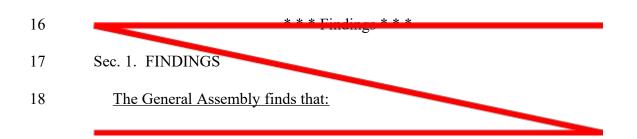
H.626
Introduced by Representatives Sheldon of Middlebury and Troiano of
Stannard
Referred to Committee on
Date:
Subject: Agriculture; control of pesticides; pollinator protection; neonicotinoid
pesticides; treated article seed
Statement of purpose of bill as introduced: This bill proposes to prohibit the
use of the neonicotinoid pesticides until the Secretary of Agriculture, Food and
Markets adopts rules for the sale, use, or application of neonicotinoid
pesticides. If the Secretary fails to adopt the rules by July 1, 2024, the
prohibition on the sale, use, or application of neonicotinoid pesticides would
become permanent.
An act relating to the sale, use, or application of neonicotinoid pesticides



It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont:

1	(1) Roughly one third of the global food supply and 75 percent of all
2	agricultural crops depend on pollination by bees, birds, and other wildlife,
3	including many of the fruits, vegetables, nuts, and seeds we eat every day.
4	(2) In Vermont, native pollinators are vital to the State's agricultural
5	systems, and protecting the health of pollinators is necessary to ensure the
6	viability of farming it Vermont.
7	(3) Neonicotinoid pesticides are a relatively new class of synthetic
8	insecticides introduced in the 1990s that were rapidly adopted by the
9	agricultural industry to the point that they are now the most widely applied
10	class of pesticide in the world.
11	(4) In Vermont, neonicotinoid pesticides for farming are most
12	commonly found as powdered coatings on seeds and are applied almost every
13	time treated seed is planted.
14	(5) Seed coatings, however, violate science-based integrated pest
15	management (IPM) principles, as IPM guidelines recommend applying
16	pesticides not on the presumption of a pest problem but only when pests are
17	present at damaging levels and other control methods have failed.
18	(6) Consequently, the use or overuse of neonicotinoid pesticides has
19	been finked to politinator decline worldwide.

1	(7) In 2012, a study demonstrated that a neonicotinoid posticide called
2	thia methoxam can cause high mortality in honeybees by compromising their
3	ability to navigate back to the hive.
4	(8) h 2014, a Harvard School of Public Health study confirmed that
5	low doses of a reonicotinoid pesticide called imidacloprid contributed to
6	<u>colony collapse disorder in bees.</u>
7	(9) In 2015, a study showed that the levels of neonicotinoid pesticides
8	currently used in agriculture causes both impairment of bees' brain cells and
9	poor performance by the colony
10	(10) In 2016, the Vermont General Assembly enacted 2016 Acts and
11	Resolves No. 83 to establish the Pollinator Protection Committee to
12	recommend measures the State can take to protect pollinator populations.
13	(11) In 2017, the Vermont Pollinator Projection Committee issued its
14	recommendations to the General Assembly, including multiple recommended
15	changes to the State's pesticide rules to mitigate the effects of neonicotinoid
16	pesticides on pollinator populations. To date, none of the recommended
17	changes to the State pesticides rules have been adopted.
18	(12) Subsequent studies demonstrated that bees exposed to
19	neonicotinoid pesticides from corn crops or nontarget pollen have decreased
20	survival and immune responses in bees and that 75 percent of global honey
21	supply samples contained detectable levels of neonicotinoid pesticides.

1	(13) In 2021 the U.S. Environmental Drotection Agency (EDA) issued
2	drait biological evaluations of three neonicotinoid pesticides: clothianidin,
3	imidachprid and thiamethoxam. The EPA biological evaluations determined
4	that:
5	(A) crythianidin is highly toxic to bees on an acute exposure basis
6	and that data suggested potential effects on honeybee and bumble bee
7	populations;
8	(B) clothianidin is likely to adversely affect 67 percent of all
9	threatened and endangered species of wildlife;
10	(C) imidacloprid is highly toxic to bees and birds on an acute
11	exposure basis;
12	(D) imidacloprid is likely to adversely affect 79 percent of all
13	threatened and endangered species of wildlife;
14	(E) thiamethoxam is highly toxic to bees on an acute exposure basis
15	with additional potential effects to honeybees that manufest as impacts to
16	numbers of adults and decreases in brood size; and
17	(F) thiamethoxam is likely to adversely affect 77 percent of
18	threatened and endangered species of wildlife.
19	(14) Despite its findings in its own biological evaluations, EPA
20	continues to allow clothianidin, imidacloprid, thiamethoxam, and other
21	neonicotinoid pesticides to be used for agriculture and other uses, abelt

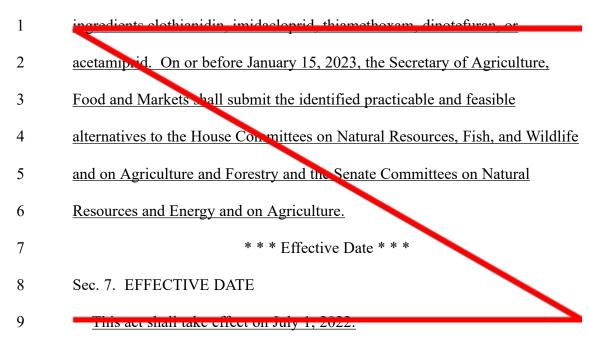
1	subject to potential management measures first proposed in 2020, but still not
2	implemented.
3	(15) To protect the pollinators, birds, and threatened and endangered
4	species of Vermont while also protecting the long-term viability of farming in
5	the State, the General Assembly should ban the use of the neonicotinoid
6	pesticides until the Vermont Agency of Agriculture, Food and Markets has
7	revised the State pesticide rules to implement integrated pest management
8	requirements for the use of monicotinoid pesticides, including best
9	management practices to prevent harm to pollinators, birds, and threatened
10	species.
11	(16) If the Agency of Agriculture, Food and Markets does not amend
12	the pesticide rules as required, the statutory prohibition on the use of
13	neonicotinoid pesticides should become permanent
14	* * * Ban on Neonicotinoid Pesticides; Reversion upon Rulemaking * * *
15	Sec. 2. 6 V.S.A. § 918(f) is amended to read:
16	(f) The Secretary shall register as a restricted use pesticide my
17	neonicotinoid pesticide labeled as approved for outdoor use that is distributed,
18	sold, sold into, or offered for sale within the State or delivered for
19	transportation or transported in intrastate commerce or between points within
20	this State through any point outside this State, provided that the Secretary shah

1	not register the following products as restricted use posticides, unless classified
2	uncer federal law as restricted use products:
3	(1) pet care products used for preventing, destroying, repelling, or
4	mitigating leas, mites, ticks, heartworms, or other insects or organisms;
5	(2) personal care products used for preventing, destroying, repelling, or
6	mitigating lice or bodbugs;
7	(3) indoor pest control products used for preventing, destroying,
8	repelling, or mitigating insects indoors; and
9	(4)(1) treated article seed No person shall sell, use, or apply
10	neonicotinoid pesticides in the State except when authorized by the Secretary
11	under subdivision (2) of this subsection
12	(2) the Secretary may authorize the use or application of a neonicotinoid
13	pesticide upon a determination that a threat to vermont crops exists that
14	requires the use of that pesticide and no other pesticide or class of pesticides
15	would be effective in addressing the threat.
16	Sec. 3. 6 V.S.A. § 918(f) is amended to read:
17	(f)(1) No person shall sell, use, or apply neonicotinoid pesticides in the
18	State except when authorized by the Secretary under subdivision (2) of this
19	subsection.
20	(2) the Secretary may authorize the use or application of a neonicotinoid
21	pesticide upon a determination that a threat to vermont crops exists that

1	requires the use of that posticide and no other posticide or class of posticides
2	would be effective in addressing the threat The Secretary shall register as a
3	restricted use pesticide any neonicotinoid pesticide authorized under the rules
4	required by his chapter and labeled as approved for outdoor use that is
5	distributed, sold, sold into, or offered for sale within the State or delivered for
6	transportation or transported in intrastate commerce or between points within
7	this State through any point outside this State, provided that the Secretary shall
8	not register the following products as restricted use pesticides, unless required
9	to be registered as restricted use under the rules required by this chapter or
10	unless classified under federal law as restricted use products:
11	(1) pet care products used for preventing, destroying, repelling, or
12	mitigating fleas, mites, ticks, heartworms, or other insects or organisms;
13	(2) personal care products used for preventing, destroying, repelling, or
14	mitigating lice or bedbugs;
15	(3) indoor pest control products used for preventing, destroying,
16	repelling, or mitigating insects indoors; and
17	(4) treated article seed that is not coated with a neonicotinoid pesticide.
18	Sec. 4. IMPLEMENTATION; EFFECTIVE DATE; REPEAL
19	(a) Sec. 2 (ban on use of neonicotinoid pesticides) of this act shall take
20	effect on July 1, 2022.

1	(b) Sec. 3 (reversion to regulation of neonicotinoids as restricted use) of
2	this act shall take effect on the effective date of the rules required under
3	<u>6 V.S.A § 918a for the application of neonicotinoid pesticides in the State.</u>
4	(c) If the Secretary of Agriculture, Food and Markets fails to adopt the
5	rules required under 6 V.S.A. § 918a on or before July 1, 2024, Sec. 3 of this
6	act (reversion to regulation of neonicotinoids as restricted use) and 6 V.S.A.
7	<u>§ 918a (neonicotinoid pesticide rulemaking) shall be repealed on July 1, 2024</u>
8	and the prohibition on the syle, use, or application of neonicotinoid pesticides
9	under 6 V.S.A. § 918(f) as enacted by Sec. 2 of this act shall control the sale,
10	use, or application of neonicotinoid pesticides in the State.
11	* * * Rules for Application of Neonicotinoid Pesticides * * *
12	Sec. 5. 6 V.S.A. § 918a is added to read:
13	<u>§ 918a. RULES FOR SALE, USE, OR APPLICATION OF</u>
14	NEONICOTONOID PESTICIDES
15	The Secretary shall adopt by rule requirements for the sale, use, or
16	application of neonicotinoid pesticides in the State. The rules shall include:
17	(1) required integrated pest management practices to be implemented
18	prior to use of neonicotinoid pesticides or treated article seed coated with
19	neonicotinoid pesticides;
20	(2) best management practices, restrictions, or prohibitions on the use or
21	application of neonicotinoid pesticides that are highly toxic to bees, birds, and

1	wildlife_including provisions addressing seasonal application_application in
2	provimity to flowering trees or plants, and time of day application;
3	(1) requirements for buffers of at least 50 feet from pollinator foraging
4	sites, in which neonicotinoid pesticides shall not be used or applied;
5	(4) restrictions on the application of neonicotinoid pesticides when
6	environmental conditions, such as wind, increase the potential for drift of the
7	pesticide away from the land where it is used or applied;
8	(5) a statewide prohibition on application of neonicotinoid pesticides to
9	ornamental plants accessible to pollinators when the pesticide is applied by soil
10	drench, trunk injection, foliar, and casal bark sprays;
11	(6) requirements for reporting the use of neonicotinoid pesticides and
12	treated article seed coated with neonicotino d pesticides, including reporting
13	the location of use and the amount of pesticide or treated article seed used; and
14	(7) requirements for equipment or planters used to apply neonicotinoid
15	pesticides or treated article seed coated with neonicotingid pesticides.
16	* * * Practicable Alternatives * * *
17	Sec. 6. SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND MARKETS;
18	PRACTICABLE ALTERNATIVES
19	The Secretary of Agriculture, Food and Markets, in consultation with the
20	Secretary of Natural Resources, shall identify practicable and feasible
21	alternatives to the use of neonicotinoid pesticides containing the active



Sec. 1. 6 V.S.A. § 1105a is amended to read:

§ 1105a. TREATED ARTICLES; POWERS OF SECRETARY; BEST

MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

(a) The Secretary of Agriculture, Food and Markets, upon the recommendation of the Agricultural Innovation Board, may adopt by rule:

(1) best management practices (BMPs), standards, procedures, and requirements relating to the sale, use, storage, or disposal of treated articles the use of which the Agricultural Innovation Board has determined will have a hazardous or long-term deleterious effect on the environment, presents a likely risk to human health, or is dangerous; (2) requirements for the response to or corrective actions for exigent circumstances or contamination from a treated article that presents a threat to human health or the environment;

(3) requirements for the examination or inspection of treated articles the use of which the Agricultural Innovation Board has determined will have a hazardous or long-term deleterious effect on the environment, presents a likely risk to human health, or is dangerous;

(4) requirements for persons selling treated articles to keep or make available to the Secretary records of sale of treated articles, and what <u>treatments were received</u>, the use of which the Agricultural Innovation Board has determined will have a hazardous or long-term deleterious effect on the environment, presents a likely risk to human health, or is dangerous; or

(5) requirements for reporting of incidents resulting from accidental contamination from or misuse of treated articles the use of which the Agricultural Innovation Board has determined will have a hazardous or longterm deleterious effect on the environment, presents a likely risk to human health, or is dangerous.

(b) At least 30 days prior to prefiling a rule authorized under subsection (a) <u>or subsection (c)</u> of this section with the Interagency Committee on Administrative Rules under 3 V.S.A. § 837, the Secretary shall submit a copy of the draft rule to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and the House Committee on Agriculture and Forestry for review.

(c)(1) Under subsection (a) of this section, the Secretary of Agriculture, Food and Markets, after consultation with the Agricultural Innovation Board, shall adopt by rule BMPs for the use of treated article seeds in the State. In developing the rules with the Agricultural Innovation Board, the Secretary shall address:

(A) establishment of threshold levels of pest pressure required prior to use of treated article seeds;

(B) availability of nontreated article seeds;

(C) economic impact from crop loss as compared to crop yield when treated article seeds are used;

(D) relative toxicities of different treated article seeds and effects of treated article seeds on human health and the environment;

(E) surveillance and monitoring techniques for in-field pest pressure;

(F) ways to reduce pest harborage from conservation tillage practices; and

(G) criteria for a system of approval of treated article seeds.

(2) In implementing the rules required under this subsection, the Secretary of Agriculture, Food and Markets shall work with farmers, seed companies, and other relevant parties to ensure that farmers have access to appropriate varieties and amounts of untreated seed or treated seed that has

not been treated with a neonicotinoid pesticide.

Sec. 2. 6 V.S.A. § 3036 is added to read:

§ 3036. MONITORING OF POLLINATOR HEALTH

The Secretary of Agriculture, Food and Markets shall monitor managed pollinator health to establish pollinator health benchmarks for Vermont, including:

(1) presence of pesticides in hives;

(2) mite pressure;

(3) disease pressure;

(4) mite control methods;

(5) genetic influence on survival;

(6) winter survival rate; and

(7) forage availability.

Sec. 3. IMPLEMENTATION; RULEMAKING

The Secretary of Agriculture, Food and Markets shall adopt the rules required under 6 V.S.A. § 1105a for the use of treated article seeds on or before July 1, 2024.

Sec. 4. AGENCY OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND MARKETS;

RESIDUALS MANAGEMENT POSITIONS

Two new permanent classified positions at the Agency of Agriculture, Food and Markets are authorized in fiscal year 2023 for the purpose of staffing the Agency's Residuals Management Program, supporting the Agricultural Innovation Board, and enforcing and reviewing the use of treated article pesticides in the State. The two positions shall be transferred and converted from existing vacant positions in the Executive Branch. The t ln In fiscal year 2023, \$181,190.00 is appropriated to the Agency of Agriculture, Food and Markets for the purpose of hiring the two new positions in the Agency's Residuals Management Program. The two positions shall be funded from the revenue raised from the registration of soil amendments under 6 V.S.A. chapter 28 and the registration of dosage form animal health products and feed supplements under 6 V.S.A. chapter 26.

Sec. 5. EFFECTIVE DATE

This act shall take effect on July 1, 2022.