

California 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. Cal. Food & Agric. Code § 36004
 - 3. Cal. Health & Safety Code § 114039
 - 4. Cal. Code Regs. tit. 3, § 627
 - b. Foie Gras
 - i. Prohibition on Sale of Duck and Goose Liver
 - 1. These laws prohibits foie gras from being offered for sale within the state in cases where the product is produced through force-feeding.
 - 2. West's Ann.Cal.Health & Safety Code § 25982
 - c. Dairy
 - i. Date Labels
 - 1. These laws require milk or other dairy products be marked with a “sell-by” label to indicate the date by which the product should be sold to consumers.
 - 2. Cal. Food & Agric. Code § 36004
 - 3. Cal. Code Regs. tit. 3, § 627
 - d. Eggs
 - i. Housing Requirements for Egg Laying Hens
 - 1. These laws prohibit the sale of eggs produced by egg-laying hens housed in certain types of confinement systems.
 - 2. West's Ann.Cal.Health & Safety Code § 25996
 - e. Shellfish
 - i. Date Labels
 - 1. These laws require shellfish containers be marked with a “sell-by,” “best if used by,” or “date shucked” label to indicate to consumers when the product was packaged or the date by which it should be consumed.
 - 2. Cal. Health & Safety Code § 114039
 - f. Seafood Cocktail
 - i. Labeling
 - 1. These laws regulate what products may be labeled as a “Sea Food Cocktail” and what other information such a label must include. They also include requirements related to the pH levels of the sauce.
 - 2. 17 CCR § 15825
 - g. Canned Peaches
 - i. Allowable Levels of Insects

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1. These regulations set maximum allowable amounts of fruit that can be “insect infested” if offered for sale within the state. They are intended to protect quality as well as consumer health and safety.
 2. 17 CCR § 16201
 3. 17 CCR § 16200
- h. Citrus
- i. Standards for Movement
 1. These laws impose standards under which citrus products may be imported into the state. They are intended to ensure citrus shipments are healthy and reduce the spread of disease.
 2. 3 CCR § 3662
- i. Tomato Juice
- i. Mold Allowances
 1. These regulations set maximum allowable rates of mold that can occur in tomato juice sold within the state. They are intended to protect quality as well as consumer health and safety.
 2. 17 CCR § 15580
- j. Catsup (“Ketchup”), Tomato Paste, and Tomato Puree
- i. Mold Allowances
 1. These regulations set maximum allowable rates of mold that can be present in ketchup, tomato paste and tomato puree offered for sale within the state. They are intended to protect quality as well as consumer health and safety.
 2. 17 CCR § 15575
- k. Olives
- i. Labeling
 1. These laws impose labeling requirements on olives transported or offered for sale within the state.
 2. 17 CCR § 16113
 3. 17 CCR § 16110
- l. Oleomargarine (“Margarine”)
- i. Labeling
 1. Federal regulations prohibit the labeling of oleomargarine (“margarine”) as a dairy product and require certain information be included on margarine labels. Some states impose additional labeling requirements on these products such as those requiring specific ingredients be listed, that individual sticks be labeled, and that various other information be included.
 2. Cal. Food & Agric. Code § 39382
- m. Asian Rice Noodles and Rice Cakes
- i. Labeling
 1. These laws impose labeling requirements on Asian rice-based noodles offered for sale within the state.

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- i. Minimum Age Requirements
 1. These laws restrict the sale of tobacco products to buyers under a certain age. Federally, tobacco cannot be sold to anyone under 18 years of age. However, some states impose further limitations and require buyers be either 19 or 21 years of age.
 2. CA BUS & PROF § 22964
 - ii. 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. Cal. Health & Safety Code § 14951
 3. Cal. Health & Safety Code § 14952
 4. Cal. Health & Safety Code § 14953
 5. Cal. Health & Safety Code § 14954
- IV. Fishing
 - a. Ocean Fishing: Commercial and Sport
 - i. Beyond State Waters
 1. These laws not only regulate fishing activities within a state's territorial waters (which generally extend three nautical miles from shore), but also fishing that takes place in certain areas of the ocean beyond that zone. These statutes impose licensing or other regulatory requirements on individuals fishing beyond the state waters.
 2. Cal. Fish & Game Code § 7850
 3. Cal. Pub. Res. Code § 36001
 4. 2 CCR § 2299.03
 - ii. License or Permit Requirements
 1. These laws require anyone who lands commercial fish within the state to be licensed, obtain a landing permit, or in some other way be regulated. These regulations require permits or impose other regulations on non-resident, commercial fishing operations that first bring fish to shore in the state.
 2. Cal. Fish & Game Code § 7850
 3. Cal. Code Regs. Tit. 14, § 174
 4. Cal. Code Regs. Tit. 14, § 182
 - iii. Equipment Requirements, Harvest Techniques, and Prohibitions
 1. These laws require anyone who lands commercial fish within the state to be licensed, obtain a landing permit, or in some other way be regulated. These regulations require permits or impose other regulations on non-resident, commercial fishing operations that first bring fish to shore in the state.
 2. Cal. Fish & Game Code § 8382

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3. Cal. Fish & Game Code § 8400
 4. Cal. Fish & Game Code § 8496
 5. Cal. Fish & Game Code § 8561
 6. Cal. Fish & Game Code § 8574
 7. Cal. Fish & Game Code § 8594
 8. Cal. Fish & Game Code § 8601 et seq.
 9. Cal. Fish & Game Code § 9000 et seq.
 10. Cal. Code Regs. Tit. 14, § 174
 11. Cal. Code Regs. Tit. 14, § 182
- iv. Harvest and Size Limits
1. These laws impose harvest or size limits on fishing catches first landed in the state. Typically these regulations limit the amount or type of fish that can be harvested and may set minimum or maximum size limitations for certain species. They are intended to support sustainable catch limits and protect local populations from overfishing.
 2. Cal. Fish & Game Code § 8375
 3. Cal. Fish & Game Code § 8377
 4. Cal. Fish & Game Code § 8380
 5. Cal. Fish & Game Code § 8383.5
 6. Cal. Fish & Game Code § 8374
 7. Cal. Fish & Game Code § 8388
 8. Cal. Fish & Game Code § 8388.5
 9. Cal. Fish & Game Code § 8393
 10. Cal. Fish & Game Code § 8210.2
 11. Cal. Code Regs. Tit. 14, § 1.17
 12. Cal. Code Regs. Tit. 14, § 127
 13. Cal. Code Regs. Tit. 14, § 128
 14. Cal. Code Regs. Tit. 14, § 126
 15. Cal. Code Regs. Tit. 14, § 147
- V. Wood and Lumber
- a. Christmas Trees
- i. Import Requirements
 1. These laws place requirements on the importation of Christmas trees. Some impose labeling, certification, or other requirements to ensure that imported trees do not bring with them unwanted pests or disease.
 2. 19 CCR § 1264.3
- VI. Home Goods and Products
- a. Furniture and Bedding
- i. Label Laws
 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. 4 CCR § 1125
- 3. 4 CCR § 1126
- ii. Down or Feather Filler Materials
 - 1. These laws regulate down or feather materials used in stuffed products. Most impose labeling requirements or restrictions on sale.
 - 2. 4 CCR § 1193
- iii. Hair Filler Materials
 - 1. These laws regulate animal hair materials used in stuffed products. Most impose labeling requirements or restrictions on sale.
 - 2. 4 CCR § 1211
- iv. 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. 4 CCR § 1251
 - 3. 4 CCR § 1252
 - 4. 4 CCR § 1253
 - 5. 4 CCR § 1256
 - 6. 4 CCR § 1253
 - 7. 4 CCR § 1130
 - 8. 4 CCR § 1131
 - 9. 4 CCR § 1132
 - 10. 4 CCR § 1133
 - 11. 4 CCR § 1134
 - 12. 26 CCR § 4-1256
- v. 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. West's Ann.Cal.Bus. & Prof.Code § 19094
- vi. Record Keeping
 - 1. These laws impose record keeping requirements on manufacturers of certain types of bedding, mattresses, or other stuffed materials.
 - 2. 4 CCR § 1255

- b. Children's Products and Upholstery
 - i. Brominated Flame Retardants
 - 1. These laws restrict the use or impose requirements on the use of brominated flame retardants and other flame-retardant chemicals in children's products, upholstery, and other goods offered for sale within the state. They are intended to protect consumers from their potentially toxic or carcinogenic effects, to which young children are particularly susceptible. Frequently, these laws set maximum allowable levels of brominated flame retardants that may appear in items offered for sale. They could be preempted to the extent that these chemicals are applied to agricultural products, which may include furniture, changing pads, and bedding.
 - 2. West's Ann.Cal.Health & Safety Code § 108922
 - 3. West's Ann.Cal.Health & Safety Code § 19821
- VII. Live Animal Imports
 - a. Aquaculture
 - i. Aquaculture Import and Disease Reporting
 - 1. Many states require reporting of various communicable diseases found in fish farms. Additionally, many states require permits and/or health testing for importation of fish to fish farms.
 - 2. 14 CCR 236
 - ii. Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia
 - 1. These laws impose import requirements or other restrictions on certain species of fish in order to prevent the spread of viral hemorrhagic septicemia, a disease that causes internal bleeding and death among infected animals. Previously, the federal government regulated this disease; however, on April 14, 2014 federal restrictions were removed with the thought that existing state-level regulation was effective and sufficient to limit spread of the disease.
 - 2. 14 CCR 236
 - iii. Salmon
 - 1. These regulations prohibit the importation of salmon or otherwise restrict them from entering the state.
 - 2. 14 CCR § 166
 - iv. Imported Fish Labeled as Salmon
 - 1. Some states require that the salmon entering the state be delivered in a condition so that the species and size can be determined to assure compliance with fishing laws. Others restrict import to control the spread of fish diseases.
 - 2. 14 CCR § 166
 - v. Dreissenid Mussels

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1. These laws prohibit the importation of dreissenid mussels into the state. They are intended to protect the local environment from invasive species.
 2. West's Ann.Cal.Fish & G.Code § 2301
- vi. Diseased Fish
1. These regulations prohibit the importation of certain varieties of diseased or potentially diseased fish.
 2. 14 CCR § 245
- b. Birds
- i. Avian Influenza and Newcastle Disease
1. Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza is a contagious virus most often spread by contact between infected and healthy birds (including wild birds). Humans also can contract this disease. The 2014-15 avian influenza outbreak required the destruction of 50 million birds costing the industry \$3.3 billion in losses. Similarly, Newcastle disease is a contagious viral bird disease affecting the poultry industry and wild avians that is transmissible to humans. States have imposed laws requiring testing, reporting, and regulating imports of poultry to control these diseases, that work in conjunction with federal restrictions.
 2. 3 CCR § 821.4
- c. 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. 3 CCR § 830.3
 3. 3 CCR § 830.2
 4. https://www.cdfa.ca.gov/ahfss/Animal_Health/pdfs/CA_reportable_disease_list_poster.pdf
- 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. 3 CCR § 751.1

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. 3 CCR § 758

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. 3 CCR § 830.2
3. 3 CCR § 830.3
4. https://www.cdfa.ca.gov/ahfss/Animal_Health/pdfs/CA_reportable_disease_list_poster.pdf

d. Cervids

i. Chronic Wasting Disease (“CWD”): Restrictions

1. These laws impose import restrictions and other requirements to ensure that cervids entering the state are not carriers of chronic wasting disease. Some regulations require that only cervids that have been enrolled in a voluntary CWD Herd Certification Program and have undergone testing for the disease may enter the state. These laws are intended to protect local deer producers and wild deer populations.
2. 14 CCR § 712
3. 14 CA ADC § 671

e. Bees

i. Import Requirements and Health Certifications

1. These laws impose certification, permitting, or registration requirements prior to the movement of bees into the state. They are intended to ensure the health of bee colonies prior to import in order to protect the health of local bee populations and prevent the spread of disease.
2. West's Ann.Cal.Food & Agric.Code § 29042
3. West's Ann.Cal.Food & Agric.Code § 29120

4. West's Ann.Cal.Food & Agric.Code § 29122
- ii. Bee Quarantines
 1. These laws impose or authorize quarantines that restrict the importation of bees or apiary equipment. They are intended to protect local bee populations and combat the spread of disease.
 2. West's Ann.Cal.Food & Agric.Code § 29110
 3. West's Ann.Cal.Food & Agric.Code § 29111
- iii. Destruction or Treatment of Colonies with American Foulbrood
 1. These regulations work to limit the spread of American Foulbrood, a hive-destroying mite that can spread between colonies. Some require the immediate destruction of entering hives found to contain American Foulbrood. Others require hives to be sprayed or treated for Foulbrood prior to import into the state.
 2. West's Ann.Cal.Food & Agric.Code § 29127
- iv. Disease Free Certifications for Sale
 1. These laws require certification that bees or bee equipment be free of disease, or confirmation that each has been sterilized prior to being offered for sale within the state. They are intended to protect local consumers and bee populations.
 2. West's Ann.Cal.Food & Agric.Code § 29172
- f. 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. West's Ann.Cal.Food & Agric.Code § 9641.5
- g. 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. 3 CCR § 760.5
 - ii. Scabies

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1. Scabies is a contagious skin infection caused by mites that afflicts various species of livestock including sheep, goats, and cattle. It causes itching, poor body condition, and hair loss. State regulations often impose sanitation requirements, certification, or other import restrictions, such as requirements that animals be given a dip treatment prior to entering the state.
 2. 3 CCR § 760.7
- h. 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. 3 CCR § 796.4
 3. 3 CCR § 796.6
 - 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. 3 CCR § 830.3
 3. 3 CCR § 830.2
 4. https://www.cdfa.ca.gov/ahfss/Animal_Health/pdfs/CA_reportable_disease_list_poster.pdf
- i. Exotic Meats
- i. Snake
 1. These laws impose import conditions on live snakes. To the extent that imported snakes are raised for meat for human consumption, they may be considered agricultural products.
 2. 14 CCR § 40
 3. 14 CCR § 671
 - ii. Turtle
 1. These laws impose import conditions on live snakes. To the extent that imported snakes are raised for meat for human consumption, they may be considered agricultural products.
 2. 17 CCR § 2612.1
 3. 4 CCR § 671
- j. Kangaroo

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1. These laws impose content requirements for pet food. Often they regulate the maximum or minimum amounts of crude protein, fat, fiber, and moisture that may go into a product. Others limit the types of ingredients that may be used, such as those regulations prohibiting the use of meat products that do not come from licensed processing plants subject to inspection.
 2. 17 CCR § 19030
 3. 17 CCR § 19043
 4. 17 CCR § 19010
 - ii. Horsemeat in Pet Food
 1. These regulations govern the importation of horsemeat to be used in pet food products, generally imposing sanitation and certification of origin requirements.
 2. 3 CCR § 1180.4
 - iii. Maximum Levels of Dangerous Chemicals
 1. These regulations set maximum allowable levels for harmful chemicals such as arsenic and lead that may be contained in pet food sold within the state.
 2. 17 CCR § 19040
 - iv. Removal of Ferrous Material
 1. These regulations require pet food producers selling products within the state to employ the use of a magnet to remove pieces of metal and other ferrous material during the manufacturing process.
 2. Cal. Code Regs. tit. 17, § 19035
 - v. Sanitation Requirements
 1. These regulations impose cleaning requirements on pet food sold within the state. They are intended to prevent the sale of food containing harmful bacteria or disease.
 2. Cal. Code Regs. tit. 17, § 19030
 - vi. Nutritional Labeling
 1. These laws impose nutritional standards for pet food marketed as “complete” or “balanced.” They are intended to ensure accuracy and prevent false claims.
 2. 17 CCR § 19025
 - vii. Requirements of Manufacturers
 1. These laws impose licensing requirements on pet food manufacturers who wish to sell products within the state.
 2. Cal. Food & Agric. Code § 19260
 3. 17 CCR § 19020
 4. 17 CCR § 19041
- X. Dead Animals and Animal Parts
- a. Dog and Cat Meat
 - i. Prohibition

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1. These laws impose prohibit the sale of companion animals for human consumption or otherwise prohibit human consumption of dog and cat meat.
 2. West's Ann.Cal.Penal Code § 598b
 - b. Animal Carcasses and Grease
 - i. Transport Requirements: Use of Leakproof Container
 1. These laws require that certain unsavory or odor-producing substances such as the carcasses of animals or grease be transported by licensed vehicles, packaged in a way that prevents spillage, or in a way that shields the load from public view. Others impose sanitization or recordkeeping requirements that must be carried out prior to transport. These laws are intended to provide for public health and sanitation.
 2. 3 CCR § 1180.17
 3. 3 CCR § 1180.15
 - c. Shark Fins
 - i. Possession or Sale
 1. These laws prohibit the sale of shark fins for human consumption or the possession of a detached shark fin within the state. (It should be noted that sharks are a class of fish and, as a result, are likely to be considered an agricultural product within the meaning of PICA).
 2. West's Ann.Cal.Fish & G.Code § 2021
 - d. Fur
 - i. Fur Licensing
 1. These regulations impose licensing requirements on producers of fur products prior to selling their goods for retail. Some include sourcing restrictions on producers seeking a license.
 2. 14 CCR § 696
 - ii. Dog and Cat Fur
 1. These regulations extend beyond the federal ban and impose additional certification or other requirements to prevent the sale of fur products made from domestic dogs and cats or the importation of such animals for this use.
 2. West's Ann.Cal.Penal Code § 598a
- XI. Invasive Pests, Plants, and Disease
- a. Peaches and Stone Fruits
 - i. Yellow Peaches, Little Peach, or Red Suture Disease
 1. These laws impose quarantines or import certification requirements on stone fruits (cherries, peaches, plums, nectarines, apricots, and almonds) and the plants that produce them. They are intended to limit the spread of pathogens causing these diseases that can damage production or decrease yield.
 2. 3 CCR § 3259

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- b. Oak trees
 - i. Oak Wilt
 - 1. These laws impose quarantines or restrictions on products and nursery stock that may be carrying *Ceratocystis fagacearum*, the fungus responsible for oak wilt. Some require wood be treated prior to entry in order to ensure it does not spread the fungus. Oak wilt is an infectious disease that leads to the death of a variety of types of oak trees by disabling the tree's ability to conduct water. These regulations seek to protect local trees and curb the spread of the infection.
 - 2. 3 CCR § 3251
- c. Oak, Aspen, and Other Species of Tree
 - i. Gypsy Moth
 - 1. These regulations declare gypsy moths to be a pest. They are intended to supplement federal standards and provide for additional quarantines on plant imports or further prohibit the importation of regulated articles in order to contain the moths' spread. Gypsy moths affect hundreds of different plant species and cause the defoliation of millions of acres annually. These regulations seek to protect local plant populations.
 - 2. 3 CCR § 3591.6
- d. Palms
 - i. Date Palm and Coconut Palm: Lethal Yellowing
 - 1. These laws impose quarantines and other conditions on the importation of palms that may have been exposed to lethal yellowing disease. They are intended to protect against the spread of the disease to local trees.
 - 2. 3 CCR § 3282
- e. Blueberries and Huckleberries
 - i. Blueberry Maggots
 - 1. These laws restrict the importation of plants that may be carrying blueberry maggots, which infest and degrade the quality of fruit.
 - 2. 3 CCR § 3266
- f. Figs
 - i. Standards for Sale
 - 1. These laws impose quality control conditions on the sale of figs in order to ensure that they are fit for consumption. These regulations are intended to protect consumers, establish standards of production, and ensure that the fruits are not suffering from endosepsis, a fungus caused by fig wasps.
 - 2. West's Ann.Cal.Food & Agric.Code § 6157
 - 3. West's Ann.Cal.Food & Agric.Code § 6156
 - 4. West's Ann.Cal.Food & Agric.Code § 6152
- g. Grapes

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- i. Pierce's Disease and the Glassy-Winged Sharpshooter
 1. These laws impose restrictions on plants that may be carrying the glassy-winged sharpshooter, the insect responsible for Pierce's disease. They are intended to protect local grape crops and the wine industry by preventing the movement of untreated or high-risk shipments of grapes or other carriers.
 2. 3 CCR § 3654
 3. 3 CCR § 3655
 4. West's Ann.Cal.Food & Agric.Code § 6047.1
 5. West's Ann.Cal.Food & Agric.Code § 6461.5
 6. West's Ann.Cal.Food & Agric.Code § 6041
 7. West's Ann.Cal.Food & Agric.Code § 6045
 8. West's Ann.Cal.Food & Agric.Code § 6047.60
- h. Potatoes and Tomatoes
 - i. Nematodes
 1. These laws place restrictions on the importation of products that may be carrying parasitic nematodes. Nematodes cause vast amounts of damage to a wide variety of crops, especially potatoes and tomatoes. Plants and plant products imported into a state must be inspected for nematodes and quarantined under these laws.
 2. 3 CCR § 3271
- i. Sweet Potatoes
 - i. Sweet Potato Weevils
 1. These laws impose quarantines or other import conditions on the interstate movement of sweet potatoes or other host materials. They are intended to protect local crops from the pests that render infested crops bitter, odiferous, and inedible.
 2. 3 CCR § 3257
- j. Corn, Sorghum, and Grains
 - i. Corn Borer
 1. These laws impose quarantines on corn, sorghum, grain, beans, beets, peppers, and other crops that originated in states affected by corn borers. They are intended to limit the spread of food-destroying pests.
 2. 3 CCR § 3263
- k. Produce Generally
 - i. Fruit Flies
 1. Most of these laws require a certification of inspection or treatment for fruit flies prior to importing produce into the state for sale. They apply to various species of fruit fly and are intended to limit the spread of these insects.
 2. 3 CCR § 3252
 3. 3 CCR § 3256

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- I. Various Other Plants
 - i. European Brown Garden Snails
 - 1. The European brown garden snail is a plant feeder that is very destructive to host plants and readily transported on infested nursery stock. These laws impose restrictions such as inspection requirements, fumigation, quarantines, or bans of infected or potentially infected plants.
 - 2. 14 CCR § 671
 - m. Nursery Imports Generally
 - i. Labeling, Testing, and Other Requirements
 - 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. West's Ann.Cal.Food & Agric.Code § 6421
 - 3. 3 CCR § 3864
 - n. Other Invasive Pests
 - i. Miscellaneous
 - 1. These laws impose quarantines or other restrictions on plants and agricultural products that may have been exposed to certain pests or diseases not covered elsewhere in this table. They include varieties of ants, nematodes, and fungal blights.
 - 2. 3 CCR § 3260
 - 3. 3 CCR § 3266
 - 4. 3 CCR § 3264
 - 5. 3 CCR § 3272
 - 6. 3 CCR § 3255
 - 7. 3 CCR § 3271
 - 8. 3 CCR § 3274
 - 9. 3 CCR § 3273
 - 10. 3 CCR § 3280
 - 11. 3 CCR § 3253
 - 12. 3 CCR § 3261
 - o. Aquatic Invasive Plant Species Generally
 - i. Hydrilla
 - 1. Hydrilla is an aquatic weed that can, by its thick growth, restrict water flow and make recreational lakes and ponds unusable. These laws require inspection of plants and boats, and establish quarantines to prevent the spread of this plant.
 - 2. 3 CCR § 3281
 - p. Plants Generally
 - i. Standards for Movement

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1. These laws impose standards under which plants may be imported into the state. They are intended to ensure shipments are healthy and reduce the spread of disease.
 2. 3 CCR § 3659
 3. West's Ann.Cal.Food & Agric.Code § 6401
 4. West's Ann.Cal.Food & Agric.Code § 6464
 5. West's Ann.Cal.Food & Agric.Code § 6461
 6. West's Ann.Cal.Food & Agric.Code § 6441
- q. 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. West's Ann.Cal.Food & Agric.Code § 7501
- r. Noxious Weed Seeds
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. West's Ann.Cal.Food & Agric.Code § 52257
- s. Soil and Fertilizer
- i. Labeling and Registration
 1. These laws impose conditions on the labeling of soils, fertilizers, and other horticultural growing materials, including specific provisions for certain ingredients, provenance, and the like. Some require producers to disclose the use of waste-derived products, arsenic, mercury, poisons, and other materials. Other regulations require that manufacturers register prior to selling such products within the state. These laws are intended to inform consumers and increase producer transparency.
 2. West's Ann.Cal.Food & Agric.Code § 14631
 3. West's Ann.Cal.Food & Agric.Code § 14591
- 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. Cal.Pub.Cont.Code, § 4533

California State Laws Affected by H.R. 4879

XIII. General Prohibitions

a. Chemicals of Concern

1. These laws impose general prohibitions, or in some cases registration or warning label requirements, on products containing certain substances thought to be toxic or otherwise harmful to human health. They apply to a broad range of products and children's products, but could be preempted by PICA with respect to any item that may be considered an agricultural good.
2. West's Ann.Cal.Health & Safety Code § 25249.6

b. Toxins in Packaging

i. Materials Used to Package Agricultural Products

1. Some states have made it illegal to sell products in packaging that contains certain heavy metals, regardless of whether the product was manufactured or packaged within the state. This is because packaging with heavy metals can contaminate a state's landfills and expose citizens of the state to health hazards. These laws prohibit the sale of products or packaging materials containing dangerous toxins.
2. Cal.Health & Safety Code § 25214.13

XIV. Miscellaneous

a. Bittering Agent Required for Poisonous Substances

1. Bittering agents are sometimes required to be added to household products to help avoid accidental poisonings by children or pets. Many poisonous substances regulated under the law are agricultural in origin.
2. West's Ann.Cal.Health & Safety Code § 108765