SENATE No. 497

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

PRESENTED BY:

Jason M. Lewis

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in General Court assembled:

The undersigned legislators and/or citizens respectfully petition for the adoption of the accompanying resolve:

Resolve to protect pollinator habitat.

PETITION OF:

NAME:	DISTRICT/ADDRESS:	
Jason M. Lewis	Fifth Middlesex	
Paul A. Schmid, III	8th Bristol	1/22/2019
Richard M. Haggerty	30th Middlesex	1/24/2019
Patricia A. Haddad	5th Bristol	1/28/2019
Michael O. Moore	Second Worcester	1/31/2019
Mike Connolly	26th Middlesex	1/31/2019
Jack Patrick Lewis	7th Middlesex	2/4/2019
Bruce E. Tarr	First Essex and Middlesex	2/4/2019
Marc R. Pacheco	First Plymouth and Bristol	2/4/2019
James B. Eldridge	Middlesex and Worcester	6/4/2019

SENATE No. 497

By Mr. Lewis, a petition (accompanied by resolve, Senate, No. 497) of Jason M. Lewis, Paul A. Schmid, III, Richard M. Haggerty, Patricia A. Haddad and other members of the General Court for legislation to protect pollinator habitat. Environment, Natural Resources and Agriculture.

[SIMILAR MATTER FILED IN PREVIOUS SESSION SEE SENATE, NO. 2460 OF 2017-2018.]

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

In the One Hundred and Ninety-First General Court (2019-2020)

Resolve to protect pollinator habitat.

- 1 Resolved, There shall be a special commission established to study statewide
- 2 opportunities for improving pollinator health by increasing and enhancing native pollinator
- 3 habitat.
- 4 The commission shall focus on identifying statewide opportunities for enhancing and
- 5 expanding pollinator habitat in both developed and natural areas such as farm field borders,
- 6 forest borders, residential areas, parks, urban areas, industrial areas, energy transmission
- 7 corridors, energy generating facilities and transportation corridors.
- 8 The commission shall consider enhancing and expanding pollinator habitat for a broad
- 9 range of native and managed pollinators including but not limited to wild and managed bees,
- butterflies, moths, beetles, ants, bats and birds.

The commission shall report its findings, including any proposed legislation, to the house and senate committees on ways and means, the joint committee on environment, natural resources and agriculture no later than December 31, 2018.

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The commission shall consist of: 1 member of the senate appointed by the senate president; 1 member of the house of representatives appointed by the speaker of the house; 1 member of the senate appointed by the minority leader of the senate; 1 member of the house of representatives appointed by the minority leader of the house of representatives; the commissioner of the division of fisheries and wildlife, or a designee, who shall serve as a cochair; the commissioner of the department of agricultural resources, or a designee, who shall serve as a co-chair; 9 people to be appointed by the governor, 1 of whom shall be a University of Massachusetts faculty member specializing in the science of pollinator health, 1 of whom shall be a University of Massachusetts faculty member specializing in native wildlife ecology, 1 of whom shall represent an advocacy group for farmers, 1 of whom shall represent an advocacy group for organic farmers, 1 of whom shall be a commercial beekeeper, 1 of whom shall represent the Massachusetts Beekeepers Association, 1 of whom shall be a beekeeper representing the county beekeeping associations, 1 of whom shall represent the Massachusetts Nursery and Landscape Association, and 1 of whom shall represent a membership based nonprofit advocacy group dedicated to land protection.

The special commission shall examine issues relevant to pollinator health, including: (i) studying public education and outreach plans regarding pollinator habitat that have been successful in other states; (ii) identifying adequacy of funding for efforts to promote or protect pollinator habitat; (iii) evaluating existing best management practices for promoting pollinator health through foraging and proper food source diversity; (vi) studying the use of agricultural

and nonagricultural lands, such as transportation corridors, energy transmission corridors, parks,
and working forests, and how they may be used to provide pollinator forage and unique
opportunities to increase pollinator populations; (vii) research and identify ways to expand and
coordinate public education programs outlining steps individuals and businesses can take to help

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address the loss of pollinator habitat.