelier, VT 05620-2901	802-828-2426	steve.parise@state.vt.us	www.vermontagriculture.com/Bee1.htm	www.vermontagriculture.com/ARMES/plantindustry/apiary/regulations.html			www.vermontbeekeepers.org
VIRGINIA	Keith Tignor	State Apiarist	Virginia State Department of Agriculture	Office of Plant Industry Services	P.O. Box 1163	Richmond, VA 23218	804-786-3515	Keith.tignor@vdacs.virginia.gov	www.vdacs.virginia.gov/plant&pest/apiary.shtml	leg1.state.va.us/cgi-bin/legp504.exe?000+code+TOC0302000004400000000000		www.apiculture.ento.vt.edu	www.virginiabeekeepers.org
WASHINGTON	Brad White	Pest Program Manager	Washington Department of Agriculture		P.O. Box 42560	Yakima, WA 98504-2560	360-902-2071	bwhite@agr.wa.gov	agr.wa.gov/PlantsInsects/Apiary	apps.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=15.60	apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=16-602	apis.wsu.edu	www.wasba.org
WEST VIRGINIA	Paul Poling	State Apiarist	West Virginia Department of Agriculture	Marketing and Development Division	Rt. 1 Box 46	Hambleton, WV 26269	304-257-0252	ppoling@wvda.us	www.wvagriculture.org/Division_Webpages/marketing.html	www.legis.state.wv.us/WVCODE/Code.cfm?chap=19&art=13#13	apps.sos.wv.gov/adlaw/files/rulespdf/61-02.pdf	anr.ext.wvu.edu/bees	www.wvbeekeepers.org
WISCONSIN	Elizabeth Meils	State Apiarist	Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection	ARM Division, Plant Industry Bureau, Apiary Program	P.O. Box 8911	Madison WI 53708-8911	608-224-4572	elizabeth.meils@wisconsin.gov	www.datcp.state.wi.gov/farms/bees_and_honey/index.aspx	www.legis.state.wi.us/statutes/Stat0094.pdf	www.legis.state.wi.us/rsb/code/atcp/atcp021.pdf	www.entomology.wisc.edu	www.wihoney.com
WYOMING	Polly Cross	Assistant Manager	Wyoming Department of Agriculture	Division of Plant Industry	6607 Campstool Rd.	Cheyenne, WY 82002-0100	307-777-7324	polly.cross@wyo.gov	wyagric.state.wy.us/divisions/ts/sections-a-programs/plant-industry	legisweb.state.wy.us/statutes/statutes.aspx?file=titles/Title11/T11CH7.htm	soswy.state.wy.us/Rules/RULES/119.pdf	www.uwyo.edu/renewable/info.asp?p=17432	