

## Arizona State Laws Affected by H.R. 4879

- I. Food
  - a. Food Safety
    - i. Date Label Laws
      - 1. These laws require and regulate “sell-by” date labels on food items. They are intended to promote both food quality and safety.
      - 2. Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 3-719
  - b. Milk
    - i. Grade “A” Milk
      - 1. The Pasteurized Milk Ordinance, or “PMO,” is a basic standard used for the processing and packaging of Grade “A” milk. Some states adopt this model standard and others set their own standards that are at least as stringent as the PMO. These state standards apply both to milk processed within the state and milk sold in the state from across lines.
      - 2. A.A.C. R3-2-802
  - c. Eggs
    - i. Date Labels
      - 1. These laws require egg containers to be marked with a "sell-by" label to indicate the date by which the product should be sold to consumers
      - 2. Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 3-719
- II. Alcohol
  - a. None
- III. Drugs
  - a. Tobacco
    - i. Fire Safety Standards
      - 1. These state laws require that any cigarettes offered for sale or sold in the state be tested in accordance with specific test methods and meet certain flammability standards. They are intended to reduce the risk of unintended fires caused by discarded cigarettes.
      - 2. Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 37-1401
      - 3. Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 37-1402
      - 4. Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 37-1403
      - 5. Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 37-1404
- IV. Fishing
  - a. None
- V. Wood and Lumber
  - a. None
- VI. Home Goods and Products
  - a. Furniture and Bedding
    - i. Label Laws

## Arizona State Laws Affected by H.R. 4879

1. These regulations require the labeling of filler materials used in stuffed items such as mattresses, pillows, comforters, and upholstered furniture. They are intended to increase transparency and restrict the spread of disease by mandating that manufacturers disclose the use of materials that consumers cannot see.
    2. Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 36-796.02
    3. Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 36-796.04
  - ii. Sterilization and Sanitation Requirements
    1. These laws impose cleaning and sterilization requirements on new or used bedding materials prior to sale. Some also regulate how chemicals such as formaldehyde may be used. These laws are intended to limit the spread of bacteria and the transfer of disease, as well as to ensure products are safe for consumers.
    2. Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 36-796.04
  - iii. Prohibited Products
    1. These regulations restrict the introduction or use of certain products or materials in bedding, pillow, mattresses or other stuffed materials. They are often intended to protect public health from potentially hazardous materials or other contaminants.
    2. Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 36-796.03
    3. Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 36-796.04
- VII. Live Animal Imports
  - a. Authorizations
    - i. These laws establish the authority of state officials to impose embargoes, quarantines, or other regulations restricting the importation of agricultural products coming into the state. They are intended to affirm the state's police powers and ability to protect local interests from pests and disease.
    - ii. A.R.S. § 3-209
  - b. Cattle and Bison
    - i. Anthrax
      1. Anthrax is an infectious bacterial disease often found in cattle and sheep that causes sudden death and is transmissible to humans. Most often, it is spread through exposure to the spores formed during the decay of deceased animals. Federal regulation prohibits the interstate movement of animals affected by anthrax. However, states impose further restrictions on the importation of animals that have been or may have been exposed to the disease.
      2. A.A.C. R3-2-603
      3. A.A.C. R3-2-402
    - ii. Brucellosis

1. Brucellosis is a contagious and costly disease typically affecting cattle, bison, cervids (elk and deer), and swine that also affects humans. It is a bacterial infection that spreads from animals to people most often through ingestion of unpasteurized milk, cheese, and other dairy products. All 50 states participate in a voluntary program with the federal government to control brucellosis in cattle, and many states impose additional regulations requiring testing, reporting, and regulating of imports.
2. A.A.C. R3-2-612
- iii. Bovine Tuberculosis
  1. In the early 19th century, bovine tuberculosis caused more deaths of cattle than all other diseases combined. It is a chronic bacterial disease of cows that can spread to humans, typically by the inhalation of aerosols or the ingestion of unpasteurized milk. All 50 states participate in a voluntary program administered in conjunction with the federal government requiring testing, quarantine, and destruction of diseased animals. In addition many states have enacted special legislation addressing the importation of cattle into the state.
  2. A.A.C. R3-2-612
- iv. Rabies
  1. Rabies can occur in all warm-blooded animals and is always fatal if not treated promptly after exposure. All forms of livestock and companion animals are at risk for contracting the disease. Transmission often occurs through a bite from a rabid animal and as such the disease can travel between wild and domestic species. These laws prohibit the importation of animals exposed to rabies or impose additional restrictions to prevent the spread of this disease.
  2. A.A.C. R3-2-603
  3. A.A.C. R3-2-402
- c. Cervids
  - i. Chronic Wasting Disease (“CWD”): Embargo
    1. Like mad cow disease in cattle, chronic wasting disease in cervids is a degenerative neurologic disease caused by an infectious agent known as a prion (a malfunctioning protein in the brain and nervous system). It causes muscle loss, deterioration of the brain and, eventually, death. It is found in both wild and captive deer populations. These laws prohibit all cervid imports in order to curb the spread of chronic wasting disease and protect local deer populations.
    2. A.A.C. R12-4-430
- d. Horses
  - i. Equine Infectious Anemia

1. Equine Infectious Anemia (“EIA” or “Swamp Fever”) is a viral disease that is extremely contagious, spread through fly bites, and leads to severe, chronic disease or death. Federal regulations restrict the interstate movement of horses once they test positive for EIA but impose no testing requirement. States regulate the importation of horses, often requiring a negative EIA test prior to import.
  2. A.A.C. R3-2-615
- e. Sheep and Goats
- i. Scrapie
    1. Scrapie is a fatal, degenerative disease that affects the nervous systems of infected sheep and goats. It is one of several transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (“TSEs”)—which are related to bovine spongiform encephalopathy (“BSE” or “mad cow disease”) and chronic wasting disease in deer. Some states participate in the voluntary National Scrapie Eradication Program to test and destroy animals that test positive for scrapie. In addition, many states require negative testing or certification prior to importation.
    2. A.A.C. R3-2-606
- f. Swine
- i. Pseudorabies
    1. Pseudorabies is an infectious, herpes-virus disease of the central nervous system that causes convulsions, intense itching, and is generally fatal. Some states participate in the voluntary Pseudorabies Eradication State-Federal-Industry Program which includes surveillance, herd certification, and herd cleanup once an animal tests positive. Additionally, many states require testing or certification prior to import.
    2. A.A.C. R3-2-613
  - ii. Swine Vesicular Disease
    1. Swine vesicular disease causes lesions on the feet, snout, and mouth of swine, and is economically costly because it must be distinguished from foot-and-mouth disease. These laws restrict the importation of pigs to prevent the spread of swine vesicular disease.
    2. A.A.C. R3-2-603
    3. A.A.C. R3-2-402
- g. Exotic Meats
- i. Horsemeat Labeling
    1. These state regulations require that horsemeat be specifically labelled as such. They are intended to increase transparency regarding sourcing.
    2. A.A.C. R3-2-207

## Arizona State Laws Affected by H.R. 4879

- ii. Bison
    1. These regulations require that bison imported into the state be accompanied by a permit or veterinarian certification. They are intended to prevent the spread of zoonotic and infectious diseases, some of which may be transmissible to other species.
    2. A.A.C. R3-2-612
- VIII. Companion Animals
  - a. Dogs and Cats
    - i. Minimum Age at Sale
      1. These laws restrict the sale of certain animals, most commonly dogs and cats, under a specific age. Often, these animals must be at least seven or eight weeks old and fully weaned prior to being offered for sale.
      2. A.R.S. § 44-1799.04
    - ii. Lemon Laws
      1. These laws impose recordkeeping and other requirements on breeders and dealers who raise and sell dogs and cats commercially. Generally, they require certain assurances that the animal is healthy and require remedies if the animal is not. These regulations are intended to protect consumers from purchasing sick animals and to improve transparency as to their history and origin.
      2. A.R.S. § 44-1779.01(a)
      3. A.R.S. § 44-1799.02(A)(1)-(3)
      4. A.R.S. § 44-1799.02(4)(a)-(b)
      5. A.R.S. § 44-1799.02(C)
- IX. Products for Animals
  - a. Requirements of Manufacturers
    - i. These laws impose licensing requirements on pet food manufacturers who wish to sell products within the state.
    - ii. Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 3-2609
- X. Dead Animals and Animal Parts
  - a. None
- XI. Invasive Pests, Plants, and Disease
  - a. Lettuce
    - i. Lettuce Mosaic Virus
      1. These laws place conditions on the movement and importation of lettuce in order to limit the spread of the lettuce mosaic virus and protect local producers. Others require that lettuce seeds sold within the state be indexed for lettuce mosaic virus.
      2. A.A.C. R3-4-233
    - b. Nursery Imports Generally
      - i. Labeling, Testing, and Other Requirements

## Arizona State Laws Affected by H.R. 4879

1. These laws require shipments of plants or plant seeds entering the state to be properly labeled with information about the producer as well as about where the plants were grown. Some require disease testing information to be included as well.
    2. A.R.S. § 3-211
  - c. Noxious Weeds
    1. These laws augment and supplement the federal list of noxious weeds according to the concerns of a particular state. Some prohibit any importation of a plant or seedling, while others set maximum allowances for noxious weed seeds that may be intermixed with any other agricultural seed sold within the state. They are intended to inhibit the spread of undesirable plants and weeds throughout the United States.
    2. A.A.C. R3-4-403
- XII. Procurement
  - a. Agricultural Goods
    1. These laws regulate government bid and solicitation preferences for products or services. Often they impose preferences for in-state producers of agricultural products.
    2. A.R.S. § 34-242
    3. A.R.S. § 34-243
- XIII. General Prohibitions
  - a. None
- XIV. Miscellaneous
  - a. None