

*Table 1. Examples of State Policies Regarding Neonicotinoid Insecticides
(all last accessed May 4, 2020)*

State	Neonicotinoid Legislation
Arizona	<u>Senate Bill 1289</u> (2020) (<i>pending</i>) prohibits the sale of neonicotinoid pesticides unless the person is licensed to sell a restricted use pesticide and restricts the use of neonicotinoid pesticides to certified applicators, farmers, and veterinarians, except for the use of certain pet care, personal care, and pest control products.
California	<u>Assembly Bill 1789</u> (2014) ⁹⁵ required the Department of Pesticide Regulation to reevaluate neonicotinoid insecticides by July 1, 2018, and thereafter “adopt any control measures necessary to protect pollinator health.”
Colorado	<u>House Bill 1180</u> (2020) (<i>pending</i>) requires the Commissioner of Agriculture to adopt rules to regulate the use of neonicotinoid pesticides, and that the Commissioner’s rules exempt use of indoor pest control, personal care, and pet care products from restricted use unless the Commissioner determines that another commercially available product is as or more effective.

State	Neonicotinoid Legislation
Connecticut	<u>Senate Bill 231 (2016)</u> ⁹⁶ prohibited applying neonicotinoid insecticides to certain plants; required the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection to classify certain neonicotinoid insecticides as “restricted use” pesticides; required the Department of Agriculture to develop best practices for minimizing the release of dust from neonicotinoid-treated seeds; and encouraged protection and restoration of pollinator habitat.
Delaware	<u>House Bill 317 (2020)</u> (<i>pending</i>) prohibits the use of neonicotinoids outdoors on public land owned or maintained by the State, classifies neonicotinoids as “restricted use” pesticides, and limits use to certified applicators.
Hawai‘i	<u>Senate Bill 445 (2019)</u> (<i>pending</i>) prohibits application of neonicotinoid insecticides without a permit after June 30, 2020 to protect honeybees and other pollinators.
Illinois	<u>House Bill 3636 (2019)</u> (<i>pending</i>); <u>House Bill 4381 (2020)</u> (<i>pending</i>) authorize the Director of the Department of Agriculture to classify pesticides as restricted use pesticides, including those containing neonicotinoids, and prohibit any pesticide containing a neonicotinoid from being used outdoors on any public land or maintained by the state, except for use in structural pest control or abatement of a certain pest species.
Maine	<u>House Bill 1484; Legislative Document 2083 (2020)</u> (<i>pending</i>) requires the Board of Pesticides Control to annually publish certain information regarding pesticides and to prohibit certain uses of neonicotinoids.
Maryland	<u>Senate Bill 198 (2016)</u> ⁹⁷ limited the sale of neonicotinoid insecticides to establishments that sell restricted use pesticides and generally restricted neonicotinoid use to certified applicators, farm employees, and veterinarians. Upon completion of EPA’s Registration Reviews, the Department of Agriculture is required to review the state’s pesticide laws and regulations and recommend changes to protect pollinators.
Massachusetts	<p><u>House Bill 763 (“An Act to Protect Massachusetts Pollinators”)</u> (2019) (<i>pending</i>) limits distribution of neonicotinoid-containing substances primarily to certified commercial applicators, certified private applicators, and licensed applicators. It also allows only such applicators to spray, release, deposit, or apply neonicotinoids on any property within the Commonwealth, and requires applicators to provide certain notice to property owners.</p> <p><u>Senate Bill 463 (2019)</u> (<i>pending</i>) prohibits distribution of all neonicotinoids and neonicotinoid-containing substances, except neonicotinoid-treated nursery plants, and prohibits the spray, release, deposit, or application of any neonicotinoid on any property within the Commonwealth.</p>

State	Neonicotinoid Legislation
Minnesota	<p><u>Executive Order 16-07</u> (Aug. 25, 2016) directed the Department of Agriculture to require a “verification of need” prior to the use of neonicotinoid insecticides, where appropriate, and to implement restrictions on pesticide product labels to protect pollinators; required the Department of Natural Resources to develop an integrated pest management strategy for public lands; and encouraged protection and restoration of pollinator habitat</p>
	<p><u>House Bill 721</u> (2019) (<i>pending</i>); <u>House Bill 1656</u> (2019) (<i>pending</i>); <u>Senate Bill 2107</u> (2019) (<i>pending</i>); and <u>House Bill 3657</u> (2020) (<i>pending</i>) prohibit neonicotinoid insecticides from being used by any person in a wildlife management area.</p>
	<p><u>House Bill 2647</u> (2019) (<i>pending</i>) appropriates \$400,000 to the Board of Regents of the University of Minnesota to study the presence of neonicotinoids in wild white-tailed deer in Minnesota.</p>
	<p><u>House Bill 1252</u> (2019) (<i>pending</i>); <u>Senate Bill 2576</u> (2019) (<i>pending</i>) increase the pesticide gross sales fee for neonicotinoid pesticides and require revenues from this additional fee to be dedicated to pollinator habitat and research account.</p>
	<p><u>House Bill 1255</u> (2020) (<i>pending</i>) authorizes cities to adopt pesticide control ordinances requiring warning signs for pesticide application or prohibiting application of certain pesticides.</p>
Missouri	<p><u>House Bill 2441</u> (2020) (<i>pending</i>) prohibits any person from applying any glyphosate or neonicotinoid pesticide by using any type of ground, water, or aerial equipment using motorized, mechanical or pressurized power to apply the pesticide; and allows the Department of Agriculture to issue civil penalties.</p>
	<p><u>House Bill 2292</u> (2020) (<i>pending</i>) restricts the sale of neonicotinoid insecticides to retailers who also sell restricted use pesticides and restricts the use of neonicotinoid pesticides to pesticide applicators, operators, and technicians; farmers; and veterinarians.</p>
New Hampshire	<p><u>House Bill 646</u> (2019) (<i>pending</i>) defines “bee-toxic pesticide,” restricts the use of bee-toxic pesticides, and requires certain state agencies to create and publish a list of best practices for the agricultural industry and the general public to transition away from the use of bee-toxic pesticides.</p>
New Jersey	<p><u>Senate Bill 1016</u> (2020) (<i>pending</i>) directs the Department of Environmental Protection (NJ DEP) to classify neonicotinoid pesticides as restricted use pesticides, which would restrict use to certified and licensed pesticide applicators. It also directs NJ DEP to study, and authorizes NJ DEP to restrict, systemic insecticides.</p>
	<p><u>Assembly Bill 2070</u> (2020) (<i>pending</i>) directs NJ DEP to classify neonicotinoid pesticides as restricted use pesticides, which would restrict use to certified and licensed pesticide applicators.</p>
	<p><u>Assembly Bill 2848</u> (2020) (<i>pending</i>) prohibits application of neonicotinoids on state, county, or municipal property.</p>

State	Neonicotinoid Legislation
	<u>Assembly Bill 2075</u> (2020) (<i>pending</i>) prohibits sale of milkweed plants treated with certain pesticides.
New York	<p data-bbox="235 110 1024 375"><u>Senate Bill 5816</u> (“Birds and Bees Protection Act”) (2019) (<i>pending</i>) prohibits the sale of certain pesticides; requires the commissioner of environmental conservation to report on the use of certain pesticides; requires the Department of Environmental Conservation (NY DEC) to consider a strategy for the development of pollinator friendly lands; and requires the NY DEC to distribute information to protect migratory birds. It also requires the NY DEC to make recommendations to the department of transportation on the species of plantings and the application of pesticides.</p> <p data-bbox="235 375 1024 555"><u>Assembly Bill 7639A</u> (“Birds and Bees Protection Act”) (2019) (<i>pending</i>) prohibits the sale of certain pesticides and requires the commissioner of environmental conservation to report on the use of certain pesticides; requires the NY DEC to consider a strategy for the development of pollinator friendly lands; and requires the NY DEC to distribute information to protect migratory birds.</p> <p data-bbox="235 555 1024 643"><u>Senate Bill 1074</u> (2019) (<i>pending</i>) prohibits the distribution, sale, or use within the state—or delivering for transportation or transport in intrastate commerce of—neonicotinoids.</p> <p data-bbox="235 643 1024 703"><u>Assembly Bill 8116</u> (2019) (<i>pending</i>) prohibits any person from using any pesticide containing neonicotinoids.</p>
North Carolina	<u>House Bill 559</u> (2019); <u>Senate Bill 496</u> (2019) (“The Pollinator Protection Act”) (<i>pending</i>) prohibits the sale of any neonicotinoid pesticide to members of the public at retail, unless the seller is authorized to sell a restricted use pesticide; and prohibits the use of neonicotinoid pesticides except by licensed applicators, farmers, and veterinarians.
Oregon	<p data-bbox="235 854 1024 1005"><u>House Bill 4139</u> (2014)⁹⁸ required Oregon State University, in consultation with the State Department of Agriculture, to develop educational materials measures that pesticide applicators can take to protect pollinator health, which shall be included as part of the education required for the pesticide applicator licensing examination.</p> <p data-bbox="235 1005 1024 1118"><u>Administrative Rule No. 603-057-0388</u> (2015) prohibits the use of any product containing clothianidin, dinotefuran, imidacloprid, or thiamethoxam on <i>Tilia</i> species (e.g., linden trees), which are highly attractive to bees.</p>
Rhode Island	<u>House Bill 7425</u> (2020); <u>Senate Bill 2403</u> (2020) (<i>pending</i>) prohibit the purchase, possession, or use of all neonicotinoids on any land for any purposes within the state.

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Tennessee	<u>Senate Bill 2580</u> (2020); <u>House Bill 2422</u> (2020) (<i>pending</i>) prohibit the sale of any plant or seed treated with a neonicotinoid pesticide unless such plant is labeled with a warning regarding neonicotinoids' effects on bees, and prohibit the use of neonicotinoid pesticides except by certified applicators, farmers, and veterinarians.
Vermont	<u>House Bill 759</u> (2020) (<i>pending</i>) requires any use of neonicotinoid-treated article seed to be authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture, Food and Markets.
	<u>Senate Bill 266</u> (2020) (<i>pending</i>) prohibits the sale, distribution, or use of any neonicotinoid-treated article seed in the state, except as authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture, Food and Markets upon a determination that a threat to Vermont crops exists that requires the use of a neonicotinoid-treated article.
	<u>House Bill 268</u> (2019) (<i>pending</i>) limits the retail sale of neonicotinoid pesticides to pet care products, personal care products, and indoor pest control products, and requires the retail sale of neonicotinoid pesticides to be authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture, Food and Markets upon a determination that a threat to human health, natural resources, biota, or crops exists that requires the use of a neonicotinoid pesticide.
	<u>House Bill 869</u> (2014) ⁹⁹ required the Secretary of Agriculture Food, and Markets to evaluate whether neonicotinoid insecticides are safe and not harmful to human health or the health of Vermont's pollinators.

Ongoing state-level actions to mitigate the threats of neonicotinoid insecticides evidence a growing, widespread consensus that these chemicals pose unreasonable risks and should be strictly curtailed. However, only EPA has the power to limit the use of neonicotinoid insecticides throughout the United States. Given how neonicotinoid insecticides can and do adversely affect pollinating insects, other species, and ecosystems in ways that have serious consequences without respect to state borders, unless EPA takes appropriate action to strictly control them, neonicotinoid insecticide use will continue to undermine state initiatives—as well as federal policy goals—to protect our pollinators, other natural resources, and economies from adverse environmental effects.