The table of contents on page one contains links to the referenced page numbers in this Chapter. Refer to the notes at the end of a Section to learn about the history of a rule as it was published in the Arizona Administrative Register.

This Chapter contains rules that were filed to be codified in the Arizona Administrative Code between the dates of July 1, 2021 through September 30, 2021.

Questions about these rules? Contact:
Department: Arizona Department of Agriculture
Address: 1688 W. Adams
           Phoenix, AZ 85007
Website: https://agriculture.az.gov/
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The release of this Chapter in Supp. 21-3 replaces Supp. 20-3, 1-53 pages
Please note that the Chapter you are about to replace may have rules still in effect after the publication date of this supplement. Therefore, all superseded material should be retained in a separate binder and archived for future reference.
Under Arizona law, the Department of State, Office of the Secretary of State (Office), Administrative Rules Division, accepts state agency rule notice and other legal filings and is the publisher of Arizona rules. The Office of the Secretary of State does not interpret or enforce rules in the Administrative Code. Questions about rules should be directed to the state agency responsible for the promulgation of the rule.

Scott Cancelosi, Director
ADMINISTRATIVE RULES DIVISION

RULES
The definition for a rule is provided for under A.R.S. § 41-1001. “’Rule’ means an agency statement of general applicability that implements, interprets, or prescribes law or policy, or describes the procedures or practice requirements of an agency.”

THE ADMINISTRATIVE CODE
The Arizona Administrative Code is where the official rules of the state of Arizona are published. The Code is the official codification of rules that govern state agencies, boards, and commissions.

The Code is separated by subject into Titles. Titles are divided into Chapters. A Chapter includes state agency rules. Rules in Chapters are divided into Articles, then Sections. The “R” stands for “rule” with a sequential numbering and lettering outline separated into subsections.

Rules are codified quarterly in the Code. Supplement release dates are printed on the footers of each Chapter.

First Quarter: January 1 - March 31
Second Quarter: April 1 - June 30
Third Quarter: July 1 - September 30
Fourth Quarter: October 1 - December 31

For example, the first supplement for the first quarter of 2021 is cited as Supp. 21-1. Supplements are traditionally released three to four weeks after the end of the quarter because filings are accepted until the last day of the quarter.

Please note: The Office publishes by Chapter, not by individual rule Section. Therefore there might be only a few Sections codified in each Chapter released in a supplement. This is why the Office lists only updated codified Sections on the previous page.

AUTHENTICATION OF PDF CODE CHAPTERS
The Office began to authenticate Chapters of the Code in Supp. 18-1 to comply with A.R.S. § 41-1012(B) and A.R.S. § 5302(1), (2)(d) through (e), and (3)(d) through (e).

A certification verifies the authenticity of each Code Chapter posted as it is released by the Office of the Secretary of State. The authenticated pdf of the Code includes an integrity mark with a certificate ID. Users should check the validity of the signature, especially if the pdf has been downloaded. If the digital signature is invalid it means the document’s content has been compromised.

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ARIZONA REVISED STATUTE REFERENCES
The Arizona Revised Statutes (A.R.S.) are available online at the Legislature’s website, www.azleg.gov. An agency’s authority note to make rules is often included at the beginning of a Chapter. Other Arizona statutes may be referenced in rule under the A.R.S. acronym.

SESSION LAW REFERENCES
Arizona Session Law references in a Chapter can be found at the Secretary of State’s website, www.azsos.gov under Services-> Legislative Filings.

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It is not uncommon for an agency to be exempt from the steps outlined in the rulemaking process as specified in the Arizona Administrative Procedures Act, also known as the APA (Arizona Revised Statutes, Title 41, Chapter 6, Articles 1 through 10). Other agencies may be given an exemption to certain provisions of the Act.

An agency’s exemption is written in law by the Arizona State Legislature or under a referendum or initiative passed into law by Arizona voters.

When an agency files an exempt rulemaking package with our Office it specifies the law exemption in what is called the preamble of rulemaking. The preamble is published in the Register online at www.azsos.gov/rules, click on the Administrative Register link.

Editor’s notes at the beginning of a Chapter provide information about rulemaking Sections made by exempt rulemaking. Exempt rulemaking notes are also included in the historical note at the end of a rulemaking Section.

The Office makes a distinction to certain exemptions because some rules are made without receiving input from stakeholders or the public. Other exemptions may require an agency to propose exempt rules at a public hearing.

EXEMPTIONS AND PAPER COLOR
At one time the office published exempt rules on either blue or green paper. Blue meant the authority of the exemption was given by the Legislature; green meant the authority was determined by a court order. In 2001 the Office discontinued publishing Chapters using these paper colors.

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Rhonda Paschal, rules managing editor, assisted with the editing of this Chapter.
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Article 11, consisting of Sections R3-2-1101 through R3-2-1109, expired under A.R.S. § 41-1056(E) at 8 A.A.R. 3755, effective May 10, 2002 (Supp. 02-3).

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ARTICLE 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

R3-2-101. Definitions
In addition to the definitions provided in A.R.S. §§ 3-1201, 3-1451, and 3-1771, the following terms apply to this Chapter:

“Accredited veterinarian” means a veterinarian approved by the State Veterinarian and USDA Area Veterinarian In Charge (A.V.I.C.) to perform functions required by cooperative State-Federal animal disease control and eradication programs.

“Animal” means livestock, bison, dogs, cats, rabbits, rodents, aquatic animals, game animals, fur bearing and wildlife mammals, poultry and psittacines.

“APHIS” means the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of the United States Department of Agriculture.

“Beef cattle” means all cattle other than dairy cattle.

“Certificate of Veterinary Inspection” or “CVI” means a legible record that is issued by a VS animal health official, state animal health official, or accredited veterinarian at the point of origin of a shipment of animals, conforms to the requirements of R3-2-606, and is written on a form approved by the chief animal health official of the state of origin or an equivalent form of the USDA attesting that the animal described has been inspected and found to meet the Arizona entry requirements.

“Dairy cattle” means any domesticated bovine dairy animal or crosses of the Bos genus that show at least 50 percent phenotypic characteristics of a dairy breed, including; Ayrshire, Brown Swiss, Canadienne, Dutch Belt, Holstein, Jersey, Guernsey, Kerry, Milking Devon, Milking Shorthorn, or Norwegian Red.

“Designated feedlot” means a feedlot containing a confined drylot area under state quarantine that is approved and authorized by the State Veterinarian; contains a restricted feeding pen; and is maintained for finish feeding of cattle or bison that do not meet the brucellosis or tuberculosis import test requirements.

“Entry permit number” or “Import permit number” means a serialized number issued by the State Veterinarian’s Office that conforms to the requirements of this chapter and allows the regulated movement of certain animals into Arizona.

“Equine Infectious Anemia” or “EIA” means an infectious, noncontagious, and potentially fatal viral disease of members of equine cause by a RNA virus classified in the Lentivirus genus, family Retroviridae.

“Official Identification” as defined in 9 CFR 71.19 (b) as revised on January 1, 2018 for swine; 9 CFR 79.2 (a)(2) as revised on January 1, 2018 for sheep and goats; and 9 CFR 86.4 as revised on January 1, 2018 for cattle.

“Poultry” means any bird except psittacine, whether live or dead, including but not limited to chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, guineas, ratteis, squabs, and any exotic birds not regulated as restricted wildlife by the Arizona Game and Fish Department. The definition “poultry” also includes hatching eggs, which are fertilized eggs produced by breeding poultry.

“Psittacine” means a bird belonging to the family Psittacidae, which includes macaws, parakeets, and parrots.

“USDA” means the United States Department of Agriculture.

“VS” means the Veterinary Services branch of APHIS.

Historical Note
R3-2-103. Recodified

Historical Note

R3-2-104. Recodified

Historical Note
Adopted effective September 11, 1996 (Supp. 96-3). Section R3-2-104 recodified to R3-2-1104 (Supp. 97-1).

R3-2-105. Recodified

Historical Note
Adopted effective September 11, 1996 (Supp. 96-3). Section R3-2-105 recodified to R3-2-1105 (Supp. 97-1).

R3-2-106. Recodified

Historical Note
Adopted effective September 11, 1996 (Supp. 96-3). Section R3-2-106 recodified to R3-2-1106 (Supp. 97-1).

R3-2-107. Recodified

Historical Note
Adopted effective September 11, 1996 (Supp. 96-3). Section R3-2-107 recodified to R3-2-1107 (Supp. 97-1).

R3-2-108. Recodified

Historical Note
Adopted effective September 11, 1996 (Supp. 96-3). Section R3-2-108 recodified to R3-2-1108 (Supp. 97-1).

R3-2-109. Recodified

Historical Note
Adopted effective September 11, 1996 (Supp. 96-3). Section R3-2-109 recodified to R3-2-1109 (Supp. 97-1).

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Historical Note

ARTICLE 2. MEAT AND POULTRY INSPECTION

R3-2-201. Definitions
In addition to the definitions provided in A.R.S. §§ 3-101 and 3-2001 and 9 CFR 301.2 and 9 CFR 381.1, which are incorporated by reference in R3-2-202, the following terms apply to this Article:

1. “Animal” means any steer, heifer, calf, cow, bull, sheep, goat, swine, horse, ass, mule, burro, ratite, or poultry.
2. “Dead animal” means an animal that died other than by slaughter in a place where inspection is performed by the Department or by the United States Department of Agriculture.
3. “Inedible meat” means:
   a. Meat or meat food product from an animal that died by slaughter or was processed in an inspected slaughterhouse, but which an inspector did not pass as fit for human consumption; or
   b. Meat condemned by a federal or state inspector.
4. “Rendering” means the conversion of packinghouse waste or dead animal carcasses and parts into industrial fat, oil, or other product unfit for human consumption.

Historical Note

R3-2-202. Licenses; Registration; Records
A. Any person operating a business in any of the following categories shall obtain the appropriate license from the Department.
   1. Types of slaughter licenses.
      a. Official slaughter – the slaughtering of animals in a slaughterhouse for sale for human consumption.
      b. Exempt slaughter.
         i. Exempt non-mobile slaughter – the slaughtering or dressing of an animal in a stationary building for human consumption, that is not sold or offered for sale.
         ii. Exempt mobile slaughter – the slaughtering or dressing of an animal for human consumption by using a mobile structure on the property of the animal’s owner, that is not sold or offered for sale.
   2. Types of meat licenses.
      a. Broker – any person, firm or corporation engaged in buying or selling carcasses, parts of carcasses, meat or poultry food products, or by-products from state or federally inspected establishments. A broker negotiates purchases or sales of these products other...
During fiscal year 2022, the fee to obtain or renew a meat license is:

b. Exempt – any person, firm, or corporation engaged in processing meat or poultry products without meat inspection, for an individual owner of meat that is not for sale.

c. Distributor – any person, firm, or corporation engaged in receiving carcasses, parts of carcasses, meat or poultry food products, or by-products from state or federally inspected establishments and storing or distributing these products to commercial outlets, processors, or individuals. A distributor does not process any of these products.

d. Jobber – any person, firm, or corporation with an established place of business that buys meat or poultry food products and offers the products for sale to someone other than the end-use consumer.

e. Pet food manufacturer – any person, firm, or corporation engaged in manufacturing animal food from meat or poultry unfit for human consumption.

f. Processor – any person, firm, or corporation that changes meat or poultry food products by cutting, mixing, blending, canning, curing or otherwise preparing meat or meat products wholesale for human consumption.

g. Renderer – any person, firm, or corporation that renders and tallow and any person, firm, or corporation engaged commercially in the hide, hair, or pelt removal, cutting up, or rendering of animals.

B. Applications for a license or registration pursuant to A.R.S. § 3-2081(A), shall be made on forms provided by the Department and shall contain the following:

1. The name of the applicant and the applicant’s partners, officers or directors of the business, if any;
2. The business name, mailing address, telephone number, and Social Security number of the applicant;
3. The exact location of the business, if different from subsection (B)(2).

C. All persons licensed or registered under this Section, and all other persons described in A.R.S. § 3-2081, shall maintain the records required under A.R.S. § 3-2081 for a minimum of one year. In addition, all registered dead animal haulers, licensed rendering and tallow plants, and pet food manufacturing plants shall prepare and submit the reports required under A.R.S. § 3-2081(A), shall be made on forms provided by the Department of Agriculture - Animal Services Division.

D. During fiscal year 2022, the fee to obtain or renew a license to slaughter is:

1. Not to exceed 45 head of cattle, and not to exceed 55 head of sheep, goats or swine in one calendar year: $250.
2. For more than 45 and not to exceed 150 head of cattle and more than 45 and not to exceed 160 head of sheep, goats or swine in one calendar year: $300.
3. For more than 150 head of cattle and more than 160 head of sheep, goats or swine in any one calendar year: $450.

E. During fiscal year 2022, the fee to obtain or renew a meat license is:

1. For a broker, $450.
2. For exempt processing, $300.
3. For a distributor, $500 for a large distributor (more than $100,000 in sales per calendar year) and $150 for a small distributor (not to exceed $100,000 in sales per calendar year).
4. For a jobber, $450.
5. For a pet food manufacturer, $300.
6. For a processor, $300.
7. For meat storage, $450.
8. For transportation, $300.

Historical Note

R3-2-204. Official Slaughter Establishment
In addition to the requirements in A.R.S. § 3-2051, the following shall be provided when slaughtering cattle, calves, sheep, and hogs:

1. Cattle.
   a. A metal knocking box or concrete box with metal door to confine the animals prior to stunning.
   b. A separately drained, dry landing area at least five feet wide in front of the knocking box.
   c. A curbed-in bleeding area at least eight feet wide and seven feet long, located so that blood will not splash upon stunned animals lying in the dry landing area or upon carcasses being skinned on the side bed. Curbing shall be at least six inches high and six inches wide.
   d. A separately drained area at least five feet from the curbed-in bleeding area to the side bed.
   e. A distance of at least 14 feet from the vertical of the dropoff to the vertical of the hoist where carcasses are eviscerated. For multiple-bed plants, this distance shall be increased to 16 feet.
   f. A distance of at least 14 feet between the vertical of the hoist where carcasses are eviscerated and the header rail leading to the cooler. This distance may be shortened when a single rail hang-off is used.
   g. A distance of at least three feet from the header rail to the adjacent wall.
   h. A bleeding rail with its top at least 16 feet above the floor or a traveling hoist on an I-beam which will provide an equivalent distance of the carcass from the floor.
   i. Floor space for a head-flushing cabinet and head inspection rack with removable hooks.
   j. When hides are dropped to a room below, a hide chute near the point where hides are removed from the carcasses. The chute shall have a vented hood with a self-closing, push-in door. The vent shall be...
CHAPTER 2. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - ANIMAL SERVICES DIVISION

3 A.A.C. 2

approximately 10 inches in diameter and extend to a point above the roof. Additional chutes, which meet the requirements of this subsection, for inedible and condemned materials shall be provided separate from the hide chutes;

k. A two-level viscera inspection truck for evisceration, except when a moving top viscera inspection table is used;

l. An area for washing and shrouding carcasses which shall be curved and sloped to a separate drain or have a slope of approximately 1/2 inch to the foot leading to a separate drain;

m. Dressing rails and cooler rails at least 11 feet in height.

2. Calves and sheep.

a. A bleeding rail with its top approximately 11 feet from the floor. The floor of the bleeding area shall be curbed and separately drained;

b. Dressing and cooler rails of such height as to provide a clearance of at least eight inches from the carcasses to the floor. Calves which are of such size that there is not a clearance of at least eight inches above the floor, or whose viscera cannot be transferred manually and unaided to the inspection stand, shall be skinned and eviscerated as cattle;

c. Facilities for washing hides of calves before any incision is made (except the sticking wound) when carcasses are dressed hide on. The heads of calves and veal slaughtered by the Kosher method shall be skinned prior to the washing of the carcasses;

d. Facilities for flushing, washing, and inspecting calf heads, including head-flushing cabinet and head inspection rack with removal calf loops;

e. Facilities for the inspection of the viscera. A hoppered metal stand shall be provided which accommodates two removal inspection pans. One inspection pan is for the thoracic viscera; the other is for the abdominal viscera. The pans shall have perforated bottoms and handles or hand holes for removal. A sterilizing receptacle shall be provided for sterilization of contaminated pans;

f. Facilities for washing sheep carcasses after removal of the pelt. Calves and sheep shall be washed again after they have been eviscerated.

3. Hogs.

a. Facilities for bleeding hogs in a hanging position, over a separately drained, curbed-in bleeding area;

b. A scalding vat and gambreling table, including the platforms, of metal construction;

c. A shaving rail to assure that carcasses are cleaned;

d. A hoppered metal stand for the inspection of viscera. A sterilizing receptacle shall be provided at a convenient location for the sterilization of contaminated pans;

e. Dressing and cooler rails at least nine feet high or of such height as to provide a clearance of at least eight inches between the lowest point of the carcass, or head if left attached, and the floor.

4. Coolers. A chill cooler and separate holding coolers may be provided or both may be combined in one room. The chill cooler shall have floors of concrete sloped to a drain. The walls shall be smooth, light colored, impervious, and the room shall be sealed. The other coolers shall have floors of concrete; the walls shall be smooth, free of cracks, light colored, impervious, and the room shall be sealed. The door between the slaughtering department and the chill cooler shall be clad with rust-resistant metal. Rails shall be spaced at least two feet from walls, columns, refrigerating equipment, or other fixed equipment to prevent contact with the carcasses. Header rails shall be three feet from the walls. When overhead refrigerating facilities are provided, insulated drip pans must be installed beneath them and the pans connected to the drainage system. If wall coils are installed, a drip gutter of impervious material and connected with the drainage system shall be installed beneath the coils. When edible offal is chilled or stored in a cooler other than a separate offal cooler, that area shall be separately drained.

5. Other edible products departments.

a. Floors, walls, and ceilings in the various edible products departments of the plant shall be constructed of material that can be readily kept clean. Wooden structures and equipment shall be kept at a minimum. Floors requiring drainage shall be constructed of dense concrete or floor brick laid on a concrete base. The interior walls and, where practical, ceiling surfaces shall be smooth and flat. Walls shall be constructed of glazed tile, smooth cement plaster, or other USDA-approved impervious material. Walls shall be free of cracks and crevices, and, where brick or tile is used, the mortar joints shall be flush with the surface of the walls. Walls shall be light colored.

b. The floors of the plant shall be well-drained; a slope of not less than 1/4 inch to the foot to drainage inlets is required. The floors shall be smooth, impervious, and in good repair; they shall be free from cracks and depressions which could hold floor liquids. Wooden floors are not permitted. Junctions of floors and walls shall be coved.

c. Walls, ceilings, beams, and hangers shall be cleaned. Rails may be oiled instead of painted. Rust and scale shall be removed from hangers and meat trolleys. Smooth Portland cement plaster walls shall not be painted.

6. Hide room. The floor of the hide room, if provided, shall be of concrete and drained. Walls shall be smooth and impervious to at least the highest point of the hide pile. The hide room shall not connect with the slaughtering department except for one opening which shall be equipped with a tight-fitting, self-closing door. The hide room shall not connect with any other room in which edible products are stored, processed, or handled.

7. Disposal of blood. When blood is not permitted to drain into the sewage system, it may be collected in a metal tank and removed from the premises or blown to the blood drier in a manner that will not mask odors or create a harborage for pests.

8. Other inedible products departments.

a. An inedible products department, completely separate and apart from edible products departments, shall be provided. Walls shall be of smooth, finished, Portland cement plaster, glazed tile, or other USDA-approved material impervious to moisture. Floors shall be constructed of dense concrete or floor tile, sloped to drain. Hot and cold water connections shall be provided. With the exception of one opening to the slaughtering department, there shall be no openings between an inedible products department and an edible products department. The door opening shall be approximately five feet in width to allow the free passage of materials and shall be equipped.
with a close-fitting, self-closing door of solid construction. This door shall be kept closed at all times, except when in actual use, to prevent the entrance of undesirable odors to the slaughtering department. The area at the loading dock shall be paved, drained, and of sufficient size to accommodate the largest truck used. If inedible offal is stored in an edible offal room, the room is classed as an inedible products department. Paunches may be opened in the slaughtering department only when a hydraulic mechanically operated paunch lift table is provided and used for this purpose. Otherwise, the paunches shall be opened in the inedible offal rooms.

b. Requests for permission for rendering of shop scraps and outside dead animals shall be made to the inspector who shall grant or deny the request pursuant to Article 2.

9. Pens.
   a. Holding pens shall be surfaced with an impervious material, sloped to drains. A curb shall be installed around the outside of the pens to prevent the wash from escaping. Water under pressure shall be available for washing out the pens. Feeding pens shall be at least 300 feet from the plant and shall not be located in front of the plant.
   b. Holding and shackling pens shall be located outside of, or separated from, the slaughtering department.

10. Drainage
   a. Floors which require flushing during operations shall have sloped floor drains to carry off the floor drainage. Each floor drain shall be equipped with a deep-seal trap; the drainage lines shall be vented to the outside in accordance with local plumbing codes. In no case shall a drain line be less than four inches in diameter.
   b. Sewage may be disposed of into a municipal sewer system, if permitted by local ordinance, or it may be disposed of into a stream or other similar body of water, provided that:
      i. This method is acceptable to local health authorities having jurisdiction over sewage disposal, and
      ii. The flow of the stream or other body of water is sufficient to carry the sewage away from the plant at all seasons of the year. When cesspools are used, they shall be of sufficient size to receive the sewage from the plant at all times; they shall be so constructed that they do not create a nuisance by breeding flies or other insects.
   c. Grease recovery basins shall not mask odors or create a harborage for pests.

11. Equipment and utensils.
   a. Equipment shall be constructed of metal and shall be so constructed that it can be easily cleaned. Cutting boards may be of hard wood or synthetic material, but equipment, such as the framework of boning or cutting tables, scalding vats, offal racks and trees, product storage racks, and product trucks shall be of metal construction. Rusty or worn-out equipment shall be replaced.
   b. All equipment shall be thoroughly cleaned following each day’s operations. The use of a clear, colorless, odorless, tasteless, edible mineral oil may be used on metal equipment, such as choppers, grinders, mixers, tables, meat trucks, offal racks, hooks, and trolleys. Scale shall not be permitted to accumulate on metal equipment.
   c. Sterilizing receptacles equipped with drains to permit draining and cleaning shall be placed at convenient locations in the slaughtering department for the cleaning and sterilization of contaminated tools and equipment. Water wasting from equipment shall not flow across the floor.
   d. Shovels used for transferring ice or other edible materials from one container to another shall not touch the floor.

12. Ventilation and lighting. Natural ventilation may be supplemented by artificial means and shall be sufficient to assure the absence of dust, masking odors, or steam vapors. Points where inspection is conducted may require special lighting. The glass area shall be at least 1/4 of the floor area in all nonrefrigerated work rooms. To assure adequate lighting at all times and at all places, natural lighting must be supplemented by well-distributed artificial lighting.

   a. Hot and cold running water, under pressure, shall be available at all parts of the establishment and in conformity with the requirements of the Arizona Department of Health Services. The hot water used for sterilizing equipment, floors, and walls that may be contaminated by the dressing procedure or handling of diseased carcasses, viscera, and other animal parts, shall be at least 180° F. A thermometer shall be installed to verify the temperature of the water at the point of use. A cleanup hose shall be available for use.
   b. Foot-pedal operated wash basins shall be placed in or near dressing rooms. These wash basins shall be equipped with running hot and cold water, delivered through a combination mixing faucet with an outlet at least 12 inches above the rim of the bowl. The drainage outlet shall lead directly into the sewage lines. Soap and towels, and a receptacle for dirty paper towels or other trash, shall be convenient to the wash basin.
   c. One or more wash basins shall be located in the slaughtering department, and one or more in the sausage manufacturing room and at any other place in the establishment essential to ensure cleanliness of all persons handling products. The wash basins shall be equipped with hot and cold running water, delivered through a combination mixing faucet with an outlet at least 12 inches above the rim of the bowl. The water delivery shall be foot-pedal operated, and the drainage outlet shall lead directly into the sewage lines. Soap and disposable towels shall be convenient to the wash basins.
   d. Water for sterilizing purposes shall be maintained at a temperature of at least 180° F. One or more sterilizing receptacles of rust-resisting, impervious material shall be placed at convenient locations in the slaughtering department for the sterilization of all implements that have been contaminated or used on a diseased carcass or part of a diseased carcass. The sterilizer shall contain a drain so that water may be completely drained out for daily cleaning. Boilers and water heaters shall not be located in...
R3-2-206. Purchase, Sale, Collection, Transportation, Disposal of Meat or Meat Food Products; Dead Animals; Animal Bone, Animal Fat, Animal Offal

A. The following are minimum requirements for animal food manufacturing plants:
   a. An animal food manufacturing plant;
   b. A landfill regulated by the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality;
   c. An out-of-state landfill regulated by that state’s landfill regulatory authority; or
   d. A landfill located on a Native American reservation that is regulated by equivalent standards to those prescribed by the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality.

3. Any meat or meat food product described in subsection (A)(1) or a carcass with the hide, hair, or pelt still on the carcass from an official state or federal slaughter establishment shall be denatured with a denaturant that will not leave a toxic residue and is removable when steam-distilled at atmospheric pressure.

4. Any meat or meat food product that has been condemned by state or federal meat inspectors shall be treated as provided in 9 CFR 314.3, which has been incorporated by reference in R3-2-202, and may be disposed of as provided in that rule or may be collected and transported to or received by a rendering or tallow plant or a state or county diagnostic laboratory or crematory.

B. A person engaged commercially in the collection or transportation of dead animal carcasses or inedible meat shall register with the Department as a dead animal hauler as prescribed in R3-2-203(B) and shall maintain and keep all records for the time required by R3-2-203(C).

C. A vehicle or other means of conveyance used to transport a dead animal carcass or inedible meat shall be:
   1. Leak-proof,
   2. Constructed of impervious materials that permit thorough cleaning and sanitizing,
   3. Equipped to control insects and odors and prevent the spread of disease, and
   4. Comply with the Department of Environmental Quality vehicle requirements prescribed in R18-13-310(A) and (B).

D. Except as provided in subsection (E), a dead animal carcass may be rendered or made into animal food only at a licensed rendering or animal food manufacturing plant as prescribed in A.R.S. § 3-2088 and this Article.

E. Dead animals diagnosed with anthrax or an animal disease foreign to the United States shall be handled as directed by the State Veterinarian.

F. Discarded animal bone, animal fat, and animal offal generated by a wholesale food manufacturer shall be transported to and received by only a:
   1. Licensed rendering plant, or
   2. Landfill, as prescribed in subsections (A)(2)(d), (A)(2)(e), and (A)(2)(f).

Historical Note

R3-2-205. Expired

Historical Note

R3-2-206. Purchase, Sale, Collection, Transportation, Disposal, and Use of Meat or Meat Food Products; Dead Animals; Animal Bone, Animal Fat, Animal Offal

A. A person shall not buy, sell, offer for sale, store, transport, receive, or collect any meat or meat food product except as provided in this subsection.
   1. Any of the following meat or meat food products may be bought, sold, or offered for sale as animal food and may be stored, transported, received, or collected anywhere within the state:
      a. Any meat or meat food product that is processed in an animal food manufacturing plant licensed by the Department;
      b. Any meat or meat food product that comes from an animal that died by slaughter or is approved or passed for animal food by either state or federal meat inspectors;
      c. Any meat or meat food product that is thoroughly cooked at a minimum temperature of 180° F for 30 minutes and is certified by a state or a federal meat inspector having jurisdiction at the place of processing.
   2. A carcass with the hide, hair, or pelt still on the carcass may be bought, sold, offered for sale, collected and transported to or received by the following only:
      a. A rendering or tallow plant;
      b. A state or county diagnostic laboratory, a veterinarian’s clinic, or crematory;
Decharacterizing or denaturant agents: The following USDA-Approved denaturant agents may be used: Charcoal (finely powdered) with a minimum 1 lb. per 100 lbs. meat, F-D & C Blue 1, F-D & C Blue 2, F-D & C Green 3, or liquid charcoal.

1. In addition to the application of the denaturant agents listed, meat or meat products shall be identified with the following information:
   a. The kind of animal,
   b. The following phrases:
      i. For pet food only from dead animals,
      ii. Denatured with ________________________,
   c. The correct statement of net weight, and
   d. The name and address of processor or manufacturer.

2. Before the denaturing agents are applied to pieces more than four inches in diameter, the pieces shall be freely slashed or sectioned. The application of any of the denaturant agents listed in this Section to the outer surfaces of molds or blocks of boneless meat, meat by-products, or meat food products shall not be considered adequate. The denaturing agent shall be mixed thoroughly with all of the material to be denatured and shall be applied in such quantity and manner that it cannot easily and readily be removed by washing or soaking. Denaturant shall be used to give the meat, meat by-products, raw animal fat, or rendered animal fats and oils, a distinctive color, odor, or taste so that such material cannot be confused with an article of human food.

3. All denaturing shall be done immediately upon condemnation of the meat or product, or immediately after the meat or product is prepared or during preparation.

4. True containers shall be legibly marked with the words “Beef or horse meat from dead animals for pet food only and not for human consumption” in letters at least 3/4 inch in height, on all sides and in at least two places if the container has less than four sides.

5. Every carrying container in which meat obtained from a dead animal is packaged shall have an exterior surface sufficiently absorbent so that the markings on at least two sides, in letters two inches high “Pet food only,” will not become illegible during handling, storage, or transportation of the container.

C. Sales of meat obtained from a dead animal are permitted only to kennels, zoos, and animal food manufacturing plants registered by the Department, and records of sales shall be maintained by the purchaser and animal food manufacturing plant.

D. Each vehicle used for the transportation of fresh or frozen pet food shall be clearly and legibly marked with the name of the manufacturer in letters not less than four inches in height on both sides of the cab or body.

Historical Note

R3-2-208. Diseased and Injured Animals

A. Diseased animals.

1. No meat from any diseased animal shall be processed, sold or stored at premises where food is sold or prepared for human consumption, unless it is decharacterized and clearly identified “Not for Human Consumption.”

2. Subsection (A)(1) does not apply to meat from animals affected by any disease that does not render the meat unfit for human consumption if the affected animals are slaughtered in establishments where meat inspection is maintained under A.R.S. § 3-2051 and 9 CFR, Chapter III, Subchapter A, which is incorporated by reference in R3-2-202(A).

B. Injured animals. An injured animal may be slaughtered by:

1. The animal’s owner at the owner’s premises if the meat is used solely for consumption by the owner, the owner’s immediate family, or employees. The owner shall keep the animal’s hide until it has been inspected and marked or tagged by a livestock officer under A.R.S. § 3-2011.

2. An official slaughter establishment, if:
   a. The animal is inspected by a livestock officer at origin
   b. The animal is transported to the official slaughter establishment with a self-inspection certificate; or
   c. The animal is transported to an official slaughter establishment with a waiver from the Associate Director and the waiver is documented by the livestock officer.

3. An exempt slaughterer, if the meat is used solely for consumption by the animal’s owner, the owner’s immediate family or employees, and if:
   a. The animal’s body temperature is 103º F or less and except for the injury its condition appears normal;
   b. The animal is inspected by a livestock officer at origin who verifies the temperature and condition of the animal and approves it for slaughter; or
   c. The Associate Director waives the inspection and the waiver is documented by the livestock officer, and the exempt slaughterer verifies the temperature and condition of the animal.

C. Non-ambulatory disabled cattle. Non-ambulatory disabled cattle shall not be slaughtered by any official or exempt slaughterer. Non-ambulatory disabled cattle are cattle that cannot rise...
from a recumbent position or that cannot walk, including, but not limited to, those with broken appendages, severed tendons or ligaments, nerve paralysis, fractured vertebal column, or metabolic conditions.

Historical Note

R3-2-209. Exempt Non-mobile Slaughter Establishments
In addition to A.R.S. § 3-2050 and the material incorporated in R3-2-209, the following shall be provided when slaughtering animals in an exempt non-mobile slaughter establishment:

1. General.
   a. A metal knocking box or concrete box with metal door to confine the animal before stunning;
   b. A distance of at least three feet from the header rail to the adjacent wall;
   c. A bleeding rail with its top at least 16 feet above the floor; and
   d. Dressing rails and cooler rails placed so the lowest part of the carcass is at least 12 inches from the floor.

2. Coolers. A chill cooler and separate holding cooler may be provided or both may be combined in one unit. The walls shall be light colored, smooth, free from cracks, and impervious to moisture. The door between the slaughter housing area and the chill cooler shall be clad with rust-resistant material. Rails shall be spaced at least two feet from walls, columns, refrigeration equipment, or other fixed equipment to prevent contact with the carcasses.

3. Disposal of blood. If blood is not permitted to drain into the sewage system, it may be collected in a metal tank and removed from the premises.

4. Drainage.
   a. Floors that require flushing during operations shall have sloped floor drains to carry off the effluent. Drainage systems shall conform to state and local plumbing codes.
   b. Grease recovery systems shall not mask odors or create a harborage for pests.

5. Ventilation and lighting. Natural ventilation may be supplemented by artificial means and shall be sufficient to ensure the absence of dust, masking odors, or steam vapors. To ensure adequate lighting at all times and at all places, natural lighting shall be supplemented by well-distributed artificial lighting.

6. Potable water supply, wash basins, sterilizing facilities.
   a. Hot and cold running water, under pressure, shall be available in all parts of the plant and in conformity with the requirements of the Arizona Department of Health Services. The hot water used for sterilizing equipment, floors, and walls that may be contaminated by the dressing procedure or handling of diseased carcasses, viscera, and other animal parts, shall be at least 180° F. A thermometer shall be installed to verify the temperature of the water at the point of use. A cleanup hose shall be available for use.

b. One or more wash basins shall be located in the slaughtering department. The wash basins shall be equipped with hot and cold running water, delivered through a combination mixing faucet with an outlet at least 12 inches above the rim of the bowl. The water delivery shall be foot-pedal operated, and the drainage outlet shall lead directly into the sewage lines. Soap and disposable towels shall be convenient to the wash basins.

c. The tool sterilizer shall be maintained at 180° F and be in operation at all times during slaughter activities.

7. Protection against flies, rodents, or other vermin.
   a. Establishments shall be free of flies, rats, mice, roaches, and other pests or vermin. The establishment shall be constructed and maintained to prevent entrance of pests to the premises and to eliminate breeding places from the surrounding area and in the establishment.
   b. Animal handling facilities such as stock pens and runways shall be clean and manure or other waste materials removed shall not accumulate at or near the establishment.

Historical Note

ARTICLE 3. FEEDING OF ANIMALS

R3-2-301. Repealed

Historical Note

R3-2-302. Permit to Feed Garbage to Swine; Requirements
A swine garbage feeding permit holder or applicant for a permit to feed garbage to swine shall comply with the following requirements:

1. An approved cooker is installed, is in operating condition on the premises, and fenced off from all swine.
2. A concrete slab, trough, or other easily cleanable area, separated from other swine premises by a minimum distance of 120 feet, is maintained to prevent the escape of any swine.
3. Premises utilized for swine garbage feeding are reasonably clean, free of litter, adequately drained, and provide for removal of all swine excrement and garbage consumed.
4. Individually operated swine garbage feeding premises are separated from other swine premises by a minimum distance of 200 feet in all directions and constructed to prevent the escape of any swine.
5. In addition, all swine garbage feeding permit holders shall follow all federal garbage feeding regulations as outlined in 9 CFR Part 166 as revised on January 1, 2018.

Historical Note
ARTICLE 4. ANIMAL DISEASE PREVENTION AND CONTROL

R3-2-401. Definitions
The following terms apply to this Article:

“Biologics” means medical preparations made from living organisms and their products, including serums, vaccines, anti-gens, and antitoxins.

“Foreign Animal Disease” means a transboundary animal disease or pest, or an aquatic animal disease or pest, not known to exist in the United States.

Historical Note

R3-2-402. Mandatory Disease Reporting by Veterinarians and Veterinary Laboratories

A. All veterinarians and laboratories performing diagnostic services on animals shall:

B. Notify the State Veterinarian at (602) 542-4293 and diseasesreporting@azda.gov, within four hours of diagnosing or suspecting any disease or clinical signs of disease listed below:

1. African horse sickness
2. African swine fever
3. African trypanosomiasis
4. Anthrax
5. Avian influenza
6. Bovine Babesiosis
7. Bovine spongiform encephalopathy
8. Classical Swine Fever
9. Contagious agalactia
10. Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia
11. Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia
12. Crimean Congo Hemorrhagic Disease
13. Dourine
14. Enterovirus encephalomyelitis
15. Equine infectious anemia
16. Equine Neurologic Diseases (Eastern, Western, Venezuela, West Nile Virus, Equine Herpesvirus-1/ Equine Herpesvirus Myeloencephalopathy)
17. Foot and Mouth Disease
18. Glanders
19. Heartwater (Ehrlichia ruminantium)
20. Hemorrhagic septicaemia (Pasteurella multocida)
21. Hendra virus (Equine morbillivirus)
22. Infectious haematopoietic necrosis of fish
23. Japanese encephalitis
24. Lumpy skin disease
25. Malignant catarhal fever
26. Melioidosis (Burkholderia pseudomallei)
27. Nairobi sheep disease
28. Newcastle Disease
29. Nipah
30. Peste des Petits Ruminants
31. Rabies
32. Rabbit Hemorrhagic Disease
33. Rift Valley Fever
34. Rinderpest
35. Schmallenberg virus/Akabane
36. Senecavirus A
37. Screwworm myiasis
38. Sheep and goat pox
39. Surra (Trypanosoma evansi)
40. Swine Vesicular Disease
41. Theileriosis (T. parva or T. annulata)
42. Tuberculosis (Mycobacterium bovis)
43. Tularemia
44. Turkey rhinotracheitis (Avian metapneumovirus)
45. Trypanosomiasis
46. Viral hemorrhagic septicemia of fish
47. Vesicular exanthema of swine virus
48. Vesicular stomatitis

Aquatic Diseases
1. Crayfish plague
2. Epizootic hematopoietic necrosis disease
3. Epizootic ulcerative syndrome
4. Gyrodactylus
5. Abalone Viral Ganglioneuritis
6. Bonamiosis (B. exitiosa/ostreae)
7. Enterovirus encephalomyelitis
8. Equine Infectious Anemia
9. Equine Neurologic Diseases (Eastern, Western, Venezuela, West Nile Virus, Equine Herpesvirus-1/ Equine Herpesvirus Myeloencephalopathy)
10. Foot and Mouth Disease
11. Glanders
12. Heartwater (Ehrlichia ruminantium)
13. Hemorrhagic Septicaemia (Pasteurella multocida)
14. Hendra Virus (Equine Morbillivirus)
15. Infectious Haematopoietic Necrosis of Fish
16. Japanese Encephalitis
17. Lumpy Skin Disease
18. Malignant Catarhal Fever
19. Melioidosis (Burkholderia Pseudomallei)
20. Nairobi Sheep Disease
21. Newcastle Disease
22. Nipah
23. Peste des Petits Ruminants
24. Rabies
25. Rabbit Hemorrhagic Disease
26. Rift Valley Fever
27. Rinderpest
28. Schmallenberg Virus/Akabane
29. Senecavirus A
30. Screwworm Myiasis
31. Sheep and Goat Pox
32. Surra (Trypanosoma Evansi)
33. Swine Vesicular Disease
34. Theileriosis (T. Parva or T. Annulata)
35. Tuberculosis (Mycobacterium Bovis)
36. Tularemia
37. Trypanosomiasis
38. Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia of Fish
39. Vesicular Exanthema of Swine Virus
40. Vesicular Stomatitis

C. Notify the State Veterinarian by email at diseasesreporting@azda.gov, within 24 hours of diagnosing or suspecting any disease or clinical signs of disease listed below:

1. Bovine Babesiosis
2. Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy
3. Classical Swine Fever
4. Contagious Agalactia
5. Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia
6. Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia
7. Crimean Congo Hemorrhagic Disease
8. Dourine
9. Enterovirus Encephalomyelitis
10. Equine Infectious Anemia
11. Equine Neurologic Diseases (Eastern, Western, Venezuela, West Nile Virus, Equine Herpesvirus-1/ Equine Herpesvirus Myeloencephalopathy)
12. Foot and Mouth Disease
13. Glanders
14. Heartwater (Ehrlichia Ruminantium)
15. Hemorrhagic Septicaemia (Pasteurella Multocida)
16. Hendra Virus (Equine Morbillivirus)
17. Infectious Haematopoietic Necrosis of Fish
18. Japanese Encephalitis
19. Lumpy Skin Disease
20. Malignant Catarhal Fever
21. Melioidosis (Burkholderia Pseudomallei)
22. Nairobi Sheep Disease
23. Newcastle Disease
24. Nipah
25. Peste des Petits Ruminants
26. Rabies
27. Rabbit Hemorrhagic Disease
28. Rift Valley Fever
29. Rinderpest
30. Schmallenberg Virus/Akabane
31. Senecavirus A
32. Screwworm Myiasis
33. Sheep and Goat Pox
34. Surra (Trypanosoma Evansi)
35. Swine Vesicular Disease
36. Theileriosis (T. Parva or T. Annulata)
37. Tuberculosis (Mycobacterium Bovis)
38. Tularemia
39. Trypanosomiasis
40. Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia of Fish
41. Vesicular Exanthema of Swine Virus
42. Vesicular Stomatitis
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2. Avian infectious bronchitis
3. Avian infectious laryngotracheitis
4. Bovine pleuropneumonia
5. Bovine cysticercosis
6. Bovine genital campylobacteriosis
7. Bovine viral diarrhea
8. Camelpox
9. Caprine arthritis/encephalitis
10. Duck viral hepatitis
11. Echinococcosis/hydatidosis
12. Enzootic abortion of ewes
13. Enzootic bovine leukosis (BLV)
14. Equine Herpesvirus - 4
15. Equine influenza
16. Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis
17. Infectious bursal disease
18. Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis
19. Johne’s disease
20. Leptospirosis
21. Leptospirosis
22. Marek’s disease
23. Marek’s disease
24. Mycoplasma Gallisepticum
25. Mycoplasma Synoviae
26. Myxomatosis in rabbits
27. Porcine cysticercosis
28. Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome
29. Paratyphoid abortion in Ewes (Salmonella abortusovis)
30. Swine influenza
31. Trichinosis (Trichinella spiralis)

Historical Note
Adopted effective August 19, 1983 (Supp. 83-4). Section R3-2-403 renumbered from Section R3-9-403 (Supp. 91-4). Former Section R3-2-403 renumbered to R3-2-403; new Section R3-2-402 renumbered from R3-2-401 and amended by final rulemaking at 6 A.A.R. 25, effective December 8, 1999 (Supp. 99-4). December 8, 1999 effective date corrected to reflect what is on file in the Office of the Secretary of State; correct effective date is January 1, 2000 (Supp. 01-1). Amended by final rulemaking at 26 A.A.R. 781, effective June 8, 2020 (Supp. 20-2).

R3-2-404. Quarantine for Diseased Animals

A. A quarantine order shall be issued by the Director when the presence of a Foreign Animal Disease is suspected or diagnosed.
B. A quarantine order may be issued by the Director or his designee when the presence of a Foreign Animal Disease is suspected or diagnosed.
C. The quarantine order may isolate specific animals, premises, counties, districts, or sections of the state and shall restrict the movement of animals.

Historical Note
Adopted effective August 19, 1983 (Supp. 83-4). Section R3-2-403 renumbered from Section R3-9-403 (Supp. 91-4). Former Section R3-2-403 renumbered to R3-2-403; new Section R3-2-402 renumbered from R3-2-401 and amended by final rulemaking at 6 A.A.R. 25, effective December 8, 1999 (Supp. 99-4). December 8, 1999 effective date corrected to reflect what is on file in the Office of the Secretary of State; correct effective date is January 1, 2000 (Supp. 01-1). Amended by final rulemaking at 26 A.A.R. 781, effective June 8, 2020 (Supp. 20-2).

R3-2-405. Depopulation of Animals Infected with a Foreign Animal Disease

When a Foreign Animal Disease is diagnosed, the State Veterinarian may order the owner, agent, or feedlot operator to immediately depopulate and dispose of all infected and exposed animals on the premises if necessary to prevent the spread of the disease among animals.

Historical Note
Adopted effective August 19, 1983 (Supp. 83-4). Section R3-2-405 renumbered from Section R3-9-405 (Supp. 91-4). Amended by final rulemaking at 6 A.A.R. 25, effective December 8, 1999 (Supp. 99-4). December 8, 1999 effective date corrected to reflect what is on file in the Office of the Secretary of State; correct effective date is January 1, 2000 (Supp. 01-1). Amended by emergency rulemaking at 22 A.A.R. 1750, effective immediately upon filing, June 22, 2016, as determined by the attorney general, for 180 days at 22 A.A.R. 1750 (Supp. 16-2). Emergency expired December 19, 2016 (Supp. 16-4). Amended by final rulemaking at 26 A.A.R. 781, effective June 8, 2020 (Supp. 20-2).

R3-2-406. Disease Control; Designated Feedlots

A. Designated feedlots are subject to the following restrictions:
B. A designated feedlot shall have a restricted feeding pen. A restricted feeding pen shall:
1. Be isolated from all other pens,
2. Have separate loading and unloading chutes, alleys, and handling facilities from all other pens,
3. Not share water or feeding facilities accessible to other areas,
4. Be posted at all corners with permanently affixed signs stating “Restricted Feeding Area,”
5. Have a minimum of eight feet between restricted and other pens and facilities, and
6. Have no common fences or gates with other pens.
C. An operator may place diseased cattle or bison that are under state quarantine into a restricted feeding pen as follows:
1. All cattle or bison, except steers and spayed heifers, shall be branded with an “F” at least two inches in height, adjacent to the tailhead before entering the pen; and
   a. Imported cattle or bison, of any age and from any area shall be transported under seal and shall be accompanied by an entry permit number and a Cer-
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A. The Arizona official test for EIA is either the agar-gel immunodiffusion test, known as the Coggins Test, or the Competitive Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay test, known as the CELISA test. The test shall be performed in a laboratory approved by APHIS, and required samples shall be drawn by an accredited veterinarian, the State Veterinarian, the State Veterinarian’s designee, or an APHIS veterinarian.

B. Disposal of equine testing positive.
1. When an Arizona equine tests positive to EIA, the testing laboratory shall notify the State Veterinarian by telephone at (602) 542-4293 and email at disease-reporting@azda.gov, within four hours.
2. The EIA-positive equine shall be quarantined at its current location, segregated from other equine, and shall not be moved unless authorized by the State Veterinarian. The equine shall be retested by the State Veterinarian, the State Veterinarian’s designee, or an APHIS veterinarian within two weeks of the notification.
3. Within 14 days of being notified by the testing laboratory of a positive test conducted under subsection (B)(2), the State Veterinarian or the State Veterinarian’s designee shall brand the equine on the left side of its neck with “86A” not less than two inches in height.
4. Within 10 days after being branded, the EIA-positive equine shall be:
   a. Humanely destroyed,
   b. Confined to a screened stall marked “EIA Quarantine” that is at least 200 yards from other equine, or
   c. Consigned to slaughter at a slaughtering establishment. If consigned to slaughter, the equine shall be accompanied by a Permit for Movement of Restricted Animals, VS 1-27, issued by the State Veterinarian, the State Veterinarian’s designee, or an APHIS veterinarian.
5. Offspring of mares testing EIA-positive shall be quarantined, segregated from other equine, and tested for EIA at six months of age. Offspring testing positive shall be handled as prescribed in subsections (B)(3) and (B)(4).
6. If an EIA-positive equine is located on premises other than those of the owner at the time a quarantine under this Section, the State Veterinarian may authorize movement of the EIA-positive equine to the owner’s premises if requested by the owner. Movement shall be under the direct supervision of the State Veterinarian or the State Veterinarian’s designee. If the owner lives in another state, the owner may move the equine to that state with the permission of the chief livestock health official of the state and APHIS.

C. The State Veterinarian shall require testing of any equine located in the same facility as the EIA-positive equine or any equine considered exposed to the EIA-positive equine. The owner of the equine tested shall pay the expenses for the testing.

D. The owner of any equine found to be EIA-positive shall not be indemnified by the state for any loss caused by the destruction or loss of value of the equine.

Historical Note

R3-2-407. Disease Control; Equine Infectious Anemia

R3-2-408. Disposition of Livestock Exposed to Rabies

R3-2-409. Rabies Vaccines for Animals

R3-2-410. Trichomonas Testing Requirements
United States Department of Agriculture, Animal Plant Health Inspection Service.

“Approved Laboratory” means any laboratory designated and approved by the State Veterinarian for examining T. foetus samples and reporting all results to the State Veterinarian.

“Bull” means an intact male bovine 12 months of age and older and is not confined to a drylot dairy.

“Change of Ownership” means when a bull is sold, leased, gifted, or exchanged and changes premises for breeding purposes in Arizona.

“Commingle” means cattle of opposite sex in the same enclosure or pasture with a reasonable opportunity for sexual contact.

“Direct to Slaughter” means transporting an animal from site of testing to a sale yard or directly to a slaughter plant without unloading or commingling prior to arrival.

“Official T. foetus bull test” means the sampling of a bull by a licensed, accredited veterinarian. Such test must be conducted after at least seven days separation from all female bovine. The bull and sample must be officially and individually identified and documented for laboratory submission. The official laboratory test shall be a polymerase chain reaction (PCR), or other technologies as approved by the State Veterinarian and adopted through a Director's Administrative Order. The test is not considered official until results are reported by the testing laboratory.

“Official T. foetus laboratory testing” means the laboratory procedures that shall be approved by the State Veterinarian for identification of T. foetus.

“Positive T. foetus bull” means a bull that has had a positive official T. foetus bull test.

“Trichomonas foetus” OR “T. foetus” means a protozoan parasite that is the causative agent to the contagious venereal disease Trichomoniasis.

B. Testing requirements for Official T. foetus.
1. All Arizona origin bulls sold, leased, gifted, exchanged or otherwise changing possession for breeding purposes in Arizona shall be tested for T. foetus via Official T. foetus bull test prior to sale or change of ownership in the state, unless going to direct slaughter. T. foetus testing shall be performed on bulls prior to change of ownership of that bull.
2. The Official T. foetus test shall be collected by an Accredited Veterinarian and performed through an Approved Laboratory.
3. Pooled testing is not an official test.
4. The T. foetus negative test is valid for 60 days after the test is performed, providing the bull is kept separated from all female bovine.

C. Positive bull identification.
1. When a positive T. foetus bull is identified, the Accredited Veterinarian shall notify the producer upon receipt of the positive test results.
2. Regardless of R3-2-402, the Accredited Veterinarian and Approved Laboratory shall notify the State Veterinarian of a positive T. foetus bull within 24 hours of receiving the results. The State Veterinarian’s Office, working in coordination with the regional livestock inspection staff, shall to the best of their ability notify the regional bovine producers about the positive test within 14 days upon notification of positive test. The State Veterinarian and/or livestock inspection staff is not required to reveal any details of the test just that there is a positive test in the region.
3. The Accredited Veterinarian that performed the test shall return to place of testing to verify the Official Identification of the positive bull.
4. The Accredited Veterinarian, or a person under direct supervision of the Veterinarian, shall brand the bull with an official “S” brand adjacent to the tailhead on the right hip.
5. If the bull testing positive is not at the premises where the T. foetus testing occurred, the Accredited Veterinarian will immediately notify the State Veterinarian’s Office.
6. If an Accredited Veterinarian is unable to return to the premises in a time that is reasonable for sale of the bull, the producer shall take the positive T. foetus bull directly to the regional livestock sale yard.
   a. The producer shall immediately notify the sale yard of the positive T. foetus bull. Failure to notify the sale yard of the positive T. foetus bull will result in a violation of this Section and the producer shall be subject to the penalties of A.R.S. § 3-1205(D).
   b. Prior to sale at the sale yard, a Livestock Officer shall verify the official identification of the positive T. foetus test bull.
   c. After the official identification is verified, the bull shall be branded with an official “S” brand adjacent to the tailhead on the right hip. The branding shall be done under direct supervision of a Livestock Officer or Livestock Inspector.
7. If a bull arrives at a livestock auction without an Official T. foetus test bull, the bull shall be quarantined at the auction and tested at the expense of the owner or shall be branded with an “S” brand and be sold only for slaughter.

D. Disposal of bull testing positive.
1. A bull testing positive for T. foetus or branded with the official “S” brand shall go direct to slaughter or shall be placed under State Quarantine and fed in a restricted feeding pen within a designated feedlot according to R3-2-406.
2. The T. foetus positive bull shall not be commingled with any other female bovine. The bull shall go from the testing premises to direct slaughter or to the restricted feeding pen within 30 days of the positive T. foetus test.
3. All remaining herd bulls shall be under a Trichomonas Herd Management Program overseen by the Herd Veterinarian until two negative T. foetus tests are performed and documented.
4. “S” branded bulls purchased at a sale yard shall go direct to a slaughter plant without unloading or commingling prior to arrival.

E. Trespassing or Stray Bulls.
1. In the event of a trespassing or stray bull, the herd owner who locates the bull, may request an Official T. foetus bull test for that bull. In the event of a positive Official T. foetus bull test, subsections (B) and (C) shall apply.
2. The cost of the veterinary services and Official T. foetus bull test shall be the responsibility of the herd owner. In the event of a stray bull, the animal will be subject to A.R.S. §§ 3-1401 et seq.

Historical Note
New Section adopted by final rulemaking at 6 A.A.R. 25, effective December 8, 1999 (Supp. 99-4). December 8, 1999 effective date corrected to reflect what is on file in
the Office of the Secretary of State; correct effective date is January 1, 2000 (Supp. 01-1). Repealed by final rulemaking at 26 A.A.R. 781, effective June 8, 2020; new Section made by final rulemaking at 26 A.A.R. 812, effective June 8, 2020 (Supp. 20-2).

R3-2-411. Repealed

Historical Note
New Section adopted by final rulemaking at 6 A.A.R. 25, effective December 8, 1999 (Supp. 99-4). Amended by final rulemaking at 6 A.A.R. 4812, effective December 7, 2000 (Supp. 00-4). December 8, 1999 effective date corrected to reflect what is on file in the Office of the Secretary of State; correct effective date is January 1, 2000 (Supp. 01-1). Amended by exempt rulemaking under Laws 2016, Ch. 160, § 9 at 22 A.A.R. 2400, effective August 6, 2016 (Supp. 16-3). Repealed by final rulemaking at 26 A.A.R. 781, effective June 8, 2020 (Supp. 20-2).

R3-2-412. Repealed

Historical Note
New Section made by final rulemaking at 8 A.A.R. 3628, effective August 7, 2002 (Supp. 02-3). Repealed by final rulemaking at 26 A.A.R. 781, effective June 8, 2020 (Supp. 20-2).

R3-2-413. Sheep and Goats; Intrastate Movement
A. Before intrastate movement of a sheep more than 18 months of age, or a sheep or goat of any age not in a slaughter channel, the producer shall identify the animal to the flock of birth using official identification before leaving the flock of birth. A sheep or goat not in a slaughter channel includes an animal not for sale, transfer, or movement to:
1. A slaughter facility,
2. Custom slaughter, or
3. A feeding operation before movement to slaughter.

B. Subsection (A) does not apply if the first point of commingling with animals other than those in the flock of birth is an Arizona auction market that is an approved tagging site.

Historical Note
New Section made by final rulemaking at 8 A.A.R. 3628, effective January 1, 2003 (Supp. 02-3). Amended by final rulemaking at 26 A.A.R. 781, effective June 8, 2020 (Supp. 20-2).

ARTICLE 5. STATE-FEDERAL COOPERATIVE DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAM

R3-2-501. Tuberculosis Control and Eradication Procedures
A. Procedures for tuberculosis control and eradication in cattle, bison, and goats shall be as prescribed in 9 CFR Part 77 as revised on January 1, 2018. This material is incorporated by reference, does not include any later amendments or editions of the incorporated matter, and is on file with the Department.

B. Procedures for tuberculosis control and eradication in cervidae not listed as restricted live wildlife in A.A.C. R12-4-406 shall be as prescribed in 9 CFR 77 Subpart C as revised on January 1, 2018. This material is incorporated by reference, does not include any later amendments or editions of the incorporated matter, and is on file with the Office of the Secretary of State.

Historical Note

R3-2-502. Repeated

Historical Note
Adopted effective August 19, 1983 (Supp. 83-4). Section R3-2-502 renumbered from Section R3-9-502 (Supp. 91-4). Amended effective March 5, 1997 (Supp. 97-1). Section repealed by final rulemaking at 6 A.A.R. 25, effective December 8, 1999 (Supp. 99-4). December 8, 1999 effective date corrected to reflect what is on file in the Office of the Secretary of State; correct effective date is January 1, 2000 (Supp. 01-1).

R3-2-503. Brucellosis Control and Eradication Procedures
A. Procedures for brucellosis control and eradication in cattle and bison shall be as prescribed in 9 CFR 78 as revised on January 1, 2018. This material is incorporated by reference, does not include any later amendments or editions of the incorporated matter, and is on file with the Department.

B. Procedures for brucellosis control and eradication in swine shall be as prescribed in 9 CFR 78 Subpart D as revised on January 1, 2018. This material is incorporated by reference, does not include any later amendments or editions of the incorporated matter, and is on file with the Department.

C. Procedures for brucellosis control and eradication in animals not listed as restricted live wildlife in A.A.C. R12-4-406, shall be as prescribed in the USDA publication, Brucellosis in Cervidae: Uniform Methods and Rules, effective September 30, 2003. This material is incorporated by reference, does not include any later amendments or editions of the incorporated matter, and is on file with the Department.

Historical Note

R3-2-504. Pseudorabies Procedures for Eradication
Procedures for pseudorabies control and eradication in swine shall be as prescribed in 9 CFR 85 as revised on January 1, 2018. This material is incorporated by reference, does not include any later amendments or editions of the incorporated matter, and is on file with the Department.

Historical Note
Adopted effective March 5, 1997 (Supp. 97-1). Amended by final rulemaking at 6 A.A.R. 25, effective December 8, 1999 (Supp. 99-4). December 8, 1999 effective date corrected to reflect what is on file in the Office of the Secretary of State; correct effective date is January 1, 2000 (Supp. 01-1). Amended by final rulemaking at 26 A.A.R. 781, effective June 8, 2020 (Supp. 20-2).

R3-2-505. Scrapie Procedures for Eradication
The Department controls and eradicates scrapie using the procedures outlined in 9 CFR 79 as revised on January 1, 2018. This material is incorporated by reference, does not include any later amendments or editions, and is on file with the Department.

Historical Note

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New Section made by final rulemaking at 8 A.A.R. 3628, effective August 7, 2002 (Supp. 02-3). Amended by final rulemaking at 26 A.A.R. 781, effective June 8, 2020 (Supp. 20-2).

ARTICLE 6. HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF ANIMALS

R3-2-601. Repealed

Historical Note

R3-2-602. Importation Requirements

A. All animals transported or moved into the state of Arizona, shall be accompanied by a valid, official Certificate of Veterinary Inspection from the state of origin, or a VS 9-3 form for National Poultry Improvement Plan flocks. All animals shall be imported in accordance with this Section and the species-specific Section in this Article. Any violation of this Article is subject to a hold order pursuant to R3-2-605.

B. Livestock may not enter the state of Arizona unless accompanied by an Arizona entry permit number documented on the Certificate of Veterinary Inspection. This requirement applies regardless of the species, breed, sex, class, age, point of origin, place of destination, or purpose of the movement of the livestock entering the state, except:
   1. Equine;
   2. Livestock consigned directly to slaughter at a state or federally licensed slaughter establishment; or
   3. Livestock being transported through the state.

C. An animal affected with or recently exposed to any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease, or which originates in a state or federal quarantine area, shall not be transported or moved into the state of Arizona unless a permit for the entry is first obtained from the Arizona State Veterinarian’s Office. All conditions for the movement of animals from a quarantined area established by the quarantining authority or APHIS shall be met. Animals imported from a quarantine area may be subject to additional import requirements by the State Veterinarian prior to entry into Arizona.

D. The owner or owner’s agent shall obtain prior permission from the State Veterinarian to ship or move into the state of Arizona any animal from a lot or herd from which an animal shows clinical signs of disease or positive reaction to a test required for admission to Arizona.

E. The Director may enter into an agreement to allow New Mexico livestock consigned directly to an Arizona livestock auction to enter the state on a New Mexico brand inspection certificate in place of a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection. If the agreement is entered, it shall be posted on the Arizona Department of Agriculture’s website. In the event the agreement is terminated or expires, the Department shall put notice of the termination on the website. The livestock owner or owner’s agent is responsible for ensuring that the agreement is current prior to shipping the livestock. This process is subject to the restrictions included in the agreement.

Historical Note

R3-2-603. Repealed

Historical Note

R3-2-604. Repealed

Historical Note

R3-2-605. Hold Order for Animals Entering Illegally

A. Animals entering the state in violation of any Section under this Article, may be placed under a hold order at the risk and expense of the owner until released by an authorized representative of the State Veterinarian. Animals placed under a hold order for noncompliance with this Article may be released only after the State Veterinarian is satisfied by testing, dipping, or observation over time, that the animals are not a threat to the livestock industry.

B. The State Veterinarian may order that an imported animal failing to meet entry requirements be returned to the state of origin, consigned directly to slaughter, confined to a designated feedlot, or consigned to a feedlot in another state within two weeks of the request. Any extension to this time-frame must be approved in writing by the State Veterinarian.

C. If the owner or owner’s agent fails to comply with an order to return an animal to the state of origin within the time-frame required in subsection (B), the Department shall require that the animal be immediately gathered and tested at the owner’s risk and expense to avoid exposure of Arizona animals to disease. The owner shall pay the expenses no later than five days after receipt of the bill. Failure to do so will result in an auction of sufficient livestock to pay the expenses which shall be held within 10 days at public auction. If additional expenses occur due to lack of cooperation by the owner or the owner’s agent, the Director shall order the further sale of livestock.
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R3-2-606. Certificate of Veterinary Inspection
A. A Certificate of Veterinary Inspection is valid for not more than 30 days after the date of issue, except where otherwise noted in this Article, and shall contain:
1. The name and address of the Consignor and Consignee;
2. The physical address of the origin of the animal;
3. The physical address of the animal’s final destination;
   a. Entry permit number if applicable;
   b. Official identification if applicable; and
   c. Certificate of Veterinary Inspection individual certificate number;
   d. Qualifying required tests with completion dates.
B. The Certificate of Veterinary Inspection shall be forwarded to the State Veterinarian in Arizona within 14 days of issue.
C. A VS form 17-30 is deemed a valid international CVI if the following conditions are met:
   1. Accompanied by a valid brand inspection certificate from a southern border state with an entry permit number; and
D. Official Certificates of Veterinary Inspection may be used in electronic or paper form.
E. Additions, deletions, and unauthorized or uncertified changes inserted or applied to a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection renders the certificate void and may be subject to state or federal penalties.
F. The veterinarian issuing a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection shall certify that the animals shown on the Certificate of Veterinary Inspection are free from evidence of any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease or known exposure.
G. An accredited veterinarian shall inspect animals for entry into the state.
H. The Director may limit the period for which a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection is valid to less than 30 days if advised by the State Veterinarian of the occurrence of a disease that constitutes a threat to the livestock industry.

R3-2-607. Entry Permit Number
A. An entry permit number for interstate movement may be obtained from the Office of the State Veterinarian, by calling (602) 542-4293 during the hours of 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday, excluding state holidays. Any person applying for an entry permit number shall provide the following information:
   1. The name and address of the Consignor and Consignee;
   2. The number and kind of animals;
   3. The physical address of the origin of shipment;
   4. The physical address of the shipment’s final destination;
   5. The method of transportation; and
   6. Any other information required by the State Veterinarian.
B. An entry permit number is valid for a maximum of 30 calendar days from the date of issuance unless otherwise indicated on the CVI.
C. An entry permit number shall be issued if the animals listed on the Certificate of Veterinary Inspection are in compliance with this Article. To cope with changing disease conditions, the State Veterinarian may refuse to issue an entry permit number or may require additional conditions not specifically established in this Article if necessary to protect animal health in Arizona.
D. The entry permit number issued shall be affixed or written on the Certificate of Veterinary Inspection, brand inspection certificate, and any other official documents as follows: “Arizona Permit No. _______” followed by the serialized number.
E. The State Veterinarian shall refuse to grant an entry permit number to any person who repeatedly commits the following:
   1. Giving false information concerning an entry permit number for transportation of animals,
   2. Failing to fulfill the conditions of an entry permit number, or
   3. Failing to obtain an entry permit number.

R3-2-608. Repealed

Historical Note
Former Section R3-9-605 renumbered to R3-2-605 (Supp. 91-4).
Amended by final rulemaking at 6 A.A.R. 25, effective December 8, 1999 (Supp. 99-4). December 8, 1999 effective date corrected to reflect what is on file in the Office of the Secretary of State; correct effective date is January 1, 2000 (Supp. 01-1). Amended by final rulemaking at 22 A.A.R. 1750, effective immediately upon filing, June 22, 2016, as determined by the attorney general, for 180 days at 22 A.A.R. 1750 (Supp. 16-2). Emergency expired December 19, 2016 (Supp. 16-4). Amended by final rulemaking at 26 A.A.R. 781, effective June 8, 2020 (Supp. 20-2).

R3-2-609. Diversion; Prohibitions
A person consigning, transporting, or receiving an animal into the state of Arizona shall not authorize, order, or carry out diversion of
the animal to a destination or consignee other than as set forth on the Certificate of Veterinary Inspection and entry permit, if required, without first obtaining permission from the State Veterinarian.

Historical Note

R3-2-610. Tests; Official Confirmation
A state or federal animal diagnostic laboratory or APHIS-approved laboratory shall perform or confirm any animal testing required by a state or federal authority as a condition for entry into Arizona.

Historical Note
Adopted effective August 19, 1983 (Supp. 83-4). Section R3-2-610 renumbered from Section R3-9-610 (Supp. 91-4). Amended by final rulemaking at 8 A.A.R. 4043, effective November 9, 2002 (Supp. 02-3). Amended by emergency rulemaking at 22 A.A.R. 1750, effective immediately upon filing, June 22, 2016, as determined by the attorney general, for 180 days at 22 A.A.R. 1750 (Supp. 16-2). Emergency expired December 19, 2016 (Supp. 16-4).

R3-2-611. Transporter Duties
A. All owners and operators of railroads, trucks, airplanes, or other conveyances transporting animals into or through the state shall possess all of the importation documents required by this Article. These documents shall be attached to the waybill, or be in the possession of the vehicle driver, or person in charge of the animals. When a single Certificate of Veterinary Inspection and entry permit number is issued for animals being moved in more than one vehicle, the driver of each vehicle shall possess the original or a copy of the Certificate of Veterinary Inspection containing the entry permit number, if required.

B. The owner or operator of a railroad car, truck, airplane, or other conveyance used to transport animals into or through the state shall maintain the conveyance in a clean and sanitary condition.

C. The owners and operators of railroads, trucks, airplanes, or other conveyances who transport animals into the state in violation of this Section shall clean and disinfect the conveyance in which the animals were illegally brought into the state before using the conveyance for transporting more animals. The cleaning and disinfection shall be performed under the supervision of an authorized representative of the State Veterinarian or the USDA.

D. The owners or operators of railroads, trucks, airplanes, or other conveyances shall follow the USDA Department of Agriculture rules and statutes, in the humane transport of animals into, within, or through the state.

Historical Note
Adopted effective August 19, 1983 (Supp. 83-4). Section R3-2-611 renumbered from Section R3-9-611 (Supp. 91-4). Amended by final rulemaking at 6 A.A.R. 25, effective December 8, 1999 (Supp. 99-4). December 8, 1999 effective date corrected to reflect what is on file in the Office of the Secretary of State; correct effective date is January 1, 2000 (Supp. 91-1). Amended by emergency rulemaking at 22 A.A.R. 1750, effective immediately upon filing, June 22, 2016, as determined by the attorney general, for 180 days at 22 A.A.R. 1750 (Supp. 16-2). Emergency expired December 19, 2016 (Supp. 16-4). Amended by final rulemaking at 26 A.A.R. 781, effective June 8, 2020 (Supp. 20-2).

R3-2-612. Importation of Cattle and Bison
A. The Certificate of Veterinary Inspection for cattle and bison shall include:
1. A valid entry permit number.
2. The number of cattle and bison covered by the Certificate of Veterinary Inspection, an accurate description and official identification, if applicable except for “F” branded heifers consigned to a designated feedlot identified by brand.
3. The health status of the cattle and bison including:
   a. The date of the inspection;
   b. The dipping date, if applicable;
   c. The date of negative results for required testing under this Article; and
   d. The vaccination status as required by this Article.
4. The method of transportation; and
5. For bulls subject to testing under R3-2-612(I), a statement that the bulls:
   a. Tested negative for Trichomonas foetus within 30 days prior to shipment using a polymerase chain reaction test; and
   b. Have had no breeding activity during the interval between the collection of the samples and the date of shipment.

B. The owner of cattle and bison entering Arizona or the owner’s agent shall comply with the requirements in this Article. Failure to comply with entry requirements will incur the following conditions:
1. Pay the expenses incurred by a hold order to test and retest the imported cattle or bison or return them to the state of origin.
2. For imported beef breeding cattle, breeding bison, and dairy cattle, ensure that an accredited veterinarian applies official identification to each bovine or bison.

C. Arizona shall not accept:
   1. Cattle or bison from brucellosis infected, exposed, or quarantined herds regardless of their vaccination or test status, or both, except:
      a. Steers and spayed females, and
      b. Cattle or bison shipped directly for immediate slaughter to an official state or federal slaughter establishment;
   2. Cattle or bison of unknown brucellosis exposure status, unless consigned for feeding purposes to a designated feedlot;
   3. Dairy cattle from a state or region within a foreign country without brucellosis status comparable to a Class-Free State, or without tuberculosis status comparable to an Accredited-Free State;
   4. Dairy and dairy cross steers, and dairy and dairy cross spayed heifers from Mexico;
   5. Beef breeding cattle or breeding bison from a state or region within a foreign country without brucellosis status comparable to a Class A State, or without tuberculosis status comparable to a Modified Accredited State.

D. Brucellosis testing requirements for beef breeding cattle, breeding bison, and dairy cattle imported into Arizona from other states.
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1. Brucellosis testing is not required in dairy and beef cattle from a brucellosis Class-Free State that does not have free-ranging brucellosis infected bison or wildlife.

2. Brucellosis not required for any cattle or bison consigned to a designated feedlot that are branded with an “F” adjacent to the tail head as long as the State Veterinarian grants permission to apply the “F” brand upon arrival. All “F” branded cattle or bison that leave the designated feedlot shall be shipped directly to:
   a. An official state or federal slaughter establishment for immediate slaughter,
   b. Another designated feedlot, or
   c. Another state if shipping is permitted by the State Veterinarian in the state of destination.

3. All female dairy cattle four months of age or older, imported into Arizona, shall be official calfhood vaccinates, officially identified, certified, and legibly tattooed except for the following:
   a. Show cattle for exhibition,
   b. Cattle consigned directly to an official state or federal slaughter establishment for immediate slaughter, and
   c. Cattle consigned for feeding purposes to a designated feedlot with an entry permit number.

4. For beef breeding cattle, breeding bison, and dairy breeding cattle from a Class A state the owner or owner’s agent:
   a. Shall ensure that the cattle remain under quarantine and isolation until the cattle test negative for brucellosis. The test shall be performed no earlier than 45 days and no later than 120 days after entry.
   b. Shall retest dairy cattle if the State Veterinarian determines there is a potential risk of the introduction of brucellosis in the state.
   c. Is not required to quarantine or test for brucellosis official calfhood vaccinates less than 18 months of age, if permission is granted by the State Veterinarian.

5. The owner or owner’s agent:
   a. Shall notify the State Veterinarian within seven days of moving cattle or bison that are under quarantine from the destination listed on the import permit and Certificate of Veterinary Inspection.
   b. Shall notify the State Veterinarian at the time animals are retested for brucellosis, if the animals are under quarantine and are not moved from the destination listed on the import permit and Certificate of Veterinary Inspection.
   c. Is not required to notify the State Veterinarian if the cattle or bison are shipped directly to an official state or federal slaughter establishment for immediate slaughter.

E. Tuberculosis testing requirements for beef breeding cattle, breeding bison, and dairy cattle imported into Arizona from other states.

1. No tuberculosis test is required for:
   a. Beef breeding cattle or breeding bison, from a tuberculosis accredited Free State if the state accredited status is documented on the Certificate of Veterinary Inspection and entry permit; or
   b. Steers and spayed heifers.

2. Beef breeding cattle and breeding bison from a Tuberculosis Modified Accredited State or Tuberculosis Class Free State with a Tuberculosis Quarantine in effect, shall test negative for Bovine Tuberculosis within 60 days prior to entry into Arizona.

3. All dairy breeding cattle greater than 120 days of age shall test negative for Bovine Tuberculosis within 60 days prior to entry into Arizona.

F. Brucellosis testing requirements for beef breeding cattle, breeding bison, and dairy cattle imported into Arizona from Mexico.

1. Prior to entry into Arizona, beef breeding cattle, breeding bison, or dairy cattle from Mexico shall meet the requirements of 9 CFR 93.424 through 93.427, as revised on January 1, 2018. This material is incorporated by reference, does not include any later amendments or editions of the incorporated matter, and is on file with the Department at 1688 W. Adams St., Phoenix, AZ 85007.

2. The owner or owner’s agent shall ensure that beef breeding cattle, breeding bison, and dairy cattle from Mexico remain under import quarantine and isolation until tested negative for brucellosis. The test shall not be performed earlier than 60 days nor later than 120 days after entry into Arizona. All cattle or bison consigned to a designated feedlot shall be branded with an “F” adjacent to the tail head before entry into Arizona unless the State Veterinarian grants permission to apply the “F” brand on arrival. Unless neutered, all beef breeding cattle, breeding bison, and dairy cattle leaving the designated feedlot shall go directly to an official state or federal slaughter establishment for immediate slaughter or to another designated feedlot. The owner of the designated feedlot shall ensure that official identification records are kept on all incoming consignments and then submit the records monthly to the State Veterinarian. An accredited veterinarian shall identify, on a form approved by the State Veterinarian, all cattle and bison leaving the designated feedlot. A copy of the form shall accompany the cattle or bison to slaughter and a copy shall be submitted to the State Veterinarian.

3. Dairy cattle from Mexico shall test for brucellosis again 30 days after calving, unless the dairy cattle were consigned directly to a feedlot.

G. Tuberculosis testing requirements for cattle and bison imported into Arizona from Mexico.

1. Prior to entry into Arizona, cattle and bison from Mexico shall meet the requirements of 9 CFR 93.424 through 93.427 as revised on January 1, 2018, incorporated by reference in subsection (F)(1).

2. Steers and spayed heifers from states or regions in Mexico shall not enter the state if they have not been determined by the State Veterinarian to have fully implemented the Control, Eradication, or Free Phase of the bovine tuberculosis eradication program of Mexico.

3. Steers and spayed heifers from states or regions in Mexico determined by the State Veterinarian to have fully implemented the Control Phase of the bovine tuberculosis eradication program of Mexico shall not be imported into Arizona without permission of the State Veterinarian.

4. Steers and spayed heifers from states or regions in Mexico determined by the State Veterinarian to have fully implemented the Eradication Phase of the bovine tuberculosis eradication program of Mexico may be imported into Arizona, if they have either:
   a. Tested negative for tuberculosis in accordance with procedures equivalent to the 9 CFR Part 77 as amended on January 9, 2013 within 60 days before entry into the United States, or
   b. Originated from a herd that is equivalent to an accredited herd in the United States and are moved directly from the herd of origin across the border as
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a single group and not commingled with other cattle or bison before arriving at the border.

5. Steers and spayed heifers from states or regions in Mexico determined by the State Veterinarian to have achieved the Free Phase of the bovine tuberculosis eradication program of Mexico may move directly into Arizona without testing or further restrictions if they are moved as a single group and not commingled with other cattle before arriving at the border.

6. Beef breeding cattle and breeding bison from states or regions in Mexico may be imported into Arizona if the State Veterinarian determines the Eradication or Free Phase of the bovine tuberculosis eradication program of Mexico has been fully implemented and the breeding cattle and breeding bison remain under quarantine and isolation until retested negative for tuberculosis in accordance with 9 CFR Part 77 as revised on January 1, 2018. The test shall be performed not earlier than 60 days but not later than 120 days after entry unless consigned to a designated feedlot for feeding purposes only. Unless neutered, all beef breeding cattle or breeding bison consigned to a designated feedlot shall be branded with an “F” adjacent to the tailhead before entry into Arizona, unless permission is granted by the State Veterinarian to apply the “F” brand on arrival. All beef breeding cattle or breeding bison leaving the designated feedlot shall go directly to an official state or federal slaughter establishment for immediate slaughter or to another designated feedlot. The owner of the designated feedlot shall ensure that official identification records are kept on all incoming consignments and submit the records monthly to the State Veterinarian. An accredited veterinarian shall identify, on a form approved by the State Veterinarian, all beef breeding cattle and breeding bison leaving the designated feedlot. A copy of the form shall accompany the cattle and bison to slaughter and a copy shall be submitted to the State Veterinarian.

H. Bovine scabies requirements.

1. The owner or owner’s agent shall ensure that no cattle or bison affected with or exposed to scabies is shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise transported or moved into Arizona except cattle or bison identified and moving under a VS Form 1-27 and seal for immediate slaughter at an official state or federal slaughter establishment.

2. The owner or owner’s agent of cattle or bison from an official state or federal scabies quarantined area shall comply with the requirements of 9 CFR 73. Scabies in Cattle, as revised on January 1, 2018, before moving the cattle or bison into Arizona. This material is incorporated by reference, does not include any later amendments or editions of the incorporated matter, and is on file with the Department.

3. The State Veterinarian may require that breeding and feeding cattle and bison from known scabies infected areas and states be dipped or treated even if the animals are not known to be exposed. The State Veterinarian shall require that dairy cattle be dipped only if the animals are known to be exposed; otherwise an accredited veterinarian’s examination and certification shall be sufficient.

I. Trichomoniasis requirements for bulls imported into Arizona from other states.

1. The owner or owner’s agent shall ensure bulls:
   a. Test negative for Tritrichomonas foetus within 30 days prior to shipment using a polymerase chain reaction test or a diagnostic test approved by the state veterinarian, except for bulls:

   i. Less than 12 months of age,
   ii. Consigned directly to a state or federal licensed slaughter facility,
   iii. Consigned directly to a dairy,
   iv. Consigned directly to an exhibition or rodeo,
   v. Consigned directly to a licensed feedlot for castration on arrival,
   vi. Branded with an “F” adjacent to the tailhead and consigned directly to a designated feedlot for feeding and later movement directly to slaughter, and

b. Have no breeding activity during the interval between the collection of a sample and the date of shipment.

c. The following statements documented on the CVI in reference to R3-2-612(A)(5):
   i. Test negative for Tritrichomonas foetus within 30 days prior to shipment using a polymerase chain reaction test; and
   ii. Have had no breeding activity during the interval between the collection of the samples and the date of shipment.

2. An accredited veterinarian approved to collect samples for Tritrichomonas foetus testing by the state animal health official in the state of origin shall collect the Tritrichomonas foetus test samples.

3. A laboratory approved to conduct tests for Tritrichomonas foetus by the state animal health official in the state of origin shall perform the test for Tritrichomonas foetus.

J. For purposes of this Section beef breeding cattle means intact beef cattle.

Historical Note
Amended effective February 4, 1998 (Supp. 98-1).
Amended by final rulemaking at 14 A.A.R. 884, effective May 3, 2008 (Supp. 08-1).
Amended by final rulemaking at 14 A.A.R. 876, effective May 3, 2008 (Supp. 08-1).
Amended by final rulemaking at 14 A.A.R. 781, effective June 8, 2020 (Supp. 20-2).

R3-2-613. Importation of Swine

A. A Certificate of Veterinary Inspection for swine shall include:

1. A valid entry permit number;
2. The following statements recorded on the CVI;
   a. The swine listed on this CVI have never been fed garbage; and
   b. The swine listed on this CVI have not been vaccinated for pseudorabies;
3. Official Identification; and
4. If applicable, the validated brucellosis-free herd number and last test date for swine originating from a validated brucellosis-free herd.

B. Brucellosis test requirements. Swine imported into Arizona from other states shall:

1. Originate from a validated swine brucellosis-free herd or from a swine brucellosis-free state; or
2. Test negative for brucellosis within 30 days before entry.

C. For purposes of this Section, breeding swine means intact swine that have had breeding activity.

D. It is unlawful for any person to import into the state of Arizona live feral swine. Any person or corporation owning or possessing a live feral swine in this state shall at all times keep such feral swine in a safe and suitable enclosure so that it may not
run at large or damage the person or property of others. For purposes of this Section, feral swine means a hog, boar, or pig that appear to be untamed, undomesticated, or in a wild state; or appear to be contained for commercial hunting or trapping.

**Historical Note**


**R3-2-614. Importation of Sheep and Goats**

A. A Certificate of Veterinary Inspection for sheep and goats shall include:

1. A valid entry permit number; and

2. A statement that:

   a. The sheep or goats are not infected with bluetongue, or exposed to scrapie, and do not originate from a scrapie-infected or source flock; and

   b. The sheep or goats test negative for Brucella ovis if a test is required by subsection (B); and if applicable

   c. Breeding rams have been individually examined and are free of gross lesions of ram epididymitis.

B. A breeding ram six months of age or older shall test negative for Brucella ovis within 30 days of entry or originate from a certified brucellosis-free flock. An exhibition ram that returns to the out-of-state flock of origin within five days of the conclusion of the exhibit is exempt from the testing requirement of this subsection.

C. Arizona native commercial flocks participating in a Brucella ovis control program through testing performed by an accredited and licensed veterinarian may return to Arizona from another state without testing, provided the flock has not commingled with other flocks.

**Historical Note**


**R3-2-615. Importation of Equine**

A. A Certificate of Veterinary Inspection for equine shall include:

1. An accurate identification for each equine including age, sex, breed, color, name, brand, tattoo, scars, microchip if any, and distinctive markings; and

2. A statement that the equine has a negative test for EIA, including:

   a. The date and results of the test;

   b. The name of the testing laboratory; and

   c. The laboratory accession number.

B. Equine entering the state are not required to obtain an entry permit number.

C. All equine six months of age or older shall, using a test established in R3-2-407(A), test negative for EIA within 12 months before entry. Testing expenses shall be paid by the owner.

D. Extended Equine Certificates of Veterinary Inspection (EECVI) are valid for the life of the certificate (up to 6 months) in the state of Arizona. The equine listed on the EECVI shall be officially identified with a microchip.

**Historical Note**


**R3-2-616. Importation of Cats and Dogs**

A dog or cat shall be accompanied by a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection that documents the animal is currently vaccinated against rabies if older than three months of age according to the requirements of the National Association of State Public Health Veterinarians’ Compendium of Animals Rabies Control, incorporated by reference in R3-2-409.

**Historical Note**


**R3-2-617. Importation of Poultry**

Poultry entering the state shall appear healthy, not originate from a poultry quarantine area, comply with all interstate requirements of APHIS, and be accompanied by a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection or Form 9-3 from the National Poultry Improvement Program.

**Historical Note**


**R3-2-618. Importation of Psittacine Birds**

A. The owner or the owner’s agent of a psittacine bird entering Arizona shall obtain a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection issued by a veterinarian within 30 days of entry, certifying:

1. The bird is not infected with the agent that causes avian chlamydiosis, and

2. The bird was not exposed to birds known to be infected with avian chlamydiosis within the past 30 days.

B. The Certificate of Veterinary Inspection shall accompany the psittacine bird at the time of entry into Arizona.

**Historical Note**
A business that transports or exhibits zoo animals shall be:

R3-2-620. Importation of Zoo Animals
A. An owner or owner’s agent may transport or move zoo animals into the state of Arizona if the animals are accompanied by an official Certificate of Veterinary Inspection, and the test result is required for entry into Arizona.

C. A business that transports or exhibits zoo animals shall be licensed by the Arizona Game and Fish Department.

R3-2-621. Expired
A. Moving cattle out-of-state,
B. Transferring cattle ownership, or
C. Shipping cattle for custom slaughter.

C. With prior approval from a Division employee, livestock can be moved to a licensed custom slaughter facility using the livestock owner’s or agent’s or feedlot operator’s self-inspection certificate. A Division employee must validate the self-inspection certificate prior to slaughter.

D. The Department shall not issue a self-inspection certificate to an owner or agent of livestock or feedlot operator if that individual has been convicted of a felony under A.R.S. Title 3 within the three-year period before the date on the self-inspection application. The Department may deny self-inspection to an applicant if within the five-year period before the date on the self-inspection application, the applicant was convicted of any A.R.S. Title 3 offense or an A.R.S. Title 13 offense related to livestock. A Division employee shall inspect livestock if an applicant is denied self-inspection authority.

E. During fiscal year 2022, livestock officers and inspectors shall collect from the person in charge of cattle, dairy cattle, or sheep inspected a service charge of $10 plus the per head inspection fee set out in A.R.S. § 3-1337 for making inspections for the transfer of ownership, sale, slaughter or transportation of the animals.

R3-2-701. Department Livestock Inspection
A. A Division employee shall inspect range cattle, as defined in R3-2-702(A), at a ranch if the owner or agent of livestock is:
1. Moving cattle out-of-state,
2. Transferring cattle ownership, or
3. Shipping cattle for custom slaughter.
B. An owner or agent of cattle cannot be issued both non-range and range self-inspection certificates.
C. With prior approval from a Division employee, livestock can be moved to a licensed custom slaughter facility using the livestock owner’s or agent’s or feedlot operator’s self-inspection certificate. A Division employee must validate the self-inspection certificate prior to slaughter.

D. The Department shall not issue a self-inspection certificate to an owner or agent of livestock or feedlot operator if that individual has been convicted of a felony under A.R.S. Title 3 within the three-year period before the date on the self-inspection application. The Department may deny self-inspection to an applicant if within the five-year period before the date on the self-inspection application, the applicant was convicted of any A.R.S. Title 3 offense or an A.R.S. Title 13 offense related to livestock. A Division employee shall inspect livestock if an applicant is denied self-inspection authority.

E. During fiscal year 2022, livestock officers and inspectors shall collect from the person in charge of cattle, dairy cattle, or sheep inspected a service charge of $10 plus the per head inspection fee set out in A.R.S. § 3-1337 for making inspections for the transfer of ownership, sale, slaughter or transportation of the animals.

Historical Note
offered for sale that meets both of the following conditions: the livestock is not permitted to range and the dairy is permitted by the Department. If these conditions are met, then a Division employee may grant the applicant dairy status.

“Description” means sex, breed, color, and markings, as applicable to the type of livestock.

“Exhibition” means an event including a fair, show, or field day that has as its primary purpose the opportunity for a member of a livestock organization, including 4-H and FFA, to display an animal raised by the individual in a judged competition.

“Feedlot” means an operator of a beef cattle feedlot or feed yard in which the livestock is not permitted to range and that is licensed by the Department. If these conditions are met, then a Division employee may grant the applicant feedlot status.

“Livestock” means cattle, sheep, goats, and swine.

“Livestock broker” means an owner or agent who engages in the business of buying and selling livestock and has immediate possession of the livestock for 10 days or less in which the livestock is not permitted to range. If these conditions are met, then a Division employee may grant the applicant livestock broker status.

“Non-range” means any owner or agent of an enclosed property that is 100 acres or less that meets all of the following conditions: the fence enclosing the livestock is well maintained, the livestock is not permitted to range, and the owner or agent of the livestock lives where the livestock are kept. If these conditions are met, then a Division employee may grant the applicant non-range status.

“Range” means every character of lands, enclosed or unenclosed, outside of cities and towns, upon which livestock is permitted by custom, license or permit to roam and feed. A.R.S. § 3-1201(7)

“Range cattle” means cattle customarily permitted to roam upon the ranges of the state, whether public domain or in private control, and not in the immediate actual possession or control of the owner although occasionally placed in enclosures for temporary purposes. A.R.S. § 3-1201(8)

B. Application.

1. Owners or agents of livestock or feedlot operators shall request a book of self-inspection certificates from the Department. The applicant shall submit a written application form obtained from the Department and provide the following information:
   a. Name, mailing address, physical address, telephone number, and email address;
   b. Name of business and type of livestock operation;
   c. Whether the applicant has been convicted of a violation of A.R.S. Title 3, or a violation of A.R.S. Title 13 related to livestock within the past five years, and if so, the case number, court, charge, and sentence;
   d. Recorded brand number;
   e. Individual or individuals designated to sign self-inspection certificates, if applicable; and
   f. Signature and date.

2. The holder of a self-inspection book shall advise the Department within 30 days of any change to the information provided on an application form.

3. The holder of a self-inspection book shall renew registration with the Department every three years from the date the initial or renewal application form is signed.

4. If a holder with self-inspection privileges has been convicted of a criminal violation under A.R.S. Title 3, or a violation of Title 13 related to livestock, that holder shall notify the Department immediately and their privileges shall be revoked.

5. Prior to a Department employee issuing a book of self-inspection certificates, the owner shall submit the following payment amount and the Department shall receive the payment in full prior to issuing the book:
   a. $25.00 for a twenty five page feedlot or livestock broker book;
   b. $20.00 for a twenty page dairy book; or
   c. $10.00 for a ten page non-range, range, sheep, goat, or swine book.

C. Self-inspection certificate.

1. An owner or agent of livestock or feedlot operator shall provide the following information, as applicable, on a self-inspection certificate whenever livestock subject to self-inspection are moved or ownership is transferred:
   a. Name, address, and signature, of the owner or agent of livestock or feedlot operator;
   b. Date of the shipment or transfer of ownership;
   c. If moved, location from which and to which the livestock are moved, including the name of the auction, feedlot, arena, slaughter establishment, pasture, or other premises, and physical location;
   d. Name of transporter;
   e. Number and description of livestock;
   f. Official identification of each dairy cattle and sexually intact cattle over 18 months of age shipped out of state and back tag numbers of culled dairy cattle;
   g. Brand number, expiration date, and location;
   h. Name and address of buyer;
   i. Number of head of cattle sold for which Beef Council fees are payable under A.R.S. §§ 3-1236 and 3-1238.

2. The owner or agent of livestock or feedlot operator shall complete a self-inspection certificate, except when livestock are subject to inspection by a Division employee under R3-2-701, and distribute copies of the certificate as follows:
   a. One copy and any fees that are owed under subsection (C)(1)(i) shall be sent to the Department within 10 days after the end of the month in which it was used;
   b. If the livestock are shipped, the original certificate shall accompany the livestock whenever they are in transit and one copy shall be retained by the person transporting the livestock; or
   c. If ownership of the livestock is transferred without shipment, two copies shall be provided to the new owner or agent of livestock or feedlot operator; and one copy shall be retained by the seller.

3. A certificate may be used once to either transfer livestock ownership or to move livestock to a specific destination. If the livestock are diverted to a destination other than that stated on the self-inspection certificate, the certificate is void. The owner or agent of livestock, or feedlot operator shall complete a new certificate and send both the voided and new certificates to the Department within 10 days after the end of the month in which the certificates are used or voided.

4. An owner or agent of livestock or feedlot operator shall use a self-inspection certificate only with a shipment of livestock matching the description for which the certificate is issued and only for the self-inspection issued date.
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If any of the information on the self-inspection certificate changes, the certificate is void and the owner or agent of livestock or feedlot operator shall complete a new certificate.

5. An altered, erased, completed but unused, or defaced self-inspection certificate is void. A voided certificate shall be returned to the Department within 10 days after the end of the month in which it is voided.

6. Upon request, certificates shall be returned to the Department by the owner or agent of livestock or feedlot operator. If an operation licensed for self-inspection is sold, leased, transferred, or otherwise disposed of, the owner or agent of livestock or feedlot operator shall notify the Department and return all self-inspection certificates to the Department within 30 days of the transaction.

7. If the owner or agent of livestock or feedlot operator cannot find an unused or used certificate, they must sign an affidavit provided by the Department verifying the certificate is lost and cannot be found. New certificates will not be issued until the signed affidavit has been received by the Department.

D. Sale of livestock. A seller shall document a sale by completing a self-inspection certificate as prescribed in subsection (C) and providing a bill of sale to the purchaser as required under A.R.S. § 3-1291.

E. Feedlot receiving form.

1. The operator of a feedlot shall document receipt of incoming cattle on a form obtained from the Department. The operator shall include the following information on the form:
   a. Name of feedlot and location;
   b. Month and year for which report is made;
   c. Number of cattle received, date received, and name and address of owner;
   d. Description of the cattle;
   e. If not Arizona native cattle, the import permit and Certificate of Veterinary Inspection numbers;
   f. If native Arizona cattle, self-inspection certificate number or Department inspection certificate number; and
   g. Pen number to which cattle are initially assigned.

2. The operator shall return the completed form within 10 days after the end of the month of the reporting period.

F. Quarantine. Livestock under quarantine by the Department shall not be shipped or sold by use of a self-inspection certificate.

G. Violations. The Department shall process violations of this Section as prescribed under A.R.S. § 3-1203(D).

Historical Note


R3-2-703. Seasonal Self-inspection Certificate

Exhibition cattle, sheep, goats, and swine.

1. An applicant for a seasonal self-inspection certificate prescribed under A.R.S. § 3-1346 shall request a seasonal self-inspection certificate from the Department. The applicant shall provide the following information, as applicable:
   a. Name, mailing address, physical address if different from mailing address, telephone number, and email address;
   b. Name of 4-H or FFA group, and group leader;
   c. Physical description of livestock;
   d. Official identification of livestock, except for native cattle born and raised in Arizona;
   e. Permit number and Certificate of Veterinary Inspection number for livestock imported from another state;
   f. Name of seller and self-inspection certificate number or Department inspection certificate number for livestock purchased from an Arizona seller; and
   g. Signature and date of signature of the owner or lessee. If the owner or lessee is under 18 years of age, a signature of the parent or guardian and date of signature are required.

2. The Department employee who records the information required in subsection (1) shall advise the applicant of the required fee prescribed under A.R.S. § 3-1346(A). The Department shall issue a seasonal self-inspection certificate upon receipt of the fee.

3. An exhibitor shall provide the following information, as applicable, on a seasonal self-inspection certificate whenever livestock subject to seasonal self-inspection is moved or ownership is transferred:
   a. Name, address, telephone number, email address, and signature;
   b. Date of movement;
   c. Name of exhibition and location;
   d. Final disposition of the livestock (sale, death, or retention) and date of occurrence; and
   e. If the livestock is sold, name, address, and phone number of purchaser (person or slaughter plant).

4. The holder of a seasonal self-inspection certificate shall return the certificate to the Department within two weeks of the sale or slaughter of the livestock or at the end of the show season if the livestock is retained.

Historical Note

Adopted effective November 27, 1987 (Supp. 87-4). Section R3-2-703 renumbered from Section R3-9-703 (Supp. 91-4). Section R3-2-703 repealed; new Section R3-2-703 adopted effective February 4, 1998 (Supp. 98-1). Section repealed; new Section made by final rulemaking at 9 A.A.R. 513, effective April 6, 2003 (Supp. 03-1). Amended by exempt rulemaking under Laws 2016, Ch. 160, § 9 at 22 A.A.R. 2400, effective August 6, 2016 (Supp. 16-3). Amended by final rulemaking at 26 A.A.R. 781, effective June 8, 2020 (Supp. 20-2).

R3-2-704. Emergency Expired

Historical Note


R3-2-705. Repealed

Historical Note

Adopted effective February 4, 1998 (Supp. 98-1). Amended by final rulemaking at 8 A.A.R. 3628, effective August 7, 2002 (Supp. 02-3). Section repealed by final
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In addition to the definitions in A.R.S. §§ 3-601 and 3-661, the following terms apply to this Article:

“3-A Sanitary Standards” and “3-A Accepted Practices,” as published by the International Association for Food Protection, effective on or before October 15, 2017, means the criteria for design, materials, construction and use of dairy processing equipment. This material is incorporated by reference, does not include any later amendments or editions, and is on file with the Department at 1688 W. Adams St., Phoenix, AZ 85007 and is also available at http://www.3-A.org.

“C-I-P” means a procedure by which equipment, pipelines, and other facilities are cleaned-in-place as prescribed in the 3-A Accepted Practices.

“Converted” means the process by which a frozen dessert is changed from a frozen to semi-frozen form without any change in the ingredients.

“Fluid milk” means milk and any other product made by the addition of a substance to milk or to a liquid form of milk product if the milk or other product is produced, processed, distributed, sold or offered or exposed for sale for human consumption.

“Fluid trade product” means any trade product as defined in A.R.S. § 3-661(5) that resembles or imitates any fluid milk product.

“Food establishment” means any establishment, except a private residence, that prepares or serves food for human consumption, regardless of whether the food is consumed on the premises.

“Frozen desserts mix” or “mix” means any frozen dessert before being frozen.

“Grade A raw milk” means raw milk produced on a dairy farm that conforms to Section 7 of the PMO and the requirements of R3-2-805.

“Parlor” and “milk room” mean the facilities used for the production of Grade A raw milk for pasteurization or Grade A raw milk.

“Plant” means any place, premise, or establishment, or any part, including specific areas in retail stores, stands, hotels, restaurants, and other establishments where frozen desserts are manufactured, processed, assembled, stored, frozen, or converted for distribution or sale, or both. A plant may consist of rooms or space where utensils or equipment is stored, washed, or sanitized and where ingredients used in manufacturing frozen desserts are stored. Plant includes:

“Manufacturing plant” means a location where frozen desserts are manufactured, processed, pasteurized, and converted.

“Handling plant” means a location that is not equipped or used to manufacture, process, pasteurize, or convert frozen desserts, but where frozen desserts are sold or offered for sale other than at retail.

“PMO” means the Grade A Pasteurized Milk Ordinance, 2017 Revision. This material is incorporated by reference, does not include any later amendments or editions, and is on file with the Department at 1688 W. Adams St., Phoenix, AZ 85007. A copy of the incorporated material may also be viewed at http://agriculture.az.gov.

“Retail food store” means any establishment offering packaged or bulk goods for human consumption for retail sale.
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R3-2-802. Milk and Milk Products Standards

Unless specifically mentioned in A.R.S. Title 3, Chapter 4, Article 1, or in this Article, all milk and milk products, except frozen desserts, sold or distributed for human consumption shall meet the PMO standards for production, processing, storing, handling, and transportation.

R3-2-803. Milk and Milk Products Labeling

A. The manufacturer or processor shall ensure that milk and milk products listed in A.R.S. § 3-601(10), and Sections 1 and 2 of the PMO are designated by the name of the product and shall conform to its definition.

B. The manufacturer or processor of milk and milk products shall conform with the labeling requirements in A.R.S. §§ 3-601.01 and 3-627, Section 4 of the PMO, and 21 CFR 101, 131, and 133, amended April 1, 2017. This CFR material is incorporated by reference, does not include any later amendments or editions, and is on file with the Department.

C. The manufacturer or processor shall be on all cartons or closures where it can be easily seen. A manufacturer or processor that has plants in other states shall use a code number or letter to designate the state in which a carton or closure is manufactured or processed. If a manufacturer or processor has a plant within Arizona, the Dairy Supervisor shall issue a code number or letter for each plant and shall keep a record of the number or letter issued. Manufacturers and processors shall include the Arizona code, 04, with the plant code assigned by the Dairy Supervisor.

D. If milk or milk products are manufactured or processed and packaged at a plant for other retailers and the container or closure is not labeled the same as the manufacturer’s or processor’s like product, the manufacturer or processor shall include the statement “Manufactured or Processed at (name and address of plant or code number or letter)” on the carton or closure. The carton or closure may also contain the statement, “Distributed by: (name of person or firm).”

E. Any person planning to use a new or modified label on a container shall submit the proposed label to the Dairy Supervisor for review.

1. If the proposed label does not meet labeling standards specified in subsection (B), the Dairy Supervisor shall note the required changes on the proposed label, and sign and return the proposed label to the applicant.

2. A person who requests additional time to use the inventory amounts of slow moving cartons or closures before using a modified label shall submit a written request to the Dairy Supervisor. The Dairy Supervisor may approve continued use of the existing cartons and closures if:
   a. The use does not present a public health issue, and
   b. The information on the cartons and closures is not misleading.

R3-2-804. Trade Products

A. Any fluid trade product containing milk solids shall be regulated as a fluid milk product.

B. Advertising, display, and sale:

1. Any retail food store may submit its methods and techniques for the advertising, display, and sale of trade products and real products to the Dairy Supervisor to determine compliance with this Section.

2. No food establishment shall sell or provide any patron or employee, for use as food, any trade product or food whose main ingredient is a trade product, unless one of the following disclosures is posted for each trade product, in a prominent place on the premises, or is plainly visible on each menu where other food items are described:
   a. “________________________ served here
   (brand or common name of trade product)
   instead of”
   (common name of dairy product)

   b. “Nondairy products served here.”

3. No food establishment shall advertise or otherwise represent to the public that it serves, or uses in the preparation of a food, a real product when it actually serves or uses a trade product.

C. Labeling: Except as follows, all labels shall comply with the PMO and 21 CFR 101, 131, and 133.

1. The Dairy Supervisor shall approve a new or modified trade product label before the label is used. The applicant shall file a written request with duplicate copies of the proposed label and any supporting materials necessary to establish the truthfulness, reasonableness, relevancy, and completeness of the label.

2. Unless each ingredient of a trade product is homogenized or pasteurized, the whole product shall not be labeled or advertised as an homogenized or pasteurized product. Individual ingredients that are homogenized or pasteurized may be identified as homogenized or pasteurized in the listing of ingredients.

3. Except for combined ingredients constituting less than 1% of the whole product or unless each ingredient of a trade product qualifies as grade A, the whole product shall not be labeled or advertised as a grade A product. Ingredients that qualify as grade A may be identified as grade A in the listing of ingredients.

4. Any trade product produced outside the state and labeled as prescribed in R3-2-802 and R3-2-803, may be sold within the state provided that the product meets the requirements of A.R.S. §§ 3-663 and 3-665.

Historical Note


Former Regulations 1-11. Section R3-2-803 renumbered from R3-5-02 (Supp. 91-4). Section repealed; new Section adopted effective December 2, 1998 (Supp. 98-4).
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R3-2-805. Grade A Raw Milk For Consumption

A. All cattle and other dairy animals from which Grade A raw milk is produced shall be tested and found free of tuberculosis before any milk is sold. All herds shall be tested for tuberculosis at least every 12 months. All cattle and other dairy animals from which Grade A raw milk is produced shall be tested and found free of brucellosis before any milk is sold, and shall be tested every 12 months or have negative brucellosis ring tests of the milk at least once each month, or both, as determined by the State Veterinarian.

B. Grade A raw milk shall be cooled immediately after completion of milking to 45°F or less and shall be maintained at that temperature until delivery.

C. Grade A raw milk shall be bottled on the farm where it is produced. Raw milk products authorized under A.R.S. § 3-606, except for hard cheeses aged 60 days or more as defined in 7 CFR 58.439, shall be processed, manufactured and packaged at the farm where the milk is produced. Bottling and capping shall be done in a sanitary manner on approved equipment. Hand-capping is prohibited. Caps and cap stock shall be kept in sanitary containers until used.

D. All vehicles used for the distribution of Grade A raw milk shall prominently display the distributor’s name.

E. Grade A raw milk shall be labeled as prescribed in R3-2-803 and A.R.S. § 3-606.

Historical Note
Former Regulations 1, 2. Section R3-2-805 renumbered from R3-5-05 (Supp. 91-4). Section R3-2-805 repealed; new Section R3-2-805 renumbered from R3-2-804 and amended effective December 2, 1998 (Supp. 98-4). Amended by final rulemaking at 26 A.A.R. 781, effective June 8, 2020 (Supp. 20-2).

R3-2-806. Parlors and Milk Rooms

A. Construction Plans.

1. Any person constructing or extensively altering a parlor or milk room shall submit the plans and specifications to the Dairy Supervisor for written approval before work begins. The Dairy Supervisor shall approve or deny the plans within 10 business days.

2. Plans shall consist of a scaled plot design with elevations and pertinent dimensions.

3. Any deviations from the requirements in this Section and from approved plans and specifications may be made only after written approval of the Dairy Supervisor.

B. Site.

1. The parlor and milk room shall be located in a place free from contaminated surroundings.

2. Feed racks, calf pens, bull pens, hog pens, poultry pens, horse stables, horse corrals, and shelter sheds shall not be closer than 100 feet to the milk room or closer than 50 feet to the parlor.

C. Surroundings.

1. Dirt or unpaved corrals and unpaved lanes shall not be closer than 25 feet to the parlor or closer than 50 feet to the milk room; corrals shall be constructed to remove runoff from the lowest point of the grade.

2. A paved (concrete or equivalent) ramp or corral shall be provided to allow the animals to enter and leave the parlor. This paved area shall be curved sufficiently high enough to contain waste material and water used to clean this area.

D. Drains and waste disposal systems shall be adequate to drain the volume of water used in rinsing and cleaning, as well as the waste created by animals in the parlor. Instead of natural drainage, automatic pumps or other means shall be provided for drainage disposal.

E. Milk room.

1. The milk room shall consist of one or more rooms for the handling of the milk and the cleaning, sanitization, and storage of the milk-handling equipment. Hot and cold running water outlets shall be provided as needed for sanitization. There shall be a minimum of five feet between a farm milk tank at the widest point and the milk room wall where the wash vats are installed. Except for currently installed milk tanks, there shall be at least three feet between any farm tank or farm tank appurtenance and the milk room walls.

2. Passageway. The passageway between the milk room and parlor shall have at least a 3-foot clearance for ingress and egress. Equipment such as milk receivers, dump tanks, or coolers that are part of an enclosed milk line system may be installed in the passageway if:
   a. A 3-foot clearance is allowed for the walkway;
   b. Space is provided between walls and equipment to permit the disassembly of equipment for cleaning or inspection;
   c. The passageway between the parlor and the milk room may be closed at one end. The parlor may be separated from the passageway by a pipe rail fence if the slope of the parlor floor is away from the passageway. If the slope of the parlor floor is toward the passageway, a concrete wall between the passageway and parlor floor of at least 12 inches in height shall be provided.
   d. Rustless pipe sleeves with tight-fitting flanges and protective closures shall be installed where the milk lines, hoses for tankers, and wash lines go through the walls of the passageway.

3. Floors.
   a. The floors of the milk room, and passageway, if provided, shall be constructed of four-inch thick concrete, or other impervious material troweled smooth. The milk room floor shall slope at least 1/4 inch per 12 inches to a vented trapped drain. The passageway floor shall slope at least one inch per 10 feet toward a drain or gutter. All floor and wall junctions shall have at least a two-inch radius cove.
   b. Drainage from the milk room may be independent from or connected to the parlor drainage. Floor drains shall be vented, have a water trap, and a clean-out plug. All floor drains and pipes under the milk room and parlor floor shall meet all applicable plumbing codes.

4. Walls and ceilings.
   a. All walls and ceilings shall be constructed of a light colored, impervious material with a smooth finish. If concrete block or masonry construction is used, all voids below the floor line shall be filled with concrete.
   b. The main ceiling height shall allow sufficient room for access to, and sampling from, the bulk milk storage tank.
5. Doors and windows.
   a. All opening windows shall have at least 16-inch mesh screen.
   b. Exterior doors of the milk room shall open outward, be solid, self-closing, and tight fitting. Any door from the passageway shall be a solid door, metal covered on both sides of the bottom half. Wooden door jambs or frames shall terminate six inches above the floor, and the concrete floor cove shall extend to the jambs or frames.
   c. All working areas in the milk room shall contain at least 30 foot-candles of natural and/or artificial lighting.

6. Ventilation. The milk room shall provide adequate ventilation to minimize condensation on ceilings, walls and equipment. Vents shall be protected from the penetration of insects, dust and other contaminants. The milk room shall contain one or more ceiling vents. Ceiling vents shall not be installed directly above bulk milk storage tanks.

7. Tanker loading area. A tanker-loading area, at least 10 feet by 12 feet, paved, curved, and sloped to drain, shall be provided adjacent to the milk room where milk is transferred from a farm tank to a milk tanker. If a tanker is used instead of a farm tank, a tanker shelter shall be provided that complies with the construction, light, drainage, and general maintenance requirements of the milk room.

8. Farm tank installations. All farm tanks for the cooling and storing of milk shall be installed in the milk room. Bulk milk tanks equipped with agitator shaft opening seals may, if approved by the Dairy Supervisor, be bulk-headed through a wall.

F. Parlor.

1. Floors.
   a. The floors shall be constructed of four-inch thick concrete or other, light-colored, impervious material, finished smooth. The floors, alleys, gutters, mangers, and curbs shall slope lengthwise toward a drain or gutter. The cow standing platform in the elevated stall parlor shall slope sufficiently to provide for adequate drainage and cleaning.
   b. Floor and wall junctions shall have at least a two-inch radius cove and shall be an integral part of the floor.
   c. The cow standing platform, litter alley, holding corral and concrete lane shall be treated to prevent slipping.

2. Walls. All walls shall be constructed of a light-colored, impervious material. If necessary, means shall be provided to prevent the entrance of swine, fowl and other prohibited animals. All walls shall be finished smooth on the inside with the top ledge rounded on open walls. If a parlor wall forms a part of the holding corral or an entrance or exit lane, it shall be finished smooth on the outside. If a concrete block or masonry construction is used, all voids below the floor line shall be filled with concrete. In elevated stall parlors, the wall under the cow standing platform adjacent to the milking area shall be finished smooth and designed to prevent leakage.

3. Stalls. A tandem stall and a herringbone stall shall have a smooth, flat, non-absorbent splash panel behind each cow.

4. Light. Natural and/or artificial light shall be at least 30 foot-candles at the floor level and located to minimize shadows in the milking area.

5. Gutters.
   a. All parlors shall have gutters to catch the defecation of cows while in the stall and for any water used for rinsing.
   b. Pipe used for parlor gutter drainage shall be at least four inches in diameter and meet applicable plumbing codes.

6. Curbs.
   a. In elevated stall parlors, the cow standing platform shall be curbed on the side next to the milking alley and the curb shall be at least six inches in height with the top rounded to retain the elevated stall floor washings. This curb may be lowered to not less than two inches at the area where the milking machines are applied. Metal curbs shall be free of voids and sealed to stall and floor or wall.
   b. Floor level parlors shall contain a curb under the stanchion line at least six inches wide, 12 inches high from the stall floor, except if metal mangers are used the top of this curb shall be rounded.

7. Stanchions.
   a. The stanchion shall be metal or other impervious, easily cleanable material.
   b. Mangers and feed boxes in all types of parlors shall be constructed of impervious materials, finished smooth, and provided with drainage outlets at low points.

8. Ventilation. Adequate ventilation shall be provided in the parlor, holding corral, and wash area, if roofed.

G. Roof drainage from parlors and milk rooms shall not drain into a corral unless the corral is paved and properly drained.

H. If animals are fed in the parlor, feed storage facilities shall be provided. Feed storage rooms, when installed, shall be partitioned from the parlor and shall be fly and rodent proof. The feed discharge area of the bulk feed storage shall be concrete or other impervious material that is curved and drained. Bulk feed may discharge directly into the parlor. A bulk feed tank located opposite the passageway shall be at least six feet from the milk room. Overhead feed storage is permissible if it is fly, rodent, and dust tight. Feed shall be conveyed to the manger or feed box in a tightly closed dust-free system. Overhead metal feed tanks may be used.

I. Facilities to store dairy supplies shall be provided. Only supplies that come in contact with the milk or milk contact surface of the milk-handling equipment may be stored in the milk room and shall be protected from toxic materials, vectors, and dust.

Historical Note
Former Regulations 1 - 11. Section R3-2-806 renumbered from R3-5-06 (Supp. 91-4). Section amended effective December 2, 1998 (Supp. 98-4). Amended by final rulemaking at 22 A.A.R. 2169, effective October 2, 2016 (Supp. 16-3).
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mental laws. Refuse, unless in appropriate containers, shall not accumulate on the premises.

3. Roads, driveways, yards, and parking areas adjacent to the plant shall be paved or treated to prevent dust and shall be smooth and well drained to prevent accumulation of stagnant liquid.

   a. The building exterior and interior shall be kept clean and in good repair.
   b. In processing and packaging areas, outside doors, windows, skylights, transoms, or other openings shall be protected and operated to preclude the entrance of dust, insects, vermin, rodents, and other animals. Outside doors shall be self-closing wherever practical. Window sills on new construction shall slope inward at least 45-degrees. Outside conveyor openings and other outside openings shall be protected by doors, screens, flaps, fans, or tunnels. Pipes shall be sealed where they extend through exterior walls. Outside pipe openings shall be covered when not in use.
   c. Rooms. All rooms, compartments, coolers, freezers, and dry storage space in which any raw material, packaging or ingredient supplies, or finished products are handled, processed, manufactured, packaged, or stored shall be constructed to ensure clean and orderly operations.
      i. Boiler and tool rooms shall be separate from rooms where milk products are received, where processing and packaging is done, or where equipment, facilities, and containers are washed and stored.
      ii. Toilets and dressing rooms shall be conveniently located and toilets shall not open directly into any room where milk products, ingredients, or frozen desserts are handled, processed, packaged, or stored. Toilet and dressing rooms shall be self-closing. Toilets and dressing rooms shall be well vented to the outer air, and contain hand-washing facilities, hot and cold running water, soap, single-service towels or air dryers. Hand-washing signs shall be posted. Fixtures shall be kept clean and in good repair.
      iii. Rooms for receiving milk and other raw ingredients and materials shall be separated from the processing area to avoid contamination of frozen desserts in the processing operations, except that products in cans or other closed containers may be received and transferred to a cooler or other storage without being received in a separate room.
      iv. If tank truck deliveries of milk, milk products, or frozen desserts mix are made, other than occasional deliveries, a tank truck room large enough to accommodate the entire truck shall be provided with equipment for cleaning. A covered outside unloading pad may be used for truck tankers with filter dome vents, if washing and sanitizing facilities are provided. If a tank truck room is not located on the premises of an existing plant, facilities for washing and sanitizing tank trucks shall be provided at another location where the washing and sanitizing facility is free from dust and extreme weather conditions.
   v. Except for existing processing and packaging rooms, there shall be at least three feet clearance between installations and the wall to prevent overcrowding and to facilitate cleaning. Existing facilities not meeting this requirement shall be permitted if cleaning can be accomplished and permission is obtained from the Dairy Supervisor or the Dairy Supervisor’s designee. All processing and packaging rooms shall be equipped with hand-washing facilities including hot and cold running water, soap, single-service towels, or air-dryer.
   vi. Refrigeration rooms and units shall be constructed of impervious material and shall be kept clean and sanitary.
   vii. Separate rooms shall be provided so that the manufacturing, processing, and packaging are separate from the cleaning and sterilizing of utensils and containers.
   viii. No person shall reside or sleep in a frozen desserts plant or in any room connected with it. No animal shall be kept or permitted in a frozen desserts plant.
   d. Walls and ceilings shall be constructed of smooth, washable, impervious material. They shall be light-colored, kept clean and sanitary, and refinished when discolored. A darker color material may be used to a height not exceeding 60 inches from the floor.
   e. Floors shall be an impervious, smooth-surfaced material that may be flushed clean with water. Except for hardening rooms, floors shall slope 3/16 to 1/4 inch per foot to one or more trapped outlets. No open channel drainage is permitted in new construction or in extensive remodeling of existing plants. Floor drains are not required in freezers used for storing frozen desserts or frozen ingredients. However, the floors shall be sloped to drain to at least one exit and shall be kept clean. Floors in new construction or extensive remodeling shall be joined and covered with the walls to form water-tight joints. Smooth wood floors may only be permitted in rooms where there will be no spillage of product or ingredients, such as rooms where wrapped or packaged frozen products are packed in multiple-pack containers. Toilets and dressing rooms shall have impervious floors and smooth walls.
   f. Plumbing shall be installed to prevent back-up of sewage or odors into the plant.
   g. All rooms and compartments, including storage space for materials, ingredients, and packages, and toilets and dressing rooms, shall be ventilated to maintain sanitary conditions, and to minimize or eliminate condensation and odors.
   h. Lighting, whether natural or artificial, shall be well distributed in all rooms and compartments. Light bulbs and fluorescent tubes shall be protected so that broken glass cannot fall into any product or equipment.
      i. Rooms where frozen desserts are handled, processed, manufactured, or packaged, or where equipment or utensils are washed, shall have at least 30 footcandles of light on all working surfaces;
ii. Areas where dairy products are examined for condition and quality shall have at least 50 footcandles of light; and

iii. All other rooms shall have at least 20 footcandles of light 30 inches above the floor.

i. Containers for collecting and holding waste other than dry waste paper and other dry packaging material shall be constructed of metal or other impervious material, covered with tight-fitting lids or covers, and emptied or disposed of daily or at least once during the shift. Clothing, tools, equipment, and other material not used with the frozen desserts operations shall not accumulate in the work areas or in the storage rooms.

j. A room or other space separate from any room or space where milk products or frozen desserts are received, handled, processed, packaged, or stored, shall be provided where employees may change and store clothing. This area shall contain hand-washing facilities, with hot and cold running water, soap or other detergents, and single-service towels or air dryers. Self-closing containers shall be provided for used towels and other wastes.

k. Approval of plans. Plans shall be submitted to the Dairy Supervisor, for any new or remodeled frozen dessert manufacturer, to be reviewed for compliance with this Section. The Dairy Supervisor may allow variances to the requirements in this Section, if protection from contamination is provided for all products handled.

5. Water and steam.

a. Potable hot and cold water shall be available in sufficient quantity for all plant operations and facilities. Non-potable water may be used for boiler feed and condenser water, if the water lines are separated from the water lines carrying the potable water supply and the equipment is constructed to preclude contamination of any product or product contact surface. If water for washing frozen desserts equipment and utensils and for use in rehydration or as an ingredient in any frozen desserts is obtained from other than a regulated municipal supply, a bacteriological examination shall be made of the water supply at least once every six months by a laboratory acceptable to the Dairy regulatory program to determine potability. If the examination indicates contamination of the water supply, a device shall be installed to eliminate the contamination.

b. If steam is used, it shall be provided in sufficient volume and pressure for the operation of equipment or for sterilization, or both. Steam that comes in contact with frozen desserts, ingredients, or with the product contact surface, shall be steam of culinary quality as prescribed in Appendix H, Part III, Culinary Steam – Milk and Milk Products, of the PMO.

c. Pasteurizing equipment shall meet the standards prescribed in the PMO and 3-A Accepted Practices for Sanitary Construction, Installation, Testing and Operation of High-Temperature-Short-Time Pasteurizers and 3-A Sanitary Standards for Non-Coiled Type Batch Pasteurizers. Batch-type pasteurizers shall be provided with close-coupled outlet valves protected against leakage and shall be equipped with thermometers that record the information of each day’s operation on separate charts. Air space thermometers and indicating thermometers shall be provided to check the recording thermometers. The recording thermometer chart shall contain the date, the identity of the pasteurizing number, the batch and product name, and the signature of the employee responsible for this information. The record shall be kept on file at the plant for at least six months. The accuracy of the recording thermometer shall be checked daily using the indicating thermometer and the time and temperature shall be documented on the recording chart. Chart recorders and thermometers for batch pasteurizers shall be tested and sealed by the Dairy Supervisor or the Supervisor’s designee after testing and seals shall not be removed without immediately notifying the Dairy Supervisor or the Supervisor’s designee.

d. Every plant shall contain hardening rooms, refrigerating rooms, or refrigerated cabinets with space for storage of frozen desserts and perishable ingredients.

e. All utensils used in the receiving, storing, processing, manufacturing, packaging, and handling of frozen desserts or any ingredients shall be of smooth, stainless steel, or plastic listed in the 3-A Accepted Practices and shall have flush seams. Utensils that are badly worn, rusted, or corroded or that cannot be rendered clean and sanitary by washing shall not be...
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Title 3

used. Lead solder shall not come in contact with milk or milk products or frozen desserts.

7. Cleaning and sanitizing.
   a. Cleaning and sanitizing. Equipment, sanitary piping and utensils used in receiving, storing, processing, manufacturing, packaging, and handling frozen desserts and ingredients, and all product contact surfaces of homogenizers, high pressure pumps, packing glands on agitators, pumps and vats, and lines shall be kept clean. Before use, all equipment coming in contact with milk products or frozen desserts shall have a bactericidal or sanitizing treatment. Equipment not designed for C-I-P cleaning shall be disassembled, thoroughly cleaned and sanitized. Biodegradable dairy cleaners, wetting agents, detergents, sanitizing agents, or other similar material that does not adversely affect or contaminate the frozen desserts or ingredients may be used. Steel wool or metal sponges shall not be used to clean any equipment or utensils with product contact surfaces. C-I-P cleaning shall be used only on equipment and pipeline systems designed, engineered, and installed for that type of cleaning. Other equipment and areas in the plant shall be thoroughly cleaned with appropriate methods that prevent potential contamination of ingredients, packaging and frozen desserts. Exhaust stacks, elevators and elevator pits, conveyors and similar facilities shall be inspected and cleaned regularly.
   b. Equipment shall be sanitized by using one of the following methods:
      i. Using 180° F water for at least two minutes.
      ii. Using steam under pressure for at least two minutes or until all parts of the equipment being sanitized have reached 180° F, or the condensate off the equipment remains at 180° F for at least two minutes.
      iii. Using chlorine with a residual of at least 50 ppm after one minute contact with equipment, or if sprayed, with a residual of at least 100 ppm after five minutes.
      iv. Using any other sanitizing substance prescribed in Appendix F of the PMO.

8. Pasteurization and cooling.
   a. All frozen desserts mix, except for flavoring agents used in frozen desserts, shall be pasteurized.
   b. Frozen desserts mix shall be pasteurized by heating every particle as described in Table 1.
   c. Continuous flow pasteurizers, high-temperature-short-time and higher-heat-shorter-time, shall have all public health controls sealed against access and alteration. The seals shall be applied by the Dairy Supervisor or the Supervisor’s designee after testing and shall not be removed without immediately notifying the Dairy Supervisor or the Supervisor’s designee. The system shall be designed to meet the requirements of the PMO.
   d. After pasteurization all mix shall be cooled immediately to 45° F or less and shall be maintained at that temperature until frozen. Milk, cream, and other fluid milk products other than sterilized, evaporated or sweetened condensed milk in hermetically sealed containers shall be stored at 45° F or less.
      i. Refrigerated vehicles or approved insulated containers shall be used when transporting frozen desserts mix from the manufacturing or other plant to a retail manufacturer and
      ii. Mix shall be moved from coolers or refrigeration units in a manufacturing plant to freezers by using pipes, tubing, or other means listed in the Permanently Installed Product and Solution Pipelines and Cleaning Systems Used in Milk and Milk Product Processing Plants section of the 3-A Accepted Practices.

   a. Utensils and equipment. Utensils and portable equipment used in processing, handling, or packaging of frozen desserts shall be stored above the floor in clean, dry locations and in a self-draining position on racks constructed of impervious, corrosion-resistant material.
   b. Supplies and containers. Whenever possible, supplies shall be kept in a room separate from the processing, handling, and packaging of frozen desserts and under conditions that result in keeping the materials clean and free from dust, moisture, insects, rodents, or other possible contamination. Supplies shall be arranged to permit cleaning of the area and easy inspection and access. Insecticides and rodenticides shall be plainly labeled, segregated, and stored in a separate room or cabinet away from the edible material or packaging supplies. Caps, parchment papers, wrappers, liners, gaskets, and single-service sticks, spoons, covers, and containers for frozen desserts or ingredients shall be stored only in sanitary tubes, wrappings, or cartons and kept in a clean, dry place until used and shall be handled in a sanitary manner.
   c. Raw milk products. Raw products for use in frozen desserts that are conducive to bacterial growth shall be handled and stored to minimize bacterial growth. When stored, raw products shall be maintained at 45° F or lower until processing commences.
   d. Non-refrigerated products. Products such as non-fat dry milk and other frozen desserts ingredients that do not require refrigeration for proper storing shall be placed in dry storage to be easily accessible for inspection and removal, and for adequate cleaning of the room. Damage, pallets or other similar method of elevation shall be used. Frozen desserts or ingredients shall not be stored with any product that would damage them or impair their quality. Opened containers of ingredients shall be protected from contamination.
   e. Refrigerated products. All products that require refrigeration shall, except as otherwise specified, be stored under conditions of temperature and humidity that best maintain quality and condition. Products shall not be stored directly on wet floors or be exposed to foreign odors or conditions such as dripping or condensation that may cause package or product damage.

10. Notification of change in products to be manufactured. Any person manufacturing only frozen desserts with butterfat, or only frozen desserts with fats other than butterfat, and uses the other type of fat shall first notify the Dairy Supervisor.

11. Cleaning lines and equipment. If the same equipment is used for processing, pasteurizing, and packaging frozen desserts made with dairy products and frozen desserts made with vegetable fats, oils, or proteins, any remaining
C. Personnel.
1. Plant employees shall wash their hands before beginning work and upon returning to work after using toilet facilities, eating, smoking, or otherwise soil ing their hands. Employees shall keep their hands clean and follow good hygienic practices while on duty. Expectorating or using tobacco in rooms or compartments where frozen desserts or ingredients are exposed is prohibited. Clean, white, or light-colored, washable outer garments shall be worn by all employees engaged in handling dairy products, mix or frozen desserts. Hair coverings for head and facial hair shall be worn by all employees engaged in the processing, pasteurizing, packaging, handling, and storage of frozen desserts, product containers, and utensils.
2. Frozen desserts shall be handled so that there is no direct contact between an employee’s hands and the product.
3. A person who has a discharging or infected wound, sore or lesion on hands, arms or other exposed portions of the body shall not work in any plant processing or packaging room or in any capacity resulting in contact with milk products or frozen desserts or equipment used in the processing or handling of milk products or frozen desserts. An employee returning to work following illness from a communicable disease shall provide a certificate from a physician attesting to the employee’s complete recovery before processing or handling milk products or frozen desserts.

B. Personnel.
1. Plant employees shall wash their hands before beginning work and upon returning to work after using toilet facilities, eating, smoking, or otherwise soil ing their hands. Employees shall keep their hands clean and follow good hygienic practices while on duty. Expectorating or using tobacco in rooms or compartments where frozen desserts or ingredients are exposed is prohibited. Clean, white, or light-colored, washable outer garments shall be worn by all employees engaged in handling dairy products, mix or frozen desserts. Hair coverings for head and facial hair shall be worn by all employees engaged in the processing, pasteurizing, packaging, handling, and storage of frozen desserts, product containers, and utensils.
2. Frozen desserts shall be handled so that there is no direct contact between an employee’s hands and the product.
3. A person who has a discharging or infected wound, sore or lesion on hands, arms or other exposed portions of the body shall not work in any plant processing or packaging room or in any capacity resulting in contact with milk products or frozen desserts or equipment used in the processing or handling of milk products or frozen desserts. An employee returning to work following illness from a communicable disease shall provide a certificate from a physician attesting to the employee’s complete recovery before processing or handling milk products or frozen desserts.

C. Quality standards.
1. Milk products used in the manufacture of frozen desserts shall meet the following standards:
   - **Product**
   - **Standard Plate Count Not to Exceed**
   - Raw Milk 500,000 per ml.
   - Pasteurized Milk 50,000 per ml.
   - Raw Cream 500,000 per ml.
   - Pasteurized Cream 100,000 per ml.

2. Butter, 80% cream, plastic cream, mixtures of butterfat, sugar or sweetening agent, moisture and flavoring, condensed milk, mixes and all other similar products shall meet the following standards:
   - **Bacterial Standards Not to Exceed**
     - Standard Plate Count 50,000 per gram
     - Coliform Count 20 per gram
     - Yeast Count 50 per gram
     - Mold Count 50 per gram
   - Powdered non-fat dry milk, dry whey, and dry buttermilk shall meet the PMO standards.
   - Fats and oils other than from milk shall meet the standards of the United States Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act as amended, or those of any applicable state regulation for fats and oils of food grade standards.
   - Frozen desserts in broken or opened containers or in containers from which the product has been partially used may be returned to the plant for examination but shall not be used or sold for making frozen desserts.
   - All reconstituted frozen desserts shall be pasteurized before packaging.

D. Labeling.
1. All packages of frozen desserts, including cans or other containers of frozen desserts mix but not including frozen desserts packaged in accordance with a customer’s request and in the presence of the customer, shall be labeled as prescribed in the federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, as amended.
2. Each frozen dessert package shall contain:
   a. The code number assigned by the Dairy Supervisor, identifying the specific manufacturing plant; or
   b. The name and address of the frozen dessert manufacturer.

E. License suspension. The Dairy Supervisor may suspend the license of a frozen dessert plant whenever the bacteria count, coliform determination, yeast or mold count exceeds the quality standards for frozen desserts in three out of the last five samples taken on separate days. In addition, the Dairy Supervisor may suspend the permit of a frozen dessert plant for failure to comply with any of the provisions of this Section.

Historical Note
Adopted effective December 7, 1976 (Supp. 76-5).
Amended effective December 5, 1977 (Supp. 77-6). Section R3-2-807 renumbered from R3-5-07 (Supp. 91-4).
Amended effective December 2, 1998 (Supp. 98-4).
Amended by final rulemaking at 26 A.A.R. 781, effective June 8, 2020 (Supp. 20-2).

### Table 1. Pasteurization

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Batch (Vat) Pasteurization</th>
<th>Temperature</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>69°C (155°F)</td>
<td>30 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continuous Flow (HTST) Pasteurization</td>
<td>Temperature</td>
<td>Time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>80°C (175°F)</td>
<td>25 seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>83°C (180°F)</td>
<td>15 seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continuous Flow (HHST) Pasteurization</td>
<td>Temperature</td>
<td>Time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>89°C (191°F)</td>
<td>1.0 seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>90°C (194°F)</td>
<td>0.5 seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>94°C (201°F)</td>
<td>0.10 seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>96°C (204°F)</td>
<td>0.05 seconds</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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R3-2-808. Frozen Desserts Reconstituted from Powdered Mixes

Except for R3-2-807(A)(8), retail establishments that reconstitute frozen desserts from powdered mixes and dispense the desserts on the premises shall comply with the requirements prescribed in R3-2-807 and the following standards:

1. All equipment, containers, and utensils shall be washed and air-dried after each use and shall be sanitized before each use, in accordance with the sanitation standards established in subsection R3-2-807(A)(7)(b).
2. When not in use, all equipment, utensils, and containers shall be stored above the floor in a clean, dry location free from dust, moisture, insects, rodents, or other possible sources of contamination.
3. Excess quantities of the reconstituted frozen dessert shall not be made from the powdered mix in advance and stored outside the dispensing machine.
4. Frozen desserts shall be reconstituted according to the directions provided by the powdered mix manufacturer.

R3-2-809. Medicinal, Chemical, and Radioactive Residues in Milk

A. All dairies shall comply with the following procedures to exclude medicinal, chemical, and radioactive residues from milk intended for human consumption:

1. Identify all cows that have been treated with or have consumed medicinal, chemical, and radioactive agents capable of being secreted in milk;
2. Maintain a written record of the date of treatment, type, and quantity of the medicine or chemical administered to each cow;
3. Milk all treated cows last, or with separate equipment to prevent contamination of the wholesome milk supply;
4. Clean and sanitize all equipment, utensils, and containers used in the handling of milk from the treated cows before the equipment is used in the handling of any milk intended for human consumption; and
5. Discard all milk from the treated cows for the period of time recommended by the attending veterinarian or as indicated on the package or label of the medicine used in the treatment of the cow.

B. Enforcement.

1. When the residue of a chemical, medicinal, or radioactive agent is found in the milk of a dairy and the Dairy Supervisor determines that the residue may be deleterious to human health, the Director shall immediately suspend the dairy from further selling, offering for sale, or distributing milk for human consumption until:
   a. The Dairy Supervisor determines that the practice causing the contamination of the milk has been corrected and the dairy is in compliance with the procedures established in subsection (A);
   b. Any milk that has not been excluded from human consumption as required by subsection (A) is appropriately discarded; and
   c. The first milk shipment following suspension indicates negative test results for medicinal, chemical, or radioactive residues.

2. If the Dairy Supervisor determines that a dairy is not in compliance with the procedures established in subsection (A), the Dairy Supervisor may suspend the dairy until the prescribed procedures are observed.

Historical Note
Section R3-2-809 renumbered from R3-2-808 and amended effective December 2, 1998 (Supp. 98-4).

R3-2-810. License Fees

During fiscal year 2022, an applicant shall pay the following fee to obtain or renew a dairy license:

1. For a license to operate a milk distributing plant or business: $300 plus $2,500 per pasteurizer.
2. For a license to operate a manufacturing milk processing plant: $100.
3. For a license to engage in the business of producer-distributor as an interstate milk shipper listed facility: $150 plus $2,500 per pasteurizer.
4. For a license to engage in the business of producer-distributor: $150.
5. For a license to engage in the business of producer-manufacturer: $25.
6. For a license to engage in the manufacture of trade products: $100.
7. For a license to engage in the business of selling at wholesale milk or dairy products, or both: $100.
8. For a license to sample milk or cream: an initial fee of $50 and a renewal fee of $30.

Historical Note
6. Daily milk production,
7. Water source,
8. Waste water disposal system,
9. Number of bulk storage tanks, and
10. Certification that the dairy farms facility comply with Grade A requirements.

B. An applicant for a dairy farm permit shall demonstrate compliance with the minimum standards set out in the PMO by a Department inspection.

C. A permittee shall maintain compliance with the minimum standards set out in the PMO and shall be subject to inspection by the Department in accordance with the PMO.

D. The Department may suspend a permit for a permittee’s failure to comply with the minimum standards and may revoke a permit if the permittee fails to correct deficiencies within a reasonable time.

E. Dairy farm permits are not transferable.

**Historical Note**

New Section made by emergency rulemaking at 20 A.A.R. 1134, effective May 2, 2014, for 180 days (Supp. 14-2). Emergency expired; new Section made by exempt rulemaking at 21 A.A.R. 2407, effective September 22, 2015 (Supp. 15-3).

**ARTICLE 9. EGG AND EGG PRODUCTS CONTROL**

R3-2-901. Definitions

In addition to the definitions provided in A.R.S. §§ 3-701, 3-703 and 3-704, the following shall apply to this Article:

“Check” means an individual egg that has a broken shell or crack in the shell but with its shell membranes intact and its contents do not leak. A “check” is considered to be lower in quality than a “dirty.”

“Dirty” means a shell that is unbroken and that has dirt or foreign material adhering to its surface, which has prominent stains, or moderate stains covering more than 1/32 of the shell surface.

“Leaker” means an individual egg that has a crack or break in the shell and shell membranes to the extent that the egg contents are exuding or free to exude through the shell.

“Lot” means any quantity of two or more eggs.

“Lot Consolidation” means the removal of damaged eggs from cartons labeled by a producer or producer dealer and replacement of the damaged eggs with eggs of the same grade, size, brand, expiration date and source.

“Pasteurized in-shell eggs” means eggs that have been pasteurized with the shell intact by any method approved by the Federal Food and Drug Administration or the Department.

“Repacking” means changing the identity of a lot of eggs by removing them from the original container labeled by a packer and placing them into another container not labeled by the packer at the point of origin with the same grade, size, lot number, source and/or brand.

“Spot-check” sample means any sample less than a representative sample described in the chart in R3-2-903(B).

“Ultimate consumer” means a person consuming eggs or egg products and a restaurant using eggs in the preparation of a meal.

“United Egg Producers Animal Husbandry Guidelines” means the United Egg Producers Animal Husbandry Guidelines for U.S. Egg Laying Flocks, 2017 Edition. This material is incorporated by reference, does not include any later amendments or editions, and is available for inspection at the Department of Agriculture, 1688 W. Adams St., Phoenix, AZ 85007, or the United Egg Producers at 1720 Windward Concourse, Ste. 230, Alpharetta, GA 30005.

“United Egg Producers Certified” means a company that has achieved United Egg Producers Certified status pursuant to the requirements prescribed by the United Egg Producers Animal Husbandry Guidelines.

“United Egg Producers Certified logo” means the official symbol and accompanying language used to identify eggs produced by United Egg Producers Certified companies.

**Historical Note**

Former Rule 1; Amended as an emergency effective November 18, 1981, pursuant to A.R.S. § 41-1003, valid for only 90 days (Supp. 81-6). Former Section R3-6-01 amended as an emergency now adopted and amended as a permanent rule effective February 19, 1982. Section renumbered as R3-2-901 (Supp. 82-1). Section R3-6-101 renumbered to R3-2-901 (Supp. 91-4). Section repealed, new Section adopted effective July 13, 1995 (Supp. 95-3). Amended by final rulemaking at 15 A.A.R. 863, effective October 1, 2009 (Supp. 99-2). Amended by final rulemaking at 26 A.A.R. 781, effective June 8, 2020 (Supp. 20-2).

R3-2-902. Standards, Grades, and Weight Classes for Eggs; Pasteurized In-Shell Eggs

A. Standards for Eggs. All standards, grades, and weight classes of quality for chicken eggs in the shell shall meet the grades for eggs as prescribed in AMS 56, United States Standards, Grades, and Weight Classes for Shell Eggs, revised as of July 20, 2000. This material is incorporated by reference, does not include any later amendments or editions, and is on file with the Department at 1688 W. Adams St., Phoenix, AZ 85007 and the United States Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service, Poultry Programs, STOP 0259, Room 3944-South, 1400 Independence Ave., S.W., Washington, DC 20250-0259, or online at www.ams.usda.gov/grades-standards.

“AMS” means Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

B. Standards for Pasteurized In-Shell Eggs. It is unlawful for a producer, producer dealer, dealer, or retailer to sell, offer for sale, or expose for sale pasteurized in-shell eggs that are packed for human consumption unless both of the following conditions are met:

1. Quality and weight classes:
   a. The eggs used to produce pasteurized in-shell eggs shall meet Consumer Grades A or AA and Weight Classes for Eggs of subsection (A).
   b. At destination:
      i. Pasteurized in-shell eggs shall contain no more than 7 percent (9 percent for Jumbo size) Checks and not more than 1 percent Leakers, Dirts, or Loss (due to meat or blood spots) in any combination, except that such Loss may not exceed 0.30 percent. Other types of Loss are not permitted.
      ii. In lots of two or more cases, no individual case may exceed 10 percent Checks.
   c. Pasteurized in-shell eggs shall meet the weight classes as indicated in Table 1. Weight Classes for Pasteurized In-Shell Eggs.
2. Labeling requirements. Except as provided in subsection (B)(2)(j), it is unlawful for an egg producer, producer dealer, dealer or retailer to sell, offer for sale, or expose...
Representative egg sampling, under A.R.S. § 3-710(G), shall be conducted by an inspector. The inspector may conduct random spot-check sampling of a lot of eggs to determine whether the lot meets minimum quality or weight standards and is in compliance with R3-2-907(B).

A. An inspector may conduct random spot-check sampling of a lot of eggs to determine whether the lot meets minimum quality and weight standards and is in compliance with R3-2-907(B).

B. Representative egg sampling, under A.R.S. § 3-710(G), shall be conducted by an inspector. The inspector shall receive a warning notice if the lot fails to meet the minimum requirements.

1. An inspector may conduct additional samples to determine whether the lot meets the minimum requirements.
2. When loose eggs are out of the case, the sample shall be based on a carton.
3. Eggs shall be sampled in a 30-dozen-case basis. When eggs are packed in other lot quantities, an inspector shall convert the quantity of eggs to the equivalent 30-dozen-case basis to establish the official sample size.

**Table I. Weight Classes for Pasteurized In-Shell Eggs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size or weight class</th>
<th>Minimum net weight per dozen (ounces)</th>
<th>Minimum net weight 30 per dozen (pounds)</th>
<th>Minimum net weight for individual eggs at rate per dozen (ounces)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jumbo</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra large</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>50 1/2</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>39 1/2</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*A lot average tolerance of 3.3 percent for individual eggs in the next lower weight class is permitted as long as no individual case within the lot exceeds 5 percent.*

**Historical Note**

Table I. Weight Classes for Pasteurized In-Shell Eggs made by final rulemaking at 26 A.A.R. 781, effective June 8, 2020 (Supp. 20-2).

R3-2-903. **Sampling: Schedule and Methods for Evidence**

A. An inspector may conduct random spot-check sampling of a lot of eggs to determine whether the lot meets minimum quality and weight standards and is in compliance with R3-2-907(B).

B. Representative egg sampling, under A.R.S. § 3-710(G), shall be based on Table II. A lot that does not meet minimum quality or weight standards or is not in compliance with R3-2-907(B) shall receive a warning notice. If the lot fails to meet the minimum requirements, an inspector may conduct additional samples to determine whether the lot meets the minimum requirements. When loose eggs are out of the case, the sample shall be based on a carton. Eggs shall be sampled in a 30-dozen-case basis. When eggs are packed in other lot quantities, an inspector shall convert the quantity of eggs to the equivalent 30-dozen-case basis to establish the official sample size.
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Table II. Minimum Number of Cases and Cartons Comprising a Representative Sample

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lot size of cartons</th>
<th>Minimum eggs for inspection</th>
<th>Lot size of 30 doz. per case</th>
<th>Minimum cases for inspection¹</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 - 4 cartons</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>1 case</td>
<td>1 case</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 - 30 cartons inclusive</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>2 - 10 cases inclusive</td>
<td>2 cases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 - 120 cartons inclusive</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>11 - 25 cases inclusive</td>
<td>3 cases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120 - 210 cartons inclusive</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>26 - 50 cases inclusive</td>
<td>4 cases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>211 - 315 cartons inclusive</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>51 - 100 cases inclusive</td>
<td>5 cases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>101 - 200 cases inclusive</td>
<td>8 cases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>201 - 300 cases inclusive</td>
<td>11 cases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>301 - 400 cases inclusive</td>
<td>13 cases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>401 - 500 cases inclusive</td>
<td>14 cases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>501 - 600 cases inclusive</td>
<td>16 cases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>For each additional 50 cases or fraction of a case in excess of 600 cases</td>
<td>1 case</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹An inspector shall take 100 eggs from each case for inspection.

**Historical Note**

Table II was made under new Section R3-2-903 renumbered from R3-2-906 and amended effective July 13, 1995 (Supp. 95-3); it was last amended by final rulemaking at 9 A.A.R. 2089, effective August 2, 2003 (Supp. 03-2). The table and historical notes were moved out of R3-2-903 to maintain the numbering codification scheme of tables made at 26 A.A.R. 781 (Supp. 20-2).

R3-2-904. Quarterly Report Periods

Quarterly reports are due as prescribed in A.R.S. § 3-716(D). The quarterly report periods for inspection fees are:
1. July 1 to September 30,
2. October 1 to December 31,
3. January 1 to March 31, and
4. April 1 to June 30.

**Historical Note**

Former Rule 4; Amended effective March 17, 1976 (Supp. 76-2). Amended as an emergency effective November 18, 1981, pursuant to A.R.S. § 41-1003, valid for only 90 days (Supp. 81-6). Former Section R3-6-04 amended as an emergency now adopted and amended as a permanent rule effective February 19, 1982. Section renumbered as R3-2-904 (Supp. 82-1). Section R3-6-104 renumbered to R3-2-904 (Supp. 91-4). Section repealed, new Section R3-2-904 renumbered from R3-2-907 and amended effective July 13, 1995 (Supp. 95-3).

R3-2-905. Inspection Fee Rate

A. All dealers, producer-dealers, manufacturers, and producers shall pay an inspection fee at the rate of 3.0 mills (.00300) per dozen on all shell eggs sold as prescribed in A.R.S. § 3-716(A).

B. All dealers, producer-dealers, manufacturers, and producers shall pay an inspection fee at the rate of 3.0 mills (.00300) per pound on all egg products sold as prescribed in A.R.S. § 3-716(A).

**Historical Note**

Former Rule 5; Former Section R3-6-05 renumbered as Section R3-2-905 (Supp. 82-1). Section R3-6-105 renumbered to R3-2-905 (Supp. 91-4). Section repealed, new Section R3-2-905 renumbered from R3-2-908 and amended effective July 13, 1995 (Supp. 95-3). Amended by emergency rulemaking at 12 A.A.R. 4063, effective October 1, 2006 for 180 days (Supp. 06-4). Emergency renewed at 13 A.A.R. 1509, effective April 9, 2007 for 180 days (Supp. 07-2).

R3-2-906. Violations and Penalties

A. A dealer, producer-dealer, manufacturer, producer, or retailer, at each individual location, is subject to the penalties in subsection (B) for any of the following violations:
1. Category A:
   a. Making a false or misleading statement relating to advertising or selling eggs and egg products;
   b. Acting as a dealer, producer-dealer, producer, or manufacturer without a valid license;
   c. Selling shell eggs with an incorrect or incomplete expiration date, or without an expiration date;
   d. Selling grade AA or grade A eggs after the expiration date on the carton, case, or container. Selling pasteurized in-shell eggs without or past the “Best By” or “Use By” date;
   e. Failing to maintain records and reports required by this Article;
   f. Failing to label a carton, case, or container with one size, one grade, one brand name, or, if applicable under R3-2-907(B), the United Egg Producer Certified logo;
   g. Moving eggs or an egg case, carton, or container with a warning tag or notice, or removing a warning tag or notice without permission from the Director;
   h. Refusing to submit egg or egg product, an egg case, carton, container, subcontainer, lot, load, or display of eggs to inspection; or
   i. Refusing to stop, at the request of an authorized representative of the Department, any vehicle transporting eggs or egg products;
   j. Selling eggs that have not been produced in accordance with the standards prescribed under R3-2-907(B);
   k. Failing to raise egg-laying hens in this state in accordance with the standards prescribed under R3-2-907(A).

2. Category B:
   a. Extending the expiration date of shell eggs as defined in A.R.S. § 3-701(13); or
3 A.A.C. 2

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b. Advertising, representing, or selling out-of-state eggs as local eggs.
3. Category C:
   a. Failing to ensure that shell eggs for human consumption are kept refrigerated at an ambient temperature not higher than 45°F;
   b. Failing to ensure that frozen egg products for human consumption, labeled for storage at 0°F or below, are kept under refrigeration at a temperature of 0°F or lower;
   c. Failing to ensure that liquid egg products for human consumption are kept refrigerated at a temperature not higher than 40°F; or
d. Failing to meet the sanitary standards egg processing of R3-2-908.
B. Any violation of this Article or of A.R.S. Title 3, Chapter 5, Article 1 not listed in subsection (A) is subject to a Category A civil penalty.
C. Under A.R.S. § 3-739, the civil penalty for a violation of subsection (A) is in Table III.

Historical Note
Former Rule 6; Amended effective February 19, 1982. Former Section R3-6-06 renumbered as Section R3-2-906 (Supp. 82-1). Section R3-6-106 renumbered to R3-2-906 (Supp. 91-4). Former Section R3-2-906 renumbered to R3-2-903, new Section adopted effective July 13, 1995 (Supp. 95-3). Amended by final rulemaking at 5 A.A.R. 4058, effective October 7, 1999 (Supp. 99-4). Amended by final rulemaking at 9 A.A.R. 2089, effective August 2, 2003 (Supp. 03-2). Amended by final rulemaking at 15 A.A.R. 863, effective October 1, 2009 (Supp. 09-2). Amended by made by final rulemaking at 26 A.A.R. 781, effective June 8, 2020 (Supp. 20-2).

Table III. Violations and Penalties

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Historical Note
Table III made by made by final rulemaking at 26 A.A.R. 781, effective June 8, 2020 (Supp. 20-2). Heading added for clarity (Supp. 21-3).

R3-2-907. Poultry Husbandry; Standards for Production of Eggs and Biosecurity Requirements
A. All egg-laying hens in this state shall be raised according to United Egg Producers Animal Husbandry Guidelines.
B. All eggs sold in this state produced by hens shall be from hens raised according to the United Egg Producers Animal Husbandry Guidelines. All eggs shall display the United Egg Producers Certified logo on their cases, cartons, and containers, or the egg dealer shall annually provide the Department with a copy of a current independent third-party audit that demonstrates that the eggs were produced by hens raised according to UEP Animal Husbandry Guidelines.
C. Subsections (A) and (B) do not apply to egg producers operating or controlling the operation of one or more egg ranches each having fewer than 20,000 egg-laying hens producing eggs. Subsections (A) and (B) also do not apply to any hens that are raised cage-free or any eggs produced by hens that are raised cage-free.
D. All producers and producer dealers with operations within the state shall have a written biosecurity plan in place. At a minimum each producer and producer dealer shall:
   1. Restrict access to all areas where poultry are housed or kept.
   2. Take steps to ensure that contaminated material is not transported into any poultry barns.
   3. Cover and secure feed in a manner that prevents wild bird, rodents or other animals from accessing the feed.
   4. Cover and properly contain poultry carcasses, used litter, or other disease-containing organic materials that prevents wild birds, rodents or other animals from accessing the material and movement of the materials by the wind.
   5. Keep houses in good repair and all areas to which the birds have access should be kept free of materials hazardous to the birds.
E. The biosecurity plan shall contain the following:
   1. Methods for the disposal and handling of poultry manure.
   2. Procedures for prevention, control and eradication of vectors for poultry diseases.
   4. Methods for the disposal and handling of culled birds and entire flocks under normal cyclic operations and following emergency depletion as a result of disease.
   5. A facility poultry disease control and prevention plan which includes standard operating procedures with respect to specific measures to control and prevent disease including but not limited to structural and operational disease control and prevention provisions.
   6. Procedures to prevent cross contamination between nest run and in line eggs.
   7. Procedures to prevent the introduction and transmission of diseases by vehicles and any other forms of transportation.
   8. Signed agreements with all employees containing biosecurity procedures regarding contact with outside poultry and wild birds.
F. A producer and producer dealer shall allow the Department to enter the premises during normal working hours to inspect the biosecurity plan documents and the biosecurity that is implemented.

Historical Note
Former Rule 7; Former Section R3-6-07 renumbered as Section R3-2-907 (Supp. 82-1). Section R3-6-107 renumbered to R3-2-907 (Supp. 91-4). Section R3-2-907 renumbered to R3-2-904 effective July 13, 1995 (Supp. 95-3). New Section made by final rulemaking at 15 A.A.R. 863, effective October 1, 2009 (Supp. 09-2). Amended by made by final rulemaking at 26 A.A.R. 781, effective June 8, 2020 (Supp. 20-2).

R3-2-908. Sanitary Standards; Egg Processing
A. All egg producers and retail locations where lot consolidation is conducted in this state shall meet the facility and sanitary operation requirements prescribed by the Regulations Governing the Voluntary Grading of Shell Eggs, 7 CFR 56, effective March 30, 2008. This material is incorporated by reference, does not include any later editions, and is available for inspection at the Department of Agriculture, 1688 W. Adams St., Phoenix, AZ 85007.
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B. No person other than a producer or producer dealer shall repack eggs. All eggs sold to the ultimate consumer must be pre-packaged with all required labeling requirements of this Article and A.R.S. Title 3 Chapter 5. A producer, producer dealer shall not pack or repack eggs that have been in retail distribution channels.

C. A retailer may lot consolidate eggs labeled for the ultimate consumer by a packer. A daily log with lot information is required and shall include volume consolidated, grade, size, brand, lot and source.

Historical Note

R3-2-909. Repealed

Historical Note
Former Rule 9; Former Section R3-6-09 renumbered as Section R3-2-909 (Supp. 82-1). Section R3-6-109 renumbered to R3-2-909 (Supp. 91-4). Section repealed effective July 13, 1995 (Supp. 95-3).

ARTICLE 10. AQUACULTURE

R3-2-1001. Definitions
In addition to the definitions provided in A.R.S. § 3-2901, the following shall apply unless the context otherwise requires:
1. “Certificate of Aquatic Health” is an official document from an issuing state or an equivalent form published by the United States Department of Agriculture attesting that the live aquatic animals described thereon have been inspected and are free of the diseases and causative agents set forth in R3-2-1009.
2. “Department” means the Arizona Department of Agriculture.

Historical Note
Adopted effective May 3, 1993 (Supp. 93-2).

R3-2-1002. Fees for Licenses; Inspection Authorization and Fees
A. License fees are established as follows:
1. Aquaculture facility: $100 annually.
2. Fee fishing facility: $100 annually.
3. Aquaculture processor: $100 annually.
4. Aquaculture transporter: $100 annually.
5. Special licenses: $10 annually.
B. An expired license may be renewed within 90 days after expiration by payment of a $50 late fee.
C. Upon request of the licensee, the Department shall assess the licensed facility and, if applicable, certify the facility is free from infectious diseases and causative agents listed in R3-2-1009 before issuing a Certificate of Aquatic Health. All expenses properly incurred in the certification procedure of the inspection, including time, travel, and laboratory expenses, shall be paid to the Department by the licensee requesting certification.

Historical Note
Former Rule 9; Former Section R3-6-08 renumbered as Section R3-2-908 (Supp. 82-1). Amended effective May 3, 1993 (Supp. 93-2). Amended by final rulemaking at 8 A.A.R. 4043, effective November 9, 2002 (Supp. 02-3).

A. An applicant for a license to operate an aquaculture facility or a fee fishing facility, or to operate as an aquaculture processor or aquaculture transporter shall provide the following information on a form furnished by the Department:
1. Whether the applicant is an individual, corporation, partnership, cooperative, association, or other type of organization;
2. The name and address of the applicant;
3. A corporation shall specify the date and state of incorporation;
4. The principal name of the business, and all other business names that may be used;
5. The name, mailing address, and telephone number of the applicant’s authorized agent;
6. The street address or legal description of the location of the facility to be licensed; and
7. The signature of the person designated in subsection (A)(5), and the date the application is completed for submission to the Department.
B. The Department shall grant a license when all conditions are met and assign a Department establishment number to each facility.
C. All licenses expire on December 31 for the year issued.
D. A licensee shall advise the Department in writing of any change in the information provided on the application during the license year. This information shall be provided within 30 calendar days of the change.
E. To prevent the spread of diseases and causative agents listed in R3-2-1009, the Department may inspect and take samples from any facility or shipment being transported. A licensee shall notify the Department within 72 hours of becoming aware of the presence of any disease or causative agent listed in R3-2-1009. Aquatic animals found to be infected with a disease or causative agent listed in R3-2-1009 are prohibited from interstate or intrastate movement without prior written Department approval.
F. The Department shall quarantine or seize aquatic animals, alive or dead, plants, or products for examination or diagnostic study when there is a potential for spread of a disease or causative agent listed in R3-2-1009, or any other disease or causative agent that could constitute a threat to aquatic animals or plants of the state. The Department shall issue a written notice to the licensee specifying:
1. The reason for the Department’s action; and
2. The licensee’s right to request a hearing as prescribed in A.R.S. § 3-2906.
G. A licensee shall conspicuously mark all quarantined aquatic products and quarantined areas in a manner specified by the Department.
H. A licensee shall pay all diagnostic, quarantine, and destruction costs.

Historical Note
Adopted effective May 3, 1993 (Supp. 93-2). Amended by final rulemaking at 8 A.A.R. 4043, effective November 9, 2002 (Supp. 02-3).

R3-2-1004. Specific Licensing Provisions; Aquaculture Facility; Fee Fishing Facility; Special License Facility
A. In addition to the application requirements in R3-2-1003, an applicant for a license to operate an aquaculture facility, a fee fishing facility, or a special license facility under A.R.S. § 3-
2908(A) shall provide the following information on a form provided by the Department:
1. Water sources, transmission, and conveyances;
2. Method used to dispose of tailing waters and solid wastes;
3. Number and size of ponds, raceways, and tanks, if applicable;
4. Whether hatchery facilities are included;
5. A list of all animals and plants to be authorized under the license by genus, species, and common name.

B. An application to culture or possess an aquatic animal or plant that has not previously occurred in the drainage where the facility is located shall be accompanied by a written proposal. The applicant’s proposal shall include:
1. Anticipated benefits from introducing the species;
2. Anticipated adverse effects from introducing the species, as it may affect indigenous or game fish, including hybridization;
3. Anticipated diseases inherent to introducing the species;
4. Suggestions for post-introduction evaluation of status and impacts of the introduced species; and
5. Structural and operational methods implemented to prevent escape of the species, if applicable.

C. Each body of water serving a facility shall be contained within the boundaries of the land owned or leased by the licensee.

D. A facility using public waters having natural or artificial inlets, rivers, creeks, washes, or canals shall provide mechanical screening approved by the Department to prevent live aquatic animals and plants, including eggs and fry, from escaping beyond the aquaculture facility boundaries or into public bodies of water.

E. An applicant for a special license under A.R.S. § 3-2908(A) shall also provide the following information to the Department at the time of application:
1. A written narrative describing the project in detail, the project purpose, the hypothesis, and the project duration; and
2. The proposed disposition of the aquatic animals or plants upon completion of the project.

F. The Department shall consider the recommendations of the Arizona Game and Fish Department, under A.R.S. § 3-2903, when determining whether to issue a license or an import permit under R3-2-1010. The Department may issue a license excluding some of the aquatic animal or plant species listed in the application.

Historical Note

R3-2-1006. Processor License

A. In addition to complying with the application requirements of R3-2-1003, applicants for a license to operate as an aquaculture processor as defined in A.R.S. § 3-2901(12) shall provide the following information on a form furnished by the Department:
1. Water sources, transmission, conveyances, and annual consumption in gallons or acre feet;
2. Method used to dispose of tailing waters and solid wastes;

B. A processing facility shall operate in a clean and sanitary condition during all periods of operation. The following are the minimum requirements for such establishments:
1. Each establishment shall have sanitary floors and walls impervious to water.
2. All outside windows and doors shall be screened.
3. There shall be a supply of potable water.
4. There shall be a sewage disposal system of such a type as not to be a breeding place for insects and not to constitute a hazard or to endanger public health.

Historical Note
Adopted effective May 3, 1993 (Supp. 93-2).

R3-2-1007. Transporter License; Transport; Delivery

A. In addition to the application requirements in R3-2-1003, an applicant for a license to transport live aquatic animals as defined in A.R.S. § 3-2901(15) shall, on a form provided by the Department:
1. Designate whether the license is for interstate or intrastate transport, or both;
2. List aquatic transporting equipment to be used, including tanks and vehicles, and vehicle license number; and
3. State prior year volume or anticipated annual tonnage of live aquatic animals transported.

B. A transporter shall ensure that the aquatic transporting equipment has adequate water and oxygen at a temperature and in a quantity normal for the health of the live aquatic animals and shall be clearly marked, “Live Fish.”

C. In addition to a copy of the Certificate of Aquatic Health, a transporter shall transport each container of live aquatic animals within the state with a document identifying:
1. Consignor’s name, address, and telephone number;
2. Consignee’s name, address, and telephone number;
3. Quantity and size of the aquatic animal being transported;
4. Genus, species, and common name of the aquatic animal being transported;
5. Date of shipment; and
6. Department establishment number.

D. A transporter shall deliver live aquatic animals only to a retail outlet, as prescribed at A.R.S. § 3-2907(J) or to a person listed in R3-2-1010(B).

Historical Note

R3-2-1008. Repealed

Historical Note

R3-2-1009. Disease Certification

Historical Note
A. A licensee requesting and receiving a Certificate of Aquatic Health shall have their facility inspected and all live aquatic animals, fertilized eggs and milt shall be found free of, but not limited to, the following diseases and causative agents:

5. Causative agent: Rhabdovirus carpio. Disease: Spring Viremia of carp. Certification is required in this case only when the original origin of the shipment is from outside the United States.

B. The Department may require inspection for any disease or causative agent not listed in subsection (A) when there is evidence that the disease or causative agent may constitute a threat to aquatic animals or plants, aquatic wildlife or the aquaculture industry. The Department shall send written notice to all licensees pursuant to this Chapter when implementing this subsection, naming the disease or causative agent of concern. Action to quarantine or seize aquatic animals or plants pursuant to this subsection shall not be subject to delay pending such written notice.

Historical Note
Adopted effective May 3, 1993 (Supp. 93-2).

R3-2-1010. Importation of Aquatic Animals
A. The owner, or owner’s agent, importing live aquatic animals into the state shall ensure the animals are accompanied by the following:

1. A Certificate of Aquatic Health as defined in R3-2-1001, based upon an inspection of the originating facility within the 12 months preceding the shipment;
2. A transporter license issued under R3-2-1007; and
3. An import permit number issued by the Department within this Section, legibly written or typed on the certificate of aquatic health.

B. The owner, or owner’s agent, of live aquatic animals, except those imported by a retail outlet as prescribed in A.R.S. § 3-2907(J), shall ensure that the animals are consigned to or in the care of:

1. An Arizona resident;
2. An aquaculture facility, fee fishing facility, or special license holder licensed by the Department;
3. A holder of an aquatic wildlife stocking permit issued by the Arizona Game and Fish Department; or
4. A holder of any aquatic animal license issued by the Arizona Game and Fish Department.

C. The owner, or owner’s agent, may obtain an import permit number from the Department, Office of the State Veterinarian, by providing the following information:

1. Consignor’s name, address, and telephone number;
2. Consignee’s name, address, and telephone number;
3. Consignee’s Department establishment number issued by the Department or a copy of an aquatic wildlife stocking permit or the license issued by the Arizona Game and Fish Department;
4. Origin of the shipment;
5. Genus, species, and common name of aquatic animals to be imported; and
6. Quantity and size classification of aquatic animals to be imported.

D. An import permit number remains valid for 15 calendar days from the date of issuance by the Department.

E. The Department shall refuse entry to any shipment that does not comply with this rule.

F. The Department shall quarantine and require destruction of any shipment, after its arrival, that it determines is infected with or was previously exposed to any causative agent or disease listed in R3-2-1009.

Historical Note
Adopted effective May 3, 1993 (Supp. 93-2). Amended by final rulemaking at 8 A.A.R. 4043, effective November 9, 2002 (Supp. 02-3).

ARTICLE 11. VOLUNTARY EGG GRADING PROGRAM

R3-2-1101. Definitions
For the purpose of this Article, unless the context otherwise requires, the terms in this Section shall have the following meaning:

“Acceptable” means suitable for the purpose intended.

“Administrator” means the supervisor as defined in A.R.S. § 3-701.

“Ambient temperature” means the air temperature maintained in an egg storage facility or transport vehicle.

“AMS” means Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

“Applicant” means any person or entity who requests any grading service.

“Appeal grading” means a re-grading requested by a recipient who is dissatisfied with an initial grading decision.

“Associate Director” means the associate director of the animal service division.

“Auditing services” means the act of providing independent verification of written quality assurance and value added standards for production, processing and distribution of eggs. Auditing services are performed by graders authorized by the Administrator to perform such audits and the service provided will be in accordance with the provisions of this Article for grading services, as appropriate.

“Cage mark” means any stain-type mark caused by an egg coming in contact with a material that imparts a rusty or blackish appearance to the shell.

“Case” means, when referring to containers, an egg case, as used in commercial practice in the United States, holding 30 dozens of eggs.

“Class” means any subdivision of a product based on essential physical characteristics that differentiate between major groups of the same size, kind, species, or method of processing.

“Chick papers” means the papers in which chicks are delivered.

“Condition” means any condition (including, but not being limited to, the state of preservation, cleanliness, soundness,
wholesomeness, or fitness for human food) of any product which affects its merchantability.

“Consumer grades” means U.S. Grade AA, A, and B.

“Controlling person” means a person at least 21 years of age legally accountable for operations and management of the egg production plant.

“Department” or “AZDA” means the Arizona Department of Agriculture.

“Director” means the Director of the Arizona Department of Agriculture.

“Egg grading service” means the personnel who are actively engaged in the administration, application, and direction of egg grading programs and services pursuant to this Article.

“Eggs” means eggs of domesticated chickens.

“Eggs of current production” means eggs that are no more than 21 days old.

“Grademark” means the official identification symbol used to identify eggs officially graded by AZDA in accordance with this Article.

“Grader” means any employee assigned by AZDA to investigate and certify in accordance with this Article, the class, quality, quantity, or condition of products.

“Grading or grading service” means the determination by a grader that a product meets the standards of this Article regarding the class, quality, quantity, or condition of the product for the purpose of issuing a grade or grading certificate. Such determination may be performed by examining all product units or representative samples drawn by the grader; may be performed as a temporary, resident or non-resident grading service; and includes regrading performed in response to an appeal of a previous grading decision.

“Grading certificate” means a statement, either written or printed, issued by a grader pursuant to this Article, relative to the class, quality, quantity, or condition of products.

“Holiday or legal holiday” means the legal public holidays specified by State of Arizona Accounting Manual (SAAM).

“Identify” means to apply a grademark to products or the containers thereof.

“Interested party” means any person financially interested in a transaction involving any grading, appeal grading, or regrading of any product.

“Office of grading” means the office of any resident grader at the plant.

“Official AZDA certificate” means any form of certification, either written or printed, under this Article to certify with respect to the sampling, class, grade, quality, size, quantity, or condition of products (including the compliance of products with applicable specifications).

“Official AZDA memorandum” means any initial record of findings made by an authorized person in the process of grading or sampling pursuant to this Article, any processing or plant-operation report made by an authorized person in connection with grading or sampling under this Article, and any report made by an authorized person of services performed pursuant to this Article.

“Official AZDA mark” means the grademark and any other mark, or any variations in such marks approved by the Administrator and authorized to be affixed to any product, or affixed to or printed on the packaging material of any product, stating that the product was graded, or indicating the appropriate U.S. grade or condition of the product, or for the purpose of maintaining the identity of products graded under this Article, including but not limited to, those set forth in R3-2-1111.

“Official identification” means any AZDA standard designation of class, grade, quality, size, quantity, or condition specified in this Article or any symbol, stamp, label, logo, or seal indicating that the product has been officially AZDA graded and/or indicating the class, grade, quality, size, quantity, or condition of the product approved by the Supervisor and authorized to be affixed to any product, or affixed to or printed on the packaging material of any product.

“Official plant” means the facilities used for a shell egg operation that has been approved by AZDA for grading purposes.

“Origin grading” means a grading made on a lot of eggs at a plant where the eggs are graded and packed.

“Packaging” means the primary or immediate container in which eggs are packaged and which serves to protect, preserve, and maintain the condition of the eggs.

“Pack” means the secondary container in which the primary or immediate container is placed to protect, preserve, and maintain the condition of the eggs during transit or storage.

“Person” means any individual, partnership, association, business trust, corporation, or any organized group of persons, whether incorporated or not.

“Potable water” means water that has been approved by the State health authority or agency or laboratory acceptable to the Administrator as safe for drinking and suitable for food processing.

“Product or products” means eggs of the domesticated chicken.

“Quality” means the inherent properties of any product which determine its relative degree of excellence.

“Quality assurance inspector” means any designated company employee other than the plant owner, manager, foreman, or supervisor, authorized by the State supervisor to examine product and to supervise the labeling, dating, and lotting of officially graded eggs and to assure that such product is packaged under sanitary conditions, graded by authorized personnel, and maintained under proper inventory control until released by an employee of the Department.

“Recipient” means the individual or entity whose application for grading services has been approved by the Department.

“Resident grading service” means continuous supervision, in an official plant, of the handling or packaging of any product.

“Sampling” means the act of taking samples of any product for grading or certification.

“SE” means Salmonella Enteritidis.

“Shell protected” means eggs which have had a protective covering such as oil applied to the shell surface. The product used shall be acceptable to the Food and Drug Administration.

“Shipped for retail sale” means eggs that are forwarded from the processing facility for distribution to the ultimate consumer.
“State supervisor” means the immediate supervisor of a Grader.

“Washed ungraded eggs” means eggs which have been washed and that are either sized or unsized, but not segregated for quality.

**Historical Note**
Section R3-2-1101 recodified from R3-2-102 (Supp. 97-1). Section expired under A.R.S. § 41-1056(E) at 8 A.A.R. 3755, effective May 10, 2002 (Supp. 02-3). New Section made by final exempt rulemaking at 26 A.A.R. 916, with an immediate effective date of April 9, 2020 (Supp. 20-2).

**R3-2-1102. General Provisions**

**A. Administration.** The Administrator shall perform such duties as the Associate Director may require in the enforcement or administration of the provisions of this Article. The Administrator is authorized to waive for limited periods any particular provisions of this Article to permit experimentation so that new procedures, equipment, and processing techniques may be tested to facilitate definite improvements and at the same time to determine full compliance with the spirit and intent of this Article. The AZDA and its officers and employees shall not be liable in damages through acts of commission or omission in the administration of this Article.

**B. Basis of grading service.**

1. Grading service with respect to the determination of the quality of products shall be on the basis of the United States Standards, Grades, and Weight Classes for shell eggs. However, grading service may be rendered with respect to products which are bought and sold on the basis of institutional contract specifications or specifications of the recipient; and such service, when approved by the Administrator, shall be rendered on the basis of such specifications. The supervision of packaging shall be in accordance with such instructions as may be approved or issued by the Administrator.

2. Whenever grading service is performed on a representative sample basis, such sample shall be drawn and consist of not less than the minimum number of cases as indicated in:
   a. R3-2-903 for stationary lots; or
   b. QAD 700 Shell Egg Graders Handbook Section 8 on-line sampling of Shell Eggs (8-30-2016).

3. Accessibility of product. Each product for which grading service is requested shall be so conditioned and placed as to permit a proper determination of the class, quality, quantity, or condition of such product.

**C. Prerequisites to grading.** Grading of products shall be rendered pursuant to this Article and under such conditions and in accordance with such methods as may be prescribed or approved by the Administrator.

**D. Supervision.** All plant grading service shall be subject to supervision at all times by an AZDA grader. Such service shall be rendered in accordance with instructions issued by the Administrator where the facilities and conditions are satisfactory for the conduct of the service and the requisite graders are available.

**E. Other applicable regulations.** Compliance with this Article shall not excuse failure to comply with any other applicable Federal, State, or local laws or regulations.

**Historical Note**
Section R3-2-1102 recodified from R3-2-102 (Supp. 97-1). Amended effective October 8, 1998 (Supp. 98-4). Section expired under A.R.S. § 41-1056(E) at 8 A.A.R. 3755, effective May 10, 2002 (Supp. 02-3). Section made by final exempt rulemaking at 26 A.A.R. 916, with an immediate effective date of April 9, 2020 (Supp. 20-2).
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A. An application for AZDA grading service may be made by egg producer or a producer dealer with operations located in Arizona. Each application for grading or sampling need not be specified in the request, although as a condition of continued approval, the hours of operation shall be reasonably uniform from day to day. Graders are to be notified by management one day in advance of any change in the hours grading service is requested.

B. An application for grading service in official plants; approval. The approved recipient of grading services must notify the Department of a change of control or ownership of the official plant within 15 days after such change is effective. The applicant shall designate the employees of the applicant who will be authorized to provide information to the AZDA grader or graders as may be necessary for the performance of the grading service.

C. Application for grading service in official plants; approval. Any person desiring to process and pack products in a plant under grading service must receive approval of such plant and facilities as an official plant prior to the rendition of such service. When a signed application for service has been received, the State supervisor or the supervisor’s assistant shall complete a plant survey pursuant to this Article. An application for grading service shall be approved when the application has been filed for grading service; a successful plant survey is completed; and all required facility or equipment modifications are accomplished.

D. Denial of service. An application for grading service may be denied by the Administrator when:

   1. The applicant fails to meet the requirements of this Article prescribing the conditions under which the service is made available.

   2. The product is owned by or located on the premises of a person currently denied the benefits of this Article.

   3. Any individual holding office or a responsible position with or having a substantial financial interest or share in the applicant is currently denied the benefits of the Act or was responsible in whole or in part for the current denial of the benefits of this Article to any person or entity.

   4. The Administrator determines that the application is an attempt on the part of a person currently denied the benefits of this Article to obtain grading services.

   5. The applicant, after an initial survey has been made in accordance with this Article, fails to bring the grading facilities and equipment into compliance with this Article within a reasonable period of time.

   6. Notwithstanding any prior approval whenever, before initiation of service, the applicant fails to fulfill commitments concerning the initiation of the service.

   7. It appears that performing the services specified in this Article would not be in the best interests of the public welfare or of the Government.

   8. It appears to the Administrator, in his sole discretion, that prior commitments of the Department or lack of resources necessitate denial of service.

E. Debarment. An applicant may be permanently debarred for the following reasons:

   1. The giving or offering, directly or indirectly, of a bribe, or any money, loan, gift, or anything of value to an employee of the Department to obtain any benefit or special treatment;

   2. Taking any action that falsely brings the Department in disrepute or that creates the appearance of impropriety;

   3. Knowingly making a false or misleading statement of a material fact to the Department;

   4. Using any official identification, grademark, symbol, label, seal, or identification without authority from the Department;

   5. Forging, counterfeiting, or falsely simulating any grading certificate, symbol, stamp, label, seal, or identification authorized pursuant to this Article;

   6. Use of an official grademark, certificate, stamp, label, seal, or identification without authority;

   7. Failure to make an official plant or product accessible for grading service;

   8. Interference with the performance of duty of an AZDA grader, licensee, contractor, or employee.

   9. Failure to pay a Department invoice within 30 days after issuance of the invoice; or

   10. Any other violation of any provision of the statutes, rules and regulations of the Department that threatens the health, safety, or welfare of the public.

F. Notification. An applicant shall be promptly notified of the reasons for a denial of service. A written petition for reconsideration of such denial may be filed by the applicant with the Administrator if postmarked or delivered within 10 days after the receipt of notice of the denial. Such petition shall state specifically the errors alleged to have been made by the Administrator in denying the application. Within 20 days following the receipt of such a petition for reconsideration, the Administrator shall approve the application or notify the applicant of the reasons for the denial thereof. Service of notice may be accomplished by regular mail and/or email.

G. Withdrawal of application. An application for grading service may be withdrawn by the applicant at any time before the service is performed, provided that the applicant pays all expenses incurred by the AZDA in connection with such application.

H. Historical Note

Section R3-2-1106 recodified from R3-2-105 (Supp. 97-1). Section expired under A.R.S. § 41-1056(E) at 8 A.A.R. 3755, effective May 10, 2002 (Supp. 02-3). Section made by final exempt rulemaking at 26 A.A.R. 916, with an immediate effective date of April 9, 2020 (Supp. 20-2).
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3 A.A.C. 2

1. Section expired under A.R.S. § 41-1056(E) at 8
A.A.R. 3755, effective May 10, 2002 (Supp. 02-3). Section
made by final exempt rulemaking at 26 A.A.R. 916,
with an immediate effective date of April 9, 2020 (Supp.
20-2).

R3-2-1107. Order of Service
AZDA grading service shall be performed, insofar as practicable
and subject to the availability of qualified graders, on a first-come,
first-served basis, except that precedence may be given to an applica-
tion for an appeal grading.

Historical Note
Section R3-2-1107 recodified from R3-2-107 (Supp. 97-1).
Section expired under A.R.S. § 41-1056(E) at 8
A.A.R. 3755, effective May 10, 2002 (Supp. 02-3). Section
made by final exempt rulemaking at 26 A.A.R. 916,
with an immediate effective date of April 9, 2020 (Supp.
20-2).

R3-2-1108. Types of Grading Service
A. Scheduled continuous grading service on a resident basis and
continuous grading service on a nonresident basis. Service on a
resident basis has a scheduled tour of duty, while service on a
nonresident basis has a nonscheduled tour of duty, but is of a
reoccurring nature. Both of these services are performed when an
applicant requests that an AZDA inspector grader be stationed
in the applicant’s processing plant and grade eggs in accordance with U.S. Standards. The applicant agrees to comply with the facility, operating, and sanitary requirements of resident service. The charges for grading services are based on the hours of the regular tour of duty. Eggs graded under AZDA resident grading service are only eligible to be identified with the official grademarks shown in R3-2-1111 when processed and graded under the supervision of a grader/inspector, or quality assurance inspector as provided in R3-2-1114.

B. Unscheduled temporary grading service. Temporary grading service is performed when an applicant requests resident grading on a fee basis. The applicant must meet all of the facility, operating, and sanitary requirements of resident service. Charges or fees are based on the time and expenses needed to perform the work. Eggs graded under temporary grading service are only eligible to be identified with the official AZDA grademarks when they are processed and graded under the supervision of a grader or quality assurance inspector as provided in R3-2-1114.

C. Auditing service. Auditing service is performed when an applicant requests independent verification of written quality assurance and value added standards for production, processing, and distribution of eggs. Charges or fees are based on time, travel, and expenses needed to perform the work.

D. The Department shall determine the number of graders needed to perform grading services. Recipients shall not ask AZDA graders to assume plant managerial responsibilities.

Historical Note
Section R3-2-1108 recodified from R3-2-108 (Supp. 97-1).
Section expired under A.R.S. § 41-1056(E) at 8
A.A.R. 3755, effective May 10, 2002 (Supp. 02-3). Section
made by final exempt rulemaking at 26 A.A.R. 916,
with an immediate effective date of April 9, 2020 (Supp.
20-2).

R3-2-1109. Suspension of Grading Service or Plant Approval for Correctable Cause
A. Provision of grading services is a privilege and not a right. Any plant approval of grading services given pursuant to this Article may be suspended by the Administrator for:

1. Failure to maintain grading facilities and equipment in a satisfactory state of repair, sanitation, or cleanliness.
2. The use of operating procedures which are not in accordance with this Article;
3. Alterations of grading facilities or equipment which have not been approved in accordance with this Article; or
4. Any reasons listed under R3-2-1105(D) “Denial of Service,” or required by any other need to protect public health, safety, or welfare.

B. Suspension may occur prior to the right to have a hearing in cases in which immediate suspension is required to protect public health, safety, or welfare. Whenever it is feasible to do so, written notice in advance of such suspension of plant approval shall be given to the person concerned and shall specify a reasonable period of time in which corrective action must be taken. If advance written notice is not given, the action shall be promptly confirmed in writing after the suspension and the reasons therefor shall be stated, except in instances where the person has already corrected the deficiency. During such period of suspension, grading service shall not be rendered. After appropriate corrective action is taken, grading service will be restored immediately, or as soon thereafter as a grader can be made available.

C. If the grading facilities or methods of operation are not brought into compliance within a reasonable period of time as specified by the Administrator, the Administrator shall send formal notice of the suspension pursuant to A.R.S. Title 41, Chapter 6, Article 10. Any suspension shall continue in effect pending the outcome of a hearing unless otherwise ordered by the Administrator.

D. Upon suspension of grading service, all grademarks (labels, seals, tags, or packaging material bearing other official identification), shall, under the supervision of a person designated by the AZDA, be destroyed, obliterated, or sequestered in a manner acceptable to the AZDA.

E. In any case where grading service is suspended under this Section, the person concerned may thereafter apply for grading service once the conditions giving rise to the suspension or withdrawal have been remediated.

Historical Note
Section R3-2-1109 recodified from R3-2-109 (Supp. 97-1).
Section expired under A.R.S. § 41-1056(E) at 8
A.A.R. 3755, effective May 10, 2002 (Supp. 02-3). Section
made by final exempt rulemaking at 26 A.A.R. 916,
with an immediate effective date of April 9, 2020 (Supp.
20-2).

R3-2-1110. Authority to Use Official Insignia
A. Authority to use official AZDA grademarks. Authority to use an AZDA grademark on products is granted only to recipients who utilize the services of a grader or quality assurance inspector in accordance with this Article. Packaging materials bearing official identification marks shall be approved pursuant to R3-2-1110 to R3-2-1111, inclusive, and shall be used only for the purpose for which approved and prescribed by the Administrator. Any unauthorized use or disposition of approved labels or packaging materials which bear any official AZDA identification may result in cancellation of grading service, denial of the permission to use of labels or packaging materials bearing official identification, or denial of other benefits of the Act pursuant to the provisions of R3-2-1105 D.

B. Approval of official identification. No label, container, or packaging material which bears official identification may
contain any statement that is false or misleading. No label, container, or packaging material bearing official identification symbol may be printed or prepared for use until the printers’ or other final proof has been approved by the Administrator in accordance with this Article. It is the recipient’s responsibility to ensure label compliance with the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act, and the regulations promulgated under this Article. The use of finished labels must be approved as prescribed by the Administrator. A grader may apply official identification stamps to shipping containers if they do not bear any statement that is false or misleading. If the label is printed or otherwise applied directly to the container, the principal display panels of such container shall for this purpose be considered as the label. The label shall contain the name, address, and ZIP Code of the packer or distributor of the product, the name of the product, a statement of the net contents of the container, and the AZDA grademark.

C. Nutritional labeling. Nutrition information must be included on the labeling of each unit container of consumer packaged eggs in accordance with the General Regulations for the Enforcement of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act, located at 21 CFR §§ 101.1 to 101.108. The nutrition information included on labels is subject to review by the Food and Drug Administration prior to approval by the Department.

D. Refrigeration labeling. All containers bearing official AZDA “Grade AA” or “Grade A” identification shall be labeled to indicate that refrigeration is required, for example, “Keep refridgerated,” or words of similar meaning.

Historical Note
Section made by final exempt rulemaking at 26 A.A.R. 916, with an immediate effective date of April 9, 2020 (Supp. 20-2).

Illustration 1. AZDA

Illustration 2. AZDA Grade AA

Illustration 3. AZDA Grade AA Large

R3-2-1111. Form of AZDA Grademark and Information Required

A. Form of official identification symbol and grademark. The logo set forth in Illustration 1 shall be the official identification symbol for purposes of this Article and when used, imitated, or simulated in any manner in connection with eggs, shall be prima facie evidence that the product has been officially graded in compliance with this Article.

B. Eggs with consumer grades. Except as otherwise authorized, the AZDA grademark used to officially identify AZDA consumer-graded eggs shall be of the form and design indicated in Illustrations 2 through 4. The logo shall be of sufficient size so that the printing and other information contained therein is legible and in approximately the same proportion as shown in these figures. No variation may be used for the color scheme of Illustration 4.

C. The “Produced From” AZDA grademark. The Illustration 5 grademark may be used to identify products for which there are no official U.S. grade standards (for example, pasteurized shell eggs, and/or hard boiled eggs), provided that these products are approved by the Department and are prepared from AZDA compliant Consumer Grade AA or A eggs. The Illustration 5 grademark may utilize any one of the designs shown in Illustrations 2 through 4. The “Produced From” text outside the symbol shall be conspicuous, legible, and in approximately the same proportion and close proximity to the symbol as shown in Illustration 5.

D. Information required on AZDA grademark. Except as otherwise authorized by the Administrator, each AZDA grademark shall include the letters “AZDA” and the U.S. grade of the product it identifies, such as “Grade AA,” as shown in Illustration 2. Such information shall be printed with the symbol and the wording within the symbol in contrasting colors in a manner such that the design is legible and conspicuous on the material upon which it is printed.

E. Product class. The size or weight class of the product, such as “Large,” may appear within the grademark as shown in Illustration 3. If the size or weight class is omitted from the grademark, it must appear prominently on the main panel of the carton.

F. Plant number. The plant number of the official plant preceded by the letter “P” must be shown on each carton or packaging material.

Historical Note
Section made by final exempt rulemaking at 26 A.A.R. 916, with an immediate effective date of April 9, 2020 (Supp. 20-2).
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Illustration 3 made by final exempt rulemaking at 26 A.A.R. 916, with an immediate effective date of April 9, 2020 (Supp. 20-2).

Illustration 4. AZDA AA Grade

Historical Note
Illustration 4 made by final exempt rulemaking at 26 A.A.R. 916, with an immediate effective date of April 9, 2020 (Supp. 20-2).

Illustration 5. AZDA Grade AA Produced From Shell Eggs

Historical Note
Illustration 5 made by final exempt rulemaking at 26 A.A.R. 916, with an immediate effective date of April 9, 2020 (Supp. 20-2).

R3-4-1112. Lot Marking of Officially Identified Eggs
Each carton identified with the AZDA grademarks shown in R3-2-1111 shall be legibly lot-numbered on the consumer package and the carton, and may also be shown on the individual egg. The lot number shall be the consecutive day of the year (Julian date) on which the eggs were packed (for example, 132), except other lot-numbering systems may be used when submitted in writing and approved by the Administrator.

Historical Note
Section made by final exempt rulemaking at 26 A.A.R. 916, with an immediate effective date of April 9, 2020 (Supp. 20-2).

R3-2-1113. Retention Directives
A grader may use retention tags or other devices and methods as approved by the Administrator for the identification and control of eggs which are not in compliance with this Article or are held for further examination, and for any equipment, utensils, rooms or compartments which are found unclean or otherwise in violation of this Article. Any such item shall not be released until in compliance with this Article and retention identification shall not be removed by anyone other than a grader.

Historical Note
Section made by final exempt rulemaking at 26 A.A.R. 916, with an immediate effective date of April 9, 2020 (Supp. 20-2).

R3-2-1114. Prerequisites to Packaging Eggs Identified with Grademarks
Quality assurance inspector required. The official grademark identification of any product as provided in this Article shall be done only under the supervision of a grader or quality assurance inspector. The grader or quality assurance inspector shall have supervision over the use and handling of all material bearing any official grademark identification.

Historical Note
Section made by final exempt rulemaking at 26 A.A.R. 916, with an immediate effective date of April 9, 2020 (Supp. 20-2).

R3-2-1115. Grading Requirements of Eggs Identified with AZDA Grademarks
A. Eggs to be identified with the AZDA grademarks illustrated in R3-2-1111 must be individually graded by a grader.
B. In order to be officially identified with an AZDA consumer grademark, eggs shall:
   1. Be of current production;
   2. Be produced and processed within the borders of Arizona;
   3. Not possess any undesirable odors or flavors;
   4. Not have previously been shipped for retail sale;
   5. Meet consumer Grade A or Grade AA, as prescribed in AMS 56, United States Standards, Grades, and Weight Classes for Shell Eggs, revised as of July 20, 2000, which is incorporated by reference, does not include any later amendments or editions of the incorporated matter, is on file with the Department at 1688 W. Adams St., Phoenix, AZ 85007, and can be found online at https://www.ams.usda.gov/sites/default/files/media/Shell_Egg_Standard%5B1%5D.pdf;
   6. Be produced and packaged in a facility in accordance with the Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services' requirements for the Production, Storage, and transportation of Shell Eggs as specified in 21 CFR §§ 118.1 to 118.12, revised as of April 1, 2011, which is incorporated by reference, does not include any later amendments or editions of the incorporated matter, and is on file with the Department at 1688 W. Adams St., Phoenix, AZ 85007;
   7. Be produced and packaged in a facility that meets the Regulations Governing the Inspection of Eggs under the Egg Products Inspection Act (EPIA), as specified in 7 CFR §§ 57.1 to 57.970, revised as of April 12, 2006, which is incorporated by reference, does not include any later amendments or editions of the incorporated matter, and is on file with the Department at 1688 W. Adams St., Phoenix, AZ 85007;
   8. Be produced in a facility that has implemented a SE environmental monitoring program which includes testing for SE in chick papers and in the house environment when the pullets are 14-16 weeks of age, 40-45 weeks of age, four to six weeks post-molt, and pre-depopulation.
   9. Be produced in a facility that has implemented and maintained a vaccination program to protect against SE infec-
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A. All hours worked by an assigned grader or another grader above fees.
B. Overtime rate: $85.00/hour
C. Holiday rate: $58.00/hour
D. Plant survey, unscheduled temporary, auditing and appeal grading services. The following rates apply to temporary and auditing service per grader:
   1. Regular rate: $57.00/hour
   2. Overtime rate: $85.00/hour
   3. Holiday rate: $87.00/hour
E. Reapplication after termination of service by recipient. If a recipient causes termination under R3-2-1105(D), and reapplies within 12 months from the date of termination, there will be an additional re-application fee of $300 in addition to the above fees.
F. Extra charges. The following extra charges shall be assessed:
   1. All hours worked by an assigned grader or another grader in excess of the approved tour of duty, worked on a non-scheduled workday, or worked on a State holiday outside of the approved tour of duty, will be considered as overtime, at the rate of time and one-half.
   2. For all hours of work performed in a plant without an approved tour of duty, the charge will be the temporary grading service.
E. No charges. No charges will be assessed:
   1. Solely because of a change in name or ownership of the official plant, unless the recipient of services fails to notify the Department within the time limit specified in R3-2-1105, in which case the above charges will apply.
   2. When the assigned grader is temporarily reassigned by AZDA to perform grading service for another service recipient.

Historical Note
Section made by final exempt rulemaking at 26 A.A.R. 916, with an immediate effective date of April 9, 2020 (Supp. 20-2).

R3-2-1118. Termination by Recipient
Grading services under this Article shall be unilaterally terminated by the recipient of such service when:
A. Service is not installed within six months from the date the application is filed due to inaction by the applicant or recipient on Department requirements.
B. Service remains inactive for a period of more than six months due to a recipient’s request for removal of a grader and the recipient does not accept reassignment of another grader by the Department.
C. The recipient is terminated for cause based on violations listed in R3-2-1105(D).

Historical Note
Section made by final exempt rulemaking at 26 A.A.R. 916, with an immediate effective date of April 9, 2020 (Supp. 20-2).

R3-2-1119. Mutual Termination
A. The Department and the recipient of service may mutually agree to termination of the service, under the following terms:
B. Previously paid fees will not be returned to the service recipient.
C. Pending charges will be paid in full for completed work of the Department.
D. A pending application will be considered terminated, but a new application may be filed at any time, without penalty.
E. Termination shall not take effect until the end of a 30-days’ notice period, unless the parties agree otherwise.
F. The mutual decision to terminate and any related agreements are documented in writing.

Historical Note
Section made by final exempt rulemaking at 26 A.A.R. 916, with an immediate effective date of April 9, 2020 (Supp. 20-2).

R3-2-1120. Appeals
A. Appeal grading. An appeal grading may be requested by any recipient or authorized designee or other interested party (“appellant”) who is dissatisfied with the determination by a grader of the class, quality, quantity, or condition of any product as evidenced by the AZDA grademark and accompanying label, or as stated on a grading certificate.
   1. The appeal shall be filed with the original grader’s immediate supervisor.
   2. Initial review of the appeal shall be made by the original grader’s immediate supervisor, or by one or more
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1. Resident grading basis. Certificates will be issued only upon request therefor by the applicant or AZDA. When requested, a grader shall issue a certificate covering product graded by such grader. In addition, a grader may issue a grading certificate covering product graded in whole or in part by another grader when the grader has knowledge that the product is eligible for certification based on personal examination of the product or official grading records.

2. Other than resident grading. Each grader shall, in person or by the grader’s authorized agent, issue a grading certificate covering each product graded by such grader. A grader’s name may be signed on a grading certificate by a person other than the grader, if such person has been designated as the authorized agent of such grader by the Administrator, provided that:
   a. The certificate is prepared from an official memorandum of grading signed by the grader; and
   b. A notarized power of attorney authorizing such signature has been issued to such person by the grader.

C. Disposition. The original and required or requested copies of the grading certificate, immediately upon issuance, shall be delivered, mailed, or electronically submitted to the recipient or the recipient’s designee. One copy is required to be sent and the recipient may request additional copies. Other copies shall be filed and retained in accordance with the disposition schedule for grading program records.

Historical Note
Section made by final exempt rulemaking at 26 A.A.R. 916, with an immediate effective date of April 9, 2020 (Supp. 20-2).

R3-2-1122. Minimum Facility and Operating Requirements for Egg Grading and Packing Plants

A. For grading services that are provided on a resident or temporary basis, QAD 700 Shell Egg Graders Handbook Section 02 through Section 08, revised as of August 30, 2016. This material is incorporated by reference, does not include any later amendments or editions of the incorporate matter, and is on file with the Department at 1688 W. Adams St., Phoenix, AZ 85007; and the following minimum facility and operating conditions will be required:

B. Applicants must comply with all applicable Federal, State and local government occupational safety and health regulations.

C. Processing facilities are required to have a documented and implemented Quality Management System that meets Title 21, Part 117 of the U.S. Code of Federal Regulations “Current Good Manufacturing Practice, Hazard Analysis, and Risk-based Preventive Controls for Human Foods,” revised as of April 1, 2018. This material is incorporated by reference, does not include any later amendments or editions of the incorporate matter, and is on file with the Department at 1688 W. Adams St., Phoenix, AZ 85007.

D. General requirements for premises, buildings and plant facilities.
   1. The outside premises shall be free from refuse, rubbish, waste, unused equipment, and other materials and conditions which constitute a source of odors or a harbor for insects, rodents, and other vermin.
   2. The outside premises adjacent to grading, packing, cooler, and storage rooms must be constructed to provide...
E. Grading and packing room requirements.

1. The egg grading or candling area shall be capable of adequate darkening to make possible the accurate quality determination of the candled appearance of eggs. There shall be no light source or reflection of light that interferes with, or prohibits the accurate quality determination of eggs in the grading or candling areas.

2. The grading and candling equipment shall provide adequate light to facilitate quality determinations. When needed, other light sources and equipment or facilities shall be provided to permit the detection and removal of stained and dirty eggs or other underage eggs.

3. The grading and candling equipment must be sanitarily designed and constructed to facilitate cleaning. Such equipment shall be kept reasonably clean during grading and packing operations and be thoroughly cleaned at the end of each operating day.

4. Egg weighing equipment shall be constructed of materials to permit cleaning; operated in a clean, sanitary manner; and shall be capable of ready adjustment.

5. Adequate ventilation, heating, and cooling shall be provided where needed.

F. Cooler room requirements.

1. Cooler rooms holding eggs that are identified with a consumer grade shall be refrigerated and capable of maintaining an ambient temperature no greater than 45 °F (7.2 °C).

2. Accurate thermometers shall be provided for monitoring cooler room temperatures.

3. Cooler rooms shall be free from objectionable odors and from mold, and shall be maintained in a sanitary condition.

G. Egg protecting operations.

1. Egg protecting (oil application) operations shall be conducted in a manner to avoid contamination of the product and maximize conservation of its quality.

2. Component equipment within the egg protecting system, including holding tanks and containers, must be sanitarily designed and maintained in a clean and sanitary manner, and the application equipment must provide an adequate amount of oil for shell coverage of the volume of eggs processed.

3. Eggs with excess moisture on the shell shall not be shell protected.

4. Oil having any off odor, or that is obviously contaminated, shall not be used in egg protection operations. Oil is to be filtered prior to application.

5. The component equipment of the application system shall be washed, rinsed, and treated with a bactericidal agent each time the oil is removed.

6. Adequate coverage and protection against dust and dirt shall be provided when the equipment is not in use.

H. Egg cleaning operations.

1. Egg washing equipment must be sanitarily designed, maintained in a clean and sanitary manner, and thoroughly cleaned at the end of each operating day.

2. Egg drying equipment must be sanitarily designed and maintained in a clean and sanitary manner. Air used for drying purposes must be filtered. These filters shall be cleaned or replaced as needed to maintain a sanitary process.

3. The temperature of the wash water shall be maintained at 90 °F (32.2 °C) or higher, and shall be at least 20 °F (6.7 °C) warmer than the internal temperature of the eggs to be washed. These temperatures shall be maintained throughout the cleaning cycle. Accurate thermometers shall be provided for monitoring wash water temperatures.

4. Approved cleaning compounds shall be used in the wash water.

5. Wash water shall be maintained at a measurable pH level of 11 or higher. Accurate testing equipment shall be provided and accessible to the grader. If continuous monitoring of pH is not possible, the applicant should devise a monitoring system for documenting pH with a frequency that has been validated.

6. Wash water shall be changed approximately every four hours or more often if needed to maintain sanitary conditions, and at the end of each shift. Remedial measures shall be taken to prevent excess foaming during the egg washing operation.

7. Replacement water shall be added continuously to the wash water of washers. Chlorine or quaternary sanitizing rinse water may be used as part of the replacement water, provided, they are compatible with the washing compound. Iodine sanitizing rinse water may not be used as part of the replacement water.

8. Only potable water may be used to wash eggs. Each official plant shall submit certification to the office of grading stating that their water supply is potable. An analysis of the iron content of the water supply, stated in parts per million, is also required. When the iron content exceeds two parts per million, equipment shall be provided to reduce the iron content below the maximum allowed level. Frequency of testing for potability and iron content
shall be determined by the Administrator. When the water source is changed, new tests are required.

9. Waste water from the egg washing operation shall be piped directly to drains.

10. The washing, rinsing, and drying operations shall be continuous and shall be completed as rapidly as possible to maximize conservation of the egg’s quality and to prevent sweating of eggs. Eggs shall not be allowed to stand or soak in water. Immersion-type washers shall not be used.

11. Prewetting eggs prior to washing may be accomplished by spraying a continuous flow of water over the eggs in a manner which permits the water to drain away or other methods which may be approved by the Administrator. The temperature of the water shall be the same as prescribed in this Section.

12. Washed eggs shall be spray-rinsed with water having a temperature equal to, or warmer than, the temperature of the wash water. The spray-rinse water shall contain a sanitizer that has been determined acceptable for the intended use by the supervisor and of not less than 100 PPM nor more than 200 PPM of available chlorine or its equivalent. Alternate procedures, in lieu of a sanitizer rinse, may be approved by the Administrator.

13. Test kits shall be provided and used to determine the strength of the sanitizing solution.

14. During non-processing periods, eggs shall be removed from the washing and rinsing area of the egg washer and from the scanning area whenever there is a buildup of heat that may diminish the quality of the egg.

15. Washed eggs shall be reasonably dry before packaging and packing.

16. Steam, vapors, or odors originating from the washing and rinsing operation shall be continuously and directly exhausted to the outside of the building.

I. Requirements for eggs officially identified with a grademark.

1. Eggs that are officially identified with an AZDA grademark shall be placed under refrigeration at an ambient temperature no greater than 45 °F (7.2 °C) promptly after packaging.

2. Eggs that are to be officially identified with the AZDA grademark shall be packed only in new packaging material which will be officially graded and identified with an AZDA grademark. The amount of the shell surface available for evaluation (for example, pasteurized eggs or hard-cooked eggs). The following guidelines are to be used when monitoring the official grade identification of these types of products.

J. Use of approved chemicals and compounds.

1. All egg washing and equipment cleaning compounds, defoamers, destainers, sanitizers, inks, oils, lubricants, or any other compound that comes into contact with the eggs shall be approved by the national supervisor for their specified use and handled in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions.

2. All pesticides, insecticides, and rodenticides shall be approved for their specified use and handled in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions.

K. Marking individual eggs. The marking of individual eggs may be requested by processors as part of a specification requirement or for other marketing purposes.

1. Stamping eggs. Recognizing the difficulty in clearly stamping the rounded surface of an egg, a lot average tolerance of 10-percent for individual eggs with partial illegible, or no marks in any combination is permitted with no individual case exceeding 20-percent. These tol-
CHAPTER 2. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - ANIMAL SERVICES DIVISION

1. Approval. Applicants interested in utilizing the “Produced From” labeling must submit a written proposal to the Administrator. The proposal is to include the type or types of product to be labeled and the applicant’s plan for controlling the use and labeling of officially identified product. After review by the supervisor, the supervisor is to forward the request to the Administrator for final review and approval. Upon approval, the supervisor is to reconfirm all of the requirements with the applicant prior to any actual grade identification.

2. Verification visits. To assure that only officially graded eggs are being used, the processing, packing, and packaging must be closely monitored. Each verification visit shall include a review of records, product inventory, processing procedures, packing, packaging, storage, and shipping practices to confirm that the applicant is following the protocol outlined in their approved plan. In plants with resident service, the supervisor or Administrator is to be present during the initial production period to monitor the process and verify compliance. The grader will conduct all subsequent monitoring and verification activities with oversight from the supervisor. In temporary or fee locations, plant management must notify the supervisor each time the “produced from” labeling will be used or, alternatively, provide the supervisor with a projected production schedule. At these locations, compliance will be based on the applicant’s established history of compliance as outlined in the following schedule:
   a. Level 1 - The supervisor or administrator is to monitor and verify the process on the initial day of production. The supervisor or a grader will conduct subsequent visits. At least one additional verification visit is to be conducted during the next 10 production days. If no discrepancies are noted, one visit is to be conducted for each 30 days of production until three consecutive satisfactory visits have been completed. Once this verification period has ended without any noted program non-conformance, monitoring may proceed to Level 2.
   b. Level 2 - Supervisor or a grader is to conduct quarterly verification visits provided the applicant continues to meet all program requirements. If any nonconformance is noted during these visits, monitoring reverts back to Level 1. Misuse of the labeling will result in cancellation of the approval.

B. Recordkeeping. Recipients shall maintain, and make available for review, all invoices or applicable Grading Certificates covering product received, produced, and shipped. At a minimum, these records must include the name and address of original packer, amount received, quantity produced, brand names, lot numbers, quantity shipped and name and address of receivers. Records must be maintained for two years.

C. Cost. There will be no additional charge to resident plants when graders monitor product labeling during their normal grading activities. When graded product is shipped from official plants to other processing locations for re-packaging that are not under continuous AZDA supervision, time and expenses associated in conducting the verification visits will be charged to the recipient at the current Temporary grading and auditing service rate.

Historical Note
Section made by final exempt rulemaking at 26 A.A.R. 916, with an immediate effective date of April 9, 2020 (Supp. 20-2).

R3-2-1125. Specification Grading
A. Applicants may request for additional specifications to be certified that exceed the standards of this Chapter. The requested specifications must be submitted in writing to the administrator for approval. The approving official will review the information for approval or advise the applicant of the reason or reasons for disapproval. If the specification is approved, a letter enclosing a copy of the approved application and specification will be returned to the applicant with a request to provide copies of the specification to each supplier and applicable AZDA grader. Each page of the approved specification will have an approval stamp bearing the date of approval and the signature of the approving official. Additionally, each page will be sequentially numbered such as page 1 of 5, page 2 of 5, etc.

B. Plant management is responsible for advising graders when they are preparing to pack eggs in accordance with an approved specification. However, each grader must be familiar with the approved specification list and, to the extent practically possible, be aware when products with approved specifications are being packed at the duty location. When a plant packs product requiring compliance with an approved specification, the grader shall obtain a copy of the specification from plant management and assure that all provisions of the specification are met. As applicable, product that meets specification requirements will be identified in accordance with procedures outlined in the approved specification. When the specification requires the issuance of a grading certificate, the following statement is to be placed in the remarks section of the certificate: “Product covered by this certificate meets specification requirements for______.”

Historical Note
Section made by final exempt rulemaking at 26 A.A.R. 916, with an immediate effective date of April 9, 2020 (Supp. 20-2).