

American Honey Producers Association

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AHPAnet.com



*American Honey
Producers Association*

**Annual Conference
& Trade Show**

San Diego



December 4 - 7, 2023

Monday - Thursday

Marriott Mission Valley Hotel

AHPA EXECUTIVE BOARD REPORT

Hello, fellow AHPA members,

First of all, what a crazy almond pollination season! After many were talking about a glut of hives, it ended up being one of the shortest supplies in the last 10 years. The biggest story was higher than normal losses. Many members I talked to lost double their normal loss or a higher percentage this year coming out of the Idaho/Utah sheds (us included). Was it too many mites going in? Higher virus loads? A new Bee Paralysis virus that is showing up in most of the samples sent into labs? Drought in the Dakotas and Montana? Or just a combination of all those things? Adding to the losses were that less hives were shipped in from Florida due to the hurricane. Maybe it's wise to just expect our operations to have bad winter losses about every 4-5 years, even with more pollen patties, replacing queens, adding new bee feeds, etc.

Big growers short on hives were calling around looking for anything, even two-framers so that they could get covered for crop insurance. There are still a lot of acres of almonds coming into production to take the place of the old orchards being pulled. January was the 3rd highest almond shipment total for the industry on record, so they are moving product, prices have gone up 30-40 cents per pound as of mid-March, and we finally got above-average snow/rain totals this winter. At my orchard here in central CA, we are at around 10 inches for January and February, which is more than all of last year. We've seen flooding and even snow on the valley floor, with many mountain communities cut off due to snow. (Below is the now-famous photo of our former president Steve Park's hives covered in snow in Red Bluff.) At this writing, Yosemite National Park has been closed for two weeks with no date yet to reopen due to snow. Below-normal bee flight hours in almonds will mean a smaller crop and higher prices. However, sage/orange crops will benefit from the increased rainfall, and our bees will benefit by foraging on cover crops planted in almonds after bloom and on wildflowers. This is obviously all good news for California beekeepers.

The sad news is SO MUCH rainwater has turned into salt water! Instead of capturing this much-needed rain, it went out to the ocean. The capacity to capture rainwater in weather

events like this has not improved for 40 years here. The San Joaquin, Kings, and Fresno Rivers in my area have run at high capacity for weeks because the dams are full. Frustrating, to say the least.

Another hot topic has been the push to open the border again for packages to Canada. At the start, AHPA's stance was neutral, as we had nothing in writing from the concerned parties and a lot of here-say flying around. After more discussions, AHPA has changed our position to state that we will support packages going back into Canada, as long as they stop getting packages from Australia and other at-risk countries that are in close proximity to countries with Tropi mites. There are reports out of Australia that varroa was in their country 12 months before they detected it. The same could happen with Tropi as packages come into Canada. Another reason the new policy would be in the Canadians best interest is that Aussie packages are older fall bees and American packages would be new spring ones (with queens they are already getting). In the end, this issue is up to the CFIA (Canadian Food Inspection Agency).

As for the dumping suit, the appeals are filed for the low Indian rate as well as three appeals by packers on critical circumstance with Vietnam. Argentine and Brazilian packers are also appealing their rates. We still need more money to finish these appeals. We appreciate those that continue to donate to help see this through. Some of you have chosen to set up quarterly payments. Thank You! Please consider another nickel a pound for 2023. It looks like it should be a good crop in the midwest this summer!

To finish, we will be going to Capitol Hill in May to keep up the good fight. FSA is being a little difficult not following the ELAP payment/loss rates Congress directed them to follow...stay tuned. This will be a focus along with getting more funding for lab research. Also, CRP/forage, H2A visa reform, updating the grading standard and country of origin labeling are among the issues we will be working on as we do the rounds with Eric Silva in DC.

As always, I enjoy hearing from you. Email/call me with concerns you have. Be safe moving bees, lifting boxes (our backs are all getting older), making nucs, and producing queens. I love the hard-working, can-do-attitude our members have.



Chris Hiatt
President
American Honey Producers Association



Virtual Public Meeting: FDA and EPA Product Oversight March 22, 2023

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution

Prevention is co-hosting a virtual public meeting with the U.S. Food and Drug Administration's (FDA) Center for Veterinary Medicine (CVM) on March 22, 2023. Additionally, EPA is opening a docket for the agencies to receive public comment on their current approach to the oversight of various products regulated as either pesticides by EPA or new animal drugs by FDA. The agencies are also announcing the availability of a whitepaper entitled, "Modernizing the Approach to the EPA and FDA Oversight of Certain Products," which describes the current challenges and highlights the potential benefits of a modernized approach for oversight of these products.

EPA and FDA are considering how best to update their respective oversight responsibilities for specific products in an efficient and transparent manner and in alignment with each agency's expertise, with the goal of improving protection of human, animal, and environmental health. The purpose of the public comment period and virtual public meeting is to obtain feedback from stakeholders on the whitepaper and ideas for modernizing EPA and FDA's approach to product oversight.

Currently, EPA and FDA determine regulatory oversight of pesticides and new animal drugs based on the rationale described in a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the agencies signed in 1971 and revised in 1973. Since that time, pesticide and animal drug technologies—and both agencies' understanding of these technologies—have evolved. For example, parasite treatment products applied topically to animals (including pets) generally are regulated by EPA if they remain on the skin to control only external parasites (e.g., collars or sprays to control fleas, ticks) and by FDA if they are ingested and absorbed systemically into the bloodstream. The agencies now understand that many of the topically administered products currently regulated by EPA do not remain on the skin and are actually absorbed into the bloodstream, highlighting challenges with the current approach and raising different safety concerns than originally anticipated.

Additionally, genetically engineered ("GE") pest animals, which are gaining interest as a pest control tool that can reduce the need for conventional pesticides, were not envisioned 50 years ago when the original regulatory approach was developed. As agreed in the [2016 National Strategy for Modernizing the Regulatory System for Biotechnology Products \(PDF\)](#), EPA and FDA have considered how to update their respective responsibilities with the goal of developing an efficient, transparent, and predictable approach for overseeing GE insects.

Recently, [Executive Order 14081 \(PDF\)](#), issued September 12, 2022, has further directed the agencies to improve the clarity and efficiency of the regulatory process for biotechnology products, underscoring the need for continued coordination between the agencies on biotechnology. The whitepaper and public meeting only address EPA and FDA oversight.

The agencies' current approach to determining whether EPA or FDA is the appropriate regulator of certain products does not effectively reflect or accommodate scientific advancement, and it has become clear in some cases that the current approach has resulted in misalignment between product characteristics and the agency better equipped to regulate the product. A modernized approach would ensure that the oversight of these products better aligns with each agency's expertise, accounts for scientific advancement, avoids redundancy, better protects animal health and safety, and improves regulatory clarity for regulated entities, animal owners, veterinarians, and other stakeholders.

Public Meeting Information

The virtual public meeting will focus on the whitepaper and the following questions. We are not seeking input or comments about any specific products, other federal agencies' product oversight, or other topics outside the scope of the whitepaper and the questions below. We are particularly interested in receiving comments from the public on the following:

1. What do you perceive as the strengths and weaknesses of each agency in regulating these types of products?
 2. Are there additional or different challenges that EPA and FDA did not identify in the whitepaper?
 3. How can EPA and FDA communicate with their stakeholders about the regulation of these products in a clearer and more transparent manner?
 4. For regulated entities, how have you historically determined which agency to approach first to bring your product to market?
 5. For consumers, do you know who is regulating the products you use on your animal(s)? If you have a concern or complaint about a specific product, do you know which agency to contact?
 6. How should EPA and FDA modify product oversight to better align with each agency's mission and expertise?
-

What difficulties would you envision if EPA and FDA were to modify product oversight to better align with each agency's mission and expertise, and how could they be mitigated?

Registration

Stakeholders interested in attending the virtual public meeting must register no later than 11:59 p.m. Eastern Time on March 15, 2023. Interested persons should register online at <https://www.eventbrite.com/e/547810324427> and will need to provide contact information for each attendee, including name, title, affiliation, address, email, telephone number, and if reasonable accommodations due to a disability are needed. Early registration is recommended. Registrants will receive confirmation when their registration has been received and will be provided the webcast link. Registrants should ensure they retain the webcast link email and should check their "junk mail" folder if they do not receive an automatic confirmation with the webcast link after registering.

Requests for Presenting Oral Comments

During online registration you may indicate if you wish to make oral comments during the virtual public meeting. Registrants requesting to present oral comments should provide information regarding which topics they intend to address at the time of registration. We will do our best to accommodate requests to present oral comments.

Individuals and organizations with common interests are urged to consolidate or coordinate their comments. All requests to make oral comments must be received by March 15, 2023.

We will determine the amount of time allotted to each presenter and notify participants by March 21, 2023. No commercial or promotional material will be permitted to be presented or distributed at the public meeting.

Submitting Electronic or Written Comments

Comments to the docket and/or presented at the public meeting should be limited to the questions/topics posed in the [Federal Register Notice](#) only, as described below.

Public comments will be accepted through 11:59 p.m. Eastern Time at the end of April 24, 2023.

Comments can be submitted electronically via the [Federal eRulemaking Portal](#) starting on February 23, 2023. All comment submissions received must reference Docket No. [EPA-HQ-OPP-2023-0103](#). Received comments will be placed in the docket.

Do not electronically submit any information you consider Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Additional information on commenting or visiting the docket, along with more information about dockets generally, is available at <https://www.epa.gov/dockets>.

Following the public meeting and the close of the comment period, the EPA and FDA will consider comments received in determining next steps.

Event Materials

For more information, see the [Federal Register Notice](#).

To submit a comment, visit Docket [EPA-HQ-OPP-2023-0103](#).

[WHITEPAPER: A Modern Approach to EPA and FDA Product Oversight \(pdf\)](#) (264.37 KB, February 17, 2023)

<https://www.epa.gov/pesticides/virtual-public-meeting-fda-and-epa-product-oversight-march-22-2023>



UNIVERSITY
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**Bees don't just wiggle wiggle, they learn —
the newly discovered complex social**

behavior behind the ‘waggle dance’

March 16, 2023

Mario Aguilera, UC San Diego



Passing down shared knowledge from one generation to the next is a hallmark of culture and allows animals to rapidly adapt to a changing environment.

While widely evident in species ranging from human infants to naked mole rats or fledgling songbirds, early social learning has now been documented in insects.

[Publishing on the cover of the journal Science](#), a University of California, San Diego, researcher and his colleagues uncovered evidence that social learning is fundamental for honey bees. Professor James Nieh of the School of Biological Sciences and his collaborators discovered that the “waggle dance,” which signals the location of critical resources to nestmates through an intricate series of motions, is improved by learning and can be culturally transmitted. The study demonstrates the importance of early social signal learning in one of the most complex known examples of non-human spatial referential communication.

“We are beginning to understand that, like us, animals can pass down information important for

their survival through communities and families. Our new research shows that we can now extend such social learning to include insects,” said Nieh, a professor in the Department of Ecology, Behavior and Evolution.

A social insect with a highly organized community structure, honey bees help ensure the survival of their colonies by communicating the location of food sources to one another through a waggle dance in which bees circle around in figure-eight patterns while wagging their bodies during the central part of the dance. Performed at breakneck speed (each bee moves a body length in less than one second), the motions within the dance translate visual information from the environment around the hive and the location of the sun into the distance, direction and even the quality of the resource to nestmates. Transmitting this information accurately is a remarkable feat because bees must move rapidly across an often uneven honeycomb hive surface.

Nieh and fellow researchers Shihao Dong, Tao Lin and Ken Tan of the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS) set up experiments testing the details involved in waggle dance communication. They created colonies to study the information transmission process between skilled forager bees and their younger, less experienced nestmates.

The experimenters created colonies in which bees were never able to observe or follow waggle dancers before they first danced. These colonies consisted of young bees that were all the same age. Bees begin to dance when they reach the right age and always follow experienced dancers before they first attempt to dance. In these experimental colonies, bees were therefore never able to learn from more experienced dancers.

“Bees without the opportunity to follow any dancers before they first danced produced significantly more disordered dances with larger waggle angle divergence errors and encoded distance incorrectly,” the researchers noted in the paper.

In contrast, bees that shadowed other dances in control colonies did not suffer from such problems. Like humans, for which early exposure to language development is essential, the bees acquired social cues that were encoded and stayed with them for life (about 38 days). Those that did not learn the correct waggle dance early on were able to improve by subsequently watching other dancers and by practicing, but they were never able to correctly

encode distance. This distance encoding creates the distinct “dialects” of different honey bee species. In other words, the bees that could never observe other dancers during their critical early stage of learning developed a new dialect that they maintained for the rest of their lives.

“Scientists believe that bee dialects are shaped by their local environments. If so, it makes sense for a colony to pass on a dialect that is well adapted to this environment,” said Nieh. The results therefore provided evidence that social learning shapes honey bee signaling as it does with early communication in many vertebrate species that also benefit from learning.

With their new results, Nieh and his colleagues now would like to understand the role of the environment in shaping bee language. In the future, they would like to find out if older, more experienced bees in the colony that know the distribution of food sources within their environment might be able to pass on an optimized dialect to the next generation.

They are also concerned that external threats could disrupt this early language learning. Multiple studies, [including those by Nieh and his collaborators](#), demonstrated the harm that commonly used pesticides can inflict on bees.

“We know that bees are quite intelligent and have the capacity to do remarkable things,” said Nieh. “Multiple papers and studies have shown that pesticides can harm honey bee cognition and learning, and therefore pesticides might harm their ability to learn how to communicate and potentially even reshape how this communication is transmitted to the next generation of bees in a colony.”

The research in the Science paper was supported by the CAS Key Laboratory of Tropical Forest Ecology, Xishuangbanna Tropical Botanical Garden, CAS, the CAS 135 program (2017XTBG-T01) and the National Natural Science Foundation of China (No. 31770420).

<https://www.universityofcalifornia.edu/news/bees-dont-just-wiggle-wiggle-they-learn-newly-discovered-complex-social-behavior-behind-waggle>

Study reveals how honeybees recognize dead mates

by Zhang Nannan, [Chinese Academy of Sciences](#)

March 14, 2023



A special group of workers in honey bees (*Apis cerana*), the undertakers, perform "undertaking behavior" to remove dead bodies. The undertakers rely on a signal associated with death to perform this behavior. However, it remains unclear how undertakers instantly recognize dead honey bees.

In a study published in *Entomologia Generalis*, researchers from the Xishuangbanna Tropical Botanical Garden (XTBG) of the Chinese Academy of Sciences have investigated the signals used by undertakers to detect death in [honey](#) bees.

The researchers compared the body temperature and volatiles of living and dead bees using semi-volatile sampling, [gas chromatography](#) (GC), and coupled GC-mass spectrometry. They then analyzed the effect of body temperature on the evaporated cuticular hydrocarbons (CHC emissions, CHEs) using thermal imaging and simulation.

They also tested the antennal perception of bees toward specific cuticular hydrocarbons (CHCs) using GC-electroantennographic detection. With synthetic CHCs and other honey bee pheromones, they performed inhibition and release bioassays.

According to the researchers, the removal of body parts is related to the cuticle area and not specific to the gland; the instantaneous life/death signal of honey bees is cuticular in origin; the major chemical difference between live and dead bees is the reduced CHEs in dead bees.

In addition, temperature and vapor pressure analyses indicated that the reduced CHEs were caused by the lowered body temperature of dead bees. Bioassays with heating apparatus, CHC regulation, and cross pheromone addition confirmed that body heat-induced CHE is the life signal of active bees and inhibits undertaking behavior.

Heated but CHC-reduced bees (by solvent washing or long heating evaporation) were removed, indicating that [body heat](#) alone cannot be a life signal. Heated dead bees coated with different amounts of wax were removed at different speeds depending on the wax quantity, suggesting that the removal was dose-dependent, and bees with lower CHEs were removed faster. Other tactile or non-volatile cues, which were always included in controls, showed no inhibition.

"This study confirms the CHEs as a life signal for sensitive and straightforward death recognition used by undertakers," said Wen Ping, first author of the study.

<https://phys.org/news/2023-03-reveals-honeybees-dead.html>

GENERAL AVIATION NEWS

What do honeybees have in common with pilots?

By [General Aviation News Staff](#) · March 14, 2023



They both fly, of course, but a new study finds that honeybees navigate the same way the earliest pilots navigated: By following landmarks on the landscape below — sometimes referred to IFR: I follow roads.

In the earliest days of human flight, before the invention of the first radio beacons and GPS, pilots commonly navigated by following roads and railways — what researchers say are “striking linear landscape elements at ground level that guide towards a destination of interest.”

A century of research has shown that honeybees can navigate by their sense of smell, the sun, the sky’s pattern of polarized light, vertical landmarks that stand out from the panorama, and possibly the Earth’s magnetic field. They are also clever learners that can retain memories to help them find their way home.

Now, scientists have shown that honeybees tend to search for their way home by orienting themselves in relation to dominant landscape elements, just like the first pilots.

In a study published in *Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience*, scientists have shown that honeybees retain a memory of the dominant linear landscape elements in their home area, such as channels, roads, and boundaries. When transported to an unfamiliar area, they seek

out local elements of this kind, compare their layout to the memory, and fly along them to seek their way home.

“Here we show that honeybees use a ‘navigation memory,’ a kind of mental map of the area that they know, to guide their search flights when they look for their hive starting in a new, unexplored area,” said Dr. Randolph Menzel, an emeritus professor at the Department of Neurobiology of the Free University of Berlin, and the study’s lead author. “Linear landscape elements, such as water channels, roads, and field edges, appear to be important components of this navigation memory.”

Tiny transponders

In the late summer of 2010 and 2011 near the village of Klein Lüben in Brandenburg, Germany, Menzel and his colleagues caught 50 experienced forager honeybees and glued a 10.5-mg transponder on their backs. They then released them in a new test area, too distant to be familiar to the bees.

In the test area was a radar that could detect the transponders at a distance of up to 900 meters (2,952 feet). The most notable landmark in the test area was a pair of parallel irrigation channels, running southwest to northeast, according to the researchers.

When honeybees find themselves in unfamiliar territory, they fly in exploratory loops in different directions and over different distances, centered on the release spot. With the radar, the researchers tracked the exact exploratory flight pattern of each bee for between 20 minutes and three hours. The bees flew at up to nine meters (29 feet) above the ground during the experiment.

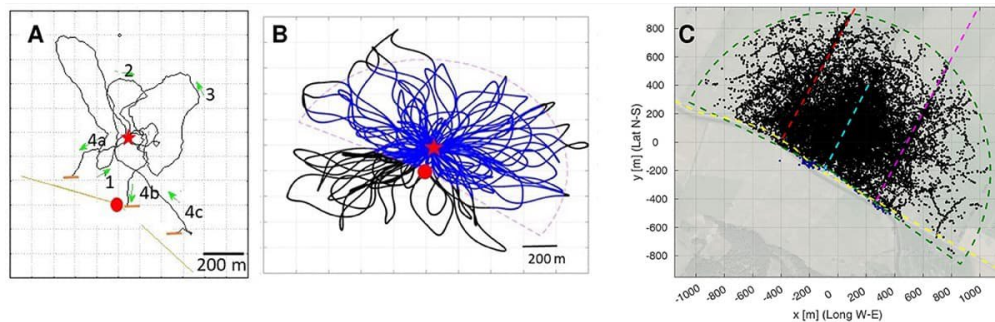
The researchers collected bees from five hives. The home area around hives A and B resembled the test area in terms of the number, width, length, and angle of linear landscape elements, especially irrigation channels. The home range around hives D and E was highly dissimilar, while the home area around hive C was intermediate in similarity to the test area.

Other landmarks by which honeybees are known to find their way, such as structured horizons or vertical elements that stand out, were absent in the test area.

The researchers first simulated two sets of random flight patterns, centered on the release spot, and generated with different algorithms. Since the observed flight patterns were highly different from these, the researchers concluded that the honeybees didn't simply conduct random search flights.

The researchers then used advanced statistics to analyze the orientation of flights and their frequency of flying over each 100 x 100 meter block within the test area. They showed that the honeybees spent a disproportionate amount of time flying alongside the irrigation channels. Analyses showed that these continued to guide the exploratory flights even when the bees were more than 30 meters away, the maximum distance from which honeybees are able to see such landscape elements. This implies that the bees kept them in their memory for prolonged periods, the researchers hypothesized.

“Our data show that similarities and differences in the layout of the linear landscape elements between their home area and the new area are used by the bees to explore where their hive might be,” said Menzel.



The structure of the search flights. (A) Example of a bee's search flight (Bee 05 from Home Area E). (B) Example of a simulated bee's flight. Two models were run, Model S with search loops in all directions (black and blue trajectories) and Model R in which fixes outside the radar range (dashed line) were excluded (only blue parts of the trajectories). (C) All fixes of all search flights plotted together with the radar range (green dashed line) with the release site at the origin. The dashed line (red, cyan, magenta and yellow) highlight the edges of the test site. The red dot is the radar site, the red star is the release site, and the green arrows are the direction of flight. (Image Courtesy Eric Bullinger, Uwe Greggers, and Randolph Menzel)

Navigational memory

Machine learning algorithms showed that the irrigation channels in the test area were most informative for predicting the exploratory flights of bees from hives A and B, less so for bees from hive C, and the least for bees from hives D and E, the researchers reported.

This suggests that the bees retained a navigational memory of their home area, based on linear landscape elements, and tried to generalize what they saw in the test area to their memory to find their way home.

“Flying animals identify such extended ground structures in a map-like aerial view, making them highly attractive as guiding structures. It is thus not surprising that both bats and birds use linear landmarks for navigation. Based on the data reported here we conclude that elongated ground structures are also salient components of the honeybees’ navigation memory,” the researchers concluded.

You can read the full study [here](#).

<https://generalaviationnews.com/2023/03/14/what-do-honeybees-have-in-common-with-pilots/>



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Raw Honey from Argentina, Brazil, India, and Vietnam Injures U.S. Industry, Says USITC

May 11, 2022

News Release 22-058

Inv. No. 731-TA-1560-1562 and 731-TA-1564 (Final)

Contact: Jennifer Andberg, 202-205-1819

Raw Honey from Argentina, Brazil, India, and Vietnam Injures U.S. Industry, Says USITC

The United States International Trade Commission (USITC) today determined that a U.S. industry is materially injured by reason of imports of raw honey from Argentina, Brazil, India, and Vietnam that the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) has determined are sold in the United States at less than fair value.

Chair Jason E. Kearns, Vice Chair Randolph J. Stayin, and Commissioners David S. Johanson, Rhonda K. Schmidlein, and Amy A. Karpel voted in the affirmative.

As a result of the Commission's affirmative determinations, Commerce will issue antidumping duty orders on imports of this product from Argentina, Brazil, India, and Vietnam.

The Commission made a negative critical circumstances finding with regard to imports of this product from Argentina. The Commission made an affirmative critical circumstances finding with regard to imports of this product from Vietnam.

The Commission's public report *Raw Honey from Argentina, Brazil, India, and Vietnam* (Inv. Nos. 731-TA-1560-1562 and 731-TA-1564 (Final), USITC Publication 5327, May 2022) will contain the views of the Commission and information developed during the investigations.

The report will be available by June 20, 2022; when available, it may be accessed on the USITC website at: http://pubapps.usitc.gov/applications/publogs/qry_publication_loglist.asp.

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

Washington, DC 20436

FACTUAL HIGHLIGHTS

Raw Honey from Argentina, Brazil, India, and Vietnam
Investigation Nos.: 731-TA-1560-1562, 1564 (Final)

Product Description: Honey is a sweet, viscous fluid produced from the nectar of plants and flowers which is collected by honeybees, transformed, and combined with substances of their own, and stored and left in honeycombs to mature and ripen. Raw honey is honey as it exists in the beehive or as obtained by extraction, settling and skimming, or straining.

Status of Proceedings:

1. Type of investigation: Final antidumping duty investigations.
 2. Petitioners: American Honey Producers Association ("AHPA"), Bruce, South Dakota; and Sioux Honey Association ("SHA"), Sioux City, Iowa.
 3. USITC Institution Date: Wednesday, April 21, 2021.
 4. USITC Hearing Date: Tuesday, April 12, 2022.
-

5. USITC Vote Date: Wednesday, May 11, 2022.
6. USITC Notification to Commerce Date: Tuesday, May 31, 2022.

U.S. Industry in 2020:

1. Number of U.S. producers: approximately 30,000 to 60,000.
2. Location of producers' plants: North Dakota, South Dakota, California, Texas, Montana, Florida, Minnesota, and Michigan
3. Production and related workers: 1,360.
4. U.S. producers' U.S. shipments: \$302 million.
5. Apparent U.S. consumption: \$690 million.
6. Ratio of subject imports to apparent U.S. consumption: 42.8 percent.

U.S. Imports in 2020:

1. Subject imports: \$296 million.
2. Nonsubject imports: \$93 million.
3. Leading import sources: Argentina, Brazil, India, Vietnam.

https://www.usitc.gov/press_room/news_release/2022/er051111935.htm

What does this mean for beekeepers?

The decision will be transmitted to the Commerce Department, which will issue antidumping duty orders shortly. In addition, the Commission reached an affirmative critical circumstances determination against Vietnam. This means that U.S. Customs will collect antidumping duties on entries going back an additional 90 days prior to the preliminary antidumping duty determination—from August 28, 2020, forward. This is an important additional finding, and one that the Commission rarely makes.

These results should continue to ensure that the American honey producer gets the fair prices they deserve.

We truly appreciate all of the donations that we have received to cover legal fees.

The good fight isn't over yet, however, and we still need your support.

To donate to the Antidumping Fund, please contact

Cassie Cox: cassie@ahpanet.com

281-900-9740

Or donate on our secure website: <https://www.ahpanet.com/donations-1>



AHPA App

As AHPA continues to work on behalf of all beekeepers, one of our initiatives is advocating with the FDA in Washington D.C. to update honey labeling guidelines. As part of this effort, we need your help to collect pictures of honey labels from around the United States. Our goal is primarily to find honey that is mislabeled according to current FDA guidelines. Secondly, we need examples of any labels which misrepresent country of origin or are purposefully confusing to consumers so that we can advocate for positive changes and updates.

Search the App Store or Google Play for "AHPA app". We need to collect as many pictures from honey on the store shelf as possible. Please take a few minutes to help collect this data.

Please do not respond to this message.

This email was sent from an unattended mailbox

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