

To Bee or Not to Bee: Starting a Forensic Economics Research Agenda on Honey Bees

ECONOMICS

1. Industry analysis:
 - A. apiaries as entire entities
 - B. pollination services
 - C. honey
 - i. sweeteners
 - a. typical statistical grouping for honey (e.g., molasses)
 - D. other hive products
 - i. beeswax
 - ii. royal jelly
 - iii. propolis
2. Historical data patterns portrayed graphically
3. Consumption path for honey
 - A. use by hive
 - B. theft by other insects (e.g., robber bees; wasps) and animals (e.g., bears)
 - C. post-extraction
 - i. loss in the extraction process
 - ii. wholesale
 - iii. retail
 - a. by beekeeper
 - b. by third party after third party wholesale purchase
4. Analysis of industry segments
 - A. suppliers to beekeepers
 - i. major (e.g., catalog)
 - a. full line (e.g., Mann Lake; A.I. Root)
 - b. specialty: craft (e.g., bottles; candles)
 - c. specialty: engineered (e.g., UL certified)
 - ii. minor
 - a. information (e.g., journals; trade associations)
 - b. specialty: craft (e.g., bottles; candles)
 - c. specialty: engineered (e.g., UL certified)
 - B. beekeepers
 - i. hobbyist (i.e., less than 25 hives)
 - ii. sideliner (i.e., between 25 and 300 hives)
 - iii. commercial (i.e., 300+ hives)
 - a. focused on honey
 - b. focused on pollination
 - c. multipurpose apiary
 - iv. specialty beekeepers
 - a. queens
 - b. nucs
 - c. package bees
 - C. customers of beekeepers
 - i. farmers (i.e., pollination services)
 - ii. bulk consumers (e.g., industrial food sweeteners)
 - iii. specialty consumers (e.g., gourmet niche sauces)
 - iv. retail outlets
 - v. retail consumer (e.g., farmer's market)
5. Competitive pressure points on apiaries
 - A. Gini coefficients
 - B. imports

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- i. China
 - a. honey laundering
 - ii. Canada
 - C. "organic" and other health regulations
 - D. non-health regulations
- LAW: Basis for Suit**
- 1. Generic business legal issues not unique to an apiary (e.g., Workers' Compensation UCC).
- 2. Apiary liability
 - A. harboring a "wild animal"
 - i. strict liability for ultrahazardous; or bees wild but not ultrahazardous
 - B. Africanized bees
 - i. all subspecies exhibit wide variation across multiple traits (e.g., honey production versus cleanliness versus territoriality).
 - C. trespass by beekeeper's bees
 - i. ingress and egress rights of beekeepers as renters
 - D. nuisance by beekeeper's bees
 - i. private nuisance
 - ii. public nuisance
 - E. negligence in operations augmenting bee dangers
 - i. infestation spread by beekeeper from own hive
 - F. duty to rescue (e.g., EpiPen for anaphylaxis shock)
 - G. limited scope of insurance coverage for risks unique to apiaries (e.g., wind)
- 3. Apiary damages
 - A. lost profits
 - i. hobbyist's and sideliner lost "profits"
 - ii. commercial beekeeper
 - a. cost of replacement
 - 1. time sensitive values
 - b. value of known clean hives
 - 1. organic producer
 - c. lost reputation
 - B. research damages
 - i. value of lost time
 - ii. value of lost data
 - iii. uncreated intellectual property
 - C. statutory damages
- 4. DATA
 - A. *American Bee Journal* <http://www.dadant.com/journal/> by Dadant; and *Bee Culture* magazine <http://www.beeculture.com/> by A.I. Root
Excellent amateur scientist journals with aggregated regional market prices and commentary as well as detailed reporting of major advances in academic research.
 - B. National Honey Board: check-off supported trade association.
<http://www.nhb.org/>
 - C. USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service, Other Reports section
<http://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/reports/nassr/other/zho-bb/>
 - D. Two of many web sites with a huge number of links.
http://www.beekeeping.com/index_us.htm
<http://ourworld.compuserve.com/homepages/Beekeeping/weblinks.htm>