

Connecticut 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. Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 22-197b
 - 3. Conn. Agencies Regs. 22-133-131
 - ii. Alteration of Dating Labels
 - 1. These regulations prohibit manufacturers from altering “sell-by” labels in certain ways. They are intended to protect transparency and the integrity of the label.
 - 2. Conn. Agencies Regs. 22-133-123
 - 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. Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 22-197b
 - 3. Conn. Agencies Regs. 22-133-123
 - ii.
 - 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. Conn. Agencies Regs. 22-133-131
 - d. Baby Food
 - i. Packaging with BPA
 - 1. These laws prohibit the sale of baby food in jars containing the additive bisphenol A (“BPA”) due to concerns about the chemical’s safety and adverse health impacts it may have on young children.
 - 2. Conn. Gen. Stat. § 21a-12c
- II. Alcohol
 - a. None
- III. Drugs
 - a. Recreational
 - i. Salvia
 - 1. Salvia divinorum or “Salvia” is a species of plant whose leaves have psychoactive properties when consumed or inhaled. Some laws criminalize the sale or possession of salvia, while others impose age restrictions for purchase.

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2. Regs. Conn. State Agencies § 21a-243-7
 - b. 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. Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 29-418
- ### IV. Fishing
- a. Ocean Fishing: Commercial and Sport
 - i. 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. Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 26-142a
 3. Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 26-157a
 - ii. Equipment Requirements, Harvest Technologies, and Prohibitions
 1. These laws impose equipment requirements or prescribe special harvesting techniques for out-of-state fishing operations that bring their catch to shore in the state. They are intended to prohibit the use of unsporting or environmentally damaging fishing practices and ensure a safe and sustainable harvest.
 2. Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 26-142a(d)
 3. Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 26-142a(g)
 4. Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 26-159a
 5. Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 26-157a
 - iii. 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. Regs. Conn. State Agencies § 26-142a-8a
- ### V. Wood and Lumber
- a. Firewood
 - i. Import Restrictions
 1. These laws impose conditions, bans, or restrictions on the importation of firewood into the state given that untreated firewood has been known to carry invasive pests or disease. They

are intended to limit the spread of injurious materials and to protect the local ecosystem.

2. Regs. Conn. State Agencies § 22-84-5g

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. Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 21a-232

3. Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 21a-233

4. Regs. Conn. State Agencies § 21a-235-5

5. Regs. Conn. State Agencies § 21a-235-6

6. Regs. Conn. State Agencies § 21a-235-7

7. Regs. Conn. State Agencies § 21a-235-14

8. Regs. Conn. State Agencies § 21a-235-16

ii. Wood Filler Materials

1. These laws regulate wool materials used in stuffed products. Most impose labeling requirements or restrictions on sale.

2. Regs. Conn. State Agencies § 21a-235-8

3. Regs. Conn. State Agencies § 21a-235-13

iii. 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. Regs. Conn. State Agencies § 21a-235-8

3. Regs. Conn. State Agencies § 21a-235-13

iv. Hair Filler Materials

1. These laws regulate animal hair materials used in stuffed products. Most impose labeling requirements or restrictions on sale.

2. Regs. Conn. State Agencies § 21a-235-8

3. Regs. Conn. State Agencies § 21a-235-13

v. Animal Fiber Materials

1. These laws regulate when and how animal fiber materials can be used in stuffed products. Most impose labeling requirements or restrictions on sale.

2. Regs. Conn. State Agencies § 21a-235-13

vi. Plant Fiber Materials

1. These laws regulate plant fiber materials used in stuffed products. Most impose labeling requirements or restrictions on sale.

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2. Regs. Conn. State Agencies § 21a-235-8
- vii. 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. Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 21a-232
 3. Regs. Conn. State Agencies § 21a-235-9
 4. Regs. Conn. State Agencies § 21a-235-13
 5. Regs. Conn. State Agencies § 21a-235-15
 6. Regs. Conn. State Agencies § 21a-235-16
 7. Regs. Conn. State Agencies § 21a-235-18
 8. Regs. Conn. State Agencies § 21a-235-19
 9. Regs. Conn. State Agencies § 21a-235-20
 10. Regs. Conn. State Agencies § 21a-235-21
 11. Regs. Conn. State Agencies § 21a-235-23
 12. Regs. Conn. State Agencies § 21a-235-24
 13. Regs. Conn. State Agencies § 21a-235-25
 14. Regs. Conn. State Agencies § 21a-235-26
 15. Regs. Conn. State Agencies § 21a-235-27
 16. Regs. Conn. State Agencies § 21a-235-28
 17. Regs. Conn. State Agencies § 21a-235-29
 18. Regs. Conn. State Agencies § 21a-235-30
 19. Regs. Conn. State Agencies § 21a-235-31
- viii. Licensing Requirements
 1. These laws impose licensing requirements on all manufacturers who seek to sell bedding, upholstered furniture, or filling materials within the state.
 2. Regs. Conn. State Agencies § 21a-235-4
- ix. Registration, Licensing, and Permits
 1. These laws impose registration, licensing, or permitting requirements on producers or manufacturers of bedding and other products such as mattresses.
 2. Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 21a-232
 3. Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 21a-234
 4. Regs. Conn. State Agencies § 21a-235-10
 5. Regs. Conn. State Agencies § 21a-235-11
 6. Regs. Conn. State Agencies § 21a-235-12
 7. Regs. Conn. State Agencies § 21a-235-13
- x. Storage and Facilities
 1. These laws regulate the storage, transportation, or manufacture of bedding, mattresses, or other similar materials offered for sale.
 2. Regs. Conn. State Agencies § 21a-235-17

3. Regs. Conn. State Agencies § 21a-235-22
- VII. Live Animal Imports
- a. 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. Regs. Conn. State Agencies § 22-324-1
 - 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. C.G.S.A. § 22-318
 3. CT ST § 22-312
 4. C.G.S.A. § 22-278
 5. http://www.ct.gov/doag/lib/doag/inspection_regulation/2017/Connecticut_Reportable_Diseases_2017.pdf
 - ii. 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. Regs. Conn. State Agencies § 22-278-1
 3. Regs. Conn. State Agencies § 22-278-6
 4. Regs. Conn. State Agencies § 22-308-1
 - iii. Rabies

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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. C.G.S.A. § 22-318
 3. CT ST § 22-312
 4. CT ST § 22-319b
 5. C.G.S.A. § 22-278
 6. http://www.ct.gov/doag/lib/doag/inspection_regulation/2017/Connecticut_Reportable_Diseases_2017.pdf
- 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. Regs. Conn. State Agencies § 22-278-6
- d. 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. C.G.S.A. § 22-90
 - 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. C.G.S.A. § 22-90
- e. 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. CT ST § 22-415a; 22-415c

f. 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. Regs. Conn. State Agencies § 22-278-A2

g. 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. CT ST § 22-319b

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. CT ST § 22-319b

3. C.G.S.A. § 22-278

4. http://www.ct.gov/doag/lib/doag/inspection_regulation/2017/Connecticut_Reportable_Diseases_2017.pdf

h. 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. Regs. Conn. State Agencies § 26-55-6

ii. Boar

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1. These regulations prohibit the importation of boars into the state. They are intended to protect public health and safety as well as local livestock and pastureland.
 2. Regs. Conn. State Agencies § 26-55-6
- 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. C.G.S.A. § 22-354
 - 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. C.G.S.A. § 22-344b(a)
 3. C.G.S.A. § 22-344b(b)(2)
 4. C.G.S.A. § 22-344d(a)
 5. C.G.S.A § 22-344d(b)
 6. C.G.S.A § 22-344d(c)
- IX. Products for Animals
- a. None
- X. Dead Animals and Animal Parts
- a. None
- XI. Invasive Pests, Plants, and Disease
- a. Ash Trees
 - i. Emerald Ash Borer
 1. The emerald ash borer is a green jewel beetle from Asia that causes nearly 100% mortality of ash trees in an infected area within 10 years. These laws supplement federal regulation and establish additional quarantines, prohibit the importation of regulated articles, or impose other conditions or inspection systems affecting regulated articles prior to import.
 2. Regs. Conn. State Agencies § 22-84-5g
 - b. Aquatic Invasive Plant Species Generally
 - i. Floating Water Chestnut
 1. Floating water chestnut is another an aquatic weed that can restrict water flow and make recreational lakes and ponds

unusable. These laws make it illegal to import or transport these plants, seeds, or nuts.

2. CT ST § 22a-381d

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. Regs. Conn. State Agencies § 22-59-5
3. Regs. Conn. State Agencies § 22-59-4
4. Regs. Conn. State Agencies § 22-59-1a
5. Regs. Conn. State Agencies § 22-59-8a
6. Regs. Conn. State Agencies § 22-59-8b

d. Seeds

i. Genetically Modified Seed Labeling and Reporting

1. These regulations impose recordkeeping, labeling, and reporting requirements on manufacturers of seeds that have been genetically modified. They are intended to increase transparency and reduce the risk of cross contamination of plants.
2. C.G.S.A. § 21a-92c

e. Manure

i. Content, Labeling, and Transport

1. These laws impose content requirements, labeling requirements, or regulations governing the transport of manure offered for sale within the state. They are intended to ensure quality and decrease adverse impacts on residents.
2. Regs. Conn. State Agencies § 19-13-B1

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. C.G.S.A. § 4a-51
3. C.G.S.A. § 4a-59

XIII. General Prohibitions

a. 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

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and expose citizens of the state to health hazards. These laws prohibit the sale of products or packaging materials containing dangerous toxins.

2. C.G.S.A. § 22a-255g-22a-255m

XIV. Miscellaneous

a. None