



LEGISLATIVE ANALYSIS of H.R.4673: The “Save Our Bacon Act”

119th Congress: 2025–2026

September 2025



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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report analyzes H.R.4673, or the “Save Our Bacon Act,” legislation currently under consideration by the U.S. Congress. It builds upon “Legislative Analysis of S.2019 / H.R.4417: The Ending Agricultural Trade Suppression Act,” and “Legislative Analysis of H.R. 4879: The Protect Interstate Commerce Act of 2018,” reports on similar antecedent legislation published in 2023 and 2018, respectively, by the Brooks McCormick Jr. Animal Law & Policy Program at Harvard Law School. This report and the 2023 report were researched and written by Kelley McGill, Legislative Policy Fellow.

Professor Kristen Stilt, Faculty Director, edited this report. Ann Linder, Associate Director of Policy & Research, provided graphic design support for this report and researched and authored the original 2018 report, a portion of which appears below in the Background section in an updated form. Professor Emily Broad Leib and Trevor Findley, both of the Food Law and Policy Clinic at Harvard Law School, provided thoughtful feedback on this report. Numerous individuals assisted in the research of potentially affected laws and regulations cited in this report and the earlier reports, contributed ideas, or reviewed versions of the text. We Animals provided many of the images used throughout this report. It is with gratitude that these contributions are recognized here.



Jo-Anne McArthur / We Animals

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

H.R.4673, also known as the “Save Our Bacon Act,” aims to eliminate barriers to the sale of animal products across state lines by federally preempting state authority. The language of H.R.4673 was adapted from Sec. 12007 of H.R.8467 and has evolved from the “Ending Agricultural Trade Suppression Act” or “EATS Act,” both introduced in the 118th Congress. The legislation is a response to California’s Proposition 12, Massachusetts’s Question 3, and perceived inconsistencies in state and local regulations that affect the national agricultural market. However, the broad and undefined scope of H.R.4673 raises significant concerns about unintended impacts on a wide range of areas beyond its primary focus. Enactment of H.R.4673 could affect, or nullify, hundreds of state laws and regulations.

Section I of this analysis introduces H.R.4673 and Section II provides the legislative history and background of the legislation. Section III of this analysis turns to the text of the proposed legislation, followed in Section IV by a detailed analysis of the text and its implications. Section V discusses examples of the potential effects of enacting H.R.4673. Section VI presents the conclusion and is followed by an appendix that lists over 600 examples of some of the existing state laws and regulations that H.R.4673 could impact.

Overview of the Potential Effects of H.R.4673

- Uses Undefined Terms:** The language's undefined terms, such as "raising," "domestic animal," "movement," and "condition for sale," would require judicial interpretation to determine their exact meaning and application, creating lengthy uncertainty for producers and regulators. The scope of "movement," for example, would have significant consequences for the ability of states to control the spread of pests (such as New World screwworm) and diseases (such as avian influenza) affecting livestock entering and within their borders.
- Extends Far More Broadly Than Intended:** Although narrower than the EATS Act, the language's lack of specificity and definitions could inadvertently extend its reach beyond foods that contain products from "covered livestock" to impact sectors not initially targeted, such as animal feed, animal vaccines, livestock reproductive materials, and other livestock input industries.
- Blocks Important State and Local Protections:** The enforcement of this language could nullify hundreds of state and local standards on animal health and welfare, disease and pest prevention, public health, food safety, and consumer protection.
- Undermines Producer Investments and Local, Small-Scale Producers:** The language would undermine investments that producers have already made in sustainable and humane practices. It would disadvantage family farmers who are less likely to use intensive confinement systems, as well as local farmers in states that impose higher in-state production standards.
- Creates Risk of Lengthy and Costly Litigation:** Interpretive challenges and ambiguities within the language would likely result in extensive and expensive legal battles, prolonging uncertainty for producers, regulators, and consumers for years. It could incentivize further deregulation by states that attempt to avoid this uncertainty and potential litigation by repealing or not enforcing regulations related to livestock and animal products.
- Challenges States' Rights in Areas Traditionally Regulated by States:** The language challenges the balance of power between federal and state governments, potentially going beyond valid preemption. It raises questions regarding federal overreach, the Tenth Amendment, and state autonomy.



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Examples of Existing State Laws and Regulations Potentially Affected by H.R.4673



Importation Requirements and Disease Restrictions

Importation requirements and restrictions intended to prevent the spread and transmission of pests and diseases, such as New World screwworm and Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza



Food Safety Standards

Food safety standards related to the sourcing of dairy products, including cleanliness, animal health, and other production standards



Seafood Labeling Requirements

Seafood sourcing disclosures or labeling standards for products from animals raised through aquaculture



Animal Welfare Measures

Animal welfare measures related to livestock confinement



Age or Sale Restrictions

Age or other restrictions on the sale of certain baby animals



Vaccination Import Requirements

Prohibitions against the importation of certain vaccinated or unvaccinated animals



Prohibitions on Garbage-Fed Swine

Prohibitions against the importation of swine who were fed food scraps or other substances defined as “garbage”



I. INTRODUCTION

H.R.4673, also known as the “Save Our Bacon Act,” is the latest in a long line of federal legislative measures introduced to block California and other states from enacting and enforcing minimum livestock confinement standards. Most notably, H.R.4673 is directly descended from the “Ending Agricultural Trade Suppression Act,” or “EATS Act,” legislation introduced in 2023.¹ Rather than impose a national preemptive standard for specific livestock, the sponsors of H.R.4673, the EATS Act, and other related draft legislation seek to prohibit states from regulating the production of livestock and livestock products that are imported within their borders from other U.S. states or countries.² From a legislative drafting perspective, H.R.4673 is vague and unintentionally broad, and it would likely be subject to extensive and expensive litigation for years to come if enacted, with federal courts called upon to interpret its ambiguous language.

Enactment of H.R.4673 would throw state and local legislators and regulators across the country into limbo regarding the enforceability of their own livestock and food provisions, including hundreds of state laws and regulations governing the importation of livestock. These state requirements do the important work of preventing the spread and transmission of dangerous and economically damaging pests and diseases that threaten the livelihoods of farmers and public health. These pests and diseases include New World screwworm (a pest that can devastate

¹ S.2019, 118th Cong. (2023), <https://www.congress.gov/bill/118th-congress/senate-bill/2019>; H.R.4417, 118th Cong. (2023), <https://www.congress.gov/bill/118th-congress/house-bill/4417>. The EATS Act was the subject of a 2023 report by the Brooks McCormick Jr. Animal Law & Policy Program at Harvard Law School: *Legislative Analysis of S.2019 / H.R.4417: The “Ending Agricultural Trade Suppression Act”*.

² In this report, the word “imported” is used to describe covered livestock and livestock products that enter a regulating state from another U.S. state or from abroad.

livestock herds and is approaching the U.S. border from the south)³ and avian influenza (a disease that has afflicted dairy herds and decimated poultry flocks around the nation).⁴

Every state, not only states with livestock confinement standards such as California and Massachusetts, would be impacted by the enactment of H.R.4673.⁵ Every state would face new challenges and costs of compliance as a result. Adoption of the legislation would infringe upon the rights of states and override their democratic processes.

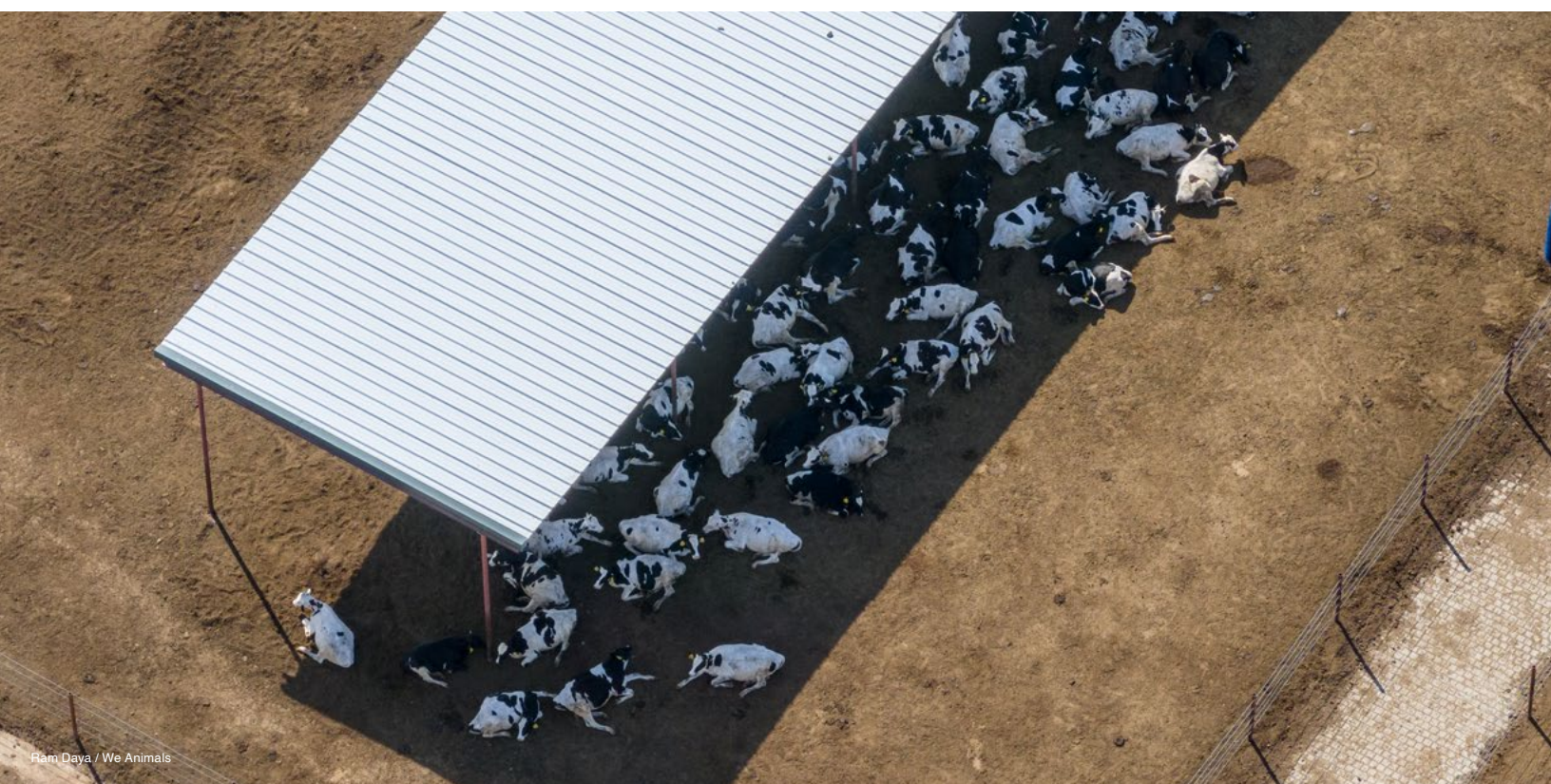
Every state, not only states with livestock confinement standards such as California and Massachusetts, would be impacted by the enactment of H.R.4673

This legislative analysis is divided into six sections and an appendix. Section I introduces the legislation. Section II describes the legislative history and provides legal background for the legislation. Section III provides the text of H.R.4673 as introduced. Section IV analyzes this text and details some of the ambiguities inherent in it. Section V describes the ways in which the text is broader than its promoters portray and highlights examples of potential laws and regulations affected in each state. Section VI presents the conclusion and is followed by an appendix that lists over 600 examples of some of the existing state laws and regulations that H.R.4673 could impact.

3 See “New World Screwworm,” U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) (Aug. 25, 2025), <https://www.aphis.usda.gov/livestock-poultry-disease/cattle/ticks/screwworm>; “USDA Announces Sweeping Plans to Protect the United States from New World Screwworm,” USDA (Aug. 15, 2025) <https://www.usda.gov/about-usda/news/press-releases/2025/08/15/usda-announces-sweeping-plans-protect-united-states-new-world-screwworm>.

4 See “Avian Influenza,” USDA, APHIS (July 30, 2025), <https://www.aphis.usda.gov/livestock-poultry-disease/avian/avian-influenza>.

5 See [Appendix](#).





II. BACKGROUND

The “California Egg Law” as the Precipitating Event

The origins of H.R.4673 stretch back to 2008, when over 63 percent of the California electorate voted yes on Proposition 2 (“Prop 2”), the “Prevention of Farm Animal Cruelty Act.”⁶ Prop 2 imposed minimum space and confinement requirements for egg-laying hens, veal calves, and mother pigs raised in the state. It outlawed certain body-gripping crates, tethering methods, and cages for hens known as “battery cages” because they are stacked on top of one another and connected horizontally, like the cells in a battery unit.

In 2010, the California legislature passed Assembly Bill No. 1437, the “California Egg Law,” requiring that all eggs sold in the state as of January 1, 2015, had to meet Proposition 2’s standards regardless of whether they were produced in California or outside of the state. The California Egg Law meant that any producers wishing to continue selling their eggs in California would have to provide hens enough space to stand up, lie down, turn around, and extend their wings without touching their cage or cage-mates—a standard the overwhelming majority of producers, who used battery cage housing, did not then meet.

Legislative History of H.R.4673 and Its Predecessors

When Prop 2 and the California Egg Law were passed, the highest egg-producing district in the country was Iowa’s Fourth Congressional District, then represented by Steve King.

⁶ California Secretary of State, Statement of Vote, 13, https://elections.cdn.sos.ca.gov/sov/2008-general/sov_complete.pdf (63.5% voted in favor of Prop 2).

Representative King responded to the California Egg Law with a series of legislative maneuvers aimed at nullifying it. These efforts to block the California Egg Law began with what became known as the “King Amendment.” As the blueprint for the subsequent EATS Act legislation (the progenitor of H.R.4673), the King Amendment would have prohibited states and localities from setting agricultural product standards or conditions in excess of those in effect in the state of production for goods sold in interstate commerce. The text of the King Amendment, formally entitled the “Prohibition Against Interference by State and Local Governments with Production or Manufacture of Items in Other States,” was included in two House-passed versions of the 2014 Farm Bill.⁷ The King Amendment was not included in the Senate-passed version of the bill.⁸ After opposition by Senate Democrats and intense public criticism, the conference committee ultimately left the King Amendment out of the 2014 Farm Bill.⁹

In 2015, Representative King repackaged his amendment as standalone legislation entitled the “Protecting Interstate Commerce Act” (“PICA”).¹⁰ That legislative session, PICA was not passed out of the House Agriculture Committee. Representative King reintroduced PICA in 2018,¹¹ and PICA’s legislative text again was included in the House-passed version of the 2018 Farm Bill.¹² It was not included in the Senate-passed version.¹³ After condemnation by 32 Senators and a chorus of opposition—including from family



7 See H.R.2642, 113th Cong. § 11312 (as passed by House, July 11, 2013), <https://www.congress.gov/bill/113th-congress/house-bill/2642/text/eh>; H.R.2642, 113th Cong. § 12312, (as agreed to by House with amendment, Sept. 28, 2013), <https://www.congress.gov/bill/113th-congress/house-bill/2642/text/eah>. Historically, around every five years, the U.S. Congress passes omnibus agricultural legislation. While this legislation may take different names, such as the Agricultural Act of 2014 or the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018, it commonly is known as the “Farm Bill.”

8 H.R.2642, 113th Cong. (as passed by Senate with amendment, July 18, 2013), <https://www.congress.gov/bill/113th-congress/house-bill/2642/text/eas>.

9 See H.Rept. 113–333, 113th Cong., 563 (conference report to accompany H.R. 2642, Jan. 27, 2014), <https://www.congress.gov/113/crpt/hrpt333/CRPT-113hrpt333.pdf>.

10 H.R.687, 114th Cong. (2015), <https://www.congress.gov/bill/114th-congress/house-bill/687/text>.

11 H.R.4879, 115th Cong. (2018), <https://www.congress.gov/bill/115th-congress/house-bill/4879/text>. H.R.4879 was the subject of a 2018 report by the Brooks McCormick Jr. Animal Law & Policy Program at Harvard Law School: *Legislative Analysis of H.R. 4879: the “Protect Interstate Commerce Act of 2018”*.

12 H.R.2, 115th Cong. § 11701 (as passed by House, June 21, 2018), <https://www.congress.gov/bill/115th-congress/house-bill/2/text/eh>.

13 H.R.2, 115th Cong. (as passed by Senate with amendment, June 28, 2018), <https://www.congress.gov/bill/115th-congress/house-bill/2/text/eas>.



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farmers, public health and consumer groups, farmworker advocates, animal protection and environmental organizations, and state sovereignty champions, including the National Conference of State Legislatures—the King Amendment again was removed from the 2018 Farm Bill in conference.¹⁴

In November 2016, Massachusetts voters passed Question 3, An Act

to Prevent Cruelty to Farm Animals, with 77.6 percent of voters in support.¹⁵ Question 3 prohibits the sale in Massachusetts of shell eggs, whole veal meat, and whole pork meat “that the business owner or operator knows or should know is the product” (for shell eggs) or “meat of a covered animal that was confined in a cruel manner.” In addition, for whole pork meat, the prohibition includes “the meat of the immediate offspring of a covered animal that was confined in a cruel manner” so that the mother pigs who produce those offspring are protected.¹⁶

In November 2018, building upon California’s Prop 2, the California Egg Law, and Massachusetts’s Question 3, California voters passed Proposition 12 (“Prop 12”), the Farm Animal Confinement Initiative, with 62.7 percent voting in favor.¹⁷ Prop 12 established “new minimum requirements on farmers to provide more space for egg-laying hens, breeding pigs, and calves raised for veal” and it prohibited “California businesses . . . from selling eggs or uncooked pork or veal that came from animals housed in ways that did not meet these requirements.”¹⁸ While celebrated by some animal producers, the passage of Prop 12 provoked multiple unsuccessful legal challenges from others,¹⁹ as did Massachusetts’s Question 3.²⁰

Like Prop 2 and the California Egg Law, the adoption of Prop 12 and Question 3 also fueled

14 H.Rept. 115–1072, 115th Cong., 794 (conference report to accompany H.R.2, Dec. 10, 2018), <https://www.congress.gov/115/crpt/hrpt1072/CRPT-115hrpt1072.pdf>.

15 Massachusetts Secretary of the Commonwealth, Election Results, https://electionstats.state.ma.us/ballot_questions/search/year_from:1972/year_to:2016.

16 Massachusetts Session law, Acts (2016), Chapter 333, <https://malegislature.gov/Laws/SessionLaws/Acts/2016/Chapter333>.

17 California Secretary of State, Statement of Vote, 16, <https://elections.cdn.sos.ca.gov/sov/2018-general/sov/2018-complete-sov.pdf>.

18 California Legislative Analyst’s Office, Ballot Analysis of Proposition 12, <https://lao.ca.gov/BallotAnalysis/Proposition?number=12&year=2018>.

19 See *Iowa Pork Producers Association v. Bonta*, ___ S.Ct. ___ (2025) (*cert. denied*); *Nat’l Pork Producers Council v. Ross*, 598 U.S. 356 (2023) (finding that Prop 12 did not unduly burden interstate commerce); *N. Am. Meat Inst. v. Becerra*, 420 F. Supp. 3d 1014, 1017 (C.D. Cal. 2019) (denying motion for preliminary injunction against Prop 12), *aff’d*, 825 F. App’x 518 (9th Cir. 2020) (*mem.*), *cert. denied*, *N. Am. Meat Inst. v. Bonta*, 141 S. Ct. 2854 (2021).

20 See *Triumph Foods, LLC v. Campbell*, 742 F. Supp. 3d 63, 73 (D. Mass. 2024); *Triumph Foods, LLC v. Campbell*, 715 F. Supp. 3d 143, 155 (D. Mass. 2024). An appeal of the related decisions is pending before the U.S. Court of Appeals for the First Circuit.

legislative attempts to prevent enforcement of their provisions. After Representative King lost his 2020 primary election,²¹ other federal lawmakers took up his cause of opposing such state laws. In 2021, legislators in both chambers reintroduced the King Amendment/PICA as the rebranded and slightly revised “Exposing Agricultural Trade Suppression Act.”²² That legislation did not advance out of committee.

In May 2023, the U.S. Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of California’s Proposition 12

In May 2023, the U.S. Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of California’s Prop 12.²³ In June 2023, lawmakers in both chambers reintroduced a revised version of the “Exposing Agricultural Trade Suppression Act” as S.2019/H.R.4417 and gave it a similar name, the “Ending Agricultural Trade Suppression Act.”²⁴ The 2021 and 2023 versions were both commonly known as the “EATS Act.”²⁵ Neither S.2019 nor H.R.4417 advanced out of committee. However, a somewhat narrower version of the 2023 EATS Act legislation was included in a draft version of Farm Bill legislation advanced out

21 See Barbara Sprunt, “Iowa Rep. Steve King, Known For Racist Comments, Loses Reelection Bid,” NPR, June 3, 2020, archived at <https://perma.cc/WKW2-UNQY>.

22 S.2619, 117th Cong. (2021), <https://www.congress.gov/bill/117th-congress/senate-bill/2619/text>; H.R.4999, 117th Cong. (2022), <https://www.congress.gov/bill/117th-congress/house-bill/4999/text>.

23 Nat’l Pork Producers Council v. Ross, 598 U.S. 356, 390-91 (2023).

24 S.2019, 118th Cong. (2023), <https://www.congress.gov/bill/118th-congress/senate-bill/2019>; H.R.4417, 118th Cong. (2023), <https://www.congress.gov/bill/118th-congress/house-bill/4417>. The bills are nearly identical.

25 For clarity, subsequent references to the “EATS Act” in this analysis refer to the 2023 version, introduced through S.2019 and H.R.4417.



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of the House Agriculture Committee on May 24, 2024, as Sec. 12007 of H.R.8467, the “Farm, Food, and National Security Act of 2024.”²⁶ Unlike the EATS Act, Sec. 12007 purported to apply only to the “production” of “covered livestock” and products derived therefrom. H.R.8467 did not advance further during the 118th Congress.

H.R.4673 evolved from the King Amendment and the EATS Act

Separately, in November 2023, Senator Josh Hawley introduced S.3382, the “Protecting Interstate Commerce for Livestock Producers Act.”²⁷ S.3382 was drafted differently than the EATS Act and its antecedents, but it was intended to

accomplish the related goal of “protect[ing] ranchers from out-of-state regulation that interferes with interstate livestock production.” S.3382 died in committee during the 118th Congress.

In April 2025, Senators Joni Ernst, Chuck Grassley, and Roger Marshall reintroduced the

26 H.R.8467, 118th Cong. (2023), <https://www.congress.gov/bill/118th-congress/house-bill/8467>.

27 S.3382, 118th Cong. (2023), <https://www.congress.gov/bill/118th-congress/senate-bill/3382/>.



EATS Act as S.1326, the “Food Security and Farm Protection Act,” along with four other senators.²⁸ As of September 8, 2025, S.1326 had not moved out of committee.

In June 2025, the U.S. Supreme Court denied the petition for a writ of certiorari filed by the Iowa Pork Producers Association in another case challenging the constitutionality of California’s Prop 12. Thus, the Court continued to allow the law to stand.²⁹



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Most recently, in July 2025, House lawmakers repurposed the text of Sec. 12007 as H.R.4673, the “Save Our Bacon Act.”³⁰ While the text has evolved throughout its progression from the King Amendment to the EATS Act to its current form, the central aim remains the same: to federally block Prop 12, Question 3, and similar state and local measures.³¹ However, the effects of enacting H.R.4673 would be felt much more broadly than even its sponsors envision, raising constitutional concerns and undermining state and local rights at the expense of consumers, businesses, and agricultural producers across the United States.

28 S.1326, 119th Cong. (2025), <https://www.congress.gov/bill/119th-congress/senate-bill/1326>.

29 Iowa Pork Producers Association v. Bonta, __ S.Ct. __ (2025) (*cert. denied*) (case number 24-728, on appeal from the Ninth Circuit), <https://www.supremecourt.gov/docket/docketfiles/html/public/24-728.html>.

30 H.R.4673, 119th Cong. (2025), <https://www.congress.gov/bill/119th-congress/house-bill/4673/>.

31 See “Hinson Introduces the Save Our Bacon Act to Block California’s Radical Prop 12, Protect Interstate Commerce,” press release, website of Congresswoman Ashley Hinson (July 23, 2025), archived at <https://perma.cc/GLB4-VCXX>.

Legal Background

Under longstanding principles of federalism in the United States, state and local governments are free to regulate agricultural products and production except in ways that are preempted by federal law, unlawfully discriminate against out-of-state producers, or unduly burden trade.³² In other words, “absent discrimination, ‘a State may exclude from its territory, or prohibit the sale therein of any articles which, in its judgment, fairly exercised, are prejudicial to’ the interests of its citizens.”³³

Enactment of H.R.4673 could affect hundreds of state laws and regulations and threaten farmers’ jobs

While Congress has the power to regulate interstate commerce through the U.S. Constitution’s Commerce Clause of Article I and the Supremacy Clause of Article VI, the right of states to regulate their own markets has been inferred from their Tenth

Amendment powers,³⁴ and their authority to do so has been recognized even in cases where state laws have “substantial effects on interstate commerce.”³⁵ As James Madison wrote in Federalist No. 45, “[t]he powers delegated by the proposed constitution to the federal government, are few and defined. Those which are to remain in the state governments are numerous and indefinite. . . . The powers reserved to the several states will extend to all the objects, which, in the ordinary course of affairs, concern the lives, liberties and properties of the people; and the internal order, improvement and prosperity of the state.”³⁶

Traditionally, states have enjoyed broad authority to legislate for the health, safety, and morals of their citizens. Where state legislation favors local interests at the expense of out-of-state parties or disproportionately interferes with interstate trade, however, that law may be challenged under what is known as the “dormant” Commerce Clause.³⁷ Dormant Commerce Clause jurisprudence holds that states may not unduly restrict interstate commerce, even in areas where Congress has not acted.³⁸ Courts have read the dormant Commerce Clause into the

The U.S. Supreme Court denied another challenge to California’s Proposition 12 in June 2025

32 “Where the statute regulates even-handedly to effectuate a legitimate local public interest, and its effects on interstate commerce are only incidental, it will be upheld unless the burden imposed on such commerce is clearly excessive in relation to the putative local benefits.” *Pike v. Bruce Church, Inc.*, 397 U.S. 137, 142 (1970) (citing *Huron Portland Cement Co. v. City of Detroit*, 362 U.S. 440, 443 (1960)). That the “States must have a concurrent power to regulate commerce” is a principle that has long been recognized by the courts. *Gibbons v. Ogden*, 22 U.S. 1, 19 (1824). See also *United States v. Lopez*, 514 U.S. 549, 592 (1995) (Thomas, J., concurring) (citing Federalist No. 34 and stating that “[a]griculture and manufacture, since they were not surrendered to the Federal Government, were state concerns.”).

33 *Nat’l Pork Producers Council v. Ross*, 598 U.S. 356, 369 (2023) (quoting *Guy v. Baltimore*, 100 U.S. 434, 443 (1880)).

34 “The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.” U.S. Constitution, Amendment X.

35 “That the internal commerce of the States and the numerous state inspection, quarantine, and health laws had substantial effects on interstate commerce cannot be doubted. Nevertheless, they were not ‘surrendered to the general government.’” *United States v. Lopez*, 514 U.S. at 594 (quoting *Gibbons v. Ogden*, 22 U.S. 1, 203 (1824)).

36 The Federalist Number 45, 1788, National Archives, <https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Madison/01-10-02-0254>.

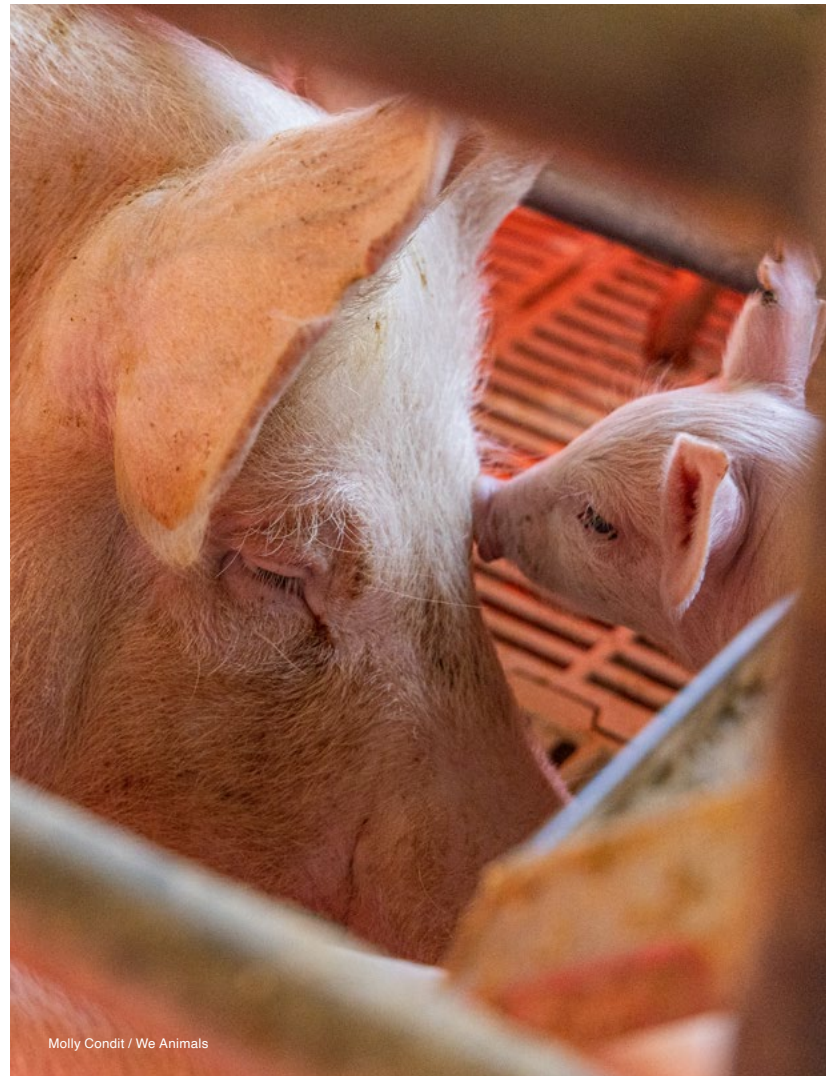
37 See generally *Pike v. Bruce Church, Inc.*, 397 U.S. 137 (1970).

38 “Reading between the Constitution’s lines . . . [the Supreme] Court has held that the Commerce Clause not only vests Congress with the power to regulate interstate trade; the Clause also ‘contain[s] a further, negative command,’ one effectively forbidding the enforcement of ‘certain state [economic

Commerce Clause as a way of protecting the flow of interstate commerce from state protectionism.³⁹

In May 2023, the U.S. Supreme Court affirmed existing dormant Commerce Clause jurisprudence by upholding California’s Prop 12, albeit in a fractured decision.⁴⁰ In June 2025, the U.S. Supreme Court denied the petition for a writ of certiorari filed by the Iowa Pork Producers Association in another case challenging the constitutionality of California’s Prop 12.⁴¹ Thus, the Court allowed Prop 12 to stand as law and maintained its dormant Commerce Clause precedent.

H.R.4673 is now an attempt to achieve through federal legislation what the opponents of Prop 12 and similar legislation could not achieve at the Supreme Court. However, the broad and undefined scope of the language raises significant concerns about unintended impacts on a wide range of areas beyond its primary focus. Its enactment could affect hundreds of state laws and regulations, create gaps in public health restrictions, threaten livestock producers’ livelihoods, and incentivize deregulation. Further, H.R.4673 raises constitutional questions regarding the bounds of permissible preemption, the Tenth Amendment, and states’ rights. To explain these concerns, Section III of this analysis turns to the text of the proposed legislation, followed in Section IV by a detailed analysis of the text and its implications, along with examples of potential effects of the legislation in Section V.



Molly Condit / We Animals

regulations] even when Congress has failed to legislate on the subject.” *Nat’l Pork Producers Council v. Ross*, 598 U.S. 356, 368 (2023) (quoting *Oklahoma Tax Comm’n v. Jefferson Lines, Inc.*, 514 U.S. 175, 179 (1995)).

39 “In its ‘modern’ cases, [the Supreme] Court has said that the Commerce Clause prohibits the enforcement of state laws ‘driven by . . . economic protectionism—that is, regulatory measures designed to benefit in-state economic interests by burdening out-of-state competitors.’” *Nat’l Pork Producers Council v. Ross*, 598 U.S. 356, 357 (2023) (quoting *Dep’t of Revenue of Ky. v. Davis*, 553 U.S. 328, 337–338 (2008) (internal quotation omitted)).

40 *Nat’l Pork Producers Council v. Ross*, 598 U.S. 356, 390-91 (2023). In the service of in-state interests, the Supreme Court affirmed that states even may impose regulations that cause out-of-state commerce to shift from one type of business to another, finding that “the dormant Commerce Clause does not protect a ‘particular structure or metho[d] of operation.’” *Id.* at 385 (citation omitted).

41 *Iowa Pork Producers Association v. Rob Bonta, Attorney General of California, et al.* (*cert. denied*, 2025) (case number 24-728, on appeal from the Ninth Circuit), <https://www.supremecourt.gov/docket/docketfiles/html/public/24-728.html>.



Ram Daya / We Animals

III. FULL TEXT OF H.R.4673

A BILL

To ensure the free movement of livestock-derived products in interstate commerce.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Save Our Bacon Act”.

SEC. 2. ENSURING THE FREE MOVEMENT OF LIVESTOCK-DERIVED PRODUCTS IN INTERSTATE COMMERCE.

(a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to—

(1) protect the free movement in interstate commerce of products derived from covered livestock;

(2) encourage a national market of such products;

(3) ensure that producers of covered livestock are not subject to a patchwork of State laws restricting access to a national market; and

(4) ensure that the United States continues to uphold its international trade obligations.

(b) IN GENERAL.—Producers of covered livestock have a Federal right to raise and market their covered livestock in interstate commerce and therefore no State or subdivision thereof may enact or enforce, directly or indirectly, a condition or standard on the production of covered livestock other than for covered livestock physically raised in such State or subdivision.

(c) PROTECTING INTERSTATE COMMERCE.—Producers of covered livestock have a Federal right

to raise and market their covered livestock in interstate commerce and therefore no State or subdivision thereof may enact or enforce, directly or indirectly, as a condition for sale or consumption, any condition or standard of production on products derived from covered livestock not physically raised in such State or subdivision that is in addition to, or different from, the conditions or standards of production in the State in which the production occurs.

(d) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **COVERED LIVESTOCK.**—The term “covered livestock”—

(A) means any domestic animal raised for the purpose of—

(i) slaughter for human consumption; or

(ii) producing products manufactured for human consumption which are derived from the processing of milk, including fluid milk products; and

(B) does not include domestic animals raised for the primary purpose of egg production.

(2) **PRODUCTION.**—The term “production”—

(A) means the raising (including breeding) of covered livestock; and

(B) does not include the movement, harvesting, or further processing of covered livestock.



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IV. SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS OF H.R.4673

Section 1

This Section provides the short title for the legislation:

This Act may be cited as the “Save Our Bacon Act”.

Section 2

The header of Section 2 encapsulates the purpose of the legislation:

SEC. 2. ENSURING THE FREE MOVEMENT OF LIVESTOCK-DERIVED PRODUCTS IN INTERSTATE COMMERCE.

This header represents that the purpose of the legislation is to enable the movement of livestock products freely in commerce throughout the nation. As discussed in more detail below, however, the subsequent subsections of the bill appear to affect far more than just the movement of livestock products.

Subsection (a)

Section 2, subsection (a) of H.R.4673 states the purpose of the legislation. It outlines goals such as facilitating a national market for livestock products, the free movement of those products in interstate commerce, and

Enacting H.R.4673 could have far more expansive effects than merely blocking California’s Proposition 12

access to the national market for livestock producers. Subsection (a) states:

(a) Purpose.—The purpose of this section is to—

(1) protect the free movement in interstate commerce of products derived from covered livestock;

(2) encourage a national market of such products;

(3) ensure that producers of covered livestock are not subject to a patchwork of State laws restricting access to a national market; and

(4) ensure that the United States continues to uphold its international trade obligations.

State laws already exist in many areas affecting out-of-state livestock, livestock producers, and livestock products. The fact that states may have different laws is a result of basic principles of federalism. The appendix to this analysis lists over 600 examples of state laws and regulations related to the raising of livestock outside of the regulating state, and states impose many more laws and regulations affecting products that are derived from livestock imported from other states or abroad. These rules and requirements differ across states, covering a wide range of issues such as animal health, animal welfare, disease prevention, public health, food safety, food quality, and consumer protection. The purpose of H.R.4673 seems to be to eliminate a large number of these myriad laws, regulations, and requirements.

Many of these requirements, and the variations that exist among states, are longstanding and have not discouraged the formation of national markets for livestock products nor restricted

access to such markets. For example, every state in the U.S. imposes pre-entry requirements on the importation of certain livestock entering their borders from other states or countries. These requirements are aimed at controlling the spread and transmission of pests or diseases.⁴² These standards have not prevented the flow of such interstate commerce, and livestock producers remain free to choose which state markets they sell into. The text of subsection (a) either (1) does not recognize that such a “patchwork” is well established in state law or (2) asserts a purpose of blocking this “patchwork” and thereby overturning longstanding requirements in states across the country to protect the health and safety of humans and livestock.



Jo-Anne McArthur / We Animals

⁴² See [Appendix](#).

Statements from the sponsor of the legislation regarding its purpose are ambiguous. While the press release on the bill's introduction specifically discusses blocking California's Prop 12 and Massachusetts's Question 3, it also asserts that the intent of H.R.4673 is more broadly "prohibiting state and local governments from interfering with the production of livestock in other states."⁴³ Read together with subsection (b) and statements of the bill's sponsor, subsection (a) may indicate a much more expansive intent than merely blocking California's Prop 12, Massachusetts's Question 3, and other animal welfare standards similar to those measures.



Andrew Skowron / We Animals

Subsection (b)

Section 2, subsection (b) of H.R.4673 is incredibly broad. Its enactment would have sweeping, unintended, and even unknown consequences for animal agriculture, food safety, and public health. Subsection (b) states the following:

(b) In General.—Producers of covered livestock have a Federal right to raise and market their covered livestock in interstate commerce and therefore no State or subdivision thereof may enact or enforce, directly or indirectly, a condition or standard on the production of covered livestock other than for covered livestock physically raised in such State or subdivision.

The only defined terms within this subsection are “covered livestock” and “production.” The

⁴³ See “Hinson Introduces the Save Our Bacon Act to Block California’s Radical Prop 12, Protect Interstate Commerce,” press release, website of Congresswoman Ashley Hinson (July 23, 2025), archived at <https://perma.cc/GLB4-VCXX>.

Under, H.R.4673 a state might no longer be able to impose pre-importation requirements related to animal health and public health

words “raise,” “market,” “condition,” and “standard,” are undefined. An interpreting court would need to determine the meanings of these words in any challenge to the legislation post-enactment. Similarly, neither this subsection nor the remainder of the legislation’s

text provides a concrete understanding of the applicability of the language. Its scope is not clear regarding which specific animals it might apply to and at what point in their lives, and the types of standards and conditions it would encompass is undefined. Given these ambiguities, enactment of H.R.4673 could cause states and localities to be uncertain about their regulatory authority as it relates to livestock and livestock products and to underregulate in such areas as a result. Because H.R.4673 would not create new federal standards while prohibiting some state standards, it could create gaps in areas unregulated, underregulated, or unenforced by the federal government.

More specifically, the text of subsection (b) could potentially encompass many more kinds of regulation beyond animal welfare measures. Although it states that a jurisdiction may not impose standards or conditions on the production of covered livestock not “physically raised” in the regulating jurisdiction, the text leaves much ambiguous. For instance, under this subsection’s language, it seems likely that a state or subdivision could no longer continue to impose pre-importation requirements related to animal health, disease treatment and prevention, and public health.

While, as discussed further below, the bill’s definition of “production” excludes the “movement” of livestock, many states impose requirements for importation that must take place **before** an animal is moved into or located within the boundaries of the regulating jurisdiction (see the appendix). Such requirements frequently include disease testing, veterinary inspection, and branding, tagging, marking, or tattooing identification for individual animals. Sometimes these requirements include pest or parasite treatments or preventative vaccinations that must be given before an animal is brought within the regulating state. Other importation requirements include prohibitions on the importation of livestock affected by or exposed to pests or diseases or restrictions based on the herd, area, state, or country of origin.

All these types of requirements appear to relate to the raising of livestock, and states receiving imported livestock often require that specific actions be taken (or not taken) 30 days, 60 days, or even longer in the place of origin **prior** to importation. In some instances, states may restrict the importation of animals from any herd exposed to a specific disease going back years.⁴⁴ As a result, a court might find that such conditions are imposed on the “production” of “covered livestock,” rather than the “movement” of livestock. Because the language of subsection (b) is vague and could be read broadly, courts would need to interpret its scope for state and local regulators to be able to understand which of their existing laws and regulations on disease prevention and other issues would be blocked if H.R.4673 were enacted.

⁴⁴ North Dakota, for example specifies for all imported goats that “The certificate of veterinary inspection must contain a written statement, signed by the owner of the goat, stating that: ‘To the best of my knowledge, the goat or goats listed on this certificate originate from a herd that has not been diagnosed as a scrapie-infected, source, or exposed flock in the past sixty months.’” N.D. Admin. Code 48.1-08-01-03.

Subsection (c)

Section 2, subsection (c) of H.R.4673 is focused on a different aspect of animal agriculture than subsection (b). It purports to apply to products derived from “covered livestock” rather than to live animals. Its text provides:



Julie LP / We Animals

(c) PROTECTING INTERSTATE COMMERCE.—
Producers of covered livestock have a Federal right to raise and market their covered livestock in interstate commerce and therefore no State or subdivision thereof may enact or enforce, directly or indirectly, as a condition for sale or consumption, any condition or standard of production on products derived from covered livestock not physically raised in such State or subdivision that is in addition to, or different from, the conditions or standards of production in the State in which the production occurs.

Under the text of subsection (c), it is not clear what might be included as a “condition for sale or consumption.” A direct sales prohibition on products derived from livestock raised in a specific way, as determined by the state in which the products are sold, would clearly be within its scope, such as California’s Prop 12. Conditions more attenuated from universal sales prohibitions are less obvious but might still fall within subsection (c)’s injunction. State or local procurement guidance, for instance, might be

considered an impermissible “condition for sale or consumption” under H.R.4673 if that guidance requires that any livestock products purchased by the procuring government must come from livestock raised in a certain way or place. Louisiana, for example, requires that any crawfish served in a food service facility by a public entity be raised in the U.S.⁴⁵

Further, if a state or local government wanted to impose a condition that any products it purchased not be produced under certain labor, environmental, or other conditions, H.R.4673 might prohibit such a procurement restriction. H.R.4673 does not limit its scope only to restrictions on covered livestock or livestock products from other U.S. states, so it might also apply to covered livestock and livestock products from outside the U.S. This reading is supported by the language in paragraph 2(a)(4), which states that a purpose of the legislation is to “ensure that the United States continues to uphold its international trade obligations.”

⁴⁵ “All state agencies, state institutions, or local school districts operating food service facilities for students, or for patients or inmates in their custody, shall only utilize domestic shrimp or domestic crawfish as defined in R.S. 40:5.5.2.” La. Rev. Stat. § 39:2101 (provision added by Act 148 in 2024).

H.R.4673 could also prohibit state or local labeling requirements for covered livestock products from animals raised in certain ways if “condition for sale or consumption” was interpreted to include labeling provisions that must be met for a good to be sold. The Federal Meat Inspection Act (FMIA) and Poultry Products Inspection Act (PPIA) already expressly preempt state labeling and ingredient requirements that are “in addition to, or different” from federal requirements for federally inspected products within the scope of these statutes.⁴⁶ However, H.R.4673 could affect state and local laws and regulations on livestock other than those covered by the FMIA and PPIA, such as captive game animals and aquaculture-raised fish species other than catfish, if such animals fall within the legislation’s definition “covered livestock.”⁴⁷ State labeling restrictions for products from these species are currently subject only to the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act’s limited preemption language, as applicable.⁴⁸ H.R.4673 might expand this preemption significantly, prohibiting, for example, states from imposing seafood source labeling requirements (such as Louisiana and Texas’s new laws governing the labeling of imported seafood),⁴⁹ to the extent that the

46 21 U.S.C. § 678; 21 U.S.C. § 467e.

47 The Animal Health Protection Act, for example, defines “livestock” to mean “all farm-raised animals.” 7 U.S.C § 8302(10). It defines “animal” to mean “any member of the animal kingdom (except a human).” 7 U.S.C § 8302(1).

48 21 U.S.C. § 343–1.

49 Louisiana enacted a law in 2024 that states that “No person shall market crawfish, shrimp, or any product thereof using any Louisiana-related imagery, phrases, colors, or styles if the products are not genuinely linked to Louisiana’s cultural heritage and produced within the state or landed within the state,” with violations subject to civil penalties of up to \$50,000. La. Rev. Stat. § 3:4706 (enacted through Act 148, 2024). Louisiana also imposes seafood safety disclosure requirements on imported seafood. La. Rev. Stat. § 40:5.5.2 (as amended by the same act). These laws include aquaculture products. Texas



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requirements include products or ingredients from animals deemed “covered livestock” and differ from those imposed in the place of origin.

Other examples of state labeling conditions for sale that H.R.4673 might affect (to the extent not already federally preempted) could include future state requirements to disclose on livestock product labels the use of messenger ribonucleic acid (mRNA) vaccines in the animals from which the products were derived.⁵⁰ Some of the bills introduced to impose such labeling requirements include aquaculture products from mRNA-vaccinated animals (which would not be preempted by the FMIA or PPIA).⁵¹ A condition even a further step removed might fall within the prohibition of subsection (c), such as a state requirement that an aquaculture or other product must meet certain criteria to be sold in that state if it is voluntarily labeled with a raising claim (such as “antibiotic free”).⁵²

The legislation could prohibit states such as Louisiana and Texas from enforcing their new seafood source labeling requirements.

Subsections (b) and (c) also raise constitutional and states’ rights questions. The language of these subsections purports to create federal rights for livestock producers to be free from some out-of-state regulation. This explicit federal right language, which was not included in the 2023 draft EATS Act, appears to apply the legislation to private actors (livestock producers) in addition to state actors in an attempt to bring it within allowable bounds under the Tenth Amendment and anti-commandeering doctrine.⁵³ However, federal courts interpreting H.R.4673 would need to determine whether it falls within the bounds of permissible preemption and the Tenth Amendment.⁵⁴ Further, this federal right language would create regulatory gaps for on-farm livestock production in certain areas, such as animal welfare, in which there are no corresponding federal constraints.⁵⁵

newly imposes labeling requirements on wild-caught and farm-raised shrimp, including requiring notice of whether shrimp products are imported and banning the use of terms such as “Texas shrimp,” “American shrimp,” and “Gulf shrimp” by restaurants on products that do not meet U.S. country of origin requirements. Tex. Health & Safety Code § 436.083 (enacted through Texas Senate Bill 823, 2025).

50 Since 2023, multiple states (including Arizona, Mississippi, Missouri, Tennessee, and Texas) have introduced legislation related to messenger ribonucleic acid (mRNA) vaccination labeling for livestock products. See, e.g., Brooks Animal Law Digest, archived at <https://perma.cc/M6VJ-QXNR> (summarizing state bills related to mRNA labeling); Texas Senate Bill 2632 (introduced, 2023), archived at <https://perma.cc/7U9X-2P4R>. The U.S. Cattlemen’s Association (USCA) supports mandatory mRNA labeling, stating that “any meat or livestock product that is sold in the marketplace that has been treated with an mRNA or similar vaccine should also include appropriate labeling to ensure consumers understand exactly what they are purchasing.” USCA, “USCA Establishes Policy Regarding mRNA Technologies,” press release (Sept. 27, 2024), archived at <https://perma.cc/C4BZ-RPCA>.

51 Two of these bills, both in Arizona, would have included aquaculture products not covered under FMIA or PPIA preemptions within an mRNA vaccination labeling mandate. See Arizona House Bill 2762 (2023), archived at <https://perma.cc/U9V7-9S2U>, and Arizona Senate Bill 1146 (2024), archived at <https://perma.cc/PJ7D-J4NW>; Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 3-1201 (providing definition of “aquaculture” referenced in the bills). These Arizona bills also would have prohibited aquaculture, livestock, or poultry products made from animals who received an mRNA vaccine from being labeled as “organic.”

52 Such a requirement could be allowed on products from livestock not covered by the FMIA or PPIA preemptions, such as animals raised in aquaculture (besides catfish) or captive game animals. Although such requirements on products from FMIA and PPIA livestock are generally already preempted, some state lawmakers still consider imposing state requirements. For example, the Chair of the Georgia House Agriculture and Consumer Affairs Committee was recently reported as considering the introduction of legislation to verify grass-fed beef labeling claims. Leon Stafford, “Georgia lawmaker says he may push for state verification of farmers’ grass-fed beef claims,” Georgia Recorder (August 12, 2025), archived at <https://perma.cc/FJZ3-UW8F>. If such requirements were enacted and structured such that they escaped FMIA and PPIA preemption, such as by imposing non-preempted requirements on third-party verifiers, H.R.4673 might still affect those requirements, depending on their content.

53 In *Haaland v. Brackeen*, the Supreme Court stated “[l]egislation that applies ‘evenhandedly’ to state and private actors does not typically implicate the Tenth Amendment.” 599 U.S. 255, 259 (2023) (quoting *Murphy v. National Collegiate Athletic Association*, 584 U.S. 453, 476 (2018)).

54 The Supreme Court has noted that valid federal preemption “confers on private entities . . . a federal right to engage in certain conduct subject only to certain (federal) constraints.” *Murphy v. National Collegiate Athletic Association*, 584 U.S. 453, 478-79 (2018) (discussing *Morales v. TWA*, 504 U.S. 374 (1992)). H.R.4673 would prevent states from regulating in certain ways and areas in which there are no corresponding federal constraints. However, while not ruling on preemption, the Supreme Court noted in *National Pork Producers Council v. Ross*, that “the Framers equipped Congress with considerable power to regulate interstate commerce and preempt contrary state laws.” 598 U.S. 356, 390 (2023). See also *Nat. Grocers v. Vilsack*, 627 F. Supp. 3d 1130, 1151-3 (N.D. Cal. 2022) (rejecting Tenth Amendment challenge to federal preemption of state labeling requirements for genetically engineered seeds).

55 In the U.S., livestock producers are generally free from direct federal regulation as it relates to on-farm animal welfare and to many other aspects of on-farm livestock production potentially impacted by H.R.4673. However, livestock producers must comply with federal animal health provisions,

Under the legislation, for example, states likely could not impose or maintain pre-entry importation requirements on covered livestock that exceed those in the state or place of origin, even for specific aspects of livestock health that the federal government has chosen not to regulate. In this way, H.R.4673 would take away regulatory powers from the states without addressing the regulatory holes it would create.

Subsection (d)

Section 2, subsection (d) provides the two definitions included within the text of H.R.4673. It provides definitions for “covered livestock” and for “production.” It states:

(d) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) COVERED LIVESTOCK.—The term “covered livestock” —

(A) means any domestic animal raised for the purpose of—

(i) slaughter for human consumption; or

(ii) producing products manufactured for human consumption which are derived from the processing of milk, including fluid milk products; and

(B) does not include domestic animals raised for the primary purpose of egg production.

(2) PRODUCTION.—The term “production” —

(A) means the raising (including breeding) of covered livestock; and

(B) does not include the movement, harvesting, or further processing of covered livestock.

The text of subsection (d) is vague and thus leaves open significant questions regarding the scope of H.R.4673. The term “domestic animal” within the definition of “covered livestock,” for instance, is not accompanied by any statutory cross-reference. Thus, it could be read to include or exclude animals that fall outside of the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s regulating jurisdiction under the FMIA and PPIA, such as aquatic animals other than catfish and game animals. For example, a captive deer raised for slaughter might or might not qualify as a “domestic animal,” which could have significant implications for states’ ability to control the spread of chronic

The definitions section of H.R.4673 leaves open significant questions regarding the scope of the legislation

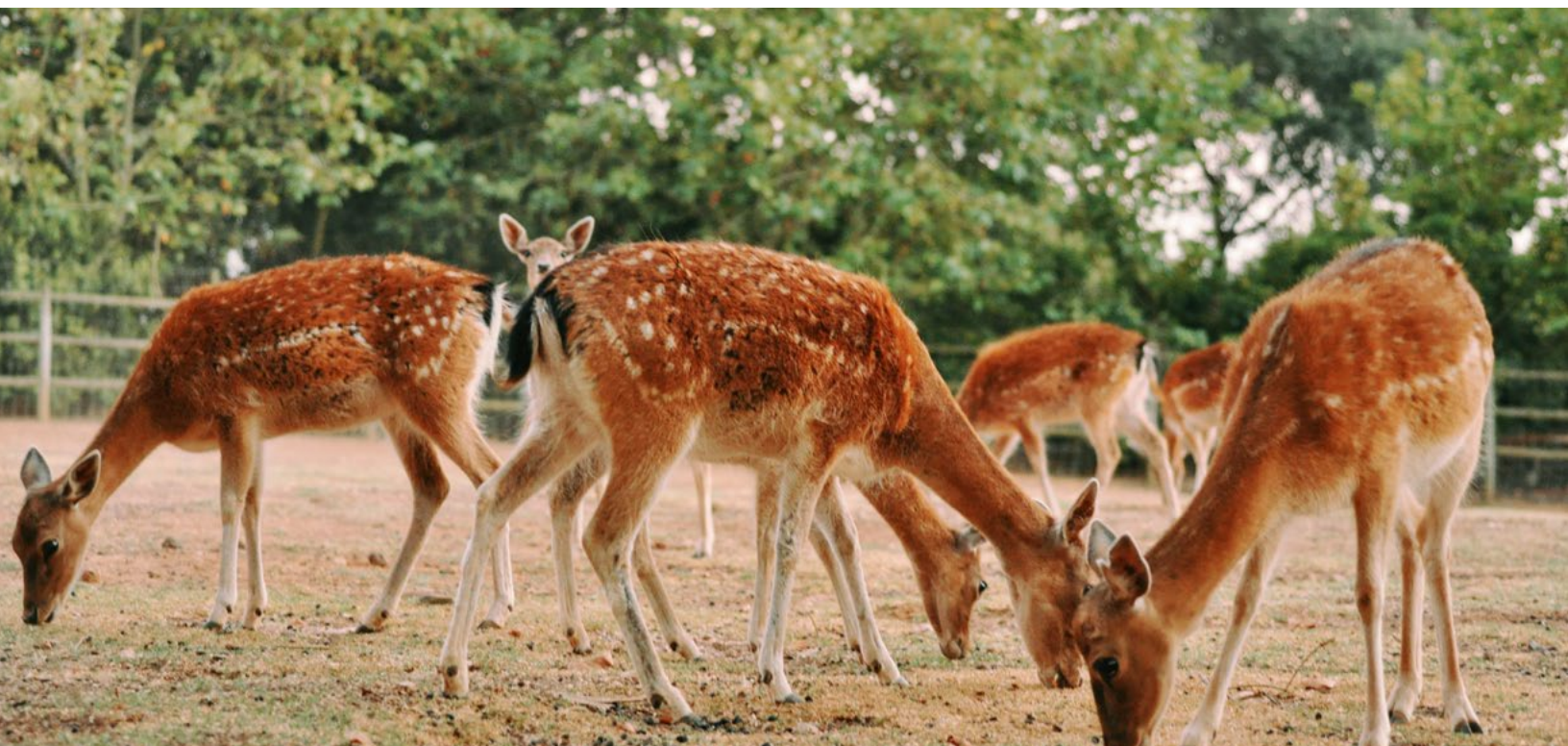
wasting disease within their borders.⁵⁶ Likewise, domestic lactating animals, such as horses or donkeys, could fall within the scope of “covered livestock” if they are raised for slaughter or to produce milk, even though they are not commonly raised for those purposes.

“Domestic animal” might also include aquatic species raised through aquaculture. Or “domestic animal” might mean an animal raised domestically within the U.S., rather than abroad, though this would not be its ordinary meaning and is less likely given its context and other federal references to the term. In these ways, the definition of “covered livestock,” which appears straightforward at first, is actually quite slippery.

The language of subsection (d) could be read to include or exclude standards affecting certain animals based on the purpose for which the animal is being raised, rather than as defining broad categories of animals customarily raised for the purpose of slaughter or milk production. This means that the prohibitions might apply to one animal within a species but not another if only one of the animals is intended for slaughter or milk production. In other words, under subsections (b) and (d) of H.R.4673, an importing state might be able to maintain its disease prevention importation requirements on cattle raised for breeding or showing but not enforce or impose such restrictions on cattle raised directly for slaughter or dairy production, depending on the scope of both “covered livestock” and “movement.”

Likewise, it is unclear whether the language of subparagraph (d)(1)(B), excluding domestic

⁵⁶ States such as Alaska, Arizona, Idaho, Illinois, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Mississippi, North Carolina, New Jersey, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, and Wisconsin all impose importation requirements on cervids, such as deer, that are intended to control the spread of chronic wasting disease (CWD). See [Appendix](#). Idaho, for example, imposed a prohibition in 2021 on the importation of elk and reindeer ever located in an area where chronic wasting disease is endemic. Idaho Admin. Code r. 02.04.21.605 (revised in 2022). Minnesota states that “Live Cervidae or Cervidae carcasses may not be imported into Minnesota from a herd that is infected with or exposed to CWD” and prohibits the importation of live cervids and certain portions of cervid carcasses from CWD-endemic areas. Minn. R. 1721.0400.



animals raised for egg production, applies only to animals such as hens raised to produce eggs for direct consumption. Under this subparagraph, the legislation might or might not apply to animals raised to produce hatching eggs for the production of poultry meat. As these examples highlight, the definition of “covered livestock” is difficult to interpret, and it could permit state and local standards to be applied to some animals within a species but not to others based on intent that could change within the lifespan of a specific animal.

The interpretation of “production” and “movement” would have a significant impact on the scope of H.R.4673



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As discussed above, the boundaries around the definition of “production” are similarly difficult to grasp. Because the text does not define terms within the definition, especially “movement,” interpreting courts would need to provide clarity to regulators post-enactment of H.R.4673. The question of how far “movement” stretches is the most difficult definitional question in subsection (d). “Movement” may encompass only the period in which livestock are being physically moved, such as on a transport truck into a regulating state, or it might encompass any requirement imposed by a state or locality on the importation, entry, or shipping of a covered livestock animal from out-of-state.

The word “movement” seems more directly to encompass specific transportation standards, such as vehicle cleanliness or identification standards, rather than broader pre-transit requirements, such as pre-entry vaccinations, disease testing, or veterinary inspections.

Measures that must be taken in another state—often months or even years before a livestock animal is ever “physically raised” in the importing state—and that affect animal health, such as disease testing or vaccination, could reasonably be interpreted as more appropriately falling within the scope of “production.” Similarly, importation requirements tied to the place of origin or the disease-free status of a herd or flock from which a livestock animal is being imported seem to fall more neatly

within “production” than “movement.” Some states distinguish between “importation” or “entry” and “movement” or “shipping” in their animal disease and pest prevention regulations.⁵⁷ These features support the reading that “movement” does not encompass pre-entry importation requirements that happen in the place of origin before a livestock animal is in transit.

Further in support of reading pre-importation requirements as falling within “production” is the insertion of “(including breeding)” within the definition of “production.” Many of the pre-transit

⁵⁷ See e.g., Ohio’s statute authorizing the adoption and enforcement of “rules to govern the importation and movement of animals” and prohibiting the importation from another state, territory, or country of an animal posing a risk of transmitting a disease or other condition contrary to a proclamation issued by the governor without written permission first. Oh. Rev. Code Ann. 941.10.

requirements imposed by importing states on livestock relate specifically to breeding animals, hatching eggs, and biological livestock reproductive material (such as semen and embryos), and some of the requirements relate to parent or donor animals remaining in the state of origin.⁵⁸ It would seem an odd result to exclude such requirements from the bill's prohibition (by interpreting them as falling within the exemption on "movement") given that they are imposed on the producer or livestock in the place of origin, not in the importing state.

It would likely take legal challenges and years for interpreting courts to provide clarity to regulating jurisdictions, prolonging producer uncertainty

Alternatively, a reviewing court might find that "movement" stretches further back, to include pre-transport requirements, such as importation requirements related to disease transmission and pest prevention. Under this reading, such requirements could be excluded from the prohibition of subsection (b), and thus states and localities would still be able to impose such importation requirements on covered livestock. Such a reading, however, could be in tension with the stated purpose in the header of section 2 in the bill of "ensuring the free movement of livestock-derived products." Under either reading, it would likely take legal challenges and years for interpreting courts to provide clarity to regulating jurisdictions. In this way, enacting H.R.4673 could jeopardize longstanding regulations critical to preventing the transmission of pests and diseases among livestock populations, as well as humans and other animals, and prolong regulatory uncertainty for producers.

⁵⁸ See e.g., South Dakota's pre-entry restrictions on the importation or sale of semen and embryos, including requirements related to pseudorabies prevention imposed on donor swine (with the donor swine not necessarily ever being moved into South Dakota). S.D. Admin. R. 12:68:06:01; S.D. Admin. R. 12:68:17:01.01. Georgia requires a certificate of veterinary inspection and imposes source animal testing requirements to import cattle semen and embryos. Ga. Comp. R. & Regs. 40-13-2-.04. Montana requires a certificate of veterinary inspection or other approved documentation to import animal semen and may require a permit for such importations. Mont. Admin. R. 32.3.202.



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V. POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF H.R.4673

There is significant uncertainty about the potential scope of H.R.4673. Post-enactment interpretations by reviewing courts would be necessary to fully define the boundaries of the language. Given this uncertainty, it is difficult to predict the potential consequences of the legislation if it were enacted. However, many key areas of law traditionally regulated by states and localities including those governing public health, food safety, and morality likely would be affected. Some of these areas could include:

- State and local provisions regulating the production of meat, poultry meat, and dairy products (and foods containing those products) sold or consumed within their borders that are not already preempted by the FMIA and PPIA
- Importation restrictions on livestock intended to prevent the spread of pests, such as New World screwworm,⁵⁹ and the transmission of diseases, such as Highly Pathogenic Avian

H.R.4673 could block state requirements related to disease and pest prevention, food safety, consumer protection, and sanitation

59 As discussed above, the applicability of H.R.4673 to importation restrictions depends upon the scope of the word “movement.” Every state imposes importation restrictions of some kind on livestock. These restrictions relate to pests and diseases that threaten livestock and the livelihoods of livestock producers, as well as public health. States including California, Indiana, Louisiana, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Nevada, Oregon, Tennessee, Texas, and Washington impose restrictions on cattle imported from Mexico. Some of these states also include bison from Mexico in those restrictions. Other states impose requirements on certain livestock imported from Canada, including Idaho, Illinois, New York, Oregon, Utah, Vermont, and Washington.

While many of these restrictions relate to pre-entry branding or negative tuberculosis testing, this ability by states to impose origin or country-specific importation requirements may be particularly vital to efforts to control the northern spread of New World screwworm from Mexico as well as pests or diseases from other countries. Some states impose specific importation restrictions related to screwworm. For example, Georgia prohibits the entry without a permit of animals from areas where screwworms are established. Ga. Comp. R. & Regs. 40-13-2-.03. Texas requires that “All animals presented for entry into Texas from any area in which the screwworm is known to exist must be free of screwworms and screwworm fly eggs. Wounds (infested or noninfested) must be treated with United States Department of Agriculture approved screwworm killer and fly repellent. Animals other than lactating dairy animals and young animals under two weeks of age must be sprayed with a spray approved by the executive director.” 4 Tex. Admin. Code

Influenza (HPAI),⁶⁰ from other states or abroad

- Restrictions on the sale of meat, poultry meat, or dairy products from animals exposed to pests or disease⁶¹
- Sale or consumption standards on covered livestock products that relate to worker safety or other labor conditions, such as forced labor or child labor standards on foods imported from abroad, and that are stricter than current federal requirements
- Food safety restrictions, such as production standards related to adulteration and cleanliness⁶²



Vince Penn / We Animals

- Production standards for milk and dairy products, such as sanitation, animal health or other production standards⁶³
- Sales restrictions on multi-ingredient food products that contain covered livestock ingredients, even if only in small quantities, if they relate to aspects affecting livestock production (such as labor or environmental conditions)
- Importation, use, or sales provisions related to the production of inputs into animal agriculture, such as restrictions on the inclusion of certain livestock-derived ingredients in animal feed or fertilizer products⁶⁴

§ 51.7. Louisiana and South Dakota also impose importation restrictions specific to the control of screwworm. La. Admin. Code tit. 7, Pt XXI, § 501; S.D. Admin. R. 12:68:06:07. The ability to impose and enforce such restrictions is vital for states to be able to control the entry of livestock exposed to industry-threatening pests and diseases. The enactment of H.R.4673 could restrict or block such disease and pest restrictions. See [Appendix](#).

60 At least 29 states have importation requirements that are specific to avian influenza. See [Appendix](#).

61 Maine, for example, authorizes the restriction of “the sale of milk or milk products in the State from any herd of any species having any reportable disease or exposed to a reportable pathogen that may be transmitted in milk or milk products,” and states that a “livestock product or byproduct may not be sold or offered for sale from any herd having a reportable disease or exposed to a reportable pathogen that may be transmitted in those products.” 7 Me. Rev. Stat. § 1806-A.

62 See [Appendix](#). For example, states including Alaska, Arizona, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Massachusetts, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Ohio, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Wisconsin, and Wyoming prohibit or restrict the importation of swine fed food scraps or other substances defined as “garbage.” Pennsylvania requires that “Swine that have been fed garbage may not be imported into this Commonwealth unless they come directly from a farm which is licensed by the state of origin or USDA-APHIS to engage in the business of garbage feeding.” 7 Pa. Code § 3.133. As another example, Georgia states that “No person, firm, or corporation shall sell, offer for sale, or have in his possession for sale any dairy, animal, or poultry product or any by-product thereof that has been produced, manufactured, transported, handled, stored, or processed under other than sanitary conditions.” Ga. Code § 26-2-208.

63 For instance, Virginia provides that “No person may produce, provide, manufacture, sell, offer for sale, or store in the Commonwealth of Virginia, or bring, send, or receive into the Commonwealth of Virginia any milk for manufacturing purposes or dairy products which do not comply with” listed conditions, including sanitation requirements to produce milk for manufacturing purposes that relate to the milking of dairy animals and to the construction and cleanliness of milking barns, stables, milkhouses, milkrooms, or parlors, as well as to the maintenance of cow yards and other sanitation requirements. 2 Va. Admin. Code § 5-531-70. Virginia similarly imposes animal health requirements on milk brought or sold in its borders for manufacturing, requiring, for instance, that “Milk for manufacturing purposes shall be from animals that are maintained in a healthy condition and which are properly fed and kept” and requiring that certain animals test negative for specific diseases. 2 Va. Admin. Code § 5-531-90. See also Cal Food & Agr. Code § 35603 (“Milk which has been produced or handled in an insanitary dairy farm or milk products plant or other insanitary place or which has been handled in an insanitary manner is unfit for human consumption.”); [Appendix](#).

64 For example, Tennessee defines commercial feed that “is, in whole or in part, the product of a diseased animal or of an animal that has died otherwise than by slaughter that is unsafe” as adulterated and prohibits its distribution. Tenn. Code Ann. §§ 44-6-107;108.

- Importation standards on livestock produced, exposed to, or treated with certain products, substances, or technologies, such as:
 - Biological products, such as vaccines⁶⁵
 - Animal drugs, tests, chemicals, or radiological substances⁶⁶
 - Biotechnologies, such as cloning, bioengineering, or genetic engineering
- To the extent not already preempted by the FMIA and PPIA, future requirements on imported products produced:
 - From animals vaccinated with mRNA technologies⁶⁷
 - Using a specific production technique, such as “antibiotic free”⁶⁸
 - In certain locations⁶⁹
- Taxes related to conditions of production, such as favorable tax treatment for products produced under certain conditions (e.g., organically raised)
- Consumer protection laws related to pricing, false advertising, or ingredient sourcing⁷⁰
- State procurement policies benefiting veteran, minority, or women producers or imposing origin or production standards⁷¹
- To the extent not already preempted by federal law, production-specific state requirements for use of word “organic”⁷²
- State and local foie gras sales bans⁷³
- Animal species or age restrictions, such as Minnesota’s four-week veal calf age requirement, as well as prohibitions against importing or selling artificially colored or dyed animals⁷⁴

65 Many states restrict the importation of livestock vaccinated with certain vaccines, such as Arkansas’s prohibition on importation of swine vaccinated for pseudorabies or Connecticut’s restriction on the importation of swine treated with hog cholera serum or vaccines. *See e.g.*, 02 Ark. Admin. Code 195; Conn. Gen. Stat. § 22-319a. Other states restrict the importation of livestock unvaccinated for certain diseases. For example, Montana requires female cattle and domestic bison older than four months of age to be vaccinated against brucellosis prior to importation unless an exception applies. Mont. Admin. R. 32.3.212. *See also* [Appendix](#).

66 Many states impose requirements on the tests that livestock must undergo before entry and the manner in which they are administered. Illinois, for example, imposes importation requirements related to brucellosis testing and prevention in livestock, requiring that “[a]ll official brucellosis tests of animals that are intended for interstate movement shall be made at an approved laboratory.” 8 Ill. Admin. Code § 85.90. Separately, Illinois states that “Any animal affected with or recently exposed to any infectious, contagious or communicable disease, or contaminated with any chemical or radiological substance, shall not be shipped or transported in any manner, or moved into the State of Illinois, except as permitted by the laws and rules of the State of Illinois.” 8 Ill. Admin. Code § 85.85. Potentially imposing an importation standard on dairy products, Arizona requires that “All dairies shall comply with [listed milking] procedures to exclude medicinal, chemical, and radioactive residues from milk intended for human consumption,” although that text is not explicit on whether out-of-state dairies are included within “all dairies.” Ariz. Admin. Code § R3-2-809.

67 Several states have introduced legislation related to mRNA vaccination labeling for livestock products. In Arizona, two of these bills would have included aquaculture products not covered under FMIA or PPIA preemptions within the mRNA vaccination labeling mandate. The U.S. Cattlemen’s Association supports mandatory labeling of products from mRNA-vaccinated livestock. *See* notes [50](#) and [51](#).

68 *See* note [52](#).

69 *See* note [49](#).

70 Some states, including Illinois, Maryland, New Jersey, and New York impose advertising or other requirements related to foods offered or sold as “Kosher” or “Halal.” *See* [Appendix](#). H.R.4673 might block such requirements to the extent that the standards relate to the treatment of covered livestock and as applied to imported products.

71 *See* note [45](#).

72 *See* note [51](#).

73 California, for example, prohibits the sale of foie gras produced through force feeding. Cal. Health & Safety Code § 25982.

74 Minn. Stat. § 31.611 (“No person shall sell, offer or expose for sale, or have in possession with intent to sell, the veal of calves killed when less than four weeks old.”); S.C. Code § 47-1-125 (unlawful “to bring any dyed or colored animal or fowl into this State”). *See also* [Appendix](#).

- Animal welfare legislation already upheld as constitutional such as California’s Prop 12 and Massachusetts’s Question 3⁷⁵

Beyond these potentially affected regulatory areas, enactment of H.R.4673 would have other likely and burdensome consequences:

- States and localities could need to track relevant regulations in all other states and impose controls for segregating rules and enforcement based on the state of origin for covered livestock, meat, poultry meat, and dairy products. To regulate imported livestock and imported products entering their borders, states and localities would need to understand the ever-changing regulations on a given product in its place of origin in order to not impermissibly regulate production beyond the standards imposed by the producing state. To avoid this potential burden, states would be incentivized instead to deregulate.
- Some in-state meat, poultry meat, and dairy producers would be newly disadvantaged in comparison with out-of-state producers. This disadvantage would be created in states that chose to maintain their existing laws and regulations because such laws only would be enforceable against in-state livestock producers or products from jurisdictions with equivalent standards under H.R.4673’s prohibition, further incentivizing states to deregulate nationwide and creating a race-to-the-bottom effect.

H.R.4673 could devalue investments made by livestock producers in response to Prop 12



- Livestock producers could see their investments devalued. Many producers already have made significant investments in animal welfare upgrades in response to state measures, such as California’s Prop 12 and Massachusetts’s Question 3.⁷⁶ For pork products, as of April 2025, an estimated 27% of U.S. producers have already made or are making investments to comply with Prop 12.⁷⁷ By prohibiting these state measures, H.R.4673 could devalue these producer investments.

⁷⁵ See discussion above in the [Background](#) section.

⁷⁶ See e.g., Statement from House Agriculture Committee Ranking Member Angie Craig recognizing “that many pork producers have made significant financial investments to make their operations Prop 12-compliant to satisfy the desires of California’s consumers for premium pork products. It would be unfair to the family farmers who updated their facilities to comply with new rules to keep or gain market access, to change the rules on them after they’ve already made these investments” (July 23, 2025), archived at <https://perma.cc/H9FB-6N6V>.

⁷⁷ Letter from U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Brooke Rollins to House Agriculture Chair GT Thompson noting that April 2025 data from the USDA’s Economic Research Service indicate that “approximately 27 percent of U.S. pork producers have made or are making investments to comply with Prop 12 housing requirements” (July 21, 2025), archived at <https://perma.cc/XJM2-9ADQ>.

- Livestock producers, especially those with smaller scale operations, might not be able to survive and at a minimum would lose their market advantage. Producers in states such as Minnesota and Pennsylvania already have spoken out against legislation with similar effects, such as the EATS Act.⁷⁸
- Livestock producers could see more uniform sales standards for interstate goods, but they would face significant uncertainty for years before courts reviewed and interpreted H.R.4673. Enactment of the bill would prolong producer uncertainty that already stretches back to the passage of Question 3 in 2016 and Prop 12 in 2018 and to the federal legislation and litigation challenging those measures in response.
- H.R.4673 could create regulatory gaps in areas unregulated, underregulated, or unenforced by the federal government, including on public and animal health issues related to the spread of specific pests and diseases.
- State-level efforts to address agricultural methane emissions and other environmental impacts of agriculture such as water use, pollution, and deforestation could be hindered.
- Democratic elections would be overturned. California's Prop 12 was passed by voters with 62.7% in favor.⁷⁹ Massachusetts's Question 3 was passed with 77.6% of voters in support.⁸⁰

H.R.4673 could create regulatory gaps related to animal health and public health



78 See e.g., Nina B. Elkadi, "Meet the Farmers Supporting Prop 12 Despite Pork Industry Pushback," Sentient Media (Oct. 23, 2024), archived at <https://perma.cc/8EKU-TM3D>; Brent Hershey, "Defend States' Right to Set Ag Standards," Lancaster Farming (Sept. 18, 2025), archived at <https://perma.cc/E7YX-Q2S3>; Jim Eadie, "'A Divided Barn': How Prop 12 Sparked a Civil War in the Pork Industry," Swineweb (July 25, 2025), archived at <https://perma.cc/4KSD-DSZE>.

79 California Secretary of State, Statement of Vote, 16, <https://elections.cdn.sos.ca.gov/sov/2018-general/sov/2018-complete-sov.pdf>.

80 Massachusetts Secretary of the Commonwealth, Election Results, https://electionstats.state.ma.us/ballot_questions/search/year_from:1972/year_to:2016.



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VI. CONCLUSION

This legislative analysis details just some of the potential effects of enacting H.R.4673. The full range and scale of effects is hard to predict because many terms in the language are not defined. The following appendix presents a non-exhaustive list of over 600 examples of state laws and regulations that H.R.4673 could affect or block. Most of these provisions relate to pre-entry importation requirements and restrictions intended to prevent the spread and transmission of pests and diseases damaging to livestock, producers, and public health, including New World screwworm and avian influenza.

If enacted, H.R.4673 or a similar measure could tie the hands of state and local regulators in many areas traditionally overseen by them, including public health requirements related to imported livestock, standards on goods sold within their borders, and food safety measures. By enacting H.R.4673, Congress would be overturning the results of democratic elections and devaluing

animal welfare investments made by livestock producers across the country. It likely would take years for regulators and reviewing courts to fully determine the boundaries and subsequent effects of H.R.4673, creating significant and lengthy uncertainty for regulators, consumers, and producers.

If enacted, H.R.4673 could tie the hands of state and local regulators in many areas, including public health requirements related to imported livestock, standards on goods sold within their borders, and food safety measures

APPENDIX

Examples of State laws and regulations potentially affected by H.R.4673

The following state laws and regulations are examples of standards and conditions that could be prohibited by H.R.4673. These examples are not exhaustive and reflect the substantial ambiguity around the scope of H.R.4673. They are listed below by state.

State	Law/Regulation Potentially Impacted	Industry	Agricultural Product	Regulation Type	Purpose	Description
AK	18 Alaska Admin. Code § 36.010	Live Animals	Live Animals	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for live animals - permit required for listed species
AK	18 Alaska Admin. Code § 36.015	Live Animals	Live Animals	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for live animals - health certificate or certificate of veterinary inspection requirements
AK	18 Alaska Admin. Code § 36.115	Livestock	Cattle, Bison, Yak	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for cattle, bison, yak - health certificate or certificate of veterinary inspection, brucellosis, tuberculosis, anaplasmosis, bluetongue, trichomoniasis
AK	18 Alaska Admin. Code § 36.125	Livestock	Goats	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for goats - health certificate or certificate of veterinary inspection, identification, scrapie, brucellosis, tuberculosis, ectoparasites, Mycoplasma ovipneumoniae
AK	18 Alaska Admin. Code § 36.135	Livestock	Sheep	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for sheep - health certificate or certificate of veterinary inspection, identification, scrapie, brucellosis, ectoparasites, Mycoplasma ovipneumoniae, bluetongue
AK	18 Alaska Admin. Code § 36.145	Livestock	Swine	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for swine - health certificate or certificate of veterinary inspection, brucellosis, pseudorabies, garbage feed ban
AK	18 Alaska Admin. Code § 36.165	Livestock	Poultry, Hatching Eggs	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for poultry and hatching eggs - health certificate or certificate of veterinary inspection
AK	18 Alaska Admin. Code § 36.175	Livestock	Cervids	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for cervids - health certificate or certificate of veterinary inspection, brucellosis, tuberculosis, chronic wasting disease
AK	18 Alaska Admin. Code § 36.185	Livestock	Camelids	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for camelids - health certificate or certificate of veterinary inspection, identification, brucellosis, tuberculosis, ectoparasites
AK	Alaska Stat. § 03.45.020	Livestock	Livestock	Prohibition	Disease/Pest Prevention	Prohibition on sale, owning, or importation of diseased or infected livestock
AK	Alaska Stat. § 03.45.030	Livestock	Livestock	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements - examination of livestock and free of certain conditions, requirement that swine be given serum treatment for hog cholera within 2 weeks before entry unless permit is obtained
AL	Ala. Admin. Code r. 80-3-1-.10	Livestock	Cattle	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Testing of cattle that change ownership - identification, brucellosis status
AL	Ala. Admin. Code r. 80-3-1-.11	Livestock	Cattle, Swine	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for cattle and swine - certificate of health, permit, brucellosis

State	Law/Regulation Potentially Impacted	Industry	Agricultural Product	Regulation Type	Purpose	Description
AL	Ala. Admin. Code r. 80-3-18-.02	Livestock	Poultry, Hatching Eggs	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for poultry and hatching eggs - prohibition on entry, avian influenza
AL	Ala. Admin. Code r. 80-3-18-.04	Livestock	Poultry	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for poultry - entry permit
AL	Ala. Admin. Code r. 80-3-18-.05	Livestock	Poultry	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for poultry - health certificate
AL	Ala. Admin. Code r. 80-3-18-.07	Livestock	Poultry, Hatching Eggs	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for eggs, hatching and commercial - certificate, free from avian influenza or not from quarantine area
AL	Ala. Admin. Code r. 80-3-18-.11	Livestock	Poultry	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Prohibition on importation or transportation of products containing rendered poultry products from poultry from a quarantined due to avian influenza, permission required
AL	Ala. Admin. Code r. 80-3-2-.02	Livestock	Swine	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for swine - certificate of veterinary inspection, pseudorabies
AL	Ala. Admin. Code r. 80-3-6-.13	Livestock	Livestock	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Import requirements for livestock and poultry - certificate of veterinary inspection, permit, prohibition on diseased or exposed animals
AL	Ala. Admin. Code r. 80-3-6-.16	Livestock	Cattle	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Prohibition on importation of cattle infested with ticks or from tick-quarantined areas
AL	Ala. Admin. Code r. 80-3-6-.17	Livestock	Livestock	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Prohibition on importation of cattle, horses, mules, swine or other livestock infested with screw worms
AL	Ala. Admin. Code r. 80-3-6-.18	Livestock	Cattle, Sheep, Goats	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Prohibition on importation of cattle, sheep, and goats - scabies and other disease restrictions
AL	Ala. Admin. Code r. 80-3-6-.19	Livestock	Sheep, Goats	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation for slaughter of apparently healthy animals
AL	Ala. Admin. Code r. 80-3-6-.21	Livestock	Poultry	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for poultry for breeding purposes - pullorum disease
AL	Ala. Admin. Code r. 80-3-6-.23	Livestock	Cervids, Game Animals	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements related to cervids and captive game animals, wild and semi-wild
AL	Ala. Admin. Code r. 80-3-6-.35	Livestock	Ratites	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for ratites - certificate of veterinary inspection, identification, free from disease, avian influenza test
AL	Ala. Admin. Code r. 80-3-6-.36	Livestock	Livestock	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Prohibition on importation of certain livestock with vesicular stomatitis, conditions for entry
AL	Ala. Admin. Code r. 80-3-6-.37	Livestock	Goats	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for goats for dairy purposes - Official Certificate of Veterinary Inspection, brucellosis, tuberculosis, scabies, foot rot, contagious ecthyma

State	Law/Regulation Potentially Impacted	Industry	Agricultural Product	Regulation Type	Purpose	Description
AL	Ala. Admin. Code r. 80-3-6-.38	Livestock	Livestock	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for cattle from Wyoming - entry permit, brucellosis test
AL	Ala. Admin. Code r. 80-3-6-.39	Livestock	Cattle	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for cattle - testing bulls for bovine trichomoniasis
AL	Ala. Admin. Code r. 80-3-7-.03	Livestock	Cattle	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Tuberculosis requirements for cattle - branding requirements prior to movement, selling, transfer
AL	Ala. Admin. Code r. 80-3-7-.04	Livestock	Cattle	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for cattle - prohibition on entry from tuberculosis quarantine areas
AL	Ala. Admin. Code r. 80-3-7-.07	Livestock	Cattle	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for cattle from Michigan - entry permit, tuberculosis test
AL	Ala. Code § 2-15-155	Livestock	Livestock	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for cattle - certificate of health, veterinary examination, free from disease
AR	02 Ark. Admin. Code 151	Livestock	Poultry	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation restrictions for poultry
AR	02 Ark. Admin. Code 152	Livestock	Swine	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation restrictions for swine, testing before entry, vaccinations
AR	02 Ark. Admin. Code 158	Livestock	Cattle	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation restrictions for cattle, testing before entry
AR	02 Ark. Admin. Code 163	Livestock	Sheep, Goats	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation restrictions for sheep and goats, identification and records
AR	02 Ark. Admin. Code 191	Livestock	Cattle	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation restrictions for bulls, testing before entry, conditions on movement, trichomoniasis, and T.foetus
AR	02 Ark. Admin. Code 192	Livestock	Cattle	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Brucellosis restrictions for cattle, branding requirements before movement
AR	02 Ark. Admin. Code 193	Livestock	Poultry	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements to prevent the introduction of Avian influenza
AR	02 Ark. Admin. Code 194	Livestock	Livestock, Poultry, Exotic Animals	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Exhibition health requirements for livestock, ratites, non-poultry avian species, camelids, and exotic animals - entry permits showing required tests, vaccinations
AR	02 Ark. Admin. Code 195	Livestock	Livestock, Poultry, Exotic Animals	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation restrictions for animals, prohibition on importation of animals exposed to infectious, contagious, or communicable disease
AR	02 Ark. Admin. Code 197	Livestock	Cattle	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for out-of-state shipments of cattle to quarantined feedlots
AR	02 Ark. Admin. Code 198	Livestock	Cattle	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements - identification and movement of unvaccinated female cattle

State	Law/Regulation Potentially Impacted	Industry	Agricultural Product	Regulation Type	Purpose	Description
AZ	Ariz. Admin. Code § 12-4-430	Live Animals	Cervids	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for cervids - Chronic Wasting Disease and other diseases
AZ	Ariz. Admin. Code § 3-2-404	Livestock	Livestock	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation, manufacture, sale, and distribution of biological products for diagnosing or treating animals
AZ	Ariz. Admin. Code § 3-2-602	Livestock	Live Animals	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for livestock and other animals
AZ	Ariz. Admin. Code § 3-2-605	Livestock	Live Animals	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Hold order for animals entering illegally - State Veterinarian may order that an imported animal failing to meet entry requirements be returned to the state of origin
AZ	Ariz. Admin. Code § 3-2-606	Livestock	Live Animals	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for animals - veterinarian to certify disease-free, inspect animals
AZ	Ariz. Admin. Code § 3-2-612	Livestock	Cattle, Bison	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for cattle and bison - Entry Permits, brucellosis, T.foetus, branding, and other requirements
AZ	Ariz. Admin. Code § 3-2-613	Livestock	Swine	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention, Food Safety	Importation requirements for swine - brucellosis testing, swine must have never been fed garbage and not vaccinated for pseudorabies
AZ	Ariz. Admin. Code § 3-2-614	Livestock	Sheep, Goats	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for sheep and goats - Bluetongue, scrapie, and Brucella ovis
AZ	Ariz. Admin. Code § 3-2-617	Livestock	Poultry	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for poultry - required to appear healthy, not originate from poultry quarantine area, Certificate of Veterinary Inspection
AZ	Ariz. Admin. Code § 3-2-702	Livestock	Cattle	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Self-inspection procedures for receiving feedlots for cattle not native to Arizona
AZ	Ariz. Admin. Code § 3-2-802	Food	Milk	Quality Standards	Product Quality	Standards for milk sold for human consumption
AZ	Ariz. Admin. Code § 3-2-809	Food	Milk	Quality Standards	Food Safety	Requires dairies to “exclude medicinal, chemical, and radioactive residues from milk intended for human consumption”, milk any treated cow last or with separate equipment, discard treated milk, sanitize equipment
AZ	Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 3-1205	Livestock	Livestock	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Authority to issue orders and rules necessary to control spread of disease that could threaten livestock or poultry industries
AZ	Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 3-2903	Live Animals	Aquatic Animals	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Authority to regulate the transportation, possession, sale, processing and fee fishing of aquatic animals and plants
AZ	Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 3-606	Food	Milk	Quality Standards	Product Quality	All milk and milk products sold in state to final consumer shall be grade A pasteurized or certified pasteurized unless exception applies

State	Law/Regulation Potentially Impacted	Industry	Agricultural Product	Regulation Type	Purpose	Description
CA	Cal Food & Agr. Code § 35601	Food	Dairy	Quality Standards	Food Safety	"Milk shall be produced from nonreacting tuberculin and brucellosis tested cows or goats and shall conform to the regulations adopted by the director."
CA	Cal Food & Agr. Code § 35602	Food	Dairy	Quality Standards	Food Safety	"Milk shall be obtained by the complete milking of healthy cows or goats which are properly fed and kept. Milk shall not be obtained or used for human consumption within 15 days prior to or 5 days after parturition."
CA	Cal Food & Agr. Code § 35603	Food	Dairy	Quality Standards	Food Safety	"Milk which has been produced or handled in an insanitary dairy farm or milk products plant or other insanitary place or which has been handled in an insanitary manner is unfit for human consumption."
CA	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 3, § 1321.1	Food	Meat	Prohibition	Animal Welfare	Prohibition on sale of meat from calf confined in an enclosure that fails to comply with standards
CA	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 3, § 1321.2	Food	Meat	Prohibition	Animal Welfare	Veal distributor registration required
CA	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 3, § 1321.3	Food	Meat	Prohibition	Animal Welfare	Inspection of veal distributor facilities
CA	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 3, § 1321.4	Food	Meat	Importation	Animal Welfare	Documentation requirements for labeling, identifying, marking, advertising, or representing calves or whole veal meat for commercial sale in California
CA	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 3, § 1321.5	Food	Meat	Recordkeeping	Animal Welfare	Recordkeeping requirements for veal distributors
CA	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 3, § 1321.8	Food	Meat	Recordkeeping	Animal Welfare	Written certification requirements for veal suppliers
CA	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 3, § 1321.9	Food	Meat	Enforcement	Animal Welfare	Revocation of veal distributor registration for violation
CA	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 3, § 1322.1	Food	Meat	Prohibition	Animal Welfare	Prohibition on sale of whole pork meat for human food if the whole pork meat is the product of a breeding pig, or the product of the immediate offspring of a breeding pig, that was confined at any time during the production cycle for said product in an enclosure that fails to comply with standards
CA	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 3, § 1322.2	Food	Meat	Prohibition	Animal Welfare	Pork distributor registration required
CA	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 3, § 1322.3	Food	Meat	Prohibition	Animal Welfare	Inspection of pork distributor facilities
CA	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 3, § 1322.4	Food	Meat	Importation	Animal Welfare	Documentation requirements for labeling, identifying, marking, advertising, or representing pigs or whole pork meat for commercial sale in California

State	Law/Regulation Potentially Impacted	Industry	Agricultural Product	Regulation Type	Purpose	Description
CA	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 3, § 1322.5	Food	Meat	Recordkeeping	Animal Welfare	Recordkeeping requirements for pork distributors
CA	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 3, § 1322.8	Food	Meat	Recordkeeping	Animal Welfare	Written certification requirements for pork suppliers
CA	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 3, § 1322.9	Food	Meat	Enforcement	Animal Welfare	Revocation of pork distributor registration for violation
CA	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 3, § 751.1	Livestock	Livestock	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Livestock importation restrictions
CA	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 3, § 753.1	Livestock	Cattle, Bison	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation restrictions - brucellosis, vaccination requirements
CA	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 3, § 755.1	Livestock	Livestock	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Livestock importation requirements
CA	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 3, § 755.4	Livestock	Cattle, Bison	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for cattle and bison moving into California from Mexico
CA	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 3, § 758	Livestock	Cattle, Bison	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for cattle and bison - bovine tuberculosis
CA	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 3, § 760.5	Livestock	Sheep, Goats	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Sheep and goat importation requirements - Brucella ovis
CA	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 3, § 760.6	Livestock	Sheep, Goats	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Sheep and goat importation requirements - scrapie
CA	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 3, § 760.7	Livestock	Sheep, Goats	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Sheep and goat importation requirements - scabies
CA	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 3, § 796.4	Livestock	Swine	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for swine not for slaughter - pseudorabies
CA	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 3, § 796.5	Livestock	Swine	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for swine not for slaughter - swine brucellosis
CA	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 3, § 796.6	Livestock	Swine	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for swine for slaughter
CA	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 3, § 821.4	Livestock	Poultry	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for poultry - avian influenza and Newcastle Disease
CA	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 3, § 830.2	Livestock	Livestock	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	General importation requirements for livestock
CA	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 3, § 830.3	Livestock	Livestock	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for livestock - Certificate of Veterinary Inspection
CA	Cal. Health & Safety Code § 25982	Food	Foie Gras	Prohibition	Animal Welfare	Prohibition on sale of foie gras produced through force feeding

State	Law/Regulation Potentially Impacted	Industry	Agricultural Product	Regulation Type	Purpose	Description
CA	Cal. Health & Safety Code § 25991	Food	Swine, Calves	Prohibition	Animal Welfare	Prop 12 - Prohibition on sale of products produced from breeding sows and calves raised for veal in enclosures that do not meet minimum space requirements
CO	8 Colo. Code Regs. § 1201-16:2	Livestock	Sheep, Goats	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for sheep and goats - certificate of veterinary inspection and permit
CO	8 Colo. Code Regs. § 1201-17:3	Livestock	Livestock	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Requirements for interstate movement of alternative livestock, including live animals, gametes, eggs, sperm, or other genetic material - certificate of veterinary inspection and permit
CO	8 Colo. Code Regs. § 1201-19:9	Livestock	Swine	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for swine - certificate of veterinary inspection, must be found free from disease before importation
CO	8 Colo. Code Regs. § 1201-20:3	Livestock	Poultry	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Standards for live bird markets - requirement that all birds in market originate only from avian influenza approved flocks and premises
CO	8 Colo. Code Regs. § 1201-21:2	Live Animals	Aquatic Animals	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Permit required to sell, broker, trade, or transport live aquatic organisms, subject to exceptions
CT	Conn. Agencies Regs. § 22-278-6	Livestock	Cervids	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Prohibits importation of captive cervidae
CT	Conn. Agencies Regs. § 22-308-1	Livestock	Cattle	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for cattle - must be from tuberculosis-free hers or qualified negative herd
CT	Conn. Agencies Regs. § 22-308-2	Livestock	Cattle	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for cattle - tuberculin test required 30 days before entry
CT	Conn. Agencies Regs. § 22-308-3	Livestock	Cattle	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for cattle - animals from tuberculosis positive herds subject to three negative tests 60 days apart
CT	Conn. Gen. Stat. § 22-319a	Livestock	Swine	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Prohibition on use and importation - no hogs shall be imported into this state if hog cholera serum or vaccine has been administered to them.
CT	Conn. Gen. Stat. § 22-319b	Livestock	Swine	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for swine - permit, certificate of veterinary inspection 30 days before entry, originate from pseudorabies and brucellosis free herds or be tested at least 30 days before
DE	16-4000-4202 Del. Code Regs. § 10.0	Live Animals	Live Animals	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Prohibition on importing or offering for sale domestic or wild animals infected or suspected to be infected with a disease communicable from animals to humans

State	Law/Regulation Potentially Impacted	Industry	Agricultural Product	Regulation Type	Purpose	Description
DE	3-900-901 Del. Code Regs. § 9.0	Livestock	Poultry, Hatching Eggs	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for poultry and hatching eggs - health certification, testing for avian influenza within 21 days before entry, Pullorum-Typhoid eligible herd or tested negative within 90 days before, movement permit for some
DE	3-900-902 Del. Code Regs. § 4.0	Livestock	Sheep, Goats	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation authority and requirements for sheep and goats - certificate of veterinary inspection, identification, Scrapie-free flock or herd
DE	3-900-904 Del. Code Regs. § 1.0	Livestock	Livestock	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	All livestock and poultry imports must meet Delaware Animal Health requirements
DE	3-900-904 Del. Code Regs. § 13.0	Livestock	Poultry, Hatching Eggs	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for poultry and hatching eggs - all poultry imported into the state shall be from approved pullorum typhoid free flocks
DE	3-900-904 Del. Code Regs. § 5.0	Livestock	Cattle	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for cattle - tuberculosis, brucellosis testing, brucellosis and tuberculosis free herd, identification requirements
DE	3-900-904 Del. Code Regs. § 7.0	Livestock	Swine	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for swine - brucellosis, pseudorabies testing, herd status, identification requirements
DE	3-900-904 Del. Code Regs. § 8.0	Livestock	Sheep	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for sheep - must originate from scrapie-free flock
DE	3-900-904 Del. Code Regs. § 9.0	Livestock	Goats	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for goats - tuberculosis testing and prohibition on importing from quarantined herd, brucellosis testing or negative herd
DE	Del. Code tit. 3, §7301	Livestock	Cattle	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for cattle - certification by inspector, tuberculosis
FL	Fla. Admin. Code r. 5C-3.004	Livestock	Cattle	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for cattle - testing for bovine tuberculosis, brucellosis, and trichomoniasis before importation, identification, certification,
FL	Fla. Admin. Code r. 5C-3.005	Livestock	Sheep, Goats	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for sheep and goats - each animal must be free of the clinical signs of the diseases: caseous lymphadenitis, contagious ecthyma (Orf), chlamydial keratoconjunctivitis, scabies, scrapie, and contagious footrot.
FL	Fla. Admin. Code r. 5C-3.007	Livestock	Swine	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for swine - pseudorabies and brucellosis testing and herd status, identification, certificates, prohibition on import of feral swine
FL	Fla. Admin. Code r. 5C-3.011	Livestock	Cervids	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for farmed or captive cervids

State	Law/Regulation Potentially Impacted	Industry	Agricultural Product	Regulation Type	Purpose	Description
FL	Fla. Admin. Code r. 5C-3.012	Livestock	Poultry, Ratites	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for poultry, hatching eggs, ratites and domestic fowl - avian influenza, pullorum-typhoid, Newcastle disease
FL	Fla. Admin. Code r. 5C-3.015	Livestock	Rabbits	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for rabbits - state of origin-based requirement for certificate, include statement "All animals on this shipment have not been exposed to a known or suspected case of RHD and show no clinical signs of diseases on the inspection date of (inspection/examination date)."
GA	Ga. Code § 26-2-208	Livestock	Livestock	Prohibition	Food Safety	"No person, firm, or corporation shall sell, offer for sale, or have in his possession for sale any dairy, animal, or poultry product or any by-product thereof that has been produced, manufactured, transported, handled, stored, or processed under other than sanitary conditions."
GA	Ga. Code § 26-2-244	Livestock	Dairy	Prohibition	Food Safety	Prohibition on importation of milk or milk product produced or handled under less sanitary conditions than those required for milk produced in the state, authorization required if not on interstate milk shippers list, importation and inspection requirements
GA	Ga. Code § 4-4-95.1	Livestock	Cattle	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Import requirements for cattle - health certificate, waybill, brucellosis, herd status
GA	Ga. Comp. R. & Regs. 40-13-1-.03	Livestock	Livestock	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for livestock, poultry, ratites - certificate of inspection, permit, waybill, exemption for animals staying 90 days or more on bordering farms
GA	Ga. Comp. R. & Regs. 40-13-1-.04	Livestock	Livestock	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Certificate of veterinary inspection required to import livestock and poultry - within 30 days of entry
GA	Ga. Comp. R. & Regs. 40-13-1-.05	Livestock	Livestock	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Permit required to import livestock, birds, and ratites but not poultry - brucellosis, bar on exposed animals
GA	Ga. Comp. R. & Regs. 40-13-2-.02	Livestock	Livestock	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for mammalian livestock - bar on exposure to vesicular Stomatitis
GA	Ga. Comp. R. & Regs. 40-13-2-.03	Livestock	Live animals	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for animals - "Any animal originating from a state or area where screwworms have become established shall not be transported into Georgia unless the State Veterinarian has issued a prior permit."
GA	Ga. Comp. R. & Regs. 40-13-2-.04	Livestock	Cattle	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for cattle - certificate of veterinary inspection, identification, brucellosis, testing, babesiosis, vibriosis, trichomoniasis, origination requirements for semen and embryos

State	Law/Regulation Potentially Impacted	Industry	Agricultural Product	Regulation Type	Purpose	Description
GA	Ga. Comp. R. & Regs. 40-13-2-.05	Livestock	Cattle	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for cattle - brucellosis testing within 30 days before entry, quarantined restrictions
GA	Ga. Comp. R. & Regs. 40-13-2-.06	Livestock	Cattle	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for cattle - tuberculin test within 60 days before entry, quarantined restrictions
GA	Ga. Comp. R. & Regs. 40-13-2-.07	Livestock	Cattle	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for cattle - trichomoniasis testing
GA	Ga. Comp. R. & Regs. 40-13-2-.08	Livestock	Swine	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention, Food Safety	Importation requirements for swine - prohibition on swine fed garbage or vaccinated with Pseudorabies, identification, certification, testing before entry
GA	Ga. Comp. R. & Regs. 40-13-2-.11	Livestock	Sheep, Goats	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for sheep and goats - certificate of veterinary inspection, identification, scrapie, scabies, not exposed to disease, no signs of infection or lesions
GA	Ga. Comp. R. & Regs. 40-13-2-.13	Livestock	Cervids	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for farmed cervids
GA	Ga. Comp. R. & Regs. 40-13-2-.14	Livestock	Ratites	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for ratites - certificate of veterinary inspection, identification
GA	Ga. Comp. R. & Regs. 40-13-2-.15	Livestock	Poultry, Hatching Eggs	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for poultry, hatching eggs - certificate of veterinary inspection or National Poultry Improvement Plan, avian influenza testing
GA	Ga. Comp. R. & Regs. 40-13-6-.03	Livestock	Livestock	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Identification requirements for livestock in auction markets or received for slaughter
GA	Ga. Comp. R. & Regs. 40-13-6-.04	Livestock	Cattle	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Requirements for cattle offered for sale at livestock auction markets - originate from herds free of disease
GA	Ga. Comp. R. & Regs. 40-13-6-.05	Livestock	Swine	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Requirements for swine offered for sale at livestock auction markets - originate from herds free of disease
GA	Ga. Comp. R. & Regs. 40-13-6-.06	Livestock	Sheep, Goats	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Requirements for sheep and goats offered for sale at livestock auction markets - originate from flocks and herds free of disease
GA	Ga. Comp. R. & Regs. 40-13-6-.07	Livestock	Poultry	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Requirements for poultry offered for sale at livestock auction markets - originate from flocks free of disease
GA	Ga. Comp. R. & Regs. 40-13-6-.09	Livestock	Livestock	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation and identification requirements for non-traditional livestock in auction markets or received for slaughter
GA	Ga. Comp. R. & Regs. 511-6-1-.04	Food	Dairy, Fish, Game Animals	Sourcing	Food Safety	Sourcing requirement for fluid milk and milk products, fish, game animals
HI	Haw. Code R. § 4-16-15	Livestock	Cattle	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for cattle - disease testing, pre-shipment entry requirements

State	Law/Regulation Potentially Impacted	Industry	Agricultural Product	Regulation Type	Purpose	Description
HI	Haw. Code R. § 4-16-22	Livestock	Sheep	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for sheep - disease testing, pre-shipment entry requirements
HI	Haw. Code R. § 4-16-25	Livestock	Goats	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for goats - disease testing, pre-shipment entry requirements
HI	Haw. Code R. § 4-16-9	Livestock	Cattle, Sheep, Goats	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for cattle, sheep, and goats - health certificate
HI	Haw. Code R. § 4-17-7	Livestock	Swine	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention, Food Safety	Importation requirements for swine - disease testing, pre-shipment entry requirements, Pseudorabies, hog cholera, not fed garbage
HI	Haw. Code R. § 4-21-3	Veterinary Practice	Livestock	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for veterinary vaccines, microorganisms, and parasites injurious to animals - permit required
HI	Haw. Code R. § 4-28-4	Livestock	Poultry, Hatching Eggs	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for poultry, birds, and hatching eggs - entry prohibited unless pre-shipment requirements met
HI	Haw. Code R. § 4-28-8	Livestock	Poultry, Hatching Eggs	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for poultry - disease testing, pre-shipment requirements, avian influenza, Newcastle disease, Pullorum-Typhoid, West Nile virus
IA	Iowa Admin. Code r. 21-64.155	Livestock	Swine	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Certificates of inspection requirements for importing swine
IA	Iowa Admin. Code r. 21-64.202	Livestock	Sheep, Goats	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Imported sheep and goats - official identification requirements tied to raising conditions
IA	Iowa Admin. Code r. 21-64.41	Livestock	Livestock	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Livestock imported for resale required to meet health requirements
IA	Iowa Admin. Code r. 21-64.80	Livestock	Livestock	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Requires cattle imported into the state to comply with Iowa Admin. Code r. 21-65.4
IA	Iowa Admin. Code r. 21-65.11	Livestock	Poultry	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Certificate of veterinary inspection required for importing poultry, pre-entry permits, testing requirements, prohibition on importation from quarantined areas, avian influenza
IA	Iowa Admin. Code r. 21-65.2	Livestock	Livestock	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Pre-entry permits required for importing certain livestock - including cervids, certain poultry, certain cattle and bison, and captive wild-type swine
IA	Iowa Admin. Code r. 21-65.4	Livestock	Cattle, Bison	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Certificate of veterinary inspection required for importing cattle and bison - brucellosis, trichomoniasis, and tuberculosis test
IA	Iowa Admin. Code r. 21-65.5	Livestock	Swine	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Certificate of veterinary inspection required for importing swine - brucellosis and pseudorabies restrictions

State	Law/Regulation Potentially Impacted	Industry	Agricultural Product	Regulation Type	Purpose	Description
IA	Iowa Admin. Code r. 21-65.6	Livestock	Goats	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Certificate of veterinary inspection required for importing goats - brucellosis, tuberculosis, and scrapie restrictions, herd status
IA	Iowa Admin. Code r. 21-65.7	Livestock	Sheep	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Certificate of veterinary inspection required for importing sheep - scabies and scrapie restrictions, flock status
IA	Iowa Admin. Code r. 571-89.3	Aquaculture	Fish	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Permit required to import certain live fish, viable eggs, or semen from aquaculture, disease-free certification
IA	Iowa Code § 165.36	Livestock	Cattle	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Cattle importation requirements - tuberculosis-free herd status
IA	Iowa Code § 579B.3	Livestock	Livestock	Consumer Protection	Consumer Protection	Regulates commodity production contracts including for livestock production
ID	Idaho Admin. Code r. 02.04.21.200	Livestock	Cattle	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for cattle - identification, certificate of veterinary inspection
ID	Idaho Admin. Code r. 02.04.21.201	Livestock	Cattle, Bison	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for cattle and bison from Canada - permit and identification
ID	Idaho Admin. Code r. 02.04.21.210	Livestock	Cattle	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for intact female cattle and bison - brucellosis vaccination
ID	Idaho Admin. Code r. 02.04.21.211	Livestock	Cattle	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for cattle - brucellosis testing within 30 days before entry
ID	Idaho Admin. Code r. 02.04.21.240	Livestock	Cattle, Bison	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for cattle and bison - tuberculosis testing
ID	Idaho Admin. Code r. 02.04.21.240	Livestock	Cattle	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for bulls - trichomoniasis herd status, testing, control requirements
ID	Idaho Admin. Code r. 02.04.21.400	Livestock	Swine	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for swine - identification, veterinary inspection, must not have been fed raw garbage or vaccinated for pseudorabies
ID	Idaho Admin. Code r. 02.04.21.401	Livestock	Swine	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for swine - brucellosis testing within 30 days before entry, herd status
ID	Idaho Admin. Code r. 02.04.21.402	Livestock	Swine	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for swine - pseudorabies, herd or testing status
ID	Idaho Admin. Code r. 02.04.21.600	Livestock	Cervids	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for domestic cervidae - certificate of inspection, origin herd status, deworming requirement within 180 days before entry
ID	Idaho Admin. Code r. 02.04.21.605	Livestock	Cervids	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for elk and reindeer - originate from chronic wasting disease free herd, prohibition on entry from CWD-endemic areas, records
ID	Idaho Admin. Code r. 02.04.21.650	Livestock	Fish	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation prohibition for fish or hatching eggs from deleterious or invasive species

State	Law/Regulation Potentially Impacted	Industry	Agricultural Product	Regulation Type	Purpose	Description
ID	Idaho Admin. Code r. 02.04.21.660	Livestock	Fish	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for fish or hatching eggs - permit required, certificate of veterinary inspection from state of origin or other certification
ID	Idaho Admin. Code r. 02.04.21.670	Livestock	Fish	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for fish or hatching eggs - prohibition on importation from area positive for viral hemorrhagic septicemia virus except by permit
ID	Idaho Admin. Code r. 02.04.21.700	Livestock	Birds	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for birds - certificate required
ID	Idaho Admin. Code r. 02.04.21.701	Livestock	Poultry, Hatching Eggs	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for poultry and hatching eggs - flock status, salmonella testing, prohibition on importing from active avian influenza outbreak areas
ID	Idaho Admin. Code r. 02.04.21.701	Livestock	Ratites	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for ratites and ratite hatching eggs - flock status, salmonella testing, prohibition on importing from active avian influenza outbreak areas
ID	Idaho Admin. Code r. 02.04.21.800	Veterinary Practice	Livestock	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Ban on importation of serum, vaccines, bacterins, and biological remedies unless produced under federal license
ID	Idaho Admin. Code r. 02.08.01.100	Livestock	Sheep, Goats	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for sheep and goats - veterinary inspection
ID	Idaho Admin. Code r. 02.08.01.102	Livestock	Sheep, Goats	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for sheep and goats - scabies treatment before entry based on herd status
ID	Idaho Admin. Code r. 02.08.01.104	Livestock	Dairy Goats	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for dairy goats - veterinary inspection certificate and Brucella melitensis negative test within 30 days before entry
ID	Idaho Admin. Code r. 02.08.01.105	Livestock	Sheep, Goats	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for sheep and goats - scabies suspect, exposed, or high-risk animals barred entry without permit and identification
IL	410 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 637/10	Food	Food	Labeling	Consumer Protection	Halal Food Act - regulates use of terms related to “Halal” to protect consumers from fraud
IL	410 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 645/1	Food	Food	Labeling	Consumer Protection	Kosher Food Act - regulates use of terms related to “Kosher” to protect consumers from fraud
IL	8 Ill. Admin. Code § 105.10	Livestock	Swine	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for feeder swine - pseudorabies, health certification, identification, and permit requirements
IL	8 Ill. Admin. Code § 105.30	Livestock	Swine	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for breeder swine - pseudorabies, brucellosis, health certification, tagging, and permit requirements
IL	8 Ill. Admin. Code § 40.100	Livestock	Cattle	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Brucellosis testing requirements for cattle entering livestock auction market from other states, herd status and origin area before entry

State	Law/Regulation Potentially Impacted	Industry	Agricultural Product	Regulation Type	Purpose	Description
IL	8 III. Admin. Code § 80.110	Livestock	Cattle	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for breeding cattle - bovine tuberculosis herd status, certificate of veterinary inspection, testing before entry, identification
IL	8 III. Admin. Code § 80.140	Livestock	Cervids	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for cervidae - bovine tuberculosis, herd status, certificate of veterinary inspection, tagging, and permit requirements
IL	8 III. Admin. Code § 80.140	Livestock	Cervids	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for cervids - testing for bovine tuberculosis before entry, permit, identification, herd status
IL	8 III. Admin. Code § 80.150	Livestock	Goats	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for goats - bovine tuberculosis herd status, certification and testing before entry required for animals from certain herds or Canadian provinces
IL	8 III. Admin. Code § 80.160	Livestock	Cattle	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for cattle - bovine tuberculosis herd status, testing before entry required for animals from certain herds or Canadian provinces
IL	8 III. Admin. Code § 80.170	Livestock	Bison	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for bison - bovine tuberculosis herd status, testing before entry required, testing requirements for animals from certain herds or Canadian provinces
IL	8 III. Admin. Code § 80.190	Livestock	Cattle, Bison, Cervids, Goats	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for cattle, bison, cervidae, goats - tuberculosis status, permit before entry required for animals from certain herds or Canadian provinces
IL	8 III. Admin. Code § 80.70	Livestock	Cattle	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for steers, spayed heifers, and calves - bovine tuberculosis herd status, certificate of veterinary inspection
IL	8 III. Admin. Code § 80.80	Livestock	Cattle	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for certain female cattle - bovine tuberculosis herd status from other states or Canada, certificate of veterinary inspection, testing before entry
IL	8 III. Admin. Code § 85.110	Live Animals	Cattle	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Ear tagging requirements for imported female cattle from certain states, brucellosis
IL	8 III. Admin. Code § 85.120	Live Animals	Cervids	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for importing cervids - brucellosis, chronic wasting disease restrictions, permitting, and certificate requirements
IL	8 III. Admin. Code § 85.125	Live Animals	Ratites	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for ratites - Avian influenza, permitting requirements, testing, certificate of inspection
IL	8 III. Admin. Code § 85.130	Livestock	Livestock	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for livestock - certificate of veterinary inspection, Vesicular Stomatitis statement related to status of state of origin
IL	8 III. Admin. Code § 85.55	Livestock	Sheep, Goats	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation restrictions for sheep and goats - scabies, infected flock/herd status prohibition

State	Law/Regulation Potentially Impacted	Industry	Agricultural Product	Regulation Type	Purpose	Description
IL	8 Ill. Admin. Code § 85.60	Livestock	Cattle, Sheep	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Bluetongue import restriction - no cattle or sheep infected with or exposed to bluetongue, and no cattle or sheep from an area under quarantine because of bluetongue, may be transported within or moved into the State of Illinois
IL	8 Ill. Admin. Code § 85.75	Livestock	Cattle	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for cattle - scabies requirements for cattle from certain out-of-state areas, permit, treatment prior to entry
IL	8 Ill. Admin. Code § 85.80	Livestock	Sheep, Goats	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for sheep and goats - scrapie requirements for sheep, health certificate, identification, completion of approved herd/flock plan for exhibition
IL	8 Ill. Admin. Code § 85.85	Livestock	Livestock	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Prohibition on importation of animals recently exposed to disease or chemical or radiological substances
IL	8 Ill. Admin. Code § 85.90	Livestock	Livestock	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Health certification and brucellosis testing requirements - test must be made at an approved laboratory
IN	345 Ind. Admin. Code 1-3-11	Livestock	Swine	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for swine - permit, certificate, disease control requirements for pseudorabies, brucellosis, must not have been from herd fed garbage or feral
IN	345 Ind. Admin. Code 1-3-7.5	Livestock	Cattle, Bison	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for cattle and bison - documentation, identification, brucellosis, tuberculosis, Johne's disease, must meet disease control requirements
IN	345 Ind. Admin. Code 1-3-8.5	Livestock	Cattle, Bison	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for cattle from Mexico - tuberculosis disease control requirements, herd status
IN	345 Ind. Admin. Code 2-6-2.5	Livestock	Cattle, Bison	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for cattle and bison - brucellosis, herd status, testing before entry, prohibition on imported cattle from vaccinated adult herd without written permission
IN	345 Ind. Admin. Code 2.5-3-2	Livestock	Cattle, Bison	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for cattle and bison - tuberculosis, state of origin, herd or exposure status
IN	345 Ind. Admin. Code 5-5-1	Livestock	Sheep, Goats	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for sheep and goats - scrapie, certification, identification, prohibition on "Moving scrapie-positive or scrapie-suspect sheep and goats into the state"
IN	Ind. Code Ann. § 15-17-18-3	Live Animals	Live Animals	Prohibition	Disease Prevention	Felony criminalization of sale or transfer of disease animals
KS	Kan. Admin. Regs. § 9-32-3	Livestock	Sheep, Goats	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Prohibition on importation of sheep and goats infected with scrapie or exposed without compliance with a flock plan
KS	Kan. Admin. Regs. § 9-32-4	Livestock	Sheep, Goats	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for sheep and goats for breeding - certificate of veterinary inspection, permit, scrapie
KS	Kan. Admin. Regs. § 9-32-5	Livestock	Sheep, Goats	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for sheep and goats for slaughter - certificate of veterinary inspection, identification

State	Law/Regulation Potentially Impacted	Industry	Agricultural Product	Regulation Type	Purpose	Description
KS	Kan. Admin. Regs. § 9-7-10	Livestock	Livestock	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for livestock for exhibition
KS	Kan. Admin. Regs. § 9-7-12	Livestock	Bison	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for bison - health certificate, brucellosis, age-related testing requirements
KS	Kan. Admin. Regs. § 9-7-13	Livestock	Goats	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for goats - health certificate, negative tuberculosis and brucellosis tests within 30 days prior to entry
KS	Kan. Admin. Regs. § 9-7-15	Livestock	Ratites	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for ratites - health certificate, identification
KS	Kan. Admin. Regs. § 9-7-17	Livestock	Camels	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for camels, llamas, and alpacas - health certificate, identification, negative brucellosis test within 30 days before entry, negative tuberculosis test within 60 days before entry
KS	Kan. Admin. Regs. § 9-7-4	Livestock	Cattle	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for cattle - brucellosis, tuberculosis, herd status, testing before entry
KS	Kan. Admin. Regs. § 9-7-4a	Livestock	Cattle	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for cattle - trichomoniasis, herd status, testing before entry, requirements for male and female bovines
KS	Kan. Admin. Regs. § 9-7-7	Livestock	Swine	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for swine - certificate of veterinary inspection, permit, testing, brucellosis, pseudorabies, must originate from herds free of pseudorabies, animals vaccinated for pseudorabies cannot enter without special permission
KS	Kan. Admin. Regs. § 9-7-8	Livestock	Sheep	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for sheep - health certificate showing “(1) that they are from a state-federal approved scab free area, or (2) that they have been dipped in an approved dip under veterinary supervision, within thirty (30) days prior to” entry
KS	Kan. Admin. Regs. § 9-9-4	Livestock	Poultry	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for poultry and hatching eggs - permit, pullorum-typhoid
KY	302 Ky. Admin. Regs. 20:040	Livestock	Livestock	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for livestock - certificate of veterinary inspection, testing, permits in certain circumstances
KY	302 Ky. Admin. Regs. 20:055	Livestock	Livestock	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation restrictions - brucellosis
KY	302 Ky. Admin. Regs. 20:250	Livestock	Poultry	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for poultry - avian influenza, prohibition on entry of any domestic poultry or poultry products “originating from any flock affected with low pathogenic avian influenza”, state-status restrictions

State	Law/Regulation Potentially Impacted	Industry	Agricultural Product	Regulation Type	Purpose	Description
LA	La. Admin. Code tit. 7, Pt XXI, § 1312	Livestock	Swine	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for feral swine
LA	La. Admin. Code tit. 7, Pt XXI, § 1503	Livestock	Sheep	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation restrictions for sheep - scabies identification for sheep changing ownership
LA	La. Admin. Code tit. 7, Pt XXI, § 501	Livestock	Livestock	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for livestock and poultry - health certificate, free from signs of disease or parasites, prohibition on entry of livestock affect with or carrying screwworms
LA	La. Admin. Code tit. 7, Pt XXI, § 511	Livestock	Cattle	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation restrictions for cattle - brucellosis and tuberculosis testing and vaccination prior to entry
LA	La. Admin. Code tit. 7, Pt XXI, § 531	Livestock	Poultry	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for poultry and hatching eggs - must have pullorum/typhoid negative flock status, certificate
LA	La. Admin. Code tit. 7, Pt XXI, § 551	Livestock	Sheep	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation restrictions for sheep - sheep from states with known scabies “must be dipped within 15 days prior to shipment in a dip preparation approved for this purpose by the United States Department of Agriculture”
LA	La. Admin. Code tit. 7, Pt XXI, § 555	Livestock	Goats	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation restrictions for goats - dairy goats must meet same brucellosis and tuberculosis requirements as cattle
LA	La. Admin. Code tit. 7, Pt XXI, § 733	Livestock	Cattle	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for cattle from Mexico - bovine tuberculosis disease control requirements, certificate, testing prior to entry
LA	La. Admin. Code tit. 76, Pt V, § 117	Livestock	Cervids	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for cervids - prohibits live importation of certain deer and elk (chronic wasting disease prevention)
LA	La. Admin. Code tit. 76, Pt V, § 119	Livestock	Cervids	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention, Food Safety	Importation requirements for cervid carcasses - restriction on parts of carcass that can be imported (chronic wasting disease prevention)
LA	La. Rev. Stat. § 3:4706	Livestock	Fish	Prohibition	Consumer Protection	Prohibits misuse of Louisiana references on imported seafood and provides civil penalties
LA	La. Rev. Stat. § 3:4749.2	Livestock	Fish	Prohibition	Food Safety	Imported seafood labeling indicating country of origin, by request of Louisiana Department of Health
LA	La. Rev. Stat. § 39:2101	Livestock	Fish	Procurement	Consumer Protection	Procurement standards for meat, poultry, and seafood products, requires procurement only of domestic shrimp and domestic catfish
LA	La. Rev. Stat. § 40:5.5.2	Livestock	Fish	Prohibition	Food Safety	Imported seafood disclosure requirements
MA	330 Mass. Code Regs. 11.04	Livestock	Swine	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for swine - pseudorabies and brucellosis testing, health certificates, advance notice

State	Law/Regulation Potentially Impacted	Industry	Agricultural Product	Regulation Type	Purpose	Description
MA	330 Mass. Code Regs. 11.05	Livestock	Swine	Importation	Food Safety	Prohibition on importation of swine fed garbage without special permission
MA	330 Mass. Code Regs. 4.04	Livestock	Cattle	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for cattle - advance notice, health certificates
MA	Mass. Acts ch. 108 (2021)	Food	Eggs, Veal, Pork	Prohibition	Animal Welfare	Amendments to Question 3 provisions and definitions
MA	Mass. Acts ch. 233, § 3A (2016)	Food	Eggs	Prohibition	Animal Welfare	Sale of products of covered animals confined in cruel manner
MA	Mass. Acts ch. 233, § 3B (2016)	Food	Veal	Prohibition	Animal Welfare	Sale of whole meat of covered animals confined in cruel manner
MA	Mass. Acts ch. 233, § 3C (2016)	Food	Pork	Prohibition	Animal Welfare	Sale of whole meat of covered animals confined in cruel manner or their immediate offspring
MA	Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 129 § 14D	Livestock	Swine	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Restrictions on importation of swine - inspected and passed as healthy, brucellosis testing before entry, health certificate
MA	Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 129 § 26A	Livestock	Cattle, Dairy	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for cattle used for dairy - inspected or passed as healthy, certificate, tested for Bangs' abortion disease
MA	Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 129 § 26B	Livestock	Poultry, Hatching Eggs	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Prohibition on sale or importation of hatching eggs, chicks, or live poultry unless meeting certain flock requirements related to pullorum
MA	Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 129 § 36D	Livestock	Livestock	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Restrictions on importation of vaccinated animals - blood tests before entry
MA	Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 129 § 36E	Livestock	Cattle	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Restrictions on importation of female cattle over 5 months old - restriction on unvaccinated animals
MA	Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 129 § 40A	Veterinary Practice	Livestock	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Prohibition on sale or importation of hog cholera vaccine
MD	Md. Code Regs. 15.11.01.01	Livestock	Livestock	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for livestock and poultry - must not have been exposed to any infectious, parasitic, or transmissible disease, originate from quarantined herd or area without written permission
MD	Md. Code Regs. 15.11.01.03	Livestock	Livestock	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for livestock and poultry - health certificate requirements
MD	Md. Code Regs. 15.11.01.04	Livestock	Cattle	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for cattle - bovine tuberculosis, brucellosis, and health certificate requirements
MD	Md. Code Regs. 15.11.01.06	Livestock	Goats	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for goats - health certificate requirements, negative testing for tuberculosis and brucellosis within 30 days before entry and must be free of disease symptoms

State	Law/Regulation Potentially Impacted	Industry	Agricultural Product	Regulation Type	Purpose	Description
MD	Md. Code Regs. 15.11.01.07	Livestock	Sheep	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for sheep - health certificate requirements, examination within 30 days before entry, no symptoms of scabies, contagious ecthyma, foot rot, or other disease
MD	Md. Code Regs. 15.11.05.02	Livestock	Swine	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for swine - pseudorabies, hog cholera, identification, health certificate, free from and not exposed to any disease, state of origin permit requirements, must not originate from herd infected with pseudorabies in past 6 months
MD	Md. Code Regs. 15.11.18.04	Livestock	Sheep, Goats	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation restrictions for sheep and goats - scrapie, origin flock status requirements, veterinary certificate
MD	Md. Code, Com. Law § 14-3602	Food	Food	Labeling	Consumer Protection	Halal food labeling regulations
MD	Md. Code, Com. Law § 14-904	Food	Food	Labeling	Consumer Protection	Kosher food labeling regulations
ME	01-001 Code of Maine Rules ch. 206	Livestock	Livestock	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for livestock and poultry - testing, permits, identification, certificate of inspection, brucellosis, tuberculosis, chronic wasting disease, pseudorabies, etc.
ME	7 Me. Rev. Stat. § 1806-A	Food	Dairy	Prohibition	Food Safety	Authorizes restriction of “the sale of milk or milk products in the State from any herd of any species having any reportable disease or exposed to a reportable pathogen that may be transmitted in milk or milk products,” provides that a “livestock product or byproduct may not be sold or offered for sale from any herd having a reportable disease or exposed to a reportable pathogen that may be transmitted in those products.”
ME	7 Me. Rev. Stat. § 1808	Veterinary Practice	Livestock	Prohibition	Disease/Pest Prevention	Prohibits sale, distribution, use, or importation of biological products “capable of eliciting an immunological response offered for use in the treatment or prevention of diseases of domestic animals” without prior approval and written permission, right to refuse importation
ME	7 Me. Rev. Stat. § 1812	Livestock	Cattle	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for cattle - brucellosis, herd testing, identification and tattooing of vaccinated calves
ME	7 Me. Rev. Stat. § 1812-A	Livestock	Swine	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Authorizes rules for prevention, control, and eradication of brucellosis in swine
MI	Mich. Admin. Code r. 287.712	Livestock	Cattle	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation restrictions for cattle - brucellosis, tuberculosis
MI	Mich. Comp. Laws § 287.719	Livestock	Livestock	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for livestock - tuberculosis, brucellosis, chronic wasting disease

State	Law/Regulation Potentially Impacted	Industry	Agricultural Product	Regulation Type	Purpose	Description
MI	Mich. Comp. Laws § 287.837	Livestock	Swine	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for swine - pseudorabies, permit, testing requirements, herd or state-of-origin status
MI	Mich. Comp. Laws § 287.839	Livestock	Swine	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for swine - pseudorabies requirements, prohibits importation of swine vaccinated for pseudorabies
MI	Mich. Comp. Laws § 287.841	Livestock	Swine	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for feeder swine - pseudorabies, prohibits entry of feral swine without specific permission
MN	Minn. R. 1721.0050	Livestock	Livestock	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for livestock and poultry - certificate of veterinary inspection, permit required to import animals not free from signs of disease, quarantined, or from disease control zone
MN	Minn. R. 1721.0130	Livestock	Cattle	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for cattle - identification, certificate of veterinary inspection, tuberculosis test, permit, testing requirements for cattle from Mexico within 60 days prior to entry
MN	Minn. R. 1721.0150	Livestock	Cattle	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Official identification required for all cattle at public exhibitions
MN	Minn. R. 1721.0190	Livestock	Swine	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for swine - identification and certificate of veterinary inspection, importing of feral swine and parts of feral swine carcasses prohibited
MN	Minn. R. 1721.0210	Livestock	Swine	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Official identification required for all breeder and feeder swine at public exhibitions, except for swine in slaughter-only classes
MN	Minn. R. 1721.0280	Livestock	Poultry, Ratites	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for hatching eggs, poultry, and ratites - permit, certificate of veterinary inspection, requirements for origin hatcheries or flocks
MN	Minn. R. 1721.0300	Livestock	Poultry	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Leg or wing band identification required for all chickens, turkeys, and game birds at exhibitions, except baby poultry
MN	Minn. R. 1721.0400	Livestock	Cervids	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for farmed cervids - permit, certificate of veterinary inspection, chronic wasting disease restrictions, herd status, live cervids and parts of cervid carcasses may not be imported from CWD-endemic areas
MN	Minn. R. 1721.0450	Livestock	Sheep, Goats	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for sheep and goats - identification, certificate of veterinary inspection, permit for some, prohibition on scrapie-exposed or infected animals
MN	Minn. Stat. § 17.4985	Fish	Aquatic Life	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for livestock aquatic life including fish and shellfish - transportation permit, disease free-certification for origin eggs or sperm from certain species, exceptions

State	Law/Regulation Potentially Impacted	Industry	Agricultural Product	Regulation Type	Purpose	Description
MN	Minn. Stat. § 17.4986	Fish	Fish	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for fish and stock fish - transportation permit, disease-free history, emergency enzootic disease areas
MN	Minn. Stat. § 31.611	Livestock	Livestock	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	“No person shall sell, offer or expose for sale, or have in possession with intent to sell, the veal of calves killed when less than four weeks old”
MO	Mo. Ann. Stat. § 267.570	Livestock	Livestock	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Prohibits importation without written permission of animals exposed to disease or originating from quarantined areas, health certificate, waybill
MO	Mo. Ann. Stat. § 267.575	Livestock	Livestock	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Requirements for health certificates for importation - inspection and testing
MO	Mo. Code Regs. tit.2, § 30-2.005	Livestock	Hoofed Animals	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Vesicular stomatitis restrictions on domestic and exotic ungulates (hoofed animals) entering state from country affected by vesicular stomatitis
MO	Mo. Code Regs. tit.2, § 30-2.010	Live Animals	Livestock	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Health requirements governing the admission of livestock, poultry, and exotic animals entering state - disease control requirements, permits, inspection, testing, brucellosis, tuberculosis, trichomoniasis, chronic wasting disease
MO	Mo. Code Regs. tit.2, § 30-2.016	Livestock	Rabbits	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for rabbits and hares from states or countries where rabbit hemorrhagic disease was diagnosed in past year
MO	Mo. Code Regs. tit.2, § 30-2.040	Livestock	Livestock	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Health requirements for animals at exhibition, prohibition on exhibiting ringworm, testing, identification, inspection, disease requirements, brucellosis, tuberculosis, pseudorabies, Brucella ovis, scabies, pullorum-typhoid, chronic wasting disease
MO	Mo. Code Regs. tit.2, § 30-2.060	Livestock	Cattle, Bison	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Requirement that all female cattle and bison at least 4 months old imported from certain states must be vaccinated by veterinarian with an approved Brucella abortus vaccine, spayed, and meet other brucellosis requirements
MO	Mo. Code Regs. tit.2, § 30-2.070	Livestock	Livestock	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Enforcement of interstate movement regulations for livestock and poultry for animal disease control and eradication
MO	Mo. Code Regs. tit.2, § 30-8.010	Livestock	Poultry	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for poultry and hatching eggs - entry permit, testing for pullorum-typhoid, origin hatchery requirements for pullets, baby poultry, and hatching eggs marketed in Missouri

State	Law/Regulation Potentially Impacted	Industry	Agricultural Product	Regulation Type	Purpose	Description
MS	Miss. Code R. § 2-101-2-06	Livestock	Cervids	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for cervids - permit required, inspection, herd status, illegal to import white-tail deer (chronic wasting disease prevention)
MS	Miss. Code R. § 2-101-2-12	Livestock	Livestock	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for livestock - testing, identification, certification, permits, must not be exposed to certain diseases or from quarantined herd or area except when imported for immediate slaughter, disease and species-specific requirements, prohibition on importation of hooved animals quarantined for vesicular stomatitis
MS	Miss. Code R. § 2-101-2-13	Livestock	Poultry	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for poultry and hatching eggs - avian influenza, pullorum-typhoid, flock requirements, certificate, testing
MS	Miss. Code R. § 2-101-2-16	Livestock	Sheep, Goats	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for sheep and goats - health certificate and permit, identification, not scrapie positive or exposed
MS	Miss. Code R. § 2-101-2-17	Livestock	Swine	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for swine - health certificate and permit, brucellosis, pseudorabies
MS	Miss. Code R. § 2-101-2-19	Livestock	Cattle	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for cattle - trichomoniasis, inspection, testing, prohibition on importation of bulls tested positive for T.foetus unless sent directly to slaughter
MT	Mont. Admin. R. 32.3.1303	Livestock	Sheep, Goats	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for sheep and goats - identification required for some imported animals, scrapie
MT	Mont. Admin. R. 32.3.202	Livestock	Livestock	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for animals, animal semen, and animal biologics - certificate of veterinary inspection or other approved documentation, permit, documentation during transportation
MT	Mont. Admin. R. 32.3.212	Livestock	Cattle, Bison	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for certain cattle and domestic bison - pre-entry vaccination, testing, and certification for brucellosis, tuberculosis, trichomoniasis
MT	Mont. Admin. R. 32.3.212A	Livestock	Cattle	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for female cattle under 4 months old - brucellosis vaccination within 6 months unless from certain brucellosis-free areas, identification applied in state of origin
MT	Mont. Admin. R. 32.3.212B	Livestock	Cattle, Bison	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for certain cattle and bison from Mexico - negative tuberculosis testing within 60 days before entry
MT	Mont. Admin. R. 32.3.214	Livestock	Goats	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for goats - brucellosis and tuberculosis testing, origin herd, state, or zone requirements

State	Law/Regulation Potentially Impacted	Industry	Agricultural Product	Regulation Type	Purpose	Description
MT	Mont. Admin. R. 32.3.217	Livestock	Poultry, Hatching Eggs	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for poultry and hatching eggs - health certificate or form, import permit, pullorum testing, requirements specific to origin hatchery or premises, must not be vaccinated or exposed to live virus vaccine within 30 days of entry
MT	Mont. Admin. R. 32.3.218	Livestock	Sheep	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for sheep - Brucella ovis testing within 30 days of entry for breeding rams eight months or older, rams must be identified and free of any gross lesions of ram epididymitis, "Sheep infected with biting lice may enter by permit only after acceptable insecticide treatment under supervision of an accredited veterinarian"
MT	Mont. Admin. R. 32.3.219	Livestock	Swine	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for swine - official health certificate: free from evidence of or exposure to disease, not from state with quarantine, cannot have been fed garbage, identification; herd status, brucellosis testing, cannot have been vaccinated for pseudorabies, permit
MT	Mont. Admin. R. 32.3.220	Livestock	Livestock	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for bovine, ovine, porcine, and elk semen - testing for enumerated diseases, bovine semen must meet certain treatment and origination requirements, approved antibiotic must be added to porcine semen, elk semen must be certified free of red deer genes
MT	Mont. Admin. R. 32.3.221	Livestock	Livestock, Cervids	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for sexually intact "alternative livestock" 6 months or older, including cervids - brucellosis and tuberculosis testing
MT	Mont. Admin. R. 32.3.225	Livestock	Camelids	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for camelids
MT	Mont. Admin. R. 32.3.226	Livestock	Ratites	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for ostriches and other ratites - veterinary inspection certificate, import permit, disease testing
MT	Mont. Admin. R. 32.4.403	Livestock	Livestock	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for gametes and embryos from animals - sale or importation requires bill of sale, health certificate, and importation permit where applicable
MT	Mont. Code Ann. 81-2-102	Livestock	Livestock	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Authorizes adoption of rules for inspection and testing of imported livestock to prevent diseases
NC	2 N.C. Admin. Code 52B.0204	Livestock	Cattle	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for cattle - health certificate, permit, brucellosis, cattle fever tick, scabies

State	Law/Regulation Potentially Impacted	Industry	Agricultural Product	Regulation Type	Purpose	Description
NC	2 N.C. Admin. Code 52B.0207	Livestock	Swine	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for swine - certificate of veterinary inspection, identification, brucellosis and pseudorabies testing, pseudorabies vaccination required for feeder swine from certain areas with a qualified vaccine, import of feral swine prohibited
NC	2 N.C. Admin. Code 52B.0209	Livestock	Sheep, Goats	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for sheep and goats - health certificate, identification, brucellosis, tuberculosis, scrapie
NC	2 N.C. Admin. Code 52B.0212	Livestock	Bison, Camelids	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for bison and camelids - health certificate, brucellosis and tuberculosis testing before entry, identification
NC	2 N.C. Admin. Code 52B.0213	Livestock	Cervids	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for cervids - chronic wasting disease restrictions, prohibits importations from areas diagnosed with CWD or contiguous areas, prohibits importation of CWD-positive, exposed, or suspected cervids, health certificate, tuberculosis testing before entry, identification
NC	2 N.C. Admin. Code 52B.0214	Livestock	Cervids	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for rabbits, hares, and pikas - restrictions on imports from areas with Rabbit Hemorrhagic Disease Virus-2, import permit and health certificate, free from disease
NC	2 N.C. Admin. Code 52B.0302	Livestock	Cattle, Swine	Prohibition	Disease/Pest Prevention	Brucellosis testing within 30 days before certain cattle are offered for public sale, "All swine sold or offered for sale for breeding purposes must originate directly from a validated brucellosis-free herd unless they originate from a state classified as swine-brucellosis free," domestic or feral swine sold for hunting and their progeny offered for sale must originate from validated brucellosis-free herd
NC	2 N.C. Admin. Code 52B.0603	Livestock	Poultry, Hatching Eggs, Ratites	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for poultry - certificate, flock and hatchery origination requirements related to pullorum-typhoid and avian influenza, "Source hatcheries must handle only eggs from NPIP US AI Clean or US H5/H7 AI Clean parent flocks", prohibition on entry from areas under quarantine for H5/H7 avian influenza
ND	N.D. Admin. Code 48.1-04-01-01	Livestock	Bison	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for Bison - certificate of veterinary inspection, identification
ND	N.D. Admin. Code 48.1-04-01-02	Livestock	Bison	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for bison - disease testing, brucellosis, scabies treatment, tuberculosis, origin herd and testing before entry requirements

State	Law/Regulation Potentially Impacted	Industry	Agricultural Product	Regulation Type	Purpose	Description
ND	N.D. Admin. Code 48.1-04-01-03	Livestock	Bison	Prohibition	Disease/Pest Prevention	Prohibition on sale of hides removed from bison infected with anthrax, restriction on sales of bison from brucellosis-infected herds
ND	N.D. Admin. Code 48.1-05-01-01	Livestock	Cattle	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Cattle importation requirements - Certificate of veterinary inspection, identification, disease testing, vaccination, treatment
ND	N.D. Admin. Code 48.1-05-01-02	Livestock	Cattle	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Cattle importation disease testing requirements prior to entry - brucellosis, scabies, T.foetus, and tuberculosis
ND	N.D. Admin. Code 48.1-05-01-03	Livestock	Cattle	Prohibition	Disease/Pest Prevention	Prohibition on sale of hides removed from cattle infected with anthrax, restriction on sales of cattle from brucellosis-infected herds
ND	N.D. Admin. Code 48.1-08-01-02	Livestock	Goats	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for goats - Certificate of veterinary inspection, permit, identification, authority to deny entry based on certain conditions
ND	N.D. Admin. Code 48.1-08-01-03	Livestock	Goats	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for goats - disease testing, brucellosis, scrapie, and tuberculosis, certificate stating not from scrapie-infected herd or flock exposed in last 5 years
ND	N.D. Admin. Code 48.1-08-01-04	Livestock	Goats	Prohibition	Disease/Pest Prevention	Prohibition on sale of hides removed from goats infected with anthrax, restriction on sales of goats from brucellosis-infected herds
ND	N.D. Admin. Code 48.1-10-01-01	Livestock	Poultry, Hatching Eggs	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for poultry and hatching eggs - certificate of veterinary inspection, identification, disease testing, vaccination
ND	N.D. Admin. Code 48.1-10-01-03	Livestock	Poultry, Hatching Eggs	Importation, Prohibition	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for poultry and hatching eggs - pullorum-typhoid disease testing, disease-free area, poultry under 4 months old and hatching eggs sold or imported must come from qualified flocks
ND	N.D. Admin. Code 48.1-11-01-02	Livestock	Sheep	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for sheep - certificate of veterinary inspection, import permit, identification, disease testing, vaccination or treatment potentially required, prohibition on sheep infected or recently exposed to any contagious or infectious disease
ND	N.D. Admin. Code 48.1-11-01-03	Livestock	Sheep	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for sheep - disease testing, Brucella ovis, scrapie
ND	N.D. Admin. Code 48.1-11-01-04	Livestock	Goats	Prohibition	Disease/Pest Prevention	Prohibition on sale of hides removed from sheep infected with anthrax, individual identification required for sexually intact sheep sold

State	Law/Regulation Potentially Impacted	Industry	Agricultural Product	Regulation Type	Purpose	Description
ND	N.D. Admin. Code 48.1-12-01-02	Livestock	Swine	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for swine - Certificate of veterinary inspection, identification, prohibition on swine infected or recently exposed to any contagious or infectious disease
ND	N.D. Admin. Code 48.1-12-01-03	Livestock	Swine	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for swine - brucellosis, pseudorabies, disease testing before entry, vaccination or treatment potentially required, certificate stating origin premises are free from signs or diagnosis of transmissible gastroenteritis or porcine epidemic diarrhea virus in past 60 days
ND	N.D. Cent. Code § 36-14-04.1	Livestock	Livestock	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for livestock - certificates of veterinary inspection, certification that imported “animals are free from symptoms of all contagious and infectious diseases, and that the animals meet disease testing and vaccination requirements prescribed”
NE	23 Neb. Admin. Code, ch. 11, § 009	Livestock	Livestock	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Requirements for livestock dealer sales - disease testing, origin herd status, identification, brucellosis, scabies, ram epididymitis, contagious ecthyma, requirement that garbage-fed swine move immediately to slaughter
NE	23 Neb. Admin. Code, ch. 11, § 010	Livestock	Cattle	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Requirements for livestock dealer sales - brucellosis testing of cattle
NE	23 Neb. Admin. Code, ch. 11, § 010	Livestock	Swine	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Requirements for livestock dealer sales - brucellosis testing of swine
NE	23 Neb. Admin. Code, ch. 21, § 004	Livestock	Livestock	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for livestock - certificates, permits, vesicular stomatitis, cattle from Mexico must be tested negative for tuberculosis within 60 days before entry, trichomoniasis, feral swine prohibited from entering, brucellosis
NE	23 Neb. Admin. Code, ch. 21, § 005	Livestock	Poultry	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for poultry
NE	23 Neb. Admin. Code, ch. 21, § 006	Livestock	Sheep, Goats	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for sheep and goats
NH	N.H. Code Admin. R. Agr. 2103.01	Live Animals	Domestic Animals	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	All imported domestic animals and poultry must “Not be known to be infected with or exposed to any contagious or infectious disease or from a quarantined area”
NH	N.H. Code Admin. R. Agr. 2103.02	Livestock	Livestock	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Certificate of veterinary inspection must be completed by accredited veterinarian in state of origin after animal inspection

State	Law/Regulation Potentially Impacted	Industry	Agricultural Product	Regulation Type	Purpose	Description
NH	N.H. Code Admin. R. Agr. 2103.03	Livestock	Livestock	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for livestock - prior permits required for poultry, swine, ratites, buffalo, camelidae, cervidae, yaks, as well as for domestic animals and poultry “given a biological product capable of spreading disease and capable of causing an antibody titer for reportable diseases among susceptible animals or poultry”
NH	N.H. Code Admin. R. Agr. 2103.04	Livestock	Livestock	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Certificate of veterinary inspection requirements
NH	N.H. Code Admin. R. Agr. 2103.05	Livestock	Livestock	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Requirements for laboratory tests for importation
NH	N.H. Code Admin. R. Agr. 2103.06	Livestock	Livestock	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for livestock susceptible to vesicular stomatitis from certain counties - certificate, statement inspected animal is free of clinical signs
NH	N.H. Code Admin. R. Agr. 2104.01	Livestock	Cattle, Bison	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for cattle - brucellosis, state or Canadian province of origin, testing requirements, differences based on vaccination status
NH	N.H. Code Admin. R. Agr. 2104.02	Livestock	Cattle	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for cattle - tuberculosis, state or Canadian province of origin, testing requirements, permit
NH	N.H. Code Admin. R. Agr. 2104.03	Livestock	Cattle	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for cattle - cattle must be individually identified with permanent official identification
NH	N.H. Code Admin. R. Agr. 2108.01	Livestock	Goats	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for goats - brucellosis and tuberculosis, state or Canadian province of origin, testing requirements before entry, identification
NH	N.H. Code Admin. R. Agr. 2108.02	Livestock	Goats	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation restriction for goats - cannot import goats known to be infected with scrapie or their progeny
NH	N.H. Code Admin. R. Agr. 2108.03	Livestock	Goats	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for goats under 6 months old - brucellosis and tuberculosis, state or Canadian province of origin, certificate, testing of dam, identification
NH	N.H. Code Admin. R. Agr. 2110.01	Livestock	Swine	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for swine - permit and certificate, must not have been ever fed raw garbage or exposed to swine so fed, free from diseases, brucellosis, pseudorabies
NH	N.H. Code Admin. R. Agr. 2110.02	Livestock	Swine	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for swine - originate from brucellosis-free herd or state or be tested within 30 days before entry unless consigned to slaughter
NH	N.H. Code Admin. R. Agr. 2110.03	Livestock	Swine	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for swine - originate from pseudorabies-free herd or pseudorabies class IV state or pseudorabies free state, or be tested within 30 days before entry unless consigned to immediate slaughter

State	Law/Regulation Potentially Impacted	Industry	Agricultural Product	Regulation Type	Purpose	Description
NH	N.H. Code Admin. R. Agr. 2110.04	Livestock	Swine	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for feeder swine under 120 days old - originate from pseudorabies-free or monitored herd or a pseudorabies class IV or free state, or be tested within 30 days before entry, individual permanent official identification required
NH	N.H. Code Admin. R. Agr. 2114.01	Livestock	Poultry, Hatching Eggs	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for poultry and hatching eggs - VS Form 9-3 and originate from Salmonella pullorum and avian influenza clean flock for under 20 weeks; permit and certificate of veterinary inspection for over 20 weeks, negative test for Salmonella pullorum and avian influenza within 10 days before shipment
NJ	N.J. Admin. Code § 2:3–1.2	Livestock	Livestock	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for livestock and poultry - certificate of veterinary inspection
NJ	N.J. Admin. Code § 2:3–1.3	Livestock	Livestock	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for livestock and poultry for slaughter
NJ	N.J. Admin. Code § 2:3–1.4	Livestock	Livestock	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Certificate of veterinary inspection - required information
NJ	N.J. Admin. Code § 2:3–1.8	Livestock	Livestock	Prohibition	Disease/Pest Prevention	Prohibition on importing diseased livestock and poultry - “livestock and poultry from herds or flocks under quarantine because of any infectious, contagious and/or communicable disease, or livestock or poultry currently classified as suspect because of any infectious, contagious and/or communicable disease shall not be imported into the State”
NJ	N.J. Admin. Code § 2:3–2.1	Livestock	Cattle	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for cattle
NJ	N.J. Admin. Code § 2:3–2.3	Livestock	Cattle	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for cattle - tuberculosis testing within 60 days before entry, exemption
NJ	N.J. Admin. Code § 2:3–2.4	Livestock	Cattle	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for cattle - tuberculosis testing for imported cattle
NJ	N.J. Admin. Code § 2:3–2.5	Livestock	Cattle	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for cattle - exemption from brucellosis testing before entry for cattle from Class Free States or areas
NJ	N.J. Admin. Code § 2:3–2.6	Livestock	Cattle	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for cattle from Class A States or areas - brucellosis testing within 30 days before entry for cattle 6 months or older, exemptions
NJ	N.J. Admin. Code § 2:3–2.7	Livestock	Cattle	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for cattle from Class B or C States or areas - permit required, certificate, must be “members of or natural additions to a certified brucellosis-free herd” brucellosis testing within 30 days before entry, exemption

State	Law/Regulation Potentially Impacted	Industry	Agricultural Product	Regulation Type	Purpose	Description
NJ	N.J. Admin. Code § 2:3–2.8	Livestock	Cattle	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for cattle - brucellosis test for imported cattle
NJ	N.J. Admin. Code § 2:3–2.9	Livestock	Cattle	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for cattle - cattle from states with endemic Anaplasmosis or Bluetongue must test negative within 30 days before entry, exemption for slaughter, return of Anaplasmosis cattle to state of origin
NJ	N.J. Admin. Code § 2:3–3.1	Livestock	Swine	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for swine
NJ	N.J. Admin. Code § 2:3–3.3	Livestock	Swine	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for swine - brucellosis testing within 30 days prior to entry, exemptions
NJ	N.J. Admin. Code § 2:3–3.4	Livestock	Swine	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for swine - pseudorabies testing within 30 days prior to entry, exemptions, importation of pseudorabies-vaccinated swine prohibited without permit
NJ	N.J. Admin. Code § 2:3–4.1	Livestock	Sheep	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for sheep
NJ	N.J. Admin. Code § 2:3–4.2	Livestock	Sheep	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for sheep - Bluetongue testing for all sheep not imported for slaughter from states with endemic Bluetongue within 30 days prior to entry
NJ	N.J. Admin. Code § 2:3–5.1	Livestock	Goats	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements goats
NJ	N.J. Admin. Code § 2:3–5.3	Livestock	Goats	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements goats - tuberculosis test within 60 days prior to entry, origin exemptions
NJ	N.J. Admin. Code § 2:3–5.4	Livestock	Goats	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements goats - tuberculosis test for imported goats
NJ	N.J. Admin. Code § 2:3–5.5	Livestock	Goats	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements goats - brucellosis test for goats 4 months or older within 30 days prior to entry, wether goats exempt
NJ	N.J. Admin. Code § 2:3–7.1	Livestock	Poultry, Hatching Eggs	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for poultry and hatching eggs - conformance with N.J. Admin. Code §2:9 regulations on avian influenza
NJ	N.J. Admin. Code § 2:3–7.2	Livestock	Poultry, Hatching Eggs	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for poultry and hatching eggs - only from pullorum-typhoid clean flocks, hatcheries, or premises
NJ	N.J. Admin. Code § 2:3–7.4	Livestock	Poultry, Hatching Eggs, Poultry Waste	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for poultry, hatching eggs, and poultry waste - origin restrictions for avian influenza and testing, permit or certificate of veterinary inspection requirements for live birds or hatching eggs

State	Law/Regulation Potentially Impacted	Industry	Agricultural Product	Regulation Type	Purpose	Description
NJ	N.J. Admin. Code § 2:3–8.1	Live Animals	Cervids	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for captive cervids
NJ	N.J. Admin. Code § 2:3–8.3	Live Animals	Cervids	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for captive cervids - tuberculosis testing, prohibition on importation from non-accredited state or zone
NJ	N.J. Admin. Code § 2:3–8.4	Live Animals	Cervids	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for captive cervids 6 months or older - negative brucellosis test required within 30 days before entry
NJ	N.J. Admin. Code § 2:3–8.5	Live Animals	Cervids	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for captive cervids - negative Bluetongue test for cervids from state with endemic Bluetongue within 30 days before entry unless imported for slaughter
NJ	N.J. Admin. Code § 2:3–8.6	Live Animals	Cervids	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for captive cervids - chronic wasting disease, origin herd restrictions
NJ	N.J. Admin. Code § 2:3–9.3	Livestock	Camelids	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for llamas and alpacas
NJ	N.J. Admin. Code § 2:3–9.3	Livestock	Camelids	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for llamas and alpacas - tuberculosis testing within 60 days prior to entry, origin exemption
NJ	N.J. Admin. Code § 2:3–9.4	Livestock	Llamas, Alpacas	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for llamas and alpacas - brucellosis testing within 30 days prior to entry, neutered male exemption
NJ	N.J. Admin. Code § 2:9–3.1	Livestock	Poultry	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Requirements for poultry moved into live markets
NJ	N.J. Admin. Code § 2:9–4.1	Livestock	Poultry	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Avian influenza - testing requirements for poultry distributors to conduct business with production/supplier flocks
NJ	N.J. Admin. Code § 2:9–5.1	Livestock	Poultry	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Avian influenza - requirements production/supplier flocks conducting certain business
NJ	N.J. Rev. Stat. § 56:8-103	Food	Food	Labeling	Consumer Protection	Halal food labeling requirements
NJ	N.J. Rev. Stat. § 56:8-66	Food	Food	Labeling	Consumer Protection	Kosher food labeling requirements
NM	N.M. Code R. § 21.32.4.10	Livestock	Cattle	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for dairy cattle 4 months or older - tuberculosis testing within 30 days prior to entry
NM	N.M. Code R. § 21.32.4.11	Livestock	Cattle	Inspection	Disease/Pest Prevention	Import requirements for cattle imported from Mexico and other countries - tuberculosis testing

State	Law/Regulation Potentially Impacted	Industry	Agricultural Product	Regulation Type	Purpose	Description
NM	N.M. Code R. § 21.32.4.12	Livestock	Sheep, Goats	Inspection	Disease/Pest Prevention	Import requirements for sheep and goats - certificate, permit, not been exposed to bluetongue within 30 days of entry, free of symptoms of disease, scabies, sore mouth, and foot rot, all breeding rams must be free of gross lesions of ram epididymitis
NM	N.M. Code R. § 21.32.4.14	Livestock	Swine	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Import requirements for swine - certificate, must not have been fed raw garbage, brucellosis and pseudorabies test within 30 days of entry or from validated or qualified herd, identification specifications
NM	N.M. Code R. § 21.32.4.15	Livestock	Cattle	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation restrictions for cattle - scabies
NM	N.M. Code R. § 21.32.4.16	Livestock	Sheep	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for international livestock
NM	N.M. Code R. § 21.32.4.17	Livestock	Sheep	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for sheep - scrapie
NM	N.M. Code R. § 21.32.4.8	Livestock	Cattle, Bison	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for cattle and bison - certificate
NM	N.M. Code R. § 21.32.4.9	Livestock	Cattle, Bison	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for cattle and bison - certificate, identification, brucellosis testing within 30 days prior to entry, state of origin-based requirements, prohibition on importation of sexually intact cattle from Class C states
NM	N.M. Stat. § 30-18-5	Livestock	Cattle	Prohibition	Fraud Prevention	Requirements related to selling freshly branded cattle
NM	N.M. Stat. § 77-5-4	Livestock	Cattle	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation restrictions for dairy or milking cattle - identification, permit, certificate, tuberculosis testing before entry
NV	Nev. Admin. Code § 571.025	Veterinary Practice	Livestock	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Requirements for tests required to import animals
NV	Nev. Admin. Code § 571.035	Livestock	Sheep	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for sheep - permit, certificate, identification, not scrapie positive, exposed or from infected flock, Brucella ovis testing for breeding rams 6 months or older within 30 days before entry
NV	Nev. Admin. Code § 571.040	Livestock	Cattle, Bison	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for cattle - certificate, tattooing indicating calfhood vaccination for brucellosis for female cattle and bison a year or older, brucellosis and tuberculosis testing, identification, requirements for steers and sexually intact cattle from Mexico

State	Law/Regulation Potentially Impacted	Industry	Agricultural Product	Regulation Type	Purpose	Description
NV	Nev. Admin. Code § 571.050	Livestock	Swine	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for swine - permit, certificate, pseudorabies testing, identification, prohibitions on importation of swine fed untreated food waste, exposed to swine fed untreated food waste, or vaccinated for pseudorabies
NV	Nev. Admin. Code § 571.060	Livestock	Goats	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for goats - permit, identification, no clinical signs of scrapie, testing for tuberculosis and brucellosis within 30 days before entry for dairy or breeding goats
NV	Nev. Admin. Code § 571.065	Livestock	Cervids, Game Animals	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for cervids and other game animals - brucellosis testing within 30 days before entry required for North American elk, brucellosis and tuberculosis testing within 30 days before entry for domestic cervids
NV	Nev. Admin. Code § 571.070	Livestock	Poultry, Hatching Eggs, Game Birds	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for poultry, captive-raised game birds, and hatching eggs - certificate, origin flocks must meet requirements for pullorum-typhoid and Mycoplasma gallisepticum and synoviae
NV	Nev. Admin. Code § 571.105	Livestock	Livestock	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for livestock for sale, show, fairs, or other exhibition
NY	N.Y. Agric. & Mkts. Law § 201-a	Food	Food	Labeling	Consumer Protection	Kosher food labeling, certifying, and recordkeeping regulations
NY	N.Y. Agric. & Mkts. Law § 201-b	Food	Food	Labeling	Consumer Protection	Kosher food labeling regulations - retail sale
NY	N.Y. Agric. & Mkts. Law § 201-e	Food	Food	Labeling	Consumer Protection	Halal food labeling, certifying, and recordkeeping regulations
NY	N.Y. Agric. & Mkts. Law § 201-f	Food	Food	Labeling	Consumer Protection	Halal food labeling regulations - retail sale
NY	N.Y. Agric. & Mkts. Law § 46-a	Food	Dairy	Quality Standards	Food Safety	Requirements for milk and milk products, applicable to “all sources including farms where such milk is produced”
NY	N.Y. Comp. Codes R. & Regs. tit. 1, § 45.6	Livestock	Poultry	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for poultry - avian influenza control measures
NY	N.Y. Comp. Codes R. & Regs. tit. 1, § 53.2	Livestock	Cattle	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for cattle - certificate, must not be infected or exposed to disease except by permission
NY	N.Y. Comp. Codes R. & Regs. tit. 1, § 53.3	Livestock	Cattle	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation of cattle to a specifically approved stockyard or a recognized slaughtering establishment - exemption from certificate requirement
NY	N.Y. Comp. Codes R. & Regs. tit. 1, § 53.4	Livestock	Cattle	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation of cattle to be fed for slaughter

State	Law/Regulation Potentially Impacted	Industry	Agricultural Product	Regulation Type	Purpose	Description
NY	N.Y. Comp. Codes R. & Regs. tit. 1, § 53.5	Livestock	Cattle	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation of cattle for any purpose other than immediate slaughter or feeding for slaughter - origin-based requirements, brucellosis and tuberculosis testing before entry
NY	N.Y. Comp. Codes R. & Regs. tit. 1, § 62.2	Livestock	Sheep, Goats, Llamas, Deer	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for sheep, goats, llamas, and deer - may not be affected by disease except by permission
NY	N.Y. Comp. Codes R. & Regs. tit. 1, § 62.3	Livestock	Sheep, Goats	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for sheep, goats - certificate of veterinary inspection required except for those moved to slaughter
NY	N.Y. Comp. Codes R. & Regs. tit. 1, § 62.4	Livestock	Sheep, Goats	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation of sheep and goats to a specifically approved stockyard or recognized slaughtering establishment
NY	N.Y. Comp. Codes R. & Regs. tit. 1, § 62.5	Livestock	Sheep, Goats	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Sale or ownership transfer of sheep or goats - identification requirements for scrapie control
NY	N.Y. Comp. Codes R. & Regs. tit. 1, § 62.6	Livestock	Llamas	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for llamas - certificate of veterinary inspection
NY	N.Y. Comp. Codes R. & Regs. tit. 1, § 62.7	Livestock	Deer	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for deer - certificate of veterinary inspection, brucellosis testing, prior permit
NY	N.Y. Comp. Codes R. & Regs. tit. 1, § 63.3	Livestock	Swine	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for swine - health certificate issued within 30 days prior to importation or movement, identification
NY	N.Y. Comp. Codes R. & Regs. tit. 1, § 63.4	Livestock	Swine	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation of breeding swine and swine for exhibition - brucellosis and pseudorabies origin or testing requirements
NY	N.Y. Comp. Codes R. & Regs. tit. 1, § 63.5	Livestock	Swine	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation of feeder swine - health certificate, pseudorabies origin state or herd or testing within 30 days prior to shipment
NY	N.Y. Comp. Codes R. & Regs. tit. 1, § 63.6	Livestock	Swine	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation of swine from Canada - health certificate, pseudorabies testing within 30 days prior to shipment until Canada recognized as pseudorabies free
NY	N.Y. Comp. Codes R. & Regs. tit. 1, § 63.7	Livestock	Swine	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation of swine for immediate slaughter - health certificate or waybill
OH	Oh. Rev. Code Ann. 941.09	Livestock	Live Animals	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Authorizes adoption and enforcement of rules on identification of animals tested for, vaccinated, or infected with disease or adulterated and on importation of vaccines
OH	Oh. Rev. Code Ann. 941.10	Livestock	Live Animals	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Authorizes adoption and enforcement of rules on importation and movement of animals; prohibition on importation from another state, territory, or country of an animal posing a risk of disease or condition transmission

State	Law/Regulation Potentially Impacted	Industry	Agricultural Product	Regulation Type	Purpose	Description
OH	Ohio Admin. Code 901:1-11-04	Livestock	Swine	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for swine - prohibition on importation of pseudorabies-vaccinated swine without a special permit, pseudorabies vaccination import requirements
OH	Ohio Admin. Code 901:1-11-07	Livestock	Swine	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for swine - requirement for imported swine at a sale
OH	Ohio Admin. Code 901:1-17-01	Livestock	Livestock	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for livestock - must be healthy and free of symptoms of disease and residues, not recently exposed to disease, not originate from quarantined herds, flocks, or areas
OH	Ohio Admin. Code 901:1-17-03	Livestock	Cattle, Bison	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for breeding cattle and bison - brucellosis, tuberculosis, and trichomoniasis testing or origin requirements, certificate, identification
OH	Ohio Admin. Code 901:1-17-04	Livestock	Cattle	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for cattle and bison for feeding and grazing - certificate, identification, tuberculosis testing or origin requirement
OH	Ohio Admin. Code 901:1-17-06	Livestock	Goats	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for goats - certificate, no symptoms or evidence of disease, movement not restricted for scrapie, tuberculosis origin or testing requirements, identification
OH	Ohio Admin. Code 901:1-17-08	Livestock	Sheep	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for sheep - certificate, no symptoms or evidence of disease, movement not restricted for scrapie, identification
OH	Ohio Admin. Code 901:1-17-09	Livestock	Swine	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for swine - pseudorabies, brucellosis, identification, not have been fed raw garbage
OH	Ohio Admin. Code 901:1-17-10	Livestock	Livestock	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for livestock imported for slaughter including cattle, bison, cervids, goats, sheep, and other species - origination and other requirements, scrapie
OH	Ohio Admin. Code 901:1-17-11	Livestock	Poultry, Hatching Eggs	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for poultry and hatching eggs - certificate of veterinary inspection, pullorum-typhoid testing for poultry, origin requirements
OH	Ohio Admin. Code 901:1-17-13	Livestock	Fish	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for fish, viable eggs, and sperm from salmon or salmon-hybrid species, permit, health inspection and testing report, facility inspected, testing negative for listed disease, including viral hemorrhagic septicemia, free of disease, origin requirements
OH	Ohio Admin. Code 901:1-17-14	Veterinary Practice	Fish	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Testing and inspection requirements for facilities from which fish are imported

State	Law/Regulation Potentially Impacted	Industry	Agricultural Product	Regulation Type	Purpose	Description
OH	Ohio Admin. Code 901:1-17-15	Livestock	Llamas, Alpacas	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for llamas and alpacas - certificate, individual identification, show no symptoms or evidence of disease
OH	Ohio Admin. Code 901:1-21-02	Livestock	Poultry	Importation, Prohibition	Disease/Pest Prevention	Authority to restrict sale of any animal capable of carrying a listed disease within, into, or out of a disease affected area in Ohio - includes highly pathogenic avian influenza, Newcastle disease, pseudorabies, rabies, and other diseases; prohibition on sale or movement of designated animals
OH	Ohio Admin. Code 901:1-5-05	Livestock	Cattle	Importation, Prohibition	Disease/Pest Prevention	Sales restrictions for cattle - brucellosis testing or origin requirements
OK	Okla. Admin. Code § 35:15-11-41	Livestock	Poultry, Poultry Products	Prohibition	Disease/Pest Prevention	Prohibition on importation of poultry and poultry products originating from or transported through areas quarantined for avian influenza, Exotic Newcastle disease
OK	Okla. Admin. Code § 35:15-19-4	Livestock	Poultry	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation and exhibition requirements for poultry - origination and testing requirements, pullorum-typhoid, free of visible evidence of disease
OK	Okla. Admin. Code § 35:15-19-5	Livestock	Poultry, Poultry Products	Prohibition	Disease/Pest Prevention	Prohibition on importation of poultry and poultry products originating from or transported through areas quarantined for avian influenza, Exotic Newcastle disease
OK	Okla. Admin. Code § 35:15-22-31	Livestock	Swine	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for commercial production breeding and feeding swine - pseudorabies and brucellosis testing within 30 days before entry, permit, certificate, identification, commuter herd exemption
OK	Okla. Admin. Code § 35:15-22-33	Livestock	Swine	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for transitional production swine - permit, certificate, identification, brucellosis and pseudorabies origin or prior testing requirements for exhibition swine
OK	Okla. Admin. Code § 35:15-22-34	Livestock	Swine	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for livestock auction market and slaughter swine - certificate, identification, permit, testing of nursing sow
OK	Okla. Admin. Code § 35:15-38-2	Livestock	Cattle	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for bulls - certificate, non-virgin bulls must test negative for T.foetus within 60 days before importation and no exposure to females within 7 days prior to test and until change of ownership, testing and origin requirements
OK	Okla. Admin. Code § 35:15-38-3	Livestock	Cattle, Bison	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for reproductive cattle and bison females - restrictions only on animals from T.foetus-positive herds

State	Law/Regulation Potentially Impacted	Industry	Agricultural Product	Regulation Type	Purpose	Description
OK	Okla. Admin. Code § 35:15-40-90.1	Livestock	Cattle	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Requirements for cattle entering Oklahoma from a modified accredited advanced state or zone - cattle positive for tuberculosis prohibited, permit, certificate
OR	Or. Admin. R. 603-011-1100	Livestock	Livestock	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for livestock - not affected with or exposed to disease, certificates or grazing permits, Canadian cattle, other requirements
OR	Or. Admin. R. 603-011-1111	Livestock	Cattle	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements - grazing permit for cattle from other states
OR	Or. Admin. R. 603-011-1210	Livestock	Cattle	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for cattle - trichomoniasis, testing prior to entry, certificate, identification, exemptions
OR	Or. Admin. R. 603-011-1215	Livestock	Cervids	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for privately owned (not wild-captured) cervids - brucellosis testing or origin requirements, prohibition on entry from herds with confirmed brucellosis
OR	Or. Admin. R. 603-011-1222	Livestock	Livestock	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for livestock susceptible to influenza - highly pathogenic avian influenza, prohibition on importation of cattle exposed, infected, or suspected, certificate and permit for dairy cattle from states with suspected cases or infected cattle in past 30 days
OR	Or. Admin. R. 603-011-1230	Livestock	Poultry	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for poultry - pullorum-typhoid testing or origin flock requirements
OR	Or. Admin. R. 603-011-1235	Livestock	Sheep, Goats	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation restrictions for sheep and goats - identification, genetically susceptible animals must not be from scrapie infected, source, trace, or exposed flocks
OR	Or. Admin. R. 603-011-1240	Livestock	Cattle, Bison, Cervids	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for cattle, bison and cervids -tuberculosis testing and origin requirements, requirements for cattle or bison from Mexico or Canada
OR	Or. Admin. R. 603-011-1245	Livestock	Livestock	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for bison, horses, cattle, sheep, goats, swine, other susceptible animals - no signs of vesicular stomatitis, not from quarantined premises or areas, testing may be required, may deny entry to animals vaccinated for vesicular stomatitis
OR	Or. Admin. R. 603-011-1310	Livestock	Cervids	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for cervids - certain species prohibited, requirements for exemptions
OR	Or. Admin. R. 603-011-1320	Livestock	Swine	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for swine - inspection, must not have been fed raw or cooked garbage, feral swine prohibited from importation
OR	Or. Admin. R. 603-011-1450	Livestock	Sheep, Goats	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for sheep and goats - identification

State	Law/Regulation Potentially Impacted	Industry	Agricultural Product	Regulation Type	Purpose	Description
PA	31 Pa. Stat. § 646	Food	Milk	Licensing	Food Safety	Permit for sale of milk whether produced in state or out of state, reimbursement for out-of-state inspection, reciprocal agreements
PA	31 Pa. Stat. § 650	Food	Milk	Licensing	Food Safety	Inspections of dairy herds, stables, and farms from which milk is obtained from, sampling - everyone applying for milk permit to sell milk or milk products shall allow
PA	7 Pa. Code § 15.10	Livestock	Poultry	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for certain poultry and hatching eggs - pullorum-typhoid program
PA	7 Pa. Code § 3.112	Livestock	Poultry	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for poultry shipped immediately to slaughter - no restrictions except on birds infected with or exposed to disease
PA	7 Pa. Code § 3.113	Livestock	Poultry	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for poultry and hatching eggs - free from evidence of or exposure to listed diseases including Newcastle disease, plague-like avian influenza, fowl or bird pox, pullorum-typhoid, special written permit required if not
PA	7 Pa. Code § 3.116	Livestock	Poultry, Hatching Eggs	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for poultry and hatching eggs - must originate from flocks classified or rated as pullorum-typhoid clean or free, waiver of annual pullorum testing for certain water, game, and guinea fowl based on origin
PA	7 Pa. Code § 3.121	Livestock	Sheep	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for sheep - health certificate, origin flock inspected and free of scabies or other disease
PA	7 Pa. Code § 3.122	Livestock	Sheep	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for sheep for slaughter - apparently healthy sheep may be imported, certificate or waybill
PA	7 Pa. Code § 3.123	Livestock	Sheep	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for sheep - dipping treatment required for certain sheep before entry
PA	7 Pa. Code § 3.131	Livestock	Swine	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for swine - identification, records
PA	7 Pa. Code § 3.132	Livestock	Swine	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for swine for slaughter - animals not known to be infected with dangerous transmissible disease do not need health certificate or testing if slaughtered within 3 days of entry
PA	7 Pa. Code § 3.133	Livestock	Swine	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for swine fed garbage - may only come from farms licensed to “engage in the business of garbage feeding”
PA	7 Pa. Code § 3.138a	Livestock	Swine	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for breeder swine, embryos, and semen - prior brucellosis testing or origin herd or state is brucellosis free

State	Law/Regulation Potentially Impacted	Industry	Agricultural Product	Regulation Type	Purpose	Description
PA	7 Pa. Code § 3.139	Livestock	Swine	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for swine - pseudorabies testing and origin herd requirements, requirements for embryo and semen donors
PA	7 Pa. Code § 3.21	Livestock	Cattle, Goats, Bison	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for cattle, goats, and bison - health certificate from state of origin, exceptions
PA	7 Pa. Code § 3.22	Livestock	Cattle, Bison	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for cattle and bison - prior brucellosis testing or origin herd or state requirement
PA	7 Pa. Code § 3.23	Livestock	Cattle, Bison	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for cattle and bison - prior tuberculosis testing or origin herd requirement
PA	7 Pa. Code § 3.24	Livestock	Cattle, Bison	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for cattle and bison for exhibition and sale - prior tuberculosis and brucellosis testing or origin herd or state requirement
PA	7 Pa. Code § 3.25	Livestock	Goats	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for goats
PA	7 Pa. Code § 3.26	Livestock	Cattle, Goats, Bison	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for cattle, goats, and bison for immediate slaughter
PA	7 Pa. Code § 3.27	Livestock	Cattle, Goats, Bison	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for disease-free cattle, goats, and bison
PA	7 Pa. Code § 3.28	Livestock	Cattle, Goats, Bison	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for cattle, goats, and bison from infected brucellosis or tuberculosis herds
PA	7 Pa. Code § 3.3	Livestock	Livestock	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for livestock - permit required to import animals affected with or recently exposed to disease, health certificate
PA	7 Pa. Code § 3.4	Livestock	Livestock	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for livestock - health certificate requirements
PA	7 Pa. Code § 3a.3	Livestock	Cervids, Camelids	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for cervids and camelids - identification, health certificate, prior brucellosis and tuberculosis testing
RI	250 R.I. Code R. 40-05-1.10	Livestock	Cattle	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for cattle - identification, certificate, rabies vaccination, tuberculosis, exceptions
RI	250 R.I. Code R. 40-05-1.11	Livestock	Swine	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for swine - identification and certificate is required for all swine, brucellosis, Pseudorabies
RI	250 R.I. Code R. 40-05-1.12	Livestock	Sheep	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for sheep - identification, certificate, exceptions, scrapie, psoroptic scabies, rabies vaccination

State	Law/Regulation Potentially Impacted	Industry	Agricultural Product	Regulation Type	Purpose	Description
RI	250 R.I. Code R. 40-05-1.13	Livestock	Goats	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for goats - identification, certificate, tuberculosis, brucellosis, no symptoms of or exposure to scrapie and not progeny of scrape-infected animal
RI	250 R.I. Code R. 40-05-1.14	Livestock	Poultry, Ratites, Game Birds	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for poultry, ratites, game birds, and hatching eggs - identification, certificate or other federally recognized certification of disease-free status required, testing and flock requirements, salmonella pullorum, avian influenza
RI	250 R.I. Code R. 40-05-1.16	Livestock	Camelids	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for camelids - identification, certificate, brucellosis, tuberculosis
RI	250 R.I. Code R. 40-05-1.17	Live Animals	Live Animals	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for other animals - identification, certificate
RI	250 R.I. Code R. 40-05-1.6	Livestock	Livestock	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for livestock - general requirements, certificate of veterinary inspection
SC	S.C. Code § 47-1-125	Livestock	Livestock	Prohibition	Animal Welfare	Illegal to dye or artificially color an animal or fowl or bring any dyed or colored animal or fowl into state; unlawful to sell as pets chicks, ducklings, or other fowl under 4 weeks or rabbits under 2 months
SC	S.C. Code Regs. 27-1013	Livestock	Livestock	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for livestock - certificate or permit, tuberculosis, brucellosis, cattle fever tick, scabies, pseudorabies, vesicular stomatitis
SC	S.C. Code Regs. 27-1014	Livestock	Poultry, Other Birds	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for poultry - certificate, flock and testing requirements, pullorum-typhoid, not exposed to diseases or vaccines that will endanger residents, avian influenza
SC	S.C. Code Regs. 27-1017	Livestock	Poultry	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for poultry - all started poultry (poultry fed and watered) entering the State shall have a prior permit approved by the State Veterinarian, exemptions
SC	S.C. Code Regs. 27-1025	Livestock	Cervids	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for cervids - certificate, identification, permit, brucellosis and tuberculosis testing
SC	S.C. Code Regs. 27-1027	Livestock	Ratites	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for ratites - certificate, identification, permit, not show signs of disease, test negative for avian influenza within 10 days prior to entry
SD	S.D. Admin. R. 12:68:06:01	Livestock	Livestock	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Certificate of veterinary inspection to accompany imported animals, semen, and embryos
SD	S.D. Admin. R. 12:68:06:07	Livestock	Livestock	Prohibition	Disease/Pest Prevention	Prohibition on importation of animals for grazing from states with an animal screwworm problem without a permit

State	Law/Regulation Potentially Impacted	Industry	Agricultural Product	Regulation Type	Purpose	Description
SD	S.D. Admin. R. 12:68:17:01.01	Livestock	Swine	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Requirements related to importation or sale of swine semen or embryos - donor swine must test negative for pseudorabies and not be under quarantine for suspected disease
SD	S.D. Admin. R. 12:68:17:04	Livestock	Swine	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Import requirements for feeder pigs - pseudorabies testing or origin herd or state requirements
TN	Tenn. Code Ann. § 44-6-107	Livestock	Commercial Feed	Prohibition	Disease/Pest Prevention	Commercial feed that “is, in whole or in part, the product of a diseased animal or of an animal that has died otherwise than by slaughter that is unsafe” is adulterated
TN	Tenn. Code Ann. § 44-6-108	Livestock	Commercial Feed	Prohibition	Disease/Pest Prevention	Prohibition on distribution of adulterated commercial feed
TN	Tenn. Code Ann. §44-2-102	Livestock	Livestock	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Authority to “Prohibit or regulate the importation of animals into this state whenever it is necessary to protect the health of animals in Tennessee”
TN	Tenn. Comp. R. & Regs. 0080-02-01-.02	Live Animals	Domestic Animals	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	General importation requirements and limitations - official certificate of veterinary inspection or other transportation document recognized by the state veterinarian, No animal, including poultry and birds of any species, that is affected by or has been exposed to any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease, or that originated from a quarantined area, shall be transported or moved into Tennessee; except as allowed herein or permitted by the state veterinarian
TN	Tenn. Comp. R. & Regs. 0080-02-01-.05	Livestock	Cattle	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for cattle - certificate, brucellosis, tuberculosis, scabies, trichomoniasis, cattle from Mexico
TN	Tenn. Comp. R. & Regs. 0080-02-01-.07	Livestock	Swine	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for swine - certificate, entry permit, identification, brucellosis, pseudorabies
TN	Tenn. Comp. R. & Regs. 0080-02-01-.08	Livestock	Sheep	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for sheep - permanent identification, certificate
TN	Tenn. Comp. R. & Regs. 0080-02-01-.09	Livestock	Goats	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for goats - permanent identification, certificate
TN	Tenn. Comp. R. & Regs. 0080-02-01-.10	Livestock	Poultry, Hatching Eggs	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for poultry and hatching eggs - proof of the poultry’s apparent good health, certificate, origin flock requirements, testing for pullorum-Typhoid and avian influenza
TN	Tenn. Comp. R. & Regs. 0080-02-01-.12	Livestock	Bison, Cervids	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for bison and cervids - identification, chronic wasting disease, tuberculosis
TX	25 Tex. Admin. Code § 217.29	Food	Milk	Quality Standards	Food Safety	Requirement that all herds be free of tuberculosis and brucellosis before any milk therefrom is sold

State	Law/Regulation Potentially Impacted	Industry	Agricultural Product	Regulation Type	Purpose	Description
TX	4 Tex. Admin. Code § 35.4	Livestock	Cattle	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for cattle - testing, vaccination - brucellosis, cattle from foreign countries
TX	4 Tex. Admin. Code § 41.6	Livestock	Livestock	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Restrictions on movement of livestock - certification, fever tick, dipping treatment or origin requirement
TX	4 Tex. Admin. Code § 51.10	Livestock	Cervids	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for cervids - permit, testing, tuberculosis, chronic wasting disease, origin herd requirements
TX	4 Tex. Admin. Code § 51.11	Livestock	Goats	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for goats - tuberculosis, scrapie
TX	4 Tex. Admin. Code § 51.12	Livestock	Sheep	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for sheep - certificate, Brucella ovis testing, scrapie
TX	4 Tex. Admin. Code § 51.14	Livestock	Swine	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for swine - certificate, identification, must not have been fed raw or cooked garbage, exposed to pseudorabies, vaccinated for pseudorabies, pseudorabies testing or origin state
TX	4 Tex. Admin. Code § 51.15	Livestock	Poultry	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for poultry - avian influenza, authorization to import for slaughter if infectious laryngotracheitis affected and vaccinated with chick embryo vaccine
TX	4 Tex. Admin. Code § 51.7	Livestock	Livestock	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for livestock - scabies, screwworm, fever tick, Vesicular Stomatitis
TX	4 Tex. Admin. Code § 51.8	Livestock	Cattle	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for cattle - identification, brucellosis, tuberculosis, trichomoniasis, cattle from Mexico
TX	4 Tex. Admin. Code § 51.9	Livestock	Exotic Livestock and Fowl	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for exotic bovines, camelids, cervids, swine, and ratites - identification, testing, brucellosis, pseudorabies, avian influenza, avian influenza, pullorum-typhoid, chronic wasting disease
TX	4 Tex. Admin. Code § 57.11	Livestock	Poultry	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for poultry - official health certificate, laryngotracheitis, pullorum-typhoid, vaccination and origin requirements, public sales requirements
TX	Tex. Agric. Code § 164.062	Livestock	Sheep	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for sheep - certificate required, free from scabies infection or exposure or treated for scabies
TX	Tex. Health & Saf. Code § 436.083	Livestock	Fish	Prohibition	Consumer Protection	Imposes labeling requirements on shrimp including requiring notice of whether shrimp is imported (not caught or farm raised in the U.S.), provides that a “restaurant shall not label or represent imported shrimp as ‘Texas shrimp,’ ‘American shrimp,’ ‘Domestic shrimp,’ or ‘Gulf shrimp’”

State	Law/Regulation Potentially Impacted	Industry	Agricultural Product	Regulation Type	Purpose	Description
UT	Utah Admin. Code r. 58-1-12	Livestock	Cervids	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for captive cervids - certificate, identification, origin herd, testing, brucellosis, tuberculosis, chronic wasting disease, cervids from Canada, not known to be infected with Johne's disease (paratuberculosis) or malignant catarrhal fever
UT	Utah Admin. Code r. 58-1-4	Live Animals	Live Animals	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Interstate importation standards - no animal, poultry, or bird of any species or other animal, including wildlife, that is known to be affected with or has been exposed to a contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, or that originates from a quarantined area, shall be shipped, transported, or moved into the state until written permission for entry is first obtained, inspection certificate
UT	Utah Admin. Code r. 58-1-5	Livestock	Cattle, Bison	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for cattle and bison - certificate, identification, brucellosis testing, vaccination for females over 4 months, trichomoniasis, tuberculosis, testing before entry, no importation of cattle exposed to or infested with scabies, treated before entry if from scabies county
UT	Utah Admin. Code r. 58-1-7	Livestock	Swine	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for swine - certificate, identification, testing or origin, brucellosis, pseudorabies, fed raw garbage prohibition, vaccinated for pseudorabies prohibition, ban on certain hybrids and feral and wild hogs
UT	Utah Admin. Code r. 58-1-8	Livestock	Sheep, Goats, Camelids	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for sheep, goats, and camelids - certificate, testing, scrapie, Brucella ovis, tuberculosis, prohibition on sheep and goats exposed to scabies or from scabies affected flocks, prohibition on sheep showing signs of bluetongue
UT	Utah Admin. Code r. 58-1-9	Livestock	Poultry, Game Birds, Hatching Eggs	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for poultry, game birds, and hatching eggs - certificate or form, identification, origin flock or testing before entry, pullorum-typhoid, avian influenza
UT	Utah Admin. Code r. 58-21-5	Livestock	Cattle, Bison	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for cattle and bison - trichomoniasis rules: testing, origin herd, and other requirements
VA	2 Va. Admin. Code § 5-141-110	Livestock	Ruminants	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for other ruminants - identification and health certification requirements, brucellosis, tuberculosis, exemptions
VA	2 Va. Admin. Code § 5-141-120	Livestock	Swine	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for swine - testing, origin herd, pseudorabies, brucellosis, health certification, identification

State	Law/Regulation Potentially Impacted	Industry	Agricultural Product	Regulation Type	Purpose	Description
VA	2 Va. Admin. Code § 5-141-40	Livestock	Livestock	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for animals including livestock and pets - permit required to import animal affected with or exposed to reportable disease, authority to restrict entry from outbreak regions, vesicular stomatitis
VA	2 Va. Admin. Code § 5-141-60	Livestock	Poultry, Hatching Eggs	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Import requirements for poultry, hatching eggs - certificate, healthy and disease-free requirement, avian influenza, pullorum-typhoid, testing and origin flock requirements
VA	2 Va. Admin. Code § 5-141-70	Livestock	Cattle	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Import requirements for cattle - certification, permitting, and identification requirements, healthy and free of disease, testing and origin requirements, tuberculosis, brucellosis, trichomoniasis
VA	2 Va. Admin. Code § 5-141-90	Livestock	Sheep, Goats	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Import requirements for sheep and goats - health certification, identification requirements, healthy and free of disease, scrapie, tuberculosis, origin flock requirements
VA	2 Va. Admin. Code § 5-206-30	Livestock	Sheep, Goats	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Import requirements for sheep and goats - origin state and flock restrictions, certificate of veterinary inspection, identification requirements, scrapie, no signs of or infection with scrapie except by permit
VA	2 Va. Admin. Code § 5-531-70	Dairy	Milk	Quality Standards	Food Safety	Requirements for milk for manufacturing purposes or dairy products brought into, sent, or received in the commonwealth - milking requirements, construction and cleanliness requirements for milking barns, stables, or parlors, dairy animal yard standards
VA	2 Va. Admin. Code § 5-531-90	Dairy	Milk	Quality Standards	Food Safety	Prohibition on importation and sale of milk for manufacturing purposes from unhealthy animals, animals not kept in healthy conditions, bovine tuberculosis herd or flock status, testing
VA	Va. Code § 3.2-6509	Livestock	Livestock	Prohibition	Disease/Pest Prevention	Prohibition on misrepresenting the physical condition of any animal at the animal's sale, trade, delivery, or other method of transfer with knowledge of infection, disease, parasitic infestation, abnormality or other physical defect
VT	13 Vt. Stat. Ann. § 366	Live Animals	Live Animals	Prohibition	Animal Welfare	Specifies that "[n]o live fowl, turtles, or rabbits under eight weeks of age in lots of less than six shall be offered for sale or sold, displayed, or given away"
VT	20 Vt. Code R. 022 002	Livestock	Poultry, Hatching Eggs	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for domestic birds including poultry and hatching eggs - prohibition on importation from state under quarantine for highly pathogenic avian influenza
VT	20 Vt. Code R. 022 005	Livestock	Swine	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for swine - permit, health certification, swine brucellosis testing within 30 days

State	Law/Regulation Potentially Impacted	Industry	Agricultural Product	Regulation Type	Purpose	Description
VT	20 Vt. Code R. 022 006	Livestock	Cattle	Prohibition	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation of cattle - brucellosis testing required within 30 days before shipment for herd dispersal sales
VT	20 Vt. Code R. 022 019	Livestock	Livestock	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for domestic animals including livestock and poultry - permit and certification requirements and certain prohibitions, chronic wasting disease herd origin, written permission to import from federal quarantine, enhanced surveillance, or restricted movement area, test requirements in state of origin, livestock from Canada, identification, brucellosis, tuberculosis, pseudorabies, scrapie, chronic wasting disease, pullorum-typhoid, origin-based restrictions
VT	6 Vt. Stat. Ann. § 1163	Live Animals	Live Animals	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Fines for importing any animal infected with or exposed to a contagious disease or selling condemned animals or carcasses
WA	Wash. Admin. Code § 16-54-065	Live Animals	Live Animals	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Prohibition on any animal that is infected with or exposed to any infectious or communicable disease entering Washington state, other entry prohibitions
WA	Wash. Admin. Code § 16-54-068	Live Animals	Live Animals	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for animals - certificate of veterinary inspection, vesicular stomatitis
WA	Wash. Admin. Code § 16-54-082	Livestock	Bovines	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for domestic bovines - certificate, permit, identification, brand for cattle from Canada
WA	Wash. Admin. Code § 16-54-083	Livestock	Bovines	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for domestic and foreign bovines - brucellosis pre-entry testing, vaccination for female cattle and vaccination tattoo, requirements for cattle from foreign countries, exemptions
WA	Wash. Admin. Code § 16-54-085	Livestock	Bovines	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for bovines - tuberculosis pre-entry testing, identification based on origin herd, state, or country, exemptions, branding and tuberculosis testing of cattle from Mexico
WA	Wash. Admin. Code § 16-54-086	Livestock	Cattle	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for bulls - trichomoniasis testing or origin requirements, test specifications
WA	Wash. Admin. Code § 16-54-090	Livestock	Goats	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for goats - certificate, must be "free from clinical signs or known exposure to any infectious or communicable disease including, but not limited to, footrot, sore mouth, and caseous lymphadenitis," testing for brucellosis, tuberculosis, identification, exemptions

State	Law/Regulation Potentially Impacted	Industry	Agricultural Product	Regulation Type	Purpose	Description
WA	Wash. Admin. Code § 16-54-101	Livestock	Sheep	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for sheep - certificate, identification, must be “clinically free from the signs of infectious diseases, including footrot, sore mouth, and caseous lymphadenitis,” originate from flock free of scrapie diagnosis for past five years or enrolled in USDA scrapie certification, Brucella ovis testing, rams palpated and certified free of any evidence of epididymitis, exemptions
WA	Wash. Admin. Code § 16-54-105	Livestock	Llamas, Alpacas	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for llamas and alpacas - “all llamas and alpacas imported into Washington state shall be accompanied by a health certificate stating that the animals are free from signs of or exposure to infectious or communicable disease”
WA	Wash. Admin. Code § 16-54-111	Livestock	Swine	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for swine and swine reproductive material - certificate, permit, identification, brucellosis, pseudorabies, swine “not originated from a premises known to be affected by Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea virus (PEDv), and have not been exposed to PEDv within the last 30 day,” feral swine prohibited, testing exemptions based on origin
WA	Wash. Admin. Code § 16-54-145	Livestock	Poultry, Game Birds, Ratites, Hatching Eggs	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for poultry, ratites, and game birds - certificate or other specified documentation required, origin flock must not be under state or federal restriction, testing for salmonella pullorum, avian influenza, and other diseases, identification for ratites
WA	Wash. Admin. Code § 16-54-160	Livestock	Birds Except Poultry	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for birds other than poultry - certificate, exotic Newcastle disease, avian influenza, no signs or exposure in past 30 days, identification
WA	Wash. Admin. Code § 220-370-100	Aquaculture	Fish	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	“Any person who imports marine finfish into the state for aquaculture or transports marine finfish within the state for aquaculture and who does not have an approved marine finfish aquaculture permit is guilty of unlawfully transporting finfish.”
WI	Wis. Admin. Code ATCP § 10.07	Live Animals	Live Animals	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for animals
WI	Wis. Admin. Code ATCP § 10.08	Live Animals	Live Animals	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Prohibition on importing, selling, or moving diseased animals - anthrax, brucellosis, chronic wasting disease, etc.
WI	Wis. Admin. Code ATCP § 10.22	Livestock	Bovines	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for bovine animals - certificate, identification, brucellosis, tuberculosis, testing or origin herd, import of brucellosis reactors prohibited

State	Law/Regulation Potentially Impacted	Industry	Agricultural Product	Regulation Type	Purpose	Description
WI	Wis. Admin. Code ATCP § 10.30	Livestock	Swine	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for swine - certificate, identification, brucellosis, pseudorabies, ban on garbage fed raw commercial garbage, import permit required for swine fed cooked commercial garbage, “negative porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome and porcine epidemic diarrhea virus test from the swine’s herd of origin conducted within 90 days prior to movement into Wisconsin”
WI	Wis. Admin. Code ATCP § 10.42	Livestock	Poultry	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for poultry and hatching eggs - certificate or form, flock origin, testing, pullorum-typhoid, Mycoplasma gallisepticum (turkeys), exemption
WI	Wis. Admin. Code ATCP § 10.55	Livestock	Cervids	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for farm-raised deer - permit, certificate, testing, origin herd, chronic wasting disease, tuberculosis
WI	Wis. Admin. Code ATCP § 10.69	Livestock	Sheep	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for sheep - certificate, exceptions
WI	Wis. Admin. Code ATCP § 10.76	Livestock	Goats	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for goats - certificate, tuberculosis pre-entry testing, origin requirements, “A goat from a tuberculosis modified accredited state or a modified accredited zone may not be imported to an animal market”
WI	Wis. Admin. Code ATCP § 10.83	Livestock	Ratites	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for ratites - permit, certificate
WI	Wis. Admin. Code ATCP § 10.85	Livestock	Camelids	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for South American camelids - certificate and identification
WI	Wis. Stat. § 951.10	Pets	Chicks, Ducklings, and Rabbits	Prohibition	Animal Welfare	Prohibition on sale, offering for sale, barter, or giving away of groups of fewer than six baby rabbits, chicks, ducklings, and other fowl under two months of age by retailer not in the business of selling these animals for agricultural, wildlife or scientific purposes
WI	Wis. Stat. § 951.11	Pets	Chicks, Ducklings, and Rabbits	Prohibition	Animal Welfare	Artificially colored animals sales prohibition
WV	W. Va. Code § 19-9-20	Livestock	Livestock	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Makes it “unlawful for any person or his agents or employees knowingly to drive, cause to be driven, bring or cause to be brought into this State any domestic animal infected with any communicable disease,” health certificate requirement
WV	W. Va. Code § 19-9-22	Livestock	Livestock	Prohibition	Disease/Pest Prevention	Prohibition on importation or bringing into state any domestic animal in violation of other provisions

State	Law/Regulation Potentially Impacted	Industry	Agricultural Product	Regulation Type	Purpose	Description
WV	W. Va. Code § 19-9-23	Livestock	Livestock, Dairy	Prohibition	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for dairy and breeding animals - health certificate, tuberculin test, must be free to Texas fever ticks and communicable diseases, herd certificate
WV	W. Va. Code § 19-9-24	Livestock	Bovines	Prohibition	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for bovine - direct supervision for animals not meeting health certificate and tuberculin test requirements
WV	W. Va. Code § 19-9-26	Livestock	Live Animals	Prohibition	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for animals brought in for exhibition or slaughter - exemptions with permit
WV	W. Va. Code § 19-9-27	Livestock	Livestock	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	“Unlawful for any person to sell for dairy or breeding purposes any domestic animals brought into the State for immediate slaughter, or to use or permit to be used any such animal for dairy or breeding purposes, unless and until such animals are first subjected to the test required by this article.”
WV	W. Va. Code R. § 61-1-10	Livestock	Livestock	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for livestock imported to fairs, festivals, consignment sales - herd status, inspection before entry, signs of disease, testing for tuberculosis, brucellosis, scrapie requirements for goats
WV	W. Va. Code R. § 61-1-14	Livestock	Swine	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Prohibition on sale, transfer, trade, importation, etc. of swine unless tested negative for pseudorabies or meeting other conditions
WV	W. Va. Code R. § 61-1-14	Livestock	Swine	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation and sales requirements for swine - pseudorabies testing and identification, herd status, restrictions, certificates
WV	W. Va. Code R. § 61-1-8	Live Animals	Live Animals	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Animal importation requirements - prohibition on importation of animals infected with a communicable disease, exposed to disease, or from quarantined area, requirements for cattle, goats, sheep, equines, swine, birds, camelids, and other animals
WV	W. Va. Code R. § 61-1-9	Livestock	Livestock	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Rules for livestock sales - brucellosis testing requirements, identification for sheep and goats, equine infectious anemia testing
WY	051-0001-8 Wyo. Code R. § 10	Livestock	Ratites	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for flightless birds including emus, ostriches - certificate, testing prior to entry for pullorum-typhoid testing unless from National Poultry Improvement Plan clean flock

State	Law/Regulation Potentially Impacted	Industry	Agricultural Product	Regulation Type	Purpose	Description
WY	051-0001-8 Wyo. Code R. § 11	Livestock	Poultry, Hatching Eggs	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for poultry and hatching eggs - certificate of veterinary inspection or National Poultry Improvement Plan Form VS 9-3, negative salmonella pullorum test, hatching eggs must originate from clean hatchery or flock, prohibition on importation from quarantine area or control zone
WY	051-0001-8 Wyo. Code R. § 13	Livestock	Sheep, Goats	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for sheep and goats - certificate, permit, identification, Brucella ovis (for sheep), scrapie exposure, origin flock or herd, show lamb fungus
WY	051-0001-8 Wyo. Code R. § 14	Livestock	Swine	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention, Food Safety	Importation requirements for swine - certificate, permit, identification, brucellosis, pseudorabies, origin or testing, ban on pseudorabies vaccinates, ban on swine fed garbage
WY	051-0001-8 Wyo. Code R. § 5	Live Animals	Live Animals	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for animals - in general, feral animals prohibited except certain feral equines
WY	051-0001-8 Wyo. Code R. § 6	Live Animals	Live Animals	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Certificate of veterinary inspections and official individual identification requirements - "Verification that each Animal being moved is in good health and not showing sign of contagious, infectious, or communicable disease"
WY	051-0001-8 Wyo. Code R. § 7	Livestock	Cattle, Bison	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for bison and cattle - certificate, permit, identification, brucellosis, trichomoniasis, tuberculosis, brucellosis vaccination requirement for certain females
WY	051-0001-8 Wyo. Code R. § 8	Livestock	Camelids	Importation	Disease/Pest Prevention	Importation requirements for camelids - certificate, identification