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, 2022 through September 30, 2022

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Questions about these rules? Contact:
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Phoenix, AZ 85007
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Phoenix, AZ 85007
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Telephone: (602) 542-3575
Fax: (602) 542-1004
Email: jpeterson@azda.gov

The release of this Chapter in Supp. 22-3 replaces Supp. 21-3, 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 Therefore, all superseded material should be retained in a separate binder and archived for future reference.
PREFACE

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 2022 is cited as Supp. 22-1. 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.

RULE HISTORY
Refer to the HISTORICAL NOTE at the end of each Section for the effective date of a rule. The note also includes the Register volume and page number in which the notice was published (A.A.R.) and beginning in supplement 21-4, the date the notice was published in the Register.

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. § 41-5505.

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.

HOW TO USE THE CODE
Rules may be in effect before a supplement is released by the Office. Therefore, the user should refer to issues of the Arizona Administrative Register for recent updates to rule Sections.

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.

EXEMPTIONS FROM THE APA
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.

PERSONAL USE/COMMERCIAL USE
This Chapter is posted as a public courtesy online, and is for private use only. Those who wish to use the contents for resale or profit should contact the Office about Commercial Use fees. For information on commercial use fees review A.R.S. § 39-121.03 and 1 A.A.C. 1, R1-1-113.

Rhonda Paschal, rules managing editor, assisted with the editing of this Chapter.
TITLE 3. AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER 4. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - PLANT SERVICES DIVISION

Authority: A.R.S. §§ 3-107, 3-201 et seq., 3-441 et seq., and 3-481 et seq.

Supp. 22-3

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Article 3 consisting of Sections R3-4-301 through R3-4-307 adopted effective January 17, 1989.

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Article 5, consisting of Sections R3-4-501 through R3-4-504 repealed effective October 15, 1993 (Supp. 93-4).

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ARTICLE 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

R3-4-101. Definitions

In addition to the definitions provided in A.R.S. §§ 3-201, 3-231, 3-441, and 3-481, the following terms apply to this Chapter:

“Appliance” means any box, tray, container, ladder, tent, vehicle, implement, or any article or thing that is or may be used in growing, harvesting, handling, packing, or transporting any agricultural commodity.

“Carrier” means any plant or thing that can transport or harbor a plant pest.

“Certificate” means an original document issued by the Department, the United States Department of Agriculture, or authorized officer of the state of origin, stating name, quantity, and nature of the regulated commodity, and the compliance information required by a specific regulation.

“Commodity” means any plant, produce, soil, material, or thing that may be subject to federal and state laws and rules.

“Container” means any box, crate, lug, chest, basket, carton, barrel, keg, drum, can, sack, or other receptacle for a commodity.

“Cotton” means all parts of Gossypium spp., except manufactured cotton products.

“Equipment” means any vehicle, device, implement, ladder, tent, or any article or thing that is or may be used in growing, harvesting, handling, packing, or transporting any agricultural commodity.

“Gin trash” means organic waste or materials resulting from ginning cotton.

“Host” means a plant on or in which a pest can live or reproduce, or both.

“Husk” means the membranous outer envelope of many seeds and fruit, such as an ear of corn or a nut.

“Infested” means:

(i) Any plant or other material on or in which a pest is found, or

(ii) A geographical area where a pest is known to occur.

“Inspector” means an employee of the Department or other governmental agency who enforces any law or rule of the Department.

“Lot” means any one group of plants or things, whether or not containerized that is set apart or is separate from any other group.

“Nursery” means real property or other premises on or in which nursery stock is propagated, grown, or cultivated from which source nursery stock is offered for distribution or sale. (A.R.S. § 3-201(5))

“Permit” means an official document authorizing the movement of a host plant and carrier.

“Person” means an individual, partnership, corporation, association, governmental subdivision or unit of a governmental subdivision, a public or private organization of any character, or another agency.

“Pest” includes all noxious weeds, insects, diseases, mites, spiders, nematodes and other animal or plant organisms found injurious, or likely to become injurious, to any domesticated, cultivated, native or wild plant, or to the product of any such plant. (A.R.S. § 3-201(7))

“Phytosanitary certificate” means a certificate issued by a plant regulatory official for the purpose of certifying a commodity or appliance as pest free.

“Plant” or “crop” includes every kind of vegetation, wild or domesticated, and any part thereof, as well as seed, fruit or other natural product of such vegetation. (A.R.S. § 3-201(8))

“Processed product” means any fruit, vegetable, or other food product covered under the regulations in this part which has been preserved by any recognized commercial process, including, but not limited to canning, freezing, dehydrating, drying, the addition of chemical substances, or by fermentation. (7 CFR § 52.2)

“Sell” means to exchange for money or its equivalent including to offer, expose, or possess a commodity for sale or to otherwise exchange, barter, or trade.

“Soil” means any non-liquid combination of organic, or organic and inorganic material in which plants can grow.

“Subcontainer” means any container being used within another container.

“Transport” means moving an article from one point to another.

“Treatment” means an application of a substance as either a spray, mist, dust, granule, or fumigant; or a process in which a substance or procedure is used to control or eradicate a plant pest.

“Vector” means an organism (usually an insect) that may carry a pathogen from one host plant to another.

“Vehicle” means an automotive device, such as a car, bus, truck, or private or recreational vehicle.

Historical Note

R3-4-102. Licensing Time-frames

A. Overall time-frame. The Department shall issue or deny a license within the overall time-frames listed in Table 1 after receipt of the complete application. The overall time-frame is the total of the number of days provided for the administrative completeness review and the substantive review.

B. Administrative completeness review.

1. The administrative completeness review time-frame established in Table 1 begins on the date the Department receives the application. The Department shall notify the applicant in writing within the administrative completeness review time-frame whether the application or request is incomplete. The notice shall specify what information is missing. If the Department does not provide notice to the applicant within the administrative
2. An applicant with an incomplete license application shall supply the missing information within the completion request period established in Table 1. The administrative completeness review time-frame is suspended from the date the Department mails the notice of missing information to the applicant until the date the Department receives the information.

3. If the applicant fails to submit the missing information before the expiration of the completion request period, the Department shall close the file, unless the applicant requests an extension. An applicant whose file has been closed may obtain a license by submitting a new application.

C. Substantive review. The substantive review time-frame established in Table 1 shall begin after the application is administratively complete.

1. If the Department makes a comprehensive written request for additional information, the applicant shall submit the additional information identified by the request within the additional information period provided in Table 1. The substantive review time-frame is suspended from the date of the Department request until the information is received by the Department. If the applicant fails to provide the information identified in the written request within the additional information period, the Department shall deny the license.

2. The Department shall issue a written notice granting or denying a license within the substantive review time-frame. If the application is denied, the Department shall send the applicant written notice explaining the reason for the denial with citations to supporting statutes or rules, the applicant’s right to seek a fair hearing, and the time period in which the applicant may appeal the denial.

Historical Note
Former Rule 3. Section R3-1-03 renumbered to R3-4-103 (Supp. 91-4). Repealed effective September 22, 1994 (Supp. 94-3).

R3-4-104. Repealed

Historical Note
Former Rule 4. Section R3-1-04 renumbered to R3-4-104 (Supp. 91-4). Repealed effective September 22, 1994 (Supp. 94-3).

R3-4-105. Repealed

Historical Note
Former Rule 5. Section R3-1-05 renumbered to R3-4-105 (Supp. 91-4). Amended effective September 22, 1994 (Supp. 94-3). Section repealed by final rulemaking at 6 A.A.R. 41, effective December 8, 1999 (Supp. 99-4).

R3-4-106. Repealed

Historical Note
Former Rule 6. Section R3-1-06 renumbered to R3-4-106 (Supp. 91-4). Repealed effective September 22, 1994 (Supp. 94-3).

R3-4-107. Repealed

Historical Note

R3-4-108. Repealed

Historical Note
Former Rule 8. Section R3-1-08 renumbered to R3-4-108 (Supp. 91-4). Repealed effective September 22, 1994 (Supp. 94-3).

R3-4-109. Repealed

Historical Note
Former Rule 9. Section R3-1-09 renumbered to R3-4-109 (Supp. 91-4). Repealed effective September 22, 1994 (Supp. 94-3).
### Table 1. Time-frames (Calendar Days)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>License</th>
<th>Authority</th>
<th>Administrative Completeness Review</th>
<th>Response to Completion Request</th>
<th>Substantive Completeness Review</th>
<th>Response to Additional Information</th>
<th>Overall Time-frame</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>QUARANTINE</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Plant and Crop Safeguards, Inspection, and Certification</td>
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<td>Boll Weevil and Pink Bollworm</td>
<td>R3-4-204(D)</td>
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<td>R3-4-204(E)(4)(b)</td>
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<td>General Nursery Stock Inspection</td>
<td>R3-4-301(B)</td>
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<td>Special Nursery Stock Inspection: Ozonium Root Rot</td>
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<td>• Method of Growing New Renewal</td>
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<td>• Indicator Crop Planted on Applicant’s Property</td>
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<td>Special Nursery Stock Inspection: Brown Garden Snail</td>
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<td>Special Nursery Stock Inspection: Other</td>
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<td><strong>SEED DEALERS AND LABELERS</strong></td>
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**Historical Note**
ARTICLE 2. QUARANTINE

R3-4-201. Definitions

In addition to the definitions provided in A.R.S. §§ 3-201, 3-231, 3-441, 3-481, and R3-4-101, the following terms apply to this Article:

“Common carrier” means any person transporting a commodity or equipment for compensation or commercial purpose.

“Compliance agreement” means a written agreement or permit between a person and the Department for the purpose of allowing the movement or production of a regulated commodity or used equipment from a quarantined area of this state and containing demonstrated safeguarding measures to ensure compliance with the purposes of A.R.S. Title 3, Chapter 2, Article 1.

“Cotton harvesting machine” means any machine used to pick or harvest raw cotton in a field.

“Firewood” means wood that has been cut, sawn, or chopped into a shape and size commonly used for fuel, or other wood intended for fuel.

“Fumigate” means to apply a gaseous substance to a commodity or used equipment in a closed area to eradicate a pest.

“Green lumber” means freshly sawn, unseasoned wood.

“Hull” means the dry outer covering of a seed or nut.

“Infected” means any plant or other material on or in which a pest is found.

“Label” means all tags and other written, printed, or graphic representations in any form, accompanying or pertaining to a commodity, regulated or otherwise, (excluding processed products) which is shipped into the state must provide a label acceptable to the Department to a person that specifies terms to ship or transport a commodity or used equipment.

“Limited permit” means a permit issued by the Department to a common carrier or responsible party to transport a commodity or used equipment that would otherwise be restricted.

“Master permit” means a permit issued by the Department to another state department of agriculture that gives that state authority to certify, in accordance with the terms of the permit, that a regulated commodity or used equipment may enter Arizona without a quarantine compliance certificate.

“Origin inspection agreement” means a permit issued by the Department to a person that specifies terms to ship or transport a regulated commodity or used equipment into Arizona, which importation would otherwise be prohibited by this Article, and that the State Plant Regulatory Official agrees with.

“Package” means:

(i) Any container, box, bag, or envelope used for the shipment of a commodity or used equipment through postal and parcel services, or

(ii) Individual packets of seeds for planting.

“Pest free” means apparently free from all regulated plant pests, as determined by an inspection.

“Pest Management Program” means any state or federally recognized program designed for the prevention, monitoring, and control of a pest or disease. Based on a targeted management (Integrated Pest Management) or holistic approach (Total Systems Approach Program) that incorporates best management practices, monitoring, cultivation practices, cultural controls, treatment programs and/or pest resistant plant varieties, cultivars or hybrids for the control or effective management of any live life stages of a pest or disease.

“Quarantine compliance certificate” means a certificate issued by a plant regulatory official of the originating state that establishes that a commodity or used equipment has been treated or inspected to comply with Arizona quarantine rules and orders and includes a certificate of inspection.

“Receiver” means any person or place of business listed on a bill of lading, manifest, or freight bill as a consignee or destination for a commodity or used equipment.

“Regulated plant pest” means all live life stages of an arthropod, disease, plant, nematode, or snail that is regulated or considered under quarantine by a state or federal law, rule or order enforced by the Department.

“Responsible party” means a common carrier, person, or place of business that is legally responsible for the possession of a commodity or used equipment.

“Stub or soca cotton” means cotton stalks of a previous crop that begin to show signs of growth.


Historical Note


R3-4-202. Domestic Importation

A. Any commodity shipped or transported into the state shall be made available for inspection if required to determine whether the commodity is free of all live pests subject to federal and state laws and rules.

B. Restrictions.

1. Prior to or upon delivery, a shipper, consignor, or broker of a commodity, regulated or otherwise, (excluding processed products) which is shipped into the state must provide similar documentation that includes:

   (i) A bill of lading, manifest, or other...
CHAPTER 4. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - PLANT SERVICES DIVISION

3. Definitions. In addition to the definitions provided in A.R.S. § 3-203, Table 2, Actionable Arthropod Pests includes, but is not limited to, arthropod pests that would require immediate action and are prohibited from entry into the state.

2. “Actionable nematode pest” means any nematode pest that the Associate Director has determined to be an imminent threat to agriculture and horticulture within the state. Table 3, Actionable Nematode Pests includes, but is not limited to, nematode pests that would require immediate action and are prohibited from entry into the state.

3. “Pest Management Program” means any state or federally recognized program designed for the prevention, monitoring, and control of an actionable arthropod pest or actionable nematode pest. Based on a targeted management (Integrated Pest Management) or holistic approach (Total Systems Approach Program) that incorporates best management practices, monitoring, cultivation practices, cultural controls, treatment programs and/or pest resistant plant varieties, cultivars or hybrids for the control of any live life stages of an actionable arthropod pest or actionable nematode pest associated with the commodity, with a zero pest presence tolerance.

B. Regulated area. Unless otherwise indicated, all states, districts, and territories of the United States.

C. Commodities covered.

1. All plants and plant products for propagation, including nursery stock (bareroot or potted), budwood, seed for planting, cuttings, stolons, and tissue culture shipped or transported into the state that is regulated by this Article or other state or federal law, rule or order enforced by the Department.

2. All used equipment utilized for the propagation, harvest and/or maintenance of a commodity listed in subsection (C)(1), (2), (3), or (4). If the used equipment is:

a. Not sterilized and not packaged for retail sale;

b. Attached to a plant for the purpose of propagation;

c. Used for the purpose of landscaping or grading.

3. All domestic soil shipped or transported into the state that is:

a. Not authorized under a permit or compliance agreement issued by the U.S. Department of Agriculture;

b. Not sterilized and not packaged for retail sale;

c. Attached to a plant for the purpose of propagation;

d. Used for the purpose of landscaping or grading.

4. All firewood and green lumber with attached bark.

5. All used equipment utilized for the propagation, harvesting, transport, and/or maintenance of a commodity listed in subsections (C)(1), (2), (3), or (4).

D. Restrictions.

1. For commodities listed in subsection (C) that are not accompanied by proof of compliance with this Section as indicated in the remainder of subsection (D); or are found infested with, or exposed to, an actionable arthropod pest or actionable nematode pest may be placed under quarantine until a disposition is determined by an inspector, A.R.S § 3-203.

2. In addition to the requirements under any other Section in this Article, law, order, or federal law enforced by the Department, the commodities listed in subsection (C)(1), are authorized for shipment or transport into the state provided a plant regulatory official at the place of origin issues a certificate of origin and statement of compliance with this Section by one of the following: origin:
i. The commodities in the shipment or shipments are inspected and a plant regulatory official provides a certificate attesting that the commodity is apparently free of any live life stages of an actionable arthropod pest;

ii. The Associate Director and State Plant Regulatory Official of the origin state has placed the producer under a compliance agreement, authorizing a Pest Management Program for actionable arthropod pests, and has provided certification of compliance to the producer if all provisions of a Pest Management Program are met; or

iii. A certificate attesting to treatment for actionable arthropod pests known to occur in the origination is issued by a plant regulatory official.

b. For an actionable nematode pest known to occur at origin:
   i. The origin state determined through an annual survey conducted within the 12-month period immediately before shipment that the actionable nematode pests do not exist on the property or in the facility used to grow the commodity.

   ii. The commodity in the shipment was sampled two weeks before shipment, and found free of actionable nematode pests.

   iii. The commodity was protected from infestation of the actionable nematode pests by implementing all of the following steps:
       (1) Propagated from clean seed or from cuttings taken 12 inches or higher above ground level;
       (2) Planted in sterilized soil or other media prepared or treated to ensure freedom from actionable nematode pests;
       (3) Retained in a sterilized container or bed;
       (4) Placed on a sterilized bench or sterilized support 18 inches or higher from the ground or floor level; and
       (5) Found pest-free using a sampling method approved by the Associate Director.

3. In addition to the requirements under any other Section in this Article, the commodities listed in subsection (C)(3), are authorized for shipment or transport into the state provided a plant regulatory official at the place of origin issues a certificate of origin and statement of compliance with this Section by one of the following:
   a. Authorize and validate a Pest Management Program or an area-wide control program for actionable arthropod pests;
   b. Require treatment for actionable arthropod pests known to occur in the origin location by a method known to control the pest.

5. In addition to the requirements under any other Section in this Article, the commodities listed in subsection (C)(4), are authorized for shipment or transport into the state provided a plant regulatory official at the place of origin issues a certificate of origin and statement of compliance with this Section by one of the following:
   a. Heat treatment as indicated in the USDA Treatment Manual, Heat Treatment Schedule: T314-a; and accompanied by a treatment certificate issued by a certified heat-treatment facility, or a state or federal regulatory official; or
   b. Any other method approved by the Associate Director that eliminates all live life stages of an actionable arthropod pest.

6. In addition to the requirements under any other Section in this Article, law, order, or federal law enforced by the Department, the commodities listed in subsection (C)(5) is accompanied by a certificate issued by the origin state attesting that the commodity is reasonably free of all soil and extraneous plant material that could harbor a live life stage of an actionable arthropod pest.

E. Exemptions.

1. The Associate Director may issue an exemption to a restriction in this Section at the request of a State Plant Regulatory Official on an area-wide or county-wide basis, under the following conditions:
   a. For an area-wide or county-wide exemption of a commodity (Master Permit):
      i. The State Plant Regulatory Official agrees to comply with the conditions of a Master Permit that indicates the necessary safeguarding measures including monitoring, inspection, treatment, alternate treatment, and/or certification of the commodity.
      ii. The Department may suspend or revoke a Master Permit if one or more shipments of a commodity are not in compliance with the conditions of the authorized Master Permit or live stages of an actionable arthropod pest or actionable nematode pest are found.
   b. For an exemption provided to a shipper of a commodity (Origin Inspection Agreement):
      i. The State Plant Regulatory Official and the shipper agree to comply with the conditions of an Origin Inspection Agreement that indicates the necessary safeguarding measures including monitoring, inspection, treatment, alternate treatment, and/or certification of the commodity.
      ii. The Department may suspend or revoke an Origin Inspection Agreement if one or more ship-
Definitions. The following terms apply to this Section:

F. “Crop remnant” means the stalks, leaves, bolls, lint, pods, and the following guidelines:

1. The shipper will be notified of the violations and corrective measures will be provided;
2. The origin State Plant Regulatory Official will be notified of the violation and suspension;
3. The shipper will be required to contact the origin State Plant Regulatory Official to confirm completion of corrective measures;
4. The origin State Plant Regulatory Official will contact the Department to request approval to retract the suspension upon successful completion of the corrective measures; and
5. The Associate Director may retract the suspension upon satisfactory completion of the corrective measures.

Violations. Any shipper of a commodity listed in subsection (C) that is not in compliance with the restrictions indicated in subsection (D), or an actionable arthropod pest or actionable nematode pest are found.

2. Notwithstanding any other restriction, the Associate Director may declare a state, or an area within a state, exempt to a condition in this Section if it is demonstrated by a State Plant Regulatory Official that an actionable arthropod pest or actionable nematode pest is known not to occur in the origin state and that the actionable arthropod pest or actionable nematode pest is part of a state or federal authorized pest monitoring program that justifies the “free from” status.

2. No stub or volunteer cotton shall be grown in or allowed to grow in the state. The landowner or grower shall be responsible for eliminating stub or volunteer cotton.

3. Tillage deadline. Except as provided in subsection (C)(4), a grower shall ensure that a crop remnant of a host plant remaining in the field after harvest is shredded and the land tilled to destroy the host plant and its root system so no stalks remain attached to the soil before the following dates or before planting another crop, whichever occurs earlier: Zone “A”, January 15; Zone “B”, March 1; Zone “C”, February 15; Zone “D”, March 1; Zone “E”, February 15.

4. Rotational crop following cotton harvest.

a. If a grower elects to plant a small-grain crop following a cotton harvest, the grower may, after the host plant is shredded, irrigate and plant with wheat, barley, or oats (or other similar small-grain crops approved in writing by the Associate Director before planting) instead of tilling as prescribed in subsection (C)(3). The small-grain crop shall be planted before the tillage deadline for the zone.

b. The Associate Director shall approve small-grain crops other than wheat, barley, and oats, if the planting, growth, and harvest cycles of the small-grain crop prevents the maturation of stub or volunteer cotton. A grower shall submit a written request for approval of a small-grain crop, other than wheat, barley, or oats, at least 15 days before the tillage deadline for the zone. The written request shall include the scientific and common name of the proposed small-grain crop and the estimated date of harvest.

c. If a grower elects to plant a crop other than an approved small-grain crop following a cotton harvest, the requirements specified in subsection (C)(3) apply.

5. Planting dates.

a. A grower who meets the tillage deadline specified in subsection (C)(3) for the preceding cotton crop year shall not plant cotton earlier than 15 days after the tillage deadline for the zone.

b. A grower who does not meet the tillage deadline specified in subsection (C)(3) for the preceding cotton crop year shall not plant cotton on a farm until 15 days after the grower ensures that all crop remnants of a host plant remaining in the fields after harvest are shredded and the land tilled to destroy the host plant and its root system so no stalks remain attached to the soil.

6. Dry planting. Any grower who meets the tillage deadline for the zone may dry plant cotton five days after the tillage deadline for that zone, but shall not water until 15 days after the tillage deadline for that zone.

7. An inspector shall give written notice to any owner or person in charge of the nuisance found in violation of subsection (C). The processes established in subsections (C)(3) and (C)(4) shall be repeated, as necessary, to destroy the pests.
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Historical Note

R3-4-205. Renumbered

Historical Note
Adopted effective December 2, 1982. See also R3-4-53 and R3-4-53.02 through R3-4-53.07 (Supp. 82-6). Section R3-1-53.01 renumbered to R3-4-205 (Supp. 91-4). Repealed effective May 7, 1993 (Supp. 93-2). New Section adopted effective December 20, 1994 (Supp. 94-4). Section R3-4-205 renumbered to R3-4-501 and amended, effective April 9, 1998 (Supp. 98-2).

R3-4-206. Repealed

Historical Note
Adopted effective December 2, 1982. See also R3-4-53, R3-4-53.01 and R3-4-53.03 through R3-4-53.07 (Supp. 82-6). Section R3-1-53.02 renumbered to R3-4-206 (Supp. 91-4). Repealed effective May 7, 1993 (Supp. 93-2).

R3-4-207. Repealed

Historical Note
Adopted effective December 2, 1982. See also R3-4-53, R3-4-53.01 through R3-4-53.03 and R3-4-53.05 through R3-4-53.07 (Supp. 82-6). Section R3-1-53.03 renumbered to R3-4-207 (Supp. 91-4). Repealed effective May 7, 1993 (Supp. 93-2).

R3-4-208. Repealed

Historical Note
Adopted effective December 2, 1982. See also R3-4-53, R3-4-53.01 through R3-4-53.03 and R3-4-53.05 through R3-4-53.07 (Supp. 82-6). Section R3-1-53.04 renumbered to R3-4-208 (Supp. 91-4). Repealed effective May 7, 1993 (Supp. 93-2).

R3-4-209. Repealed

Historical Note

Section R3-1-53.06 renumbered to R3-4-209 (Supp. 91-4). Repealed effective May 7, 1993 (Supp. 93-2).

R3-4-210. Repealed

Historical Note
Adopted effective December 2, 1982. See also R3-4-53, R3-4-53.01 through R3-4-53.05 and R3-4-53.07 (Supp. 82-6). Section R3-1-53.06 renumbered to R3-4-210 (Supp. 91-4). Repealed effective May 7, 1993 (Supp. 93-2).

R3-4-211. Repealed

Historical Note
Adopted effective December 2, 1982. See also R3-4-53, R3-4-53.01 through R3-4-53.06 (Supp. 82-6). Section R3-1-53.07 renumbered to R3-4-211 (Supp. 91-4). Repealed effective May 7, 1993 (Supp. 93-2).

R3-4-212. Repealed

Historical Note
Former Rule, Quarantine Regulation 6. Amended effective July 1, 1975 (Supp. 75-1). Amended effective April 26, 1976 (Supp. 76-2). Amended effective June 16, 1977 (Supp. 77-3). Repealed effective June 19, 1978 (Supp. 78-3). Adopted as an emergency effective October 21, 1983, pursuant to A.R.S. § 41-1003, valid for only 90 days (Supp. 83-5). Adopted as an emergency effective January 19, 1984, pursuant to A.R.S. § 41-1003, valid for only 90 days (Supp. 84-1). Emergency expired. Former Section R3-4-54 adopted as an emergency now adopted without change effective May 15, 1984. See also R3-4-54.01 thru R3-4-54.05 (Supp. 84-3). Section R3-1-54 renumbered to R3-4-212 (Supp. 91-4). Repealed effective April 3, 1997 (Supp. 97-2).

R3-4-213. Repealed

Historical Note
Adopted as an emergency effective October 21, 1983, pursuant to A.R.S. § 41-1003, valid for only 90 days (Supp. 83-5). Adopted as an emergency effective January 19, 1984, pursuant to A.R.S. § 41-1003, valid for only 90 days (Supp. 84-1). Emergency expired. Former Section R3-4-54.01 adopted as an emergency now adopted and amended effective May 15, 1984. See also R3-4-54.01 thru R3-4-54.05 (Supp. 84-3). Section R3-1-54.01 renumbered to R3-4-213 (Supp. 91-4). Repealed effective April 3, 1997 (Supp. 97-2).

R3-4-214. Repealed

Historical Note
Adopted as an emergency effective October 21, 1983, pursuant to A.R.S. § 41-1003, valid for only 90 days (Supp. 83-5). Adopted as an emergency effective January 19, 1984, pursuant to A.R.S. § 41-1003, valid for only 90 days (Supp. 84-1). Emergency expired. Former Section R3-4-54.02 adopted as an emergency now adopted and amended effective May 15, 1984. See also R3-4-54, R3-4-54.02 thru R3-4-54.05 (Supp. 84-3). Section R3-1-54.01 renumbered to R3-4-214 (Supp. 91-4). Repealed effective April 3, 1997 (Supp. 97-2).

R3-4-215. Repealed
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Historical Note
Adopted as an emergency effective October 21, 1983, pursuant to A.R.S. § 41-1003, valid for only 90 days (Supp. 83-5). Adopted as an emergency effective January 19, 1984, pursuant to A.R.S. § 41-1003, valid for only 90 days (Supp. 84-1). Emergency expired. Former Section R3-4-54.03 adopted as an emergency now adopted and amended effective May 15, 1984. See also R3-4-54, R3-4-54.01, R3-4-54.02, R3-4-54.04 and R3-4-54.05 (Supp. 84-3). Section R3-1-54.03 renumbered to R3-4-215 (Supp. 91-4). Repealed effective April 3, 1997 (Supp. 97-2).

R3-4-216. Repealed

Historical Note
Adopted as an emergency effective October 21, 1983, pursuant to A.R.S. § 41-1003, valid for only 90 days (Supp. 83-5). Adopted as an emergency effective January 19, 1984, pursuant to A.R.S. § 41-1003, valid for only 90 days (Supp. 84-1). Emergency expired. Former Section R3-4-54.04 adopted as an emergency now adopted and amended effective May 15, 1984. See also R3-4-54, R3-4-54.01 thru R3-4-54.03, and R3-4-54.05 (Supp. 84-3). Section R3-1-54.04 renumbered to R3-4-216 (Supp. 91-4). Repealed effective April 3, 1997 (Supp. 97-2).

R3-4-217. Repealed

Historical Note
Adopted effective May 15, 1984. See also R3-4-54, R3-4-54.01 thru R3-4-54.04 (Supp. 84-3). Section R3-1-54.05 renumbered to R3-4-217 (Supp. 91-4). Repealed effective April 3, 1997 (Supp. 97-2).

R3-4-218. Boll Weevil Pest: Exterior Quarantine

A. Definitions. In addition to the definitions provided in A.R.S. § 3-201, R3-4-101 and R3-4-201, the following terms apply to this Section:

1. “Cotton appliance” means a container used in handling cotton, including sacks, bags, tarps, boxes, crates, and machinery used in planting, harvesting and transporting cotton.

2. “Cotton lint” means the remnant produced when cottonseed is processed in a gin.

3. “Cottonseed” means a seed derived from cotton plants which is destined for propagation or other use.

4. “Fumigation certificate” means a quarantine compliance certificate that specifies the fumigation chemical used, the treatment schedule, and the commodity treated.

5. “Hibiscus” means all parts of Hibiscus spp.

6. “Pest” means the following, notwithstanding the definition in A.R.S. § 3-201: Boll weevil, Anthonomus grandis (Boheman).

7. “Spanish moss” means all parts of Tillandsia usneoides.


C. Regulated commodities.

1. Gin trash.

2. Cotton lint.

3. Cottonseed.

4. Used cotton appliances or equipment that have any cotton plants attached or contained therein,

5. Cotton plants.

6. Spanish moss, and

7. Hibiscus plants.

D. Restrictions. A person shall not ship or transport into Arizona from an area under quarantine:

1. Gin trash, cotton lint, cottonseed, or used cotton appliances or equipment that have any cotton plants attached or contained therein unless the commodity or appliance is accompanied by an original fumigation certificate attesting the commodity or appliance has been fumigated as prescribed in the Treatment Manual.

2. Cotton plants or hibiscus plants unless the commodity is accompanied by an original quarantine compliance certificate attesting the commodity was treated with a chemical to kill the pest and was visually inspected and found free of all live life stages of the pest within five days of shipment.

3. Spanish moss, unless the commodity is accompanied by an original quarantine compliance certificate attesting the commodity was treated by one of the following methods:

a. Commercial drying; or

b. Chemical treatment using a pesticide registered and labeled for use on the commodity to kill all live life stages of the pest.

Historical Note

R3-4-219. Repealed

Historical Note
Former Rule, Quarantine Regulation 8. Repealed effective December 19, 1980 (Supp. 80-6). Adopted as an emergency effective April 11, 1984, pursuant to A.R.S. § 41-1003, valid for only 90 days (Supp. 84-2). Emergency adoption expired. Permanent rule adopted effective November 15, 1984 (Supp. 84-6). Former Section R3-4-56 repealed, former Sections R3-4-56.01 through R3-4-56.04 renumbered and amended as Section R3-4-56 effective June 20, 1986 (Supp. 86-3). Repealed June 29, 1990 (Supp. 90-2). New Section adopted effective April 11, 1991 (Supp. 91-2). Section R3-1-56 renumbered to R3-4-219 (Supp. 91-4). Amended by final rulemaking at...
CRITERIA TO DETERMINE REGULATED CITRUS NURSERY COMPANIES

A. Definitions. In addition to the definitions provided in A.R.S. § 3-201, R3-4-101 and R3-4-201, the following terms apply to this Section:

1. "Diseases" means any of the following diseases, notwithstanding the definition in A.R.S. § 3-201:
   a. Citrus Cachexia (CCaVd),
   b. Citrus Exocortis Virus (CEVD),
   c. Citrus Psorosis Virus (CPsV),
   d. Citrus Tristeza Virus (CTV), or
   e. Citrus greening disease (HLB), Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticus.

2. "Shoot-tip-grafting" means a treatment method that employs micro-grafting to eliminate the chances of transmitting a disease.

3. "Thermontherapy" means a treatment method for propagative material that employs high temperatures to eliminate the presence of a disease.

B. Area under quarantine. All states, territories, and districts of the United States, except the state of Arizona.

C. Regulated commodities. Citrus nursery stock. All plants or plant parts, except seed or attached green fruit, of all species, varieties, or hybrids of the genera Citrus, Eremocitrus, Fortunella, Poncirus, and Microcitrus.

D. Restrictions.

1. The commodity listed in subsection (C) is prohibited from entry into the state from the area under quarantine unless one of the following conditions are met prior to shipment:
   a. The regulated commodity is permitted under a USDA-APHIS approved program for the interstate movement of citrus nursery stock;
   b. A regulated commodity that is not subject to the restrictions for the interstate movement of citrus nursery stock may be certified under an origin state department of agriculture authorized program or National Clean Plant Network program that ensures the regulated commodity is foundation or source material, or has been propagated from a foundation or source tree that has been:
      i. Tested and found free of the diseases listed in subsections (A)(1)(a),(b),(c), and (d) within the previous 36 months;
      ii. Tested and found free of the disease listed in subsection (A)(1)(c) within the previous 12 months;
      iii. Treated by thermotherapy or shoot-tip-grafting;
      iv. Assigned and tagged with an index number; and
      v. Released from the origin state or federal quarantine.
   c. The regulated commodity is safeguarded and certified by an alternative method approved by the Associate Director.

2. A person shipping a regulated commodity into Arizona shall attach a single tag or label to each plant or plant part, or to each individual container containing a plant or plant part, that is intended for resale by an Arizona receiver. The tag or label shall contain the following information separately provided for each scion variety grafted to a single rootstock:
   a. Name and address of the nursery that propagated the plant,
   b. Scion variety name,
   c. Scion variety registration number, and
   d. Rootstock variety name.

E. Disposition of regulated commodity not in compliance. A regulated commodity shipped into Arizona in violation of this Section shall be destroyed, treated, or transported out-of-state (A.R.S. § 3-210).

Historical Note
Former Rule, Quarantine Regulation 9. Amended effective July 1, 1975 (Supp. 75-1). Former Section R3-4-57 amended and renumbered as R3-4-57 through R3-4-57.05 effective February 16, 1982 (Supp. 82-1). Section repealed, new Section adopted effective June 14, 1990 (Supp. 90-2). Section R3-1-57 renumbered to R3-4-220 (Supp. 91-4). Amended by final rulemaking at 10 A.A.R. 3380, effective October 2, 2004 (Supp. 04-3). Amended by final rulemaking at 12 A.A.R. 4065, effective December 4, 2006 (Supp. 06-4). Amended by final rulemaking at 25 A.A.R. 3357, effective January 4, 2020 (Supp. 19-4).

R3-4-221. Repealed

R3-4-222. Repealed

R3-4-223. Repealed

R3-4-224. Repealed

R3-4-225. Repealed

R3-4-226. Repealed
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Historical Note

R3-4-227. Repealed

Historical Note
Former Rule, Quarantine Regulation 11. Section R3-1-59 renumbered to R3-4-227 (Supp. 91-4). Repealed effective April 3, 1997 (Supp. 97-2).

R3-4-228. Repealed

Historical Note

R3-4-229. Nut Tree Pests
A. Definitions. In addition to the definitions provided in A.R.S. § 3-201, R3-4-101 and R3-4-201, the following terms apply to this Section:
1. “Brooming” means a phytoplasma disease that drastically reduces nut production and sometimes causes death of the host tree.
2. “Pest” means any of the following, notwithstanding the definition in A.R.S. § 3-201:
   a. Pecan leaf casebearer, *Acrobasid juglandis*;
   b. Pecan nut casebearer, *Acrobasid mucedorea*;
   c. Pecan phylloxera, *Phylloxera notabilis*; and
   d. The phytoplasma disease that causes brooming disease of walnut.
B. Area under quarantine: All states, districts, and territories of the United States except California.
C. Infested area.
1. For the pests in subsections (A)(2)(a) and (b): All states and districts east of and including the states of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico.
2. For the pest in subsection (A)(2)(c): Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, and Texas.
3. For the pest in subsection (A)(2)(d): All states and districts east of and including Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico.
D. Commodities covered:
1. All species and varieties of the following trees and all plant parts capable of propagation, except the nuts. Plant parts include buds, scions, and rootstocks:
   a. Hickory and pecan (*Carya* spp.);
   b. Walnut and butternut (*Juglans* spp.);
2. All by-products of pruning, harvesting and/or processing, including firewood of a commodity listed in subsection (D)(1).
3. Any used equipment used during the growing, harvesting, care, or maintenance of a commodity listed in subsection (D)(1);
4. Any used container, used in the handling, storage, or transport of a commodity listed in subsection (D)(1).
E. Restrictions:
1. The commodities listed in subsection (D)(1), that are potted in any growing media shall be prohibited from the area under quarantine, unless otherwise exempted by the Associate Director.
2. The commodities listed in subsection (D)(1), that are not potted in any growing media, shall be admitted into Arizona:
   a. From the infested area prescribed in subsections (C)(1) and (C)(2) if treated at origin and each lot or shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued by a plant regulatory official affirming the commodity has been treated in accordance with a selected method prescribed in subsections (F)(1), (2), or (5);
   b. From an area under quarantine outside the infested area, if each lot or shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued by a plant regulatory official affirming that the commodities originated in a county not known to be infested with the pests listed in subsections (A)(2)(a), (b), and (c).
3. The commodities listed in subsection (D)(1)(b) shall be:
   a. Prohibited from entering Arizona from the infested area prescribed in subsection (C)(3);
   b. Admitted into Arizona from an area under quarantine outside the infested area prescribed in subsection (C)(3), if each lot or shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued by a plant regulatory official affirming the pest listed in subsection (A)(2)(d) is unknown in the origin county.
4. The commodities listed in subsection (D)(2) are prohibited from entering the state unless treated by a method prescribed in subsections (F)(1), (3), or (5).
5. The commodities listed in subsections (D)(3) and (4) are prohibited from entering the state unless treated by a method indicated in subsections (F)(1),(4) or (5).
F. Treatments:
1. Methyl bromide fumigation at manufacturers recommended rates.
2. A hot-water dip at 140° F or more for a minimum of 30 continuous seconds.
3. Heat treated to an internal temperature of 160° F at the center of the commodity for at least 75 minutes.
4. Used equipment and containers.
   a. Steam-cleaned, inspected, and certified free from debris by the origin state, or
   b. Cold treatment in a cold storage chamber at or below 0° F for at least seven consecutive days (168 hours).
5. Any other treatment approved by the Associate Director.

Historical Note
Former Rule, Quarantine Regulation 13. Amended subsections (C), (E) and (G) effective May 5, 1986 (Supp. 86-3). Section R3-1-61 renumbered to R3-4-229 (Supp. 91-4). Amended effective January 16, 1996 (Supp. 96-1). Amended by final rulemaking at 6 A.A.R. 41, effective December 8, 1999 (Supp. 99-4). Subsection citation in subsection (E)(1)(b) amended to correct manifest typographical error (Supp. 03-2). Amended by final rulemak-
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R3-4-230. Repealed

Historical Note
Former Rule, Quarantine Regulation 14. Section R3-1-62 renumbered to R3-4-230 (Supp. 91-4). Section repealed by final rulemaking at 10 A.A.R. 3380, effective October 2, 2004 (Supp. 04-3).

R3-4-231. Nut Pests

A. Definitions. In addition to the definitions provided in A.R.S. § 3-201 and R3-4-101 and R3-4-201, the following terms apply to this Section:

“Pest” means any of the following, notwithstanding the definition in A.R.S. § 3-201:
1. Pecan weevil, Curculio caryae;
2. Butternut curculio, Conotrachelus juglandis;
3. Black walnut curculio, Conotrachelus retentus;
4. Hickory shuckworm, Cydia caryana.

“Sticktights” means the remnant husks and/or debris that remain on an in-shell nut after the cleaning process.

B. Area under quarantine:
1. For the pest under subsection (A)(1): The New Mexico counties of Chaves, Curry, Eddy, and Lea and all other states and districts of the United States except California.
2. For the pest under subsection (A)(2): The New Mexico counties of Lea, Eddy, and Dona Ana, and all other states and districts of the United States except California.
3. For the pests under subsections (A)(3) and (4): All states and districts of the United States except California.

C. Commodities covered:
1. Nuts of all species and varieties of hickory, pecan (Carya spp.), walnut and butternut (Juglans spp.), except extracted nut meats.
2. Any used equipment used during growing, harvesting, care, or maintenance of a commodity listed in subsection (C)(1).
3. Any used container, used in the handling, storage, or transport of a commodity listed in subsection (C)(1).

D. Restrictions:
1. A commodity listed in subsection (C)(1), originating in or shipped from the area under quarantine, shall be admitted into Arizona if the commodity has been cleaned of husks, hulls, debris, and sticktights and each lot or shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued by a plant regulatory official affirming the commodity has been treated by a method prescribed in subsections (E)(1), (2), (3), or (5).
2. A commodity listed in subsections (C)(2) and (3) shall be admitted into Arizona if the commodity has been treated by a method prescribed in subsections (E)(3), (4), or (5).

E. Treatment:
1. Cold treatment: The commodities shall be held in a cold storage chamber at or below 0°F for at least seven consecutive days (168 hours). The treatment shall not start until the entire content of the lot of nuts has reached 0°F.
2. A hot-water bath treatment at 140°F for a minimum of five continuous minutes. Water temperature shall be maintained at or above 140°F during the entire treatment period.
3. Methyl bromide fumigation at manufacturers recommended rates.
4. Used equipment and containers.

a. Steam-cleaned, inspected, and certified free from debris by the origin state,

b. Cold treatment in a cold storage chamber at or below 0°F for at least seven consecutive days (168 hours).

c. Any other treatment approved by the Associate Director.

R3-4-232. Repealed

Historical Note

R3-4-233. Lettuce Mosaic Virus

A. Definitions. In addition to the definitions provided in R3-4-101, the following terms apply to this Section:

1. “Breeder seed” means unindexed lettuce seed that a lettuce breeder or researcher controls, and that is not available for commercial sale or propagation.
2. “Breeder trial” means breeder seed grown to develop a new variety of lettuce.
3. “Mosaic-indexed” means that a laboratory tested at least 30,000 lettuce seeds from a seed lot and found that all sampled seeds were determined to be free from lettuce mosaic virus.
4. “Pest” means lettuce mosaic virus.

B. Area Under Quarantine: All states, districts, and territories of the United States.

C. Regulated Commodities: Plants and plant parts, including seeds, of all varieties of lettuce, Lactuca sativa.

D. Restrictions:
1. A person shall not import into, transport within, plant, or sell in Arizona unindexed lettuce seed unless the unindexed lettuce seed is exempted under subsection (E) or the person obtains a permit as prescribed in subsection (G).
2. Each container or subcontainer of mosaic-indexed seed shall bear a label with the statement “Zero infected seeds per 30,000 tested (0 in 30,000)” as well as the name of the certified or accredited laboratory that tested the seed under subsection (D)(5).
3. A person shall not import into, transport within, plant, or sell in Arizona lettuce transplants unless the transplants are exempted under subsection (E), or unless an original certificate, issued by the origin state, accompanies the shipment. The certificate shall declare:
   a. The name of the exporter,
   b. The variety name and lot number of the seed from which the transplants were grown, and
   c. Verification that the seeds from which the transplants were grown were mosaic-indexed.

4. A grower shall destroy all lettuce fields within 10 days after the last day of commercial harvest or abandonment, unless prevented by documented weather conditions.
conditions or circumstances beyond the control of the grower.

5. Laboratories that index lettuce seed that is shipped to Arizona shall be certified by the agricultural department of the laboratory’s state of origin or by the Arizona Department of Agriculture, in accordance with A.R.S. § 3-145, or shall be accredited by the National Seed Health System. Laboratories shall provide a copy of their certificate or accreditation letter to the Arizona Department of Agriculture by January 1 of the year that shipping will take place.

E. Exemptions. The requirements of subsection (D) do not apply to:
1. Lettuce seed sold in retail packages of 1 oz. or less to the homeowner for noncommercial planting.
2. Shipments of lettuce transplants consisting of five flats or less per receiver for noncommercial planting.
3. Breeder trials for a plot of 1/20 of an acre or less, or
4. Breeder trials for a plot of greater than 1/20 of an acre but no more than 1.25 acres provided the breeder or researcher:
   a. Places a flag, marked with a trial identification number, at each corner of a breeder trial plot;
   b. Provides the following written information to the Department within 10 business days of planting breeder seed:
      i. GPS coordinates for each breeder trial plot using NAD 83 decimal degrees;
      ii. A detailed map showing the location of each breeder trial plot;
      iii. An identification number for each breeder trial plot; and
   c. Monitors the lettuce for pest symptoms, and notifies the Department, by telephone, by the end of the first business day following the detection of pest symptoms;
   d. Removes and destroys all plants exhibiting pest symptoms from the breeder trial plot and places them in a sealed container for disposal in a landfill;
   e. Labels bills of lading or invoices accompanying breeder seed into Arizona with the statement “LETTUCE SEED FOR BREEDER TRIALS ONLY”; and
   f. Destroys lettuce plants remaining in a breeder trial plot within 10 days after the completion of breeding trials unless prevented by documented weather conditions or circumstances beyond the control of the researcher or breeder.

F. A breeder or researcher may conduct multiple breeder trials in Arizona under the provisions of subsection (E)(3) and (4).

G. Permits.

1. A person may apply for a permit to import unindexed lettuce seed for temporary storage in Arizona if the person:
   a. Maintains the identity of the seed while in Arizona;
   b. Does not sell or distribute the seed for use in the state;
   c. Does not transfer the seed to any other facility in the state; and
   d. Reships the seed from the state within seven days or the period of time specified on the permit, whichever is longer.

2. A person may apply for a permit to transport unindexed lettuce seed into Arizona to be mosaic-indexed.

H. Disposition of Violation.

1. Any infected shipment of lettuce seed or transplants arriving in or found within the state, in violation of this Section, shall be immediately destroyed. The owner or the owner’s agent shall bear the cost of the destruction.
2. Any shipment of unindexed lettuce seed or transplants arriving in or found within the state in violation of this Section shall be immediately sent out-of-state or destroyed at the option of the owner or the owner’s agent. The owner or the owner’s agent shall bear the cost of the destruction or of sending the lettuce seed or transplants out-of-state.
3. Any Arizona lettuce fields in violation of this Section shall be abated as established in A.R.S. §§ 3-204 and 3-205. The owner or person in charge may be assessed a civil penalty established in A.R.S. § 3-215.01.
4. Violation of any provision of a permit issued under subsection (G) may result in suspension or revocation of the permit.

Historical Note

R3-4-234. Repealed

Historical Note

R3-4-235. Repealed

Historical Note
Adopted effective August 1, 1985 (Supp. 85-2). Section R3-1-66.01 renumbered to R3-4-235 (Supp. 91-4). Section repealed by final rulemaking at 7 A.A.R. 4434, effective September 24, 2001 (Supp. 01-3).

R3-4-236. Repealed

Historical Note
Adopted effective August 1, 1985 (Supp. 85-2). Section R3-1-66.02 renumbered to R3-4-236 (Supp. 91-4). Section repealed by final rulemaking at 7 A.A.R. 4434, effective September 24, 2001 (Supp. 01-3).

R3-4-237. Repealed

Historical Note
Adopted effective August 1, 1985 (Supp. 85-2). Section R3-1-66.03 renumbered to R3-4-237 (Supp. 91-4). Section repealed by final rulemaking at 7 A.A.R. 4434, effective September 24, 2001 (Supp. 01-3).

R3-4-238. Repealed
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Historical Note

R3-4-239. Imported Fire Ants
A. Definitions. “Pest” means any species of imported fire ants, including Solenopsis invicta and Solenopsis richteri, notwithstanding the definition in A.R.S. § 3-201.
B. Area under quarantine. A state or portion of a state listed in 7 CFR 301.81 et seq., 75 FR 4240, January 26, 2010, Federal Domestic Order DA-2018-11, April 17, 2018, and any area a state declares infested. This material is incorporated by reference, on file with the Department and the Office of the Secretary State, and does not include any later amendments or editions.
C. Regulated commodities.
1. Soil, separately or with other articles, except potting soil shipped in an original container in which the potting soil is packaged after commercial preparation; and
2. All plants associated with soil, except:
   a. Plants that are maintained indoors year-round, and are not for sale; and
   b. Plants shipped bare-root and free of soil.
D. Restrictions.
1. An Arizona receiver of a regulated commodity shall establish a Department-approved quarantine holding area that meets the following specifications:
   a. The floor is of a permeable surface, such as sand or soil, and free from debris, grass, or weeds;
   b. The area is isolated from public access, surrounded by a fence or other barrier;
   c. The integrity and security of the area is maintained at all times; and
   d. If outdoors, the area is at least 15 feet from any masonry wall, property boundary, or non-quarantine plant.
2. A shipper or receiver shall unload a regulated commodity at destination into an approved quarantine holding area as prescribed in subsection (D)(1). The Department may inspect the regulated commodity as follows:
   a. A regulated commodity from an area under quarantine in subsection (B) shall be held at least three consecutive days, unless otherwise released by an inspector.
   b. A regulated commodity may be inspected to determine compliance with this Section.
   c. A disposition shall be provided by an inspector upon completion of an inspection.
   d. If an inspection to determine compliance with this Section is not conducted, an inspector shall release the regulated commodity.
3. A receiver shall only apply a pesticide or other chemical to a regulated commodity located in a quarantine holding area as authorized by the Associate Director.
E. Exemptions. Soil samples of no more than 15 pounds that comply with the interstate movement requirements of 7 CFR §§ 301.81 et seq., 75 FR 4240, January 26, 2010, Federal Domestic Order DA-2018-11, April 17, 2018, are exempt from the requirements of this Section.
F. Disposition of commodity not in compliance. A regulated commodity shipped into Arizona in violation of this Section may be treated, destroyed, or transported out-of-state by the owner and at the owner’s expense as authorized by the Associate Director.

Historical Note

R3-4-240. Repealed

Historical Note

R3-4-241. Palm Pests
A. Definitions. In addition to the definitions provided in A.R.S. § 3-201, R3-4-101 and R3-4-01, the following term applies to this Section:
“Pest” means, notwithstanding the definition in A.R.S. § 3-201, any one of the following:
1. Candidatus Phytoplasma palmae subgroup 16SrIV, strain A (Lethal yellowing); or
2. Candidatus Phytoplasma 16SrIV-D (Texas Phoenix palm decline); or
3. Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. palmarum (Fusarium wilt of queen and Mexican fan palm); or
4. Myndus crudus, a planthopper that vectors the pest defined in subsections (A)(1) and (2).
B. Area under quarantine. For the pest in subsection (A)(1):
1. In the state of Florida, the following counties: Broward, Collier, Hendry, Lee, Martin, Miami-Dade, Monroe, and Palm Beach.
2. In the state of Texas, the following counties: Cameron, Hidalgo, and Willacy.
3. For the pest in subsection (A)(2):
   a. In the state of Florida, the following counties: Alachua, Duval, Hardee, Highlands, Hillsborough, Indian River, Lake, Manatee, Miami-Dade, Orange, Polk, Sarasota, and Volusia.
   b. In the state of Louisiana, the following parish: Orleans.
   c. In the state of Texas, the following counties: Bexar, Cameron, Hidalgo, Kleberg, Nueces, Tarrant, and Willacy.
4. For the pest in subsection (A)(3):
   a. The state of Florida.
   b. In Texas, the following county: Houston.
5. For the pest in subsection (A)(4):
   a. The state of Florida.
   b. In Texas, the following counties: Houston.

C. Regulated commodities. All propagative parts of the following plants, except seed:
   1. Alpinia lindeniana,
   2. Allagoptera arenaria,
   3. Andropogon virginicus (Broomsedge),
   4. Arenga engleri,
   5. Borassus flabellifer (Palmyra Palm),
   6. Caryota mitis (Cluster Fishtail Palm),
   7. Caryota rumphiana (Giant Fishtail Palm),
   8. Chelyocarpus chuco,
   9. Chrysalidocarpus cahadae, syn. Dyspis cahadae (Cahada Palm),
   10. Cocos nucifera (Coconut Palm),
   11. Corypha elata (Buri Palm),
   12. Cynodon dactylon (Bermuda Grass),
   13. Cyperus spp. (Sedges),
   14. Dictyosperma album (Princess Palm),
   15. Eremochloa ophiuroides (Sedges),
   16. Gauussia attenuata (Puerto Rican Palm),
   17. Howea belmoreana (Belmore Sedge Palm),
   18. Latania spp. (Latan Palm),
   19. Livistona chinensis (Chinese Fan Palm),
   20. Livistona rotundifolia (Javanese Fan Palm),
   21. Maccarea verschaffeltii (Spindle Palm),
   22. Nannorrhops ritchiana (Mazari Palm),
   23. Neodypsis decaryi (Cabada Dypsis cabadae),
   24. Pandanus utilis (Screw Pine),
   25. Panicum purpurascens (Para Grass),
   26. Panicum barbawense,
   27. Paspalum notatum (Bahia Grass),
   28. Phoenix canariensis (Canary Island Date Palm),
   29. Phoenix dactylifera (Date Palm),
   30. Phoenix reclinata (Sengal Date Palm),
   31. Phoenix roebelenii (Pigmy Date Palm),
   32. Phoenix sylvestris (Wild Date Palm),
   33. Phoenix zeylanica (Ceylon Date Palm),
   34. Polyandrococos caudescons,
   35. Pritchardia spp.,
   36. Pseudophoenix sargentii (Florida Cherry Palm),
   37. Ravenea hildebrandtii,
   38. Sabal mexicana (Rio Grande Palmetto),
   39. Sabal palmetto (Cabbage Palmetto),
   40. Stenocarpum secundatum (St. Augustine Grass),
   41. Syagrus romanzoffiana (Queen Palm),
   42. Syagrus schizophylla,
   43. Thrinax radiata (Florida Thatch Palm),
   44. Trachycarpus fortunei (Windmill Palm),
   45. Veitchia spp.,
   46. Washingtonia robusta (Mexican Fan Palm), and
   47. Zozisia spp. (Zozisia Grass).

D. Restrictions. The commodities in subsection (C) are prohibited from the area under quarantine unless the following conditions are met prior to shipment:
   1. The plant regulatory official issues a certificate or certifies an ongoing Pest Management Program attesting that the conditions in subsections (D)(2), (3), (4), and (5) were met prior to shipment;
   2. No field grown plants are included in the shipment;
   3. The commodity was inspected prior to shipment and no symptoms of any pest in subsections (A)(1), (2), or (3) were observed;
   4. The commodity was treated with a labeled product to eliminate all live life stages of the pest (A)(4); and
   5. The commodity originates from an outdoor facility no closer than one-half mile from a known infested area of a pest indicated in subsections (A)(1), (2), or (3).

E. Disposition of commodity not in compliance. A regulated commodity shipped into Arizona in violation of this Section shall be destroyed or transported out-of-state by the owner and at the owner’s expense.

Historical Note

R3-4-242. Repealed

Historical Note

R3-4-243. Repealed

Historical Note
Former Rule, Quarantine Regulation 24. Repealed effective April 25, 1977 (Supp. 77-2). Section R3-1-72 renumbered to R3-4-243 (Supp. 91-4).

R3-4-244. Repealed

Historical Note

R3-4-245. Noxious Weeds

A. Definitions. In addition to the definitions provided in A.R.S. § 3-201, R3-4-101 and R3-4-201, the following apply to this Section:
   1. “Class A Noxious Weed” is categorized as a species of plant that is known to exist or of limited distribution in the state and is a high priority pest for quarantine, control, or mitigation, Class A noxious weeds are listed in Table 4, Class A Noxious Weeds.
   2. “Class B Noxious Weed” is categorized as a species of plant that is known to occur, but of limited distribution in
the state and may be a high priority pest for quarantine, 
control or mitigation if a significant threat to a crop, com-
modity, or habitat is known to exist. Class B noxious 
weeds are listed in Table 5, Class B Noxious Weeds.
3. “Class C Noxious Weed” is categorized as a species of 
plant that is widespread but may be recommended for 
active control based on risk assessment. Class C noxious 
weeds are listed in Table 6, Class C Noxious Weeds.

B. Restrictions:
1. No Class A, B, or C Noxious Weed, or comodity 
infested or contaminated with a Class A, B, or C Noxious 
Weed, shall be admitted into the state unless otherwise 
authorized by the Associate Director.
2. The Department may quarantine and abate an area 
infested or contaminated with a Class A or Class B Nox-
ious Weed if it has been determined by the Associate 
Director that an imminent threat to agriculture or horti-
culture exists.

Historical Note
Former Rule, Quarantine Regulation 26. Amended effective 
June 19, 1978 (Supp. 78-3). Amended subsection (B) 
effective May 2, 1986 (Supp. 86-3). Section R3-1-74 
renumbered to R3-4-245 (Supp. 91-4). Section repealed, 
new Section adopted effective July 10, 1995 
(Supp. 95-3). Amended effective June 4, 1998 (Supp. 98-
2). Amended by final rulemaking at 6 A.A.R. 2082, 
effective May 15, 2000 (Supp. 00-2). Amended by final 
rulemaking at 11 A.A.R. 5315, effective February 4, 2006 
(Supp. 05-4). Amended by final rulemaking at 25 A.A.R. 
3357, effective January 4, 2020 (Supp. 19-4).

R3-4-245. Repealed

Historical Note
Adopted effective July 1, 1975 (Supp. 75-1). Correction 
(Supp. 76-1). Amended effective May 10, 1988 (Supp. 
88-2). Section R3-1-75 renumbered to R3-4-246 (Supp. 
91-4). Amended by final rulemaking at 9 A.A.R. 2098, 
effective August 2, 2003 (Supp. 03-2). Repealed by final 
rulemaking at 25 A.A.R. 3357, effective January 4, 2020 
(Supp. 19-4).

R3-4-247. Repealed

Historical Note
Amended effective June 16, 1977 (Supp. 77-3). Repealed 
effective June 19, 1978 (Supp. 78-3). Section R3-1-76 
renumbered to R3-4-247 (Supp. 91-4).

R3-4-248. Japanese beetle
A. Definitions. In addition to the definitions provided in A.R.S. § 
3-201, R3-4-101 and R3-4-201, the following apply to this 
Section:
1. “Host commodities” means the commodities listed in the 
JBHP, Appendix 6.
2. “JBHP” means the U.S. Domestic Japanese Beetle 
Harmonization Plan, adopted by the National Plant Board on 
3. “Pest” means the Japanese beetle, Popillia japonica, not-
withstanding the definition in A.R.S. § 3-201.
B. Area under quarantine: All Category 2 and 3 areas listed in the 
JBHP, which is incorporated by reference, does not include 
any later amendments or editions, and is on file with the 
Department, the Office of the Secretary of State, and the

National Plant Board at http://nationalplantboard.org/japa-
nese-beetle-harmonization-plan/.
C. Host commodities covered. All commodities, except grass 
sod, listed in the JBHP, Appendix 12.
D. An out-of-state grower who imports a host commodity into 
Arizona shall comply with the JBHP, except as provided under 
subsection (E).
E. Restrictions on importation:
1. An out-of-state grower shall not import into Arizona a 
host commodity under subsection (C) from an area under 
quarantine unless the commodity is accompanied by a 
certificate issued by a plant regulatory official of the or-
igin state ensuring compliance with the requirements of 
the JBHP, Appendix 1.
2. Notwithstanding the requirements of the JBHP, Appendix 
1, the Associate Director may admit grass sod from an 
out-of-state grower for shipment to Arizona if:
a. The out-of-state grower requests an exception agree-
ment from the Department;
b. The out-of-state grower, the State Plant Regulatory 
Official of the origin state, and the Associate Direc-
tor sign an agreement that includes the following terms:
   i. The out-of-state grower shall ship sod grown 
only in a Japanese beetle-free county;
   ii. The State Plant Regulatory Official or designee 
shall place and monitor Japanese beetle traps 
on the grass sod farm during the agreement 
period. At least one trap shall be placed on each 
10 acres of land. A buffer zone of a one-mile 
radius shall be established around the grass sod 
farm, and two traps per square mile shall be 
placed in the buffer zone. The Department shall 
revoke the agreement if the origin state docu-
ments that one or more Japanese beetles are 
detected in any trap;
   iii. The State Plant Regulatory Official or designee 
shall inspect sod before shipment to ensure it is 
free of the pest; and
   iv. The out-of-state grower shall notify the Associ-
ate Director or their designee of sod shipments 
destined to Arizona prior to shipment.
c. Both the out-of-state grower and the State Plant 
Regulatory Official shall perform any other require-
ment established by the Associate Director to ensure 
the grass sod is free from all life stages of Japanese 
beetle.
3. An out-of-state grower shall not import into Arizona a 
host commodity from a Category 4 state unless certified 
by the State Plant Regulatory Official or designee attest-
ing that the host commodity is apparently free of Japa-
nese beetle and has been treated by an approved method 
to eliminate all live life stages of the pest.
4. Exemptions from importation ban:
a. Privately-owned houseplants grown indoors; and
b. Commodities that have been treated by an alternate 
method approved by the Associate Director and cer-
tified by a plant regulatory official of the state of ori-
gin.

Historical Note
Adopted effective June 16, 1977 (Supp. 77-3). Section 
R3-1-77 renumbered to R3-4-248 (Supp. 91-4). Amended 
by final rulemaking at 7 A.A.R. 5345, effective Novem-
ber 8, 2001 (Supp. 01-4). Amended by final rulemaking
Table 2. Actionable Arthropod Pests

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alfalfa plant bug</td>
<td>Adelphocoris lineolatus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allium (Onion) Leafminer</td>
<td>Phytomyza gymnostoma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American palm cixid</td>
<td>Myndus crudus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Apple maggot</td>
<td>Rhagoletis pomonella</td>
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<tr>
<td>Apple mealybug</td>
<td>Phenacoccus aceris</td>
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<tr>
<td>Apple skinworm</td>
<td>Tortrix franciscana</td>
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<td>Asian Longhorned beetle</td>
<td>Anoplophora glabripennis</td>
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<td>Asiatic garden beetle</td>
<td>Maladera castanea</td>
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<td>Crioceris asparagi</td>
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<td>Bagworm</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bean leaf beetle</td>
<td>Cerotoma trifurcata</td>
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<td>Bifasciculate scale</td>
<td>Chrysomphalus bifasciculatus</td>
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<td>Black cherry fruit fly</td>
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<td>Black orangeworm</td>
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<td>Black thread scale</td>
<td>Ischnaspis longirostris</td>
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<td>Black walnut curculio</td>
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<td>Blueberry maggot</td>
<td>Rhagoletis mendax</td>
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<td>Boxwood leafminer</td>
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<td>Brown citrus aphid</td>
<td>Toxoptera citricida</td>
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<td>Brown Marmorated Stink Bug</td>
<td>Halyomorpha halys</td>
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<td>Browntail moth</td>
<td>Nygmia phaeorrhoea</td>
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<td>Butternut curculio</td>
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<td>Cactus moth</td>
<td>Cactoblastis cactorum</td>
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<td>Cactus weevil</td>
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<td>Aonidiella aurantii</td>
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<td>Pseudoanidia duplex</td>
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<td>Cereal leaf beetle</td>
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<td>Cydia splendana</td>
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<td>Chilli thrips</td>
<td>Scirtothrips dorsalis</td>
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<td>Blissus leucopeterus</td>
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<td>Citrus blackfly</td>
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<td>Conifer Auger Beetle</td>
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<td>Corn stem weevil</td>
<td>Hyperodes humilis</td>
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<td>Pulvinaria vitis</td>
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<td>Aulacaspis yasumatsui</td>
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<td>Date palm mite</td>
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<td>Dogwood borer</td>
<td>Synanthedon scitula</td>
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<td>Eggplant pinworm</td>
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<td>Emerald ash borer</td>
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<td>Unaspis euonymi</td>
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<td>European chafer</td>
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<td>European corn borer</td>
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<td>European cranefly</td>
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<td>European peach scale</td>
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<td>European pine shoot moth</td>
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<td>Eyespotted bud moth</td>
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<td>False parlatoria scale</td>
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<td>Florida carpenter ant</td>
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<tr>
<td>Florida red scale</td>
<td>Chrysomphalus aonidum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Florida wax scale</td>
<td>Ceroplastes floridensis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Glacial whitefly</td>
<td>Trialeurodes glacialis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Glover scale</td>
<td>Lepidosaphes gorviri</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grape thrips</td>
<td>Drepanothrips reuteri</td>
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<td>Gray sugarcane mealybug</td>
<td>Dysmicoccus bominis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Green cloverworm</td>
<td>Plathypena scabra</td>
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<td>Ground mealybug</td>
<td>Riperiella hibisci</td>
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<td>Hessian fly</td>
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<td>Holly leafminer</td>
<td>Phytomyza ilicis</td>
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<td>Ceroplastes cerifer</td>
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<td>Jack Beardsley mealybug</td>
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<td>Juniper scale</td>
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<td>Lesser clover leaf weevil</td>
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<td>Light brown apple moth</td>
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<td>Little fire ant</td>
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<td>Mealybug</td>
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<td>Mealybug</td>
<td>Hypogeococcus pungens</td>
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<td>Melon worm</td>
<td>Diaphania hyalinata</td>
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<td>Mimoso webworm</td>
<td>Homadaula anisocentra</td>
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<td>Mining scale</td>
<td>Howardia blcavis</td>
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<td>Minute cypress scale</td>
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<td>Myrmicine ant</td>
<td>Monomorium destructor</td>
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<tr>
<td>Myrmicine ant</td>
<td>Monomorium floricola</td>
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<td>Northern citrus root weevil</td>
<td>Pachnaeus opalus</td>
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<td>Obscure scale</td>
<td>Melanaspis obscura</td>
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<tr>
<td>Old house borer</td>
<td>Hylotrupes bajulus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oleander pit scale</td>
<td>Russeliasp stultans</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oriental fruit moth</td>
<td>Grapholita molesta</td>
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<td>Oriental scale</td>
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<td>Palm fiorinia scale</td>
<td>Fiorinia fiorinia</td>
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<td>Palm thrips</td>
<td>Thrips palmi</td>
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<td>Papaya fruit fly</td>
<td>Toxotrypax curvicauda</td>
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<td>Pepper flower bud moth</td>
<td>Gnorimoschema gudmannella</td>
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<td>Pepper maggot</td>
<td>Zonosemata electa</td>
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<td>Pepper tree psyllid</td>
<td>Calopha schini</td>
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<td>Persimmon borer</td>
<td>Sannina uroceriformis</td>
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<td>Pickleworm</td>
<td>Diaphania nitidalis</td>
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<td>Pink hybiscus mealybug</td>
<td>Macrosellicoccus hirsutus</td>
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<td>Pitmaking pittosporum</td>
<td>Planckhia arabidis</td>
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<td>Plum curculio</td>
<td>Conotrachelus nenaphur</td>
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<td>Plumeria whitefly</td>
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<td>Pytiform scale</td>
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<td>Red-banded thrips</td>
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<td>Rose chafer</td>
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<td>Saddleback caterpillar</td>
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<td>Satin moth</td>
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<td>Sirex wood boring wasp</td>
<td>Sirex noctilo</td>
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<td>South African pit scale</td>
<td>Planchonacia stentae</td>
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<td>South American fruit fly</td>
<td>Anastesa fraterculus</td>
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<tr>
<td>South American palm weevil</td>
<td>Rhyynchophorus palmarum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Southeastern Boll Weevil</td>
<td>Anthonomus grandis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Southern chinch bug</td>
<td>Blissus insularis</td>
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<td>Southern citrus root weevil</td>
<td>Pachnachus litus</td>
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<td>Southern green stink bug</td>
<td>Nezara viridula</td>
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<td>Spotted Lanternfly</td>
<td>Lycorma delicatula</td>
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<td>Stalk borer</td>
<td>Papaipea nebris</td>
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<td>Strawberry root weevil</td>
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<td>Sugarcane root borer</td>
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<td>Cylas formicaria</td>
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<td>Tawny mole cricket</td>
<td>Neocaperticus vicinus</td>
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<td>Tea parlatoria scale</td>
<td>Parlatoria theae</td>
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<td>Fiorinia theae</td>
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<tr>
<td>West Indian Sweet potato</td>
<td>Euscepes postfaciatus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat strawworm</td>
<td>Harmolita grandis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White peach scale</td>
<td>Pseudaulacaspis pentagona</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White waxy scale</td>
<td>Ceroplastes destructor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White-footed ant</td>
<td>Technomyrmex difficilis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow scale</td>
<td>Aonidiella citrina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow margined leaf beetle</td>
<td>Microtubia ochroloma</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Historical Note


### Table 3. Actionable Nematode Pests

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burrowing nematode</td>
<td>Radopholus similis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden nematode</td>
<td>Globodera rostochiensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oat cyst nematode</td>
<td>Heteroder aavenae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reniform nematode</td>
<td>Rotylenchulus reniformis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheath nematode</td>
<td>Hemicicyliphora arenaria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soybean cyst nematode</td>
<td>Heteroder aavinae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sting nematode</td>
<td>Belonolatus longicaudatus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White cyst potato nematode</td>
<td>Globodera pallida</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Historical Note


### Table 4. Class A Noxious Weeds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common name</th>
<th>Scientific name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>African rue</td>
<td>Peganum harmala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada thistle</td>
<td>Cirsium arvense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dudaim melon</td>
<td>Cucumis melo v. Dudaim Naudin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dyer’s woad</td>
<td>Isatis tinctoria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floating water hyacinth</td>
<td>Eichhornia crassipes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giant salvinia</td>
<td>Salvinia molesta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Globe-podded hoary cress</td>
<td>Cardaria draba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrilla</td>
<td>Hydrilla verticillata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leafy spurge</td>
<td>Euphorbia esula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plumeless thistle</td>
<td>Cardua acanthoides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purple loosestrife</td>
<td>Lythrum salicaria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purple starthistle</td>
<td>Centaurea calcitrapa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quackgrass</td>
<td>Elymus repens (Elytrigia repens)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rush skeletonweed</td>
<td>Chondrilla juncea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern sandbur</td>
<td>Cenchus echnatus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotted knapweed</td>
<td>Centaurea stoebe ssp. micranthos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet resinbrush</td>
<td>Euryops subcarnosus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ward’s weed</td>
<td>Carrichtera annua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild mustard</td>
<td>Sinapis arvensis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Historical Note

Table 5. Class B Noxious Weeds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common name</th>
<th>Scientific name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black mustard</td>
<td>Brassica nigra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Branched broomrape</td>
<td>Orobanche ramosa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bull thistle</td>
<td>Cirsiurn vulgare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camelthorn</td>
<td>Alhagi maurorum (A. pseudalhagi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dalmatian toadflax</td>
<td>Linaria dalmatica (L. genistifolia v. dalmatica)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diffuse knapweed</td>
<td>Centaurea diffusa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field sandbur</td>
<td>Centaurea crispula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giant reed</td>
<td>Arundo donax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halogeton</td>
<td>Halogeton glomeratus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jointed goatgrass</td>
<td>Aegilops cylindrica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malta starthistle</td>
<td>Centaurea melitensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musk thistle</td>
<td>Carduus nutans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natal grass</td>
<td>Melinis repens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onionweed</td>
<td>Asphodelus fistulosus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian knapweed</td>
<td>Acroptilon repens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian olive</td>
<td>Elaeagnus angustifolia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saharan mustard</td>
<td>Brassica tournefortii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stinknet (Globe chamomile)</td>
<td>Ononis spinifex (synonym: C. incertus)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotch thistle</td>
<td>Onopordum acanthium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow bluestem</td>
<td>Bothriochloa ischaemum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow starthistle</td>
<td>Centaurea solstitialis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6. Class C Noxious Weeds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common name</th>
<th>Scientific name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Buffelgrass</td>
<td>Cenchrus ciliaris (Pennisetum ciliaris)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field bindweed</td>
<td>Convolvulus arvensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fountain grass</td>
<td>Pennisetum setaceum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garden or common morning glory</td>
<td>Ipomoea purpurea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grannyvine</td>
<td>Ipomoea tricolor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ivy-leaf morning glory</td>
<td>Ipomoea hederacea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnsongrass</td>
<td>Sorghum halepense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kochia</td>
<td>Kochia scoparia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morning glory</td>
<td>Ipomoea triloba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morning glory</td>
<td>Ipomoea x leucantha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puncturevine</td>
<td>Tribulus terrestris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt cedar</td>
<td>Tamarix ramosissima</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tree of heaven</td>
<td>Ailanthus altissima</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Historical Note


ARTICLE 3. NURSERY CERTIFICATION PROGRAM

R3-4-301. Nursery Certification

A. Definitions. The following terms apply to this Section.

“Associate Director” means the Associate Director of the Arizona Department of Agriculture’s Plant Services Division.

“Certificate” means a document issued by the Director, Associate Director or by a Department inspector stating that the nursery stock has been inspected and complies with the criteria set forth by an agricultural agency of any state, county, or commonwealth.

“Certificate holder” means a person who holds a certificate issued in accordance with this Section.

“Collected nursery stock” means nursery stock that has been dug or gathered from any site other than a nursery location.

“Commercially clean” means nursery stock offered for sale is in a healthy condition and, though common pests may be present, they exist at levels that pose little or no risk.

“Common pest” means a pest, weed, or disease that is not under a state or federal quarantine or eradication program and is of general distribution within the state.

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

“General nursery stock inspection certification” means an inspection carried out at the request of a person for the purpose of meeting the general nursery inspection requirements of another state.

“Nursery location” means real property with one physical address, upon which nursery stock is propagated, grown, sold, distributed, or offered for sale.

“Quarantine pest” means an economically important pest that does not occur in the state or that occurs in the state but is not widely distributed or is being officially eradicated.

“Single shipment nursery stock inspection certification” means a visit to a single location by a Department inspector to certify one or more shipments of nursery stock for compliance with the quarantine requirements of the receiving state, county, or commonwealth.

B. General nursery stock inspection certification. A person may apply for general nursery stock inspection certification by submitting to the Department the application described in subsection (E) for each nursery location. The applicant shall submit a $50 inspection fee to the Department at the time of inspection for each nursery location. Each nursery location shall be inspected and certified separately. An application for initial certification may be submitted at any time. A certificate will be valid for one year, and may be renewed. A renewal application shall be submitted each year. The Department shall issue a general nursery stock inspection certificate to the applicant if, following a Department inspection, the nursery stock is found free of quarantine pests, and commercially clean of common pests that are adversely affecting the nursery stock.
CHAPTER 4. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - PLANT SERVICES DIVISION

a. The Department shall only certify nursery stock that is found free of quarantine pests. The applicant shall not remove from the nursery any nursery stock that is found infested with a quarantine pest until a Department inspector determines that the pest has been eliminated.

b. The Department shall restrict the movement of any nursery stock found infested with a common pest that a Department inspector determines is adversely affecting the nursery stock. The applicant shall establish a treatment program to control the pest and shall not remove the infested nursery stock from the nursery until a Department inspector determines that the pest has been controlled.

2. A certificate holder shall ensure that a nursery with a general nursery stock inspection certificate remains free of quarantine pests and commercially clean of common pests that are adversely affecting the nursery stock throughout the period that the certificate is valid.

3. A certificate holder shall not distribute, transport, or sell nursery stock interstate if it is infested with a quarantine pest or a common pest that is adversely affecting the nursery stock.

4. A certificate holder may reproduce a general nursery stock inspection certificate without the Department’s permission for nursery use.

5. A certificate holder shall ensure that the nursery’s general nursery stock inspection certificate accompanies each shipment of nursery stock that is moved out of the state.

6. A certificate holder shall maintain all invoices or other shipping documents for shipments received by and shipped from the nursery for up to one year. The certificate holder shall make the documents available to the Department upon request, as authorized by A.R.S. § 3-201.01(A)(6).

7. The Department shall inspect a nursery with a general nursery stock inspection certificate at any time during the certificate period to verify compliance with this Section.

8. A general nursery stock inspection certificate expires on December 31 of each year unless renewed, suspended, or revoked as provided in this Section.

9. A person with a general nursery stock inspection certificate may also need to obtain a special nursery stock inspection certificate to meet a specific quarantine entry requirement of another state, as prescribed in subsection (C).

C. Special nursery stock inspection certification. A person may apply for special nursery stock inspection certification to meet specific quarantine entry requirements of another state that are not addressed by the general nursery stock inspection certificate described in subsection (B). The applicant shall submit to the Department the application described in subsection (E) and a $50 inspection fee for each nursery location.

1. An applicant shall ensure that the applicant’s nursery stock is free of quarantine pests as required by the receiving state and commercially clean of common pests that are adversely affecting the nursery stock. The Department shall not certify nursery stock that is infested with a quarantine pest until a Department inspector determines that the pest has been eliminated. The Department shall not certify nursery stock that is infested with a common pest that a Department inspector determines is adversely affecting the nursery stock.

2. A certificate holder shall not reproduce or duplicate a special nursery stock inspection certificate without written permission from the Department.

3. A special nursery stock inspection certificate is valid for one year from the issue date unless the receiving state requires a shorter certification period.

D. Single shipment nursery stock inspection certification. A person may apply for a single shipment nursery stock inspection certification to meet the entry requirements of another state by submitting to the Department the application described in subsection (E) with a $50 inspection fee.

1. An applicant for a single shipment nursery stock inspection certificate shall ensure that the nursery stock in each shipment is free from quarantine pests, as required by the receiving state, and commercially clean of common pests that are adversely affecting the nursery stock. The Department shall not certify nursery stock that is infested with a quarantine pest until a Department inspector determines that the pest has been eliminated. The Department shall not certify nursery stock that is infested with a common pest that a Department inspector determines is adversely affecting the nursery stock until the pest has been controlled.

2. A single shipment nursery stock inspection certificate is valid for seven calendar days following the inspection date. A certificate holder may apply for a new certificate if the original certificate expires before the shipment leaves Arizona.

3. A certificate holder shall not reproduce or duplicate a single shipment nursery stock inspection certificate.

4. A person who has obtained a single shipment nursery stock inspection certificate for collected nursery stock shall retain a record, for at least one year from the shipment date, of the street address from which each plant in a shipment was collected. The person shall provide the collected nursery stock record to the Department upon request.

E. Application. A person applying for a certificate under this Section shall provide the following information on a form obtained from the Department:

1. Applicant’s name, nursery name, mailing address, telephone and fax numbers, and e-mail address, as applicable;

2. Location at which inspection is to be made, by legal description or physical address;

3. Number of acres, structures, or vehicles to be inspected, as applicable;

4. For shipping, the state, county, or commonwealth of planned destination, the category of inspection, and the nursery stock to be certified;

5. Applicant’s Social Security number or tax identification number; and

6. Applicant’s signature and date of signature.

F. Based upon the circumstances of each case, the Associate Director may:

1. Refuse to issue a certificate if, after inspection, the Associate Director determines that an applicant has not met a requirement for certification.

2. Revoke a certificate for a violation of a condition of the certificate.

3. Suspend, for a period of up to 90 days, a certificate for misuse or misrepresentation related to the certificate.

4. Refuse to issue or suspend a certificate issued under this Section if the applicant or certificate holder refuses to
provide the Department with documents that demonstrate the ownership, origin, or destination of nursery stock presented for certification.

G. Notwithstanding subsections (B) through (D), during fiscal year 2023, an applicant for nursery stock inspection certification shall pay the following fee:
1. For general certification, $250.
2. For single shipment certification, $50 for the first lot plus $10 for each additional lot per Department site trip.

Historical Note
Adopted effective January 17, 1989 (Supp. 89-1). Section R3-4-301 renumbered from R3-1-301 (Supp. 91-4). Section repealed; new Section made by final rulemaking at 12 A.A.R. 1378, effective June 4, 2006 (Supp. 06-2).

R3-4-302. Repealed

Historical Note
Adopted effective January 17, 1989 (Supp. 89-1). Section R3-4-301 renumbered from R3-1-301 (Supp. 91-4). Section repealed; new Section made by final rulemaking at 12 A.A.R. 1378, effective June 4, 2006 (Supp. 06-2).

R3-4-303. Repealed

Historical Note
Adopted effective January 17, 1989 (Supp. 89-1). Section R3-4-301 renumbered from R3-1-301 (Supp. 91-4). Section repealed by final rulemaking at 12 A.A.R. 1378, effective June 4, 2006 (Supp. 06-2).

R3-4-304. Repealed

Historical Note
Adopted effective January 17, 1989 (Supp. 89-1). Section R3-4-301 renumbered from R3-1-301 (Supp. 91-4). Section repealed by final rulemaking at 12 A.A.R. 1378, effective June 4, 2006 (Supp. 06-2).

ARTICLE 4. SEEDS

R3-4-401. Definitions
In addition to the definitions provided in A.R.S. § 3-231, the following shall apply to this Article:
1. “Blend” means seed consisting of more than one variety of a kind, with each variety in excess of five percent by weight of the whole.
2. “Brand” means a word, name, symbol, number, or design used to identify seed of one person to distinguish it from seed of another person.
3. “Certifying agency” means:
   a. An agency authorized under the laws of this state to officially certify seed and that has standards and procedures approved by the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture to assure the varietal purity and identity of the seed certified, or
   b. An agency of a foreign country determined by the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture to adhere to procedures approved by the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture to assure the varietal purity and identity of the seed certified.

4. “Coated seed” means seed that has been covered with a substance that changes the size, shape, or weight of the original seed. Seed coated with ingredients such as rhizobia, dyes, and pesticides is not coated seed.
5. “Conditioning” or “conditioned” means drying, cleaning, scarifying, and other operations that could change the purity or germination of the seed and require the seed lot to be retested to determine the label information.
6. “Dormant” means viable seed, excluding hard seed, that fails to germinate when provided the specified germination conditions for that kind of seed.
8. “Flower seeds” means the seeds of herbaceous plants grown for their blooms, ornamental foliage, or other ornamental parts, and commonly known and sold under the name of flower or wildflower seeds in this state.
9. “Germination” means the emergence and development from the seed embryo of those essential structures that, for the kind of seed in question, are indicative of the ability to produce a normal plant under favorable conditions.
10. “Hard seed” means seeds that remain hard at the end of the prescribed germination test period because they have not absorbed water due to an impermeable seed coat.
11. “Inert matter” means all matter that is not seed, including broken seeds, sterile florets, chaff, fungus bodies, and stones.

12. “Mixture”, “mix”, or “mixed” means seed consisting of more than one kind, each in excess of five percent by weight of the whole.

13. “Mulch” means a protective covering of any suitable substance placed with seed that acts to retain sufficient moisture to support seed germination, sustain early seedling growth and aid in preventing soil moisture evaporation, control of weeds, and erosion prevention.

14. “Origin” means the state where the seed was grown, or if not grown in the United States, the country where the seed was grown.

15. “Other crop seed” means seeds of plants grown as crops other than the kind or variety included in the pure seed, as determined by methods defined in this Article.

16. “Pure live seed” means the product of the percent of germination plus hard or dormant seed multiplied by the percent of pure seed divided by 100. The result is expressed as a whole number.

17. “Pure seed” means a kind of seed excluding inert matter and all other seed not of the kind being considered.

18. “Replacement date sticker” means a sticker on a label that displays a new test date.

19. “Retail” means sales that are not intended for agricultural use and are prepared for use by a consumer in home gardens or household plantings only.

20. “Seed count” means the number of seeds per unit weight in a container.

21. “Seizure” means taking possession of seed pursuant to a court order.

22. “Wholesale” means sales of seeds that are intended for agricultural use normally in quantities for resale, as by an agricultural retail merchant and are not prepared for use in home gardening or household plantings.


Historical Note
Former Rule, Arizona Seed Regulation 1. Amended effective August 31, 1981 (Supp. 81-4). Former Section R3-4-110 renumbered without change as Section R3-4-401 (Supp. 89-1). Section R3-4-401 renumbered from R3-1-401 (Supp. 91-4). Section repealed, new Section adopted effective July 10, 1995 (Supp. 95-3). Amended by final rulemaking at 13 A.A.R. 1464, effective June 2, 2007 (Supp. 07-2).

R3-4-402. Labeling
A. General requirements:

1. Blank spaces or the words “free or none” mean “0” and “0.00%” for the purpose of applying the tolerances prescribed in this Article.

2. Labeling for purity and germination shall not show higher results than actually found by test.

3. The terms “foundation seed,” “registered seed,” and “certified seed” are authorized for use on seed certified by a seed certifying agency under the laws of Arizona as delineated in R3-4-405.

4. Relabeling. Any person relabeling seed in its original container shall include the following information on a label or a replacement date sticker:
   a. The calendar month and year the germination test was completed to determine the germination per-
2. For agricultural seeds, except for lawn and turf grass seed and mixtures of lawn and turf grass seed as provided in subsection (C)(3); for seed sold on a pure live seed basis as provided in subsection (C)(7); and for hybrids that contain less than 95 percent hybrid seed as provided in subsection (C)(8):
   a. The name of the kind and variety for each agricultural seed component in excess of five percent of the whole and the percentage by weight of each. If the variety of the kinds generally labeled as a variety designated in this Article is not stated, the label shall show the name of the kind and the words, “variety not stated.” Hybrid seed shall be labeled as hybrid;
   b. Lot number or other lot identification;
   c. Origin of alfalfa, red clover, and field corn (except hybrid corn) or if the origin is unknown, a statement that the origin is unknown;
   d. Percentage by weight of all weed seeds;
   e. The name and rate of occurrence per pound of each kind of restricted noxious weed seed present;
   f. Percentage by weight of agricultural seed other than those required to be named on the label. Agricultural seeds may be designated as “crop seeds;”
   g. Percentage by weight of inert matter;
   h. The sum total of weight identified in subsections (a), (d), (f), and (g) shall equal 100 percent;
   i. For each named agricultural seed:
      i. Percentage germination, excluding hard seed;
      ii. The calendar month and year the test was completed to determine the percentages. The statement “total germination and hard seed” may be included following the percentages required under subsections (i) and (ii);
   j. Net weight of seed in the container or seed count per unit weight; and
   k. Name and address of the labeler, or the person who sells, offers, or exposes the seed for sale within this state.
3. For lawn and turf grass seed and lawn and turf grass seed mixtures:
   a. For single kinds, the name of the kind or kind and variety and the percentage by weight;
   b. For mixtures, the word “mix,” “mixed”, or “mixture” or “blend” shall be stated with the name of the mixture, along with the commonly accepted name of each kind or kind and variety of each agricultural seed component in excess of five percent of the whole and the percentages by weight.
   c. The percentage by weight of each kind of pure seed shall be listed in order of its predominance and in columnar form. The heading “pure seed” and “germination” or “germ” shall be placed consistent with generally accepted industry practices.
   d. Percentage by weight of agricultural seed other than those required to be named on the label which shall be designated as “crop seed;”
   e. The percentage by weight of inert matter for lawn and turf grass shall not exceed ten percent, except that 15 percent inert matter is permitted in Kentucky bluegrass labeled without a variety name. Foreign material that is not common to grass seed shall not be added, other than material used for coating, as in subsection (C)(4), or combination products, as in subsection (C)(9).
   f. Percentage by weight of all weed seeds. Weed seed content shall not exceed one-half of one percent by weight.
   g. The sum total for subsections (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f) shall equal 100 percent.
   h. Noxious weeds that are required by this Article to be labeled shall be listed under the heading “noxious weed seeds.”
   i. For each lawn and turf seed named under subsection (a) or (b):
      i. Percentage of germination, excluding hard seed;
      ii. Percentage of hard seed, if present;
      iii. Calendar month and year the germination test was completed to determine percentages in subsections (i) and (ii); and
   j. Name and address of the labeler, or the person who sells, offers or exposes the seed for sale within this state.
4. For coated agricultural, vegetable, flower, or lawn and turf seeds that are sold by weight:
   a. Percentage by weight of pure seeds with coating material removed;
   b. Percentage by weight of coating material;
   c. Percentage by weight of inert material not including coating material;
   d. Percentage of germination determined on 400 pellets with or without seeds;
   e. All other applicable requirements in subsections (C)(1), (2), and (3).
5. For vegetable seeds in packets as prepared for use in home gardens or household plantings or vegetable seeds in pre-planted containers, mats, tapes, or other planting devices:
   a. Name of kind and variety of seed;
   b. Lot identification, such as by lot number or other means;
   c. One of the following:
      i. The calendar month and year the germination test was completed and the statement “Sell by (month/year).” The date indicated shall be no more than 12 months from the date of the test, excluding the month of the test;
      ii. The calendar year for which the seed was packaged for sale as “packed for (year)” and the statement “sell by (year);”
      iii. The percentage germination and the calendar month and year the test was completed to determine the percentage if the germination test was completed within 12 months, excluding the month of the test;
   d. Name and address of the labeler, or the person who sells, offers, or exposes the seed for sale within this state;
   e. For seeds that germinate less than the standard established under R3-4-404(A), (B) and (C)(i): percentage of germination, excluding hard seed; per-
c. Varieties in which the pure seed contains less than 75 percent hybrid seed shall not be labeled hybrids.

7. For agricultural seeds sold on a pure live seed basis, each container shall bear a label containing the information required by subsection (C)(2), except:
   a. The label need not show:
      i. The percentage by weight of each agricultural seed component as required by subsection (C)(2)(a); or
      ii. The percentage by weight of inert matter as required by subsection (C)(2)(g); and
   b. For each named agricultural seed, the label must show instead of the information required by subsection (C)(2)(h):
      i. The name of the kind and variety or a statement of type and performance characteristics as prescribed in subsection (D)(3); and
      ii. Percentage of hard seed, if present; and
      iii. The percentage germination and the calendar month and year the test was completed; and
   c. The labeling requirements for vegetable seeds in containers of more than one pound are met if the seed is weighed from a properly labeled container in order of its predominance;
   d. Name and address of the labeler, or the person who sells, offers or exposes the seed for sale within this state; and
   e. The labeling requirements for vegetable seeds in containers of more than one pound are met if the seed is weighed from a properly labeled container in the presence of the purchaser.

8. For agricultural and vegetable hybrid seeds that contain less than 95 percent hybrid seed:
   a. Kind or variety shall be labeled as “hybrid,”
   b. The percentage that is hybrid shall be labeled parenthetically in direct association following the named variety; for example – comet (85% hybrid), and
   c. Varieties in which the pure seed contains less than 75 percent hybrid seed shall not be labeled hybrids.

9. For combination mulch, seed, and fertilizer products:
   a. The word “combination” followed by the words “mulch – seed – fertilizer”, as appropriate, shall appear on the upper 30 percent of the principal display panel. The word “combination” shall be the largest and most conspicuous type on the container, equal to or larger than the product name. The words “mulch – seed – fertilizer”, as appropriate, shall be no smaller than one-half the size of the word “combination” and in close proximity to the word “combination.”
   b. The products shall not contain less than 70 percent mulch.
   c. Agricultural, flower, vegetable, lawn, and turf seeds placed in a germination medium, mat, tape, or other device or mixed with mulch shall be labeled as follows:
      i. Product name;
      ii. Lot number;
      iii. Percentage by weight of pure seed of each kind and variety named. The kind and variety named may be less than 5 percent of the whole;
      iv. Percentage by weight of other crop seeds;
      v. Percentage by weight of inert matter, which shall not be less than 70 percent;
      vi. Percentage by weight of weed seeds;
      vii. The total of subsections (iii), (iv), (v), and (vi) shall equal 100 percent;
      viii. Name and number of noxious weed seeds per pound, if present;
      ix. Hard seed percentage, if present, and percentage of germination of each kind or kind and variety named and the month and year the test was completed; and
      x. Name and address of the labeler or the person who sells, offers or exposes the product for sale within this state.

D. Labeling requirements: flowers
1. For flower seeds in packets prepared for use in home gardens or household plantings or flower seeds in pre-planted containers, mats, tapes, or other planting devices:
   a. For all kinds of flower seeds:
      i. The name of the kind and variety or a statement of type and performance characteristics as prescribed in subsection (D)(3); and
      ii. Name and address of the labeler, or the person who sells, offers, or exposes the seed for sale within this state, and one of the following subsections (D)(3)(a)(iii) through (v);
      iii. The calendar month and year the germination test was completed and the statement “Sell by (month/year).” The date indicated shall be no more than 12 months from the date of the test excluding the month of the test; or
      iv. The calendar year for which the seed was packaged for sale as “packed for (year)” and the statement “sell by (year)”; or
      v. The percentage germination and the calendar month and year the test was completed to determine the percentage if the germination test was completed within 12 months, excluding the month of the test.
   b. For kinds of flower seeds for which standard testing procedures are prescribed by the Association of Official Seed Analysts and that germinate less than the germination standards prescribed under the provisions of R3-4-404(B):
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2. For flower seeds in containers other than packets and other than pre-planted containers, mats, tapes, or other planting devices and not prepared for use in home flower gardens or household plantings:
   a. The name of the kind and variety or a statement of type and performance characteristics as prescribed in subsection (D)(3), and for wildflowers, the genus and species and subspecies, if appropriate;
   b. The lot number or other lot identification;
   c. For wildflower seed with a pure seed percentage of less than 90 percent:
      i. The percentage, by weight, of each component listed in order of the component’s predominance;
      ii. The percentage by weight of weed seed, if present; and
      iii. The percentage by weight of inert matter;
   d. For kinds of seed for which standard testing procedures are prescribed by the Association of Official Seed Analysts:
      i. Percentage of germination, excluding hard or dormant seed;
      ii. Percentage of hard or dormant seed, if present; and
      iii. The calendar month and year that the test was completed to determine the percentages in subsections (D)(2)(d)(i) and (ii);
   e. For those kinds of flower seed for which standard testing procedures are not prescribed by the Association of Official Seed Analysts, the year of production or collection; and
   f. Name and address of the labeler, or the person who sells, offers, or exposes the flower seed for sale within this state.

3. Requirements to label flower seeds with a pure seed percentage of less than 90 percent:
   a. If the seeds are of a single named variety, the kind and variety shall be stated, for example, “Marigold, Butterball”;
   b. If the seeds are of a single type and color for which there is no specific variety name, the type of plant, if significant, and the type and color of bloom shall be indicated, for example, “Scabiosa, Tall, Large Flowered, Double, Pink”;
   c. If the seeds consist of an assortment or mixture of colors or varieties of a single kind, the kind name, the type of plant, if significant, and the type or types of bloom shall be indicated. It shall be clearly indicated that the seed is mixed or assorted. An example of labeling such a mixture or assortment is “Marigold, Dwarf Double French, Mixed Colors”;
   d. If the seeds have been treated with an inoculant, the date of expiration, which is the date the inoculant is no longer considered effective;
   e. Language indicating that the seed has been treated;
   f. The commonly accepted chemical name of the applied substance or description of the process used;
   g. If the substance is harmful to human or animals, a caution statement such as “do not use for food or feed or oil purposes”. The caution for highly toxic substances shall be a poison statement and symbol;
   h. If the seed has been treated with an inoculant, the date of expiration, which is the date the inoculant is no longer considered effective;
   i. If the seeds have been treated with an inoculant, the specific use of the seed shall not be considered as meeting the requirements of this subsection unless the specific use of the seed is clearly indicated that the seed is mixed or assorted and the specific use of the seed shall be indicated, for example, “Cut Flower Mixture”, or “Rock Garden Mixture”. Statements such as “General Purpose Mixture”, “Wonder Mixture”, or any other statement that fails to indicate the specific use of the seed shall not be considered as meeting the requirements of this subsection unless the specific use of the mixture is also stated. Containers with over three grams of seed shall list the kind or kind and variety names of each component present in excess of five percent of the whole in the order of their predominance, giving the percentage by weight of each. Components equal to or less than five percent shall be listed, but need not be listed in order of predominance. Components equal to or less than five percent shall be listed, but need not be listed in order of predominance. A single percentage by weight shall be given for these components that are less than five percent of the whole. If no component of a mixture exceeds five percent of the whole, the statement, “No component in excess of 5%” may be used. Containers with three grams of seed or less shall list the components without giving percentage by weight and need not be in order of predominance.

4. Label requirement for tree and shrub seeds. Tree or shrub seeds that is sold, offered for sale, or exposed for sale within this state shall be labeled, for example, “Ornamental Gourds, Small Fruited, Mixed.”

E. Label requirement for tree and shrub seeds. Tree or shrub seeds that is sold, offered for sale, or exposed for sale within this state shall bear on each container a plainly written or printed label or tag in English. No modifications or disclaimers shall be made to the required label information in the labeling or on another label attached to the container. Labeling of seed supplied under a contractual agreement meets this requirement if the shipment is accompanied by an invoice or by an analysis tag attached to the invoice if each bag or other container is clearly identified by a lot number permanently displayed on the container or if the seed is in bulk. Each bag or container not clearly identified by a lot number must carry complete labeling. The label shall include the following information:

1. For tree and shrub seeds that have been treated, the following may appear on a separate label:
   a. Language indicating that the seed has been treated;
   b. The commonly accepted chemical name of the applied substance or description of the process used;
   c. If the substance is harmful to human or animals, a caution statement such as “do not use for food or feed or oil purposes”. The caution for highly toxic substances shall be a poison statement and symbol;
   d. If the seed has been treated with an inoculant, the date of expiration, which is the date the inoculant is no longer considered effective;

2. For all tree and shrub seeds subject to this Article:
   a. Common name of the species of seed and if appropriate, the subspecies;
b. The scientific name of the genus and species and if appropriate, the subspecies;

c. Lot number or other lot identification;

d. Origin.
   i. For seed collected from a predominately indigenous stand, the area of collection given by latitude and longitude, a geographic description, or identification of a political subdivision, such as a state or county; or
   ii. For seed collected from other than a predominately indigenous stand, identification of the area of collection and the origin of the stand, or the statement “origin not indigenous”;

e. The elevation or the upper and lower limits of elevations within which the seed was collected;

f. Purity as a percentage of pure seed by weight;

F. Hermetically sealed seed shall meet the following requirements:

1. The seed shall have been packaged within nine months of harvest;

2. The container used shall not allow water vapor penetration through any wall, including the seals, greater than 0.05 grams of water per 24 hours per 100 square inches of surface at 100°F with a relative humidity on one side of 90 percent and on the other side 0 percent. Water vapor penetration (WVP) is measured in accordance with the U.S. Bureau of Standards as: gm H2O/24 hr/100 sq in/100°F/90% RH/0% RH;

3. The seed in the container shall not exceed the percentage of moisture, on a wet weight basis, as listed below:

   a. Agricultural Seeds,
      i. Beet, Field: 7.5;
      ii. Beet, Sugar: 7.5;
      iii. Bluegrass, Kentucky: 6.0;
      iv. Clover, Crimson: 8.0;
      v. Fescue, Red: 8.0;
      vi. Ryegrass, Annual: 8.0;
      vii. Ryegrass, Perennial: 8.0;
      viii. All Others: 6.0; and
      ix. Mixture of Above: 8.0;

   b. Vegetable Seeds,
      i. Bean, Garden: 7.0;
      ii. Bean, Lima: 7.0;
      iii. Beet: 7.5;
      iv. Broccoli: 5.0;
      v. Brussels Sprouts: 5.0;
      vi. Cabbage: 5.0;
      vii. Carrot: 7.0;
      viii. Cauliflower: 5.0;
      ix. Celeriac: 7.0;
      x. Celery: 7.0;
      xi. Chard, Swiss: 7.5;
      xii. Chinese Cabbage: 5.0;
      xiii. Chives: 6.5;
      xiv. Collards: 5.0;
      xv. Corn, Sweet: 8.0;
      xvi. Cucumber: 6.0;
      xvii. Eggplant: 6.0;
      xviii. Kale: 5.0;
      xix. Kohlrabi: 5.0;
      xx. Leek: 6.5;
      xxi. Lettuce: 5.5;
      xxii. Muskemelon: 6.0;
      xxiii. Mustard, India: 5.0;
      xxiv. Onion: 6.5;
      xxv. Onion, Welsh: 6.5;
      xxvi. Parsley: 6.5;
      xxvii. Parsnip: 6.0;
      xxviii. Pea: 7.0;
      xxix. Pepper: 4.5;
      xxx. Pumpkin: 6.0;
      xxxi. Radish: 5.0;
      xxxii. Rutabaga: 5.0;
      xxxiii. Spinach: 8.0;
      xxxiv. Squash: 6.0;
      xxxv. Tomato: 5.5;
      xxxvi. Turnip: 5.0;
      xxxvii. Watermelon: 6.5; and
      xxxviii. All others: 6.0.

4. The container shall be conspicuously labeled in not less than 8-point type to indicate:

   a. That the container is hermetically sealed,
   b. That the seed has been preconditioned as to moisture content, and
   c. The calendar month and year in which the germination test was completed; and

5. The germination percentage of the seed at the time of packaging shall have been equal to or higher than the standards specified elsewhere in subsection R3-4-404.

Historical Note
Adopted effective December 21, 1981 (Supp. 81-6). Former Section R3-4-111 renumbered without change as Section R3-4-402 (Supp. 89-1). Section R3-4-402 renumbered from R3-1-402 (Supp. 91-4). Amended effective July 10, 1995 (Supp. 95-3). Amended by final rulemaking at 13 A.A.R. 1464, effective June 2, 2007 (Supp. 07-2).

R3-4-403. Noxious Weed Seeds

A. A person shall not allow the following prohibited noxious weed seeds in seed regulated under this Article:

   1. Acroptilon repens (L.) DC. – Russian knapweed;
   2. Aegilops cylindrica Host. – Jointed goatgrass;
   3. Alhagi mauroreatum – Camelthorn;
   4. Alternanthera philoxeroides (Mart.) Griseb. – Alligator weed;
   5. Cardaria pubescens (C.A. Mey) Jarmolenko – Hairy whitetop;
   6. Cardaria chalepensis (L.) Hand-Maz – Lens podded hoary cress;
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A. Vegetable seed shall have the following minimum percent germination or the minimum percent germination as found in the Federal Seed Act, 20 CFR 201.31 (as amended January 1, 2002), which is incorporated by reference, not including future editions or amendments. The material is on file with the Department and available for purchase from the U.S. Government Bookstore (http://bookstore.gpo.gov/) or at the U.S. Government Printing Office, 732 N. Capitol St., NW, Washington, DC 20401 or it can be found online at http://ecfr.gpo.access.gov/cgi/t/text/text-idx?c=ecfr&sid=42bc8d966081e2f2c9d03315fb999f&rgn=dv&view=text&node=7.3.1.1.7.28.0.317.38&dftview=7.

1. Artichoke: 60;
2. Asparagus: 70;
3. Asparagusbean: 75;
4. Bean, garden: 70;
5. Bean, Lima: 70;
6. Bean, runner: 75;
7. Beet: 65;
8. Broadbean: 75;
9. Broccoli: 75;
10. Brussels sprouts: 70;
11. Burdock, great: 60;
12. Cabbage: 75;
13. Cabbage, tromchuda: 70;
14. Cardoon: 60;
15. Carrot: 55;
16. Cauliflower: 75;
17. Celeriac: 55;
18. Celery: 55;
19. Chard, Swiss: 65;
20. Chicory: 65;
21. Chinese cabbage: 75;
22. Chrysanthemum segetum (L.) Desv. – Common chrysanthemum;
23. Cissus populnea (L.) DC. – Vine fig;
24. Cirsium arvense Ellis – Canada thistle;
25. Cyperus esculentus L. – Purple nutgrass or Nutsedge;
26. Cyperus rotundus L. – Yellow nutgrass or Nutsedge;
27. Cyperus rotundus L. var. Duda melon
28. Cynara cardunculus var. sardnica Cav. – Cardoon;
29. Cynara cardunculus var. scolymus L. – Cardoon;
30. Cynara scolymus L. – Artichoke;
22. Chives: 50;
23. Citron: 65;
24. Collards: 80;
25. Corn, sweet: 75;
26. Cornsalad: 70;
27. Cowpea: 75;
28. Cress, garden: 75;
29. Cress, upland: 60;
30. Cress, water: 40;
31. Cucumber: 80;
32. Dandelion: 60;
33. Dill: 60;
34. Eggplant: 60;
35. Endive: 70;
36. Kale: 75;
37. Kale, Chinese: 75;
38. Kale, Siberian: 75;
39. Kohlrabi: 75;
40. Leek: 60;
41. Lettuce: 80;
42. Melon: 75;
43. Mustard, India: 75;
44. Mustard, spinach: 75;
45. Okra: 50;
46. Onion: 70;
47. Onion, Welsh: 70;
48. Pak-choi: 75;
49. Parsley: 60;
50. Parsnip: 60;
51. Parsley: 60;
52. Pepper: 55;
53. Pepper: 55;
54. Radish: 75;
55. Radish: 75;
56. Rutarabaga: 75;
57. Sage: 60;
58. Salsify: 75;
59. Savory, summer: 55;
60. Sorrel: 65;
61. Soybean: 75;
62. Spinach: 60;
63. Spinach, New Zealand: 40;
64. Squash: 75;
65. Tomato: 75;
66. Tomato, husk: 50;
67. Turnip: 80;
68. Watermelon: 70; and
69. All Others: The germination standard for all other vegetable and herb seed for which a standard has not been established shall be 50 percent.

B. Flower seed shall meet the following minimum percent germination standards. For the kinds marked with an asterisk, the percentage listed is the sum total of the percentage germination and percentage of hard seed. A mixture of kinds does not meet the germination standard if the germination of any kind or combination of kinds constituting 25 percent or more of the mixture by number of seed is below the germination standard for the kind or kinds involved.

1. Achillea (The Pearl) – Achillea ptarmica: 50;
3. African Violet – Saintpaulia spp: 30;
4. Ageratum – Ageratum mexicanum: 60;
5. Agrostemma (rose campion) – Agrostemma coronaria: 65;
6. Alyssum – Alyssum compactum, A. maritimum, A. procumbens, A. saxatile: 60;
7. Anagalis (primpernel) – Anagalis arvensis, Anagalis coerulea, Anagalis grandiflora: 60;
8. Anemone – Anemone coronaria, A. pulsatilla: 55;
9. Arctotis (African lilac daisy) – Arctotis grandis: 45;
10. Armeria – Armeria maritima: 55;
11. Arabis – Arabis alpina: 60;
12. Arum – Arum maculatum: 70;
13. Aruncus (goat’s beard) – Aruncus dioicus: 60;
14. Asparagus, fern – Asparagus plumosus: 50;
15. Asparagus, sprenger, Asparagus sprenger: 55;
16. Aster, China – Callistephus chinensis; except Pompon, Powderpuff, and Princess types: 55;
17. Aster, China – Callistephus chinensis; Pompon, Powderpuff, and Princess types: 50;
18. Aubretia – Aubretia deltoids: 45;
20. Balsam – Impatiens balsamina: 70;
22. Begonia – Begonia tuberosus: 50;
23. Bells of Ireland – Moluccella laevis: 60;
24. Brachycome (swan river daisy) – Brachycome iberidiformis: 60;
25. Browallia – Browallia elata and B. speciosa: 65;
26. Buphthalum (sunwheel) – Buphthalum salicifolium: 60;
27. Calceolaria – Calceolaria spp: 60;
28. Calendula – Calendula officinalis: 65;
29. California Poppy – Eschscholtzia californica: 60;
31. Campanula:
   a. Canterbury Bells – Campanula medium: 60;
   b. Cup and Saucer Bellflower – Campanula medium calycantha: 60;
   c. Carpathian Bellflower – Campanula carpathica: 55;
   d. Peach Bellflower – Campanula persicifolia: 50;
32. Candytuft, Annual – Iberis amara, I. umbellata: 65;
33. Candytuft, Perennial – Iberis gibraltarica, I. sempervirens: 55;
34. Castor Bean – Ricinus communis: 60;
35. Cathedral Bells – Cobaea scandens: 65;
36. Celosia – Celosia argentea: 65;
38. Snow-in-Summer Cerasium biebersteinii and C. tomentosum: 65;
39. Chinese Forget-me-not – Cynoglossum amabile: 55;
40. Chrysanthemum, Annual – Chrysanthemum carinatum, C. coronarium, C. Cineraria – Senecio cruentus: 60;
41. Clarkia – Clarkia elegans: 65;
42. Cleome – Cleome gigantea: 65;
43. Coleus – Coleus blumei: 65;
44. Columbine – Aquilegia spp: 50;
45. Coral Bells – Heuchera sanguinea: 55;
46. Coreopsis, Perennial – Coreopsis lanceolata: 40;
47. Corn, ornamental – Zea mays: 75;
49. Crossandra – (Crossandra infundibuliformis): 50;
50. Dahlia – Dahlia spp: 55;
51. Daylily – Hemerocallis spp: 45;
52. Delphinium, Perennial – Belladonna and Bellamossus types; Cardinal Larkspur – Delphinium cardinalis; Chinensis types; Pacific Giant, Gold Medal and other hybrids of D. elatum; 55.
53. Dianthus:
   a. Carnation – Dianthus caryophyllus; 60;
   b. China Pinks – Dianthus chinensis, hedewigi, hedendis; 70;
   c. Grass Pinks – Dianthus plumarius; 60;
   d. Maiden Pinks – Dianthus deltoids; 70;
   e. Sweet William – Dianthus barbatus; 70;
   f. Sweet Wivelsfield – Dianthus allwoodii; 60;
54. Didiscus – (blue lace flower) – Didiscus coeruleus; 65;
55. Doronicum (leopard’s bane) – Doronicum austriacum; 50;
56. Dracaena – Dracaena indivisa; 40;
57. Dragon Tree – Dracaena draco; 55;
58. English Daisy – Linum flavum; 40;
59. Flax – Perennial flax L. perenne; 60;
60. Flowering Maple – Abutilon spp; 35;
61. Foxglove – Digitalis spp; 60;
62. Gaillardria, Annual – Gaillardia pulchella; G. picta; Perennial – G. grandiflora; 45;
63. Gerbera (transvaal daisy) – Gerbera spp; 60;
64. Gomphrena, Annual – Gomphrena globosa; G. haageana; G. haageana f. aurea; 45;
65. Godetia – Godetia amoena, G. grandiflora; 65;
66. Gossia sodis (rudbeckia) – Echinacea purpurea and Rudbeckia Hirta; 60;
67. Gloxinia – Sinningia speciosa; 40;
68. Godetia – Godetia amoena, G. grandiflora; 65;
69. Gourds: Yellow Flowered – Cocurbita pepo; White Flowered – Lagenaria siceraria; Dishcloth – Luffa cylindrica; 70;
70. Gysophila: Annual Baby’s Breath – Gysophila elegans; Perennial Baby’s Breath – G. paniculata, G. pacifica G. repens; 70;
71. Helianthus – Helianthus annuus; 40;
72. Helichrysum – Helichrysum monstrosum; 60;
73. Heliopsis – Heliopsis scabra; 65;
74. Heliotrope – Heliotropium spp; 35;
75. Helipetrurn (Acerolimum) – Helipetrurn roseum; 60;
76. Hesperis (sweet rocket) – Hesperis matronalis; 65;
77. *Hollyhock – Althea rosea; 65;
78. Hunnemanina (mexican tulip rose) – Hunnemanina fumariaefolia; 60;
79. Hyacinth bean – Dolichos lablab; 70;
80. Impatiens – Impatisens hostii, I. sultani; 55;
81. *Ipomoea – Cypress Vine – Ipomoea quamoclit; Moonflower – I. noctiflora; Morning Glories, Cardinal Climber, Hearts and Honey Vine – Ipomoea spp; 75;
82. Jerusalem cross (maltese cross) – Lycchnis chaledonica; 70;
83. Job’s Tears – Coix lacreymajobi; 70;
84. Koccha – Kochia chilid; 55;
85. Larkspur, Annual – Delphinium ajacis; 60;
86. Lantana – Lantana camara, L. hybrida; 35;
87. Lilium (regal lily) – Lilium regale; 50;
88. Linaria – Linaria spp; 65, exception: Linaria genistifolia var. damalctica – Dalmation toadflax which is a prohibited noxious weed;
89. Lobelia, Annual – Lobelia erinus; 65;
90. Lunaria, Annual – Lunaria annua; 65;
91. *Lupine – Lupinus spp; 65;
92. Marigold – Tagetes spp; 65;
93. Marvel of Peru – Mirabilis jalapa; 60;
94. Matricaria (feverfew) – Matricaria spp; 60;
95. Mignoneete – Reseda odorata; 55;
96. Myosotis – Myosotis alpestris, M. oblongata, M. palustris; 60;
97. Nasturtium – Tropaeolum spp; 60;
98. Nemisia – Nemisia spp; 65;
99. Nephomela – Nephomela insignis; 70;
100. Nephomela, spotted – Nephomela maculate; 60;
101. Nicotiana – Nicotiana affinis, N. sanderae, N. sylvestris; 65;
102. Nierembergia – Nierembergia spp; 55;
103. Nigella – Nigella damascena; 55;
104. Pansy – Viola tricolor; 60;
105. Penstemon – Penstemon barbatus, P. grandflorus, P. laevigatus, P. pubescens; 60;
106. Petunia – Petunia spp; 45;
107. Phacelia – Phacelia campumaria, P. minor, P. tanacetifolia; 65;
108. Phlox, Annual – Phlox drummondi all types and varieties; 55;
109. Physalis – Physalis spp; 60;
110. Platycodon (balloon flower) – Platycodon grandiflorum; 60;
111. Plumbago, cape – Plumbago capensis; 50;
112. Pondiau – Beaucarnea recurvata; 40;
113. Poppy – Shirley Poppy – Papaver rhoes; Iceland Poppy – P. nudicaule; Oriental Poppy – P. orientale; Tulip Poppy – P. glaucum; 60;
114. Portulaca – Portulaca grandiflorus; 55;
115. Primula (primrose) – Primula spp; 50;
116. Pyrhythm (painted daisy) – Pyrhythm coccineum; 60;
117. Salpiglossis – Salpiglossis glaxinaeflora, S. sinuata; 60;
118. Salvia – Scarlet Sage – Salvia splendens; Mealy cup Sage (Blue bedder) – Salvia farinacea; 50;
119. Saponaria – Saponaria ocmoide, S. vaccaria; 60;
120. Scabiosa, Annual – Scabiosa atropurpurea; 50;
121. Scabiosa, Perennial – Scabiosa caucasia; 40;
122. Schizanthus – Schizanthus spp; 60;
123. *Sensitive plant (mimosa) – Mimosa pudica; 65;
124. Shasta Daisy – Chrysanthemum maximum C. leucanthemum; 65;
125. Silk Oak – Grevillea robusta; 25;
126. Snapdragon – Antirrhinum spp; 55;
127. Solanum – Solanum spp; 60, exceptions; Solanum carolinese – Carolina honesettle and Solanum elaegnifolium – Silverleaf Nightshade which are prohibited noxious weeds;
128. Statue – Statice sinuata, S. suworonii (flower heads); 50;
129. Stocks: Common – Mathiola incana; Evening Scented – Mathiola bicorns; 65;
130. Sunflower – Helianthus annuus; 70, exception; Helianthus ciliaris DC; – Texas blueweed which is a prohibited noxious weed;
131. Sunrose – Helianthemum spp; 30;
132. *Sweet Pea, Annual and Perennial other than dwarf bush – Lathyrus odoratus; L. latifolius; 75;
133. *Sweet Pea, Dwarf Bush – Lathyrus odoratus; 65;
134. Tahoka Daisy – Machaenantha tanacetifolia; 60;
135. Thunbergia – Thunbergia alata; 60;
136. Torch Flower – Tithonia speciosa; 70;
137. Torenia (Wishbone Flower) – Torenia fournieri; 70;
138. Tritoma kniphofia Spp; 65;
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139. Verbena, Annual – Verbena hybrida: 35;
140. Vinca – Vinca rosea: 60;
141. Viola – Viola cornuta: 55;
142. Virginian Stocks – Malcolmia maritima: 65;
143. Wallflower – Cheiranthus allionii: 65;
144. Yucca (Adam’s Needle) – Yucca filamentosa: 50;
146. Zinnia, Linearis and Creeping – Zinnia linearis, Sanvitalia procumbens: 50;
147. All Other Kinds: 50.

C. The germination labeling provisions of R3-4-402(E) apply to the following tree and shrub species:

1. Abies amabilis (Dougl.) Forbes – Pacific Silver Fir;
2. Abies balsamea (L.) Mill. – Balsam Fir;
3. Abies concolor (Gord. Glend.) Lindl. – White Fir;
4. Abies fraseri (Pursh.) Poir – Fraser Fir;
5. Abies grandis (Dougl.) Lindl. – Grand Fir;
6. Abies homolepis Sieb. Zucc. – Nikko Fir;
7. Abies lasiocarpa (Hook) Nutt. – Subalpine Fir;
8. Abies magnifica A. Murr. – California Red Fir;
9. Abies magnifica var. shastensis Lemm. – Shasta Red Fir;
10. Abies procera Rehd. – Noble Fir;
11. Abies veitchii (Lindl.) Veitch – Veitch Fir;
12. Acer ginnala Maxim. – Amur Maple;
13. Acer macrophyllum Pursh. – Bigleaf Maple;
15. Acer pensylvanicum L. – Striped Maple;
16. Acer platanoides L. – Norway Maple;
17. Acer pseudoplatanus L. – Sycamore Maple;
18. Acer rubrum L. – Red Maple;
19. Acer saccharinum L. – Silver Maple;
20. Acer saccharum Marsh. – Sugar Maple;
21. Acer spicatum Lam. – Mountain Maple;
22. Aesculus pavia L. – Red Buckeye;
23. Ailanthus altissima (Mill.) Swingle – Tree of Heaven, Ailanthus;
25. Berberis vulgaris L. European Barberry;
26. Betula lenta L. – Sweet Birch;
27. Betula alleghaniensis Britton – Yellow Birch;
28. Betula nigra L. – River Birch;
29. Betula populifera Marsh. – Paper Birch;
30. Betula pendula Roth. – European White Birch;
31. Betula papyrifera Marsh. – Grey Birch;
32. Carra iloinoensis (Wang.) K. Koch – Pecan;
33. Carra ovata (Mill) K. Koch – Shagbark Hickory;
34. Cassia spp. – Beechwood;
35. Catalpa bignonioides Walt. – Southern Catalpa;
36. Catalpa speciosa Warder. – Northern Catalpa;
37. Cedrus atlantica Manetti – Atlas Cedar;
38. Cedrus deodara (Roxb.) Loud. – Deodar Cedar;
39. Cedrus libani (Loud.) – Cedar of Lebanon;
40. Clastras scandens L. – American Bittersweet;
41. Celastrus orbiculata Thunb. – Oriental Bittersweet;
42. Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (A. Murr.) Parl – Port Oxford Cedar;
43. Chamaecyparis nootkatensis (D. Don.) Spach. – Alaska Cedar;
44. Cornus florida L. – Flowering Dogwood;
45. Cornus stolonifera Michx. – Red-osier Dogwood;
46. Crataegus mollis – Downy Hawthorn;
47. Cupressus arizonica Greene – Arizona Cypress;
48. Eucalyptus deglupta;
49. Eucalyptus globulus;
50. Fraxinus americana L. – White Ash;
51. Fraxinus excelsior L. – European Ash;
52. Fraxinus latifolia Benth. – Oregon Ash;
53. Fraxinus nigra Marsh. – Black Ash;
54. Fraxinus pensylvanica Marsh. – Green Ash;
55. Fraxinus pensylvanica var. lanceolata (Borkh.) Sarg. – Green Ash;
56. Gleditsia triacanthos L. – Honey Locust;
57. Grevillea robusta – Silk-oak;
58. Larix decidua Mill. – European Larch;
59. Larix eurolepis Henry – Dunkeld Larch;
60. Larix lepolepis (Sieb. Zucc.) Gord. – Japanese Larch;
61. Larix occidentalis Nutt. – Western Larch;
62. Larix sibirica Ledeb. – Siberian Larch;
63. Libocedrus deccurens – Incense-Cedar;
64. Liquidambar styraciflua L. – Sweetgum;
65. Liriodendron tulipifera L. – Yellow-Poplar;
66. Magnolia grandiflora – Southern Magnolia;
67. Malus spp. – Apple;
68. Malus spp. – Crabapple;
69. Nyssa aquatica L. – Water Tupelo;
70. Nyssa sylvatica var. sylvatica – Black Tupelo;
71. Picea abies (L.) Karst. – Norway Spruce;
72. Picea engelmanni Parry – Engelmann Spruce;
73. Picea glauca (Moench) Voss – White Spruce;
74. Picea glauca var. albertiana (S. Brown) Sarg. – Western White Spruce, Alberta White Spruce;
75. Picea glehni (Fr. Schmidt) Mast. – Sakhalin Spruce;
76. Picea jezoensis (Sieb. Zucc.) Carr – Yeddo Spruce;
77. Picea koyamai Shiras. – Koyama Spruce;
78. Picea mariana (Mill.) B.S.P. – Black Spruce;
79. Picea omorika (Panc.) Purkyne – Serbian Spruce;
80. Picea orientalis (L.) Link. – Oriental Spruce;
81. Picea polita (Sieb. Zucc.) Carr – Tigertail Spruce;
82. Picea pungens Engel. – Blue Spruce, Colorado Spruce;
83. Picea pungens var. glauca Reg. – Colorado Blue Spruce;
84. Picea rubens Sarg. – Red Spruce;
85. Picea sitchensis (Bong.) Carr – Sitka Spruce;
86. Pinus abiculis Engelm. – Whitebark Pine;
87. Pinus arisitata Engelm. – Bristlecone Pine;
88. Pinus banksiana Lamb. – Jack Pine;
89. Pinus canariensis S. Smith – Canary Pine;
90. Pinus caribaea – Caribbean Pine;
91. Pinus cembroides Zucc. – Mexican Pinyon Pine;
92. Pinus clausa – Sand Pine;
93. Pinus contorta Dougl. – Lodgepole Pine;
94. Pinus contorta var. latifolia Engelm. – Lodgepole Pine;
95. Pinus coulteri D. Don. – Coulter Pine, Bigcone Pine;
97. Pinus echinata Mill. – Shortleaf Pine;
98. Pinus elliottii Engelm. – Slash Pine;
99. Pinus flexilis James – Limber Pine;
100. Pinus glabra Walt. – Spruce Pine;
101. Pinus griffithii McClelland – Himalayan Pine;
102. Pinus halepensis Mill. – Aleppo Pine;
104. Pinus khasya Royle – Kazhasa Pine;
105. Pinus lambertiana Dougl. – Sugar Pine;
106. Pinus heldreichii var. leucoedermis (Ant.) Markgraf ex Fitch – Balkan Pine, Bosnian Pine;
107. Pinus markusii DeVriese – Markus Pine;
108. Pinus monticola Dougl. – Western White Pine;
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109. *Pinus mugo* Turra. – Mountain Pine;
110. *Pinus mugo* var. *mughus* (Scop.) Zenari – Mugo Swiss Mountain Pine;
111. *Pinus muricata* D. Don. – Bishop pine;
112. *Pinus nigra* Arnold – Austrian Pine;
113. *Pinus nigra* poiretiana (Ant.) Aschers Graebn. – Corsican Pine;
114. *Pinus palustris* Mill. – Longleaf Pine;
117. *Pinus pinaster* Sol. – Cluster Pine;
118. *Pinus pinea* L. – Italian Stone Pine;
119. *Pinus ponderosa* Laws. – Ponderosa Pine, Western Yellow Pine;
120. *Pinus radiata* D. Don. – Monterey Pine;
121. *Pinus resinosa* Ait. – Red Pine, Norway Pine;
122. *Pinus rigida* Mill. – Pitch Pine;
123. *Pinus serotina* Michx. – Pond Pine;
125. *Pinus sylvestris* L. – Scots Pine;
126. *Pinus taeda* L. – Loblolly Pine;
127. *Pinus taiwanensis* Hayata – Formosa Pine;
129. *Pinus virginiana* Mill. – Virginia Pine, Scrub Pine;
130. *Platanus occidentalis* L. – American Sycamore;
131. *Populus* spp. – Poplars;
132. *Prunus armeniaca* L. – Apricot;
133. *Prunus avium* L. – Cherry;
134. *Prunus domestica* L. – Plum, Prune;
135. *Prunus persica* L. Batsch. – Peach;
136. *Pseudotsuga menziesii* var. *glauca* (Beissn.) Franco – Blue Douglas Fir;
137. *Pseudotsuga menziesii* var. *caesia* (Beissn.) Franco – Gray Douglas Fir;
138. *Pseudotsuga menziesii* var. *viridis* – Green Douglas Fir;
139. *Pyrus communis* L. – Pear;
140. *Quercus* spp. – (Red or Black Oak group);
141. *Quercus alba* L. – White Oak;
142. *Quercus muehlenbergii* Engelm. – Chinkapin Oak;
143. *Quercus virginiana* Mill. – Live Oak;
144. *Rhododendron* spp. – *Rhododendron*;
145. *Robinia pseudoacacia* L. – Black Locust;
146. *Rosa multiflora* Thunb. – Japanese Rose;
147. *Sequoia gigantea* (Lindl.) Deene. – Giant Sequoia;
148. *Sequoia sempervirens* (D. Don.) Engl. – Redwood;
149. *Syringa vulgaris* L. – Common Lilac;
150. *Thuja occidentalis* L. – American Sycamore;
151. *Thuja orientalis* L. – Oriental Arborvitae, Chinese Arborvitae;
152. *Thuja plicata* Donn. – Western Red Cedar – Giant Arborvitae;
153. *Tsuga canadensis* (L.) Carr. – Eastern Hemlock, Canada Hemlock;
154. *Tsuga heterophylla* (Raf.) Sarg. – Western Hemlock, Pacific Hemlock;
155. *Ulmus americana* L. – American Elm;
156. *Ulmus parvifolia* Jacq. – Chinese Elm;
157. *Ulmus pumila* L. – Siberian Elm; and

**D.** A person shall not indicate a quality of seed higher than the actual quality as found through germination test.

**E.** The labeler or the person who sells, offers, or exposes for sale within this state seeds in hermetically-sealed containers more than 36 months after the last day of the month in which the seeds were tested prior to packaging, shall retest the seeds within nine months, excluding of the calendar month in which the retest was completed, immediately prior to sale, exposure for sale, or offering for sale or transportation.

**Historical Note**
Adopted effective December 21, 1981 (Supp. 81-6). Former Section R3-4-114 renumbered without change as Section R3-4-404 (Supp. 89-1). Section R3-4-404 renumbered from R3-1-404 (Supp. 91-4). Section repealed, new Section R3-4-404 renumbered from R3-4-406 and amended effective July 10, 1995 (Supp. 95-3). Amended by final rulemaking at 13 A.A.R. 1464, effective June 2, 2007 (Supp. 07-2).

**R3-4-405. Seed-certifying Agencies**

A. Any agency seeking to obtain designation as a seed-certifying agency in Arizona shall meet the following requirements.
   1. The agency shall be qualified by USDA to certify agricultural or vegetable planting seed as to variety, strain, and genetic purity.
   2. The agency shall have a written seed certification protocol which includes standards, rules, and procedures for the certification of planting seed.
   3. The agency shall have procedures for accepting crops and varieties into a certification program.
   4. The agency shall be a member in good standing of a USDA-recognized association of official seed-certifying agencies such as the Association of Official Seed Certifying Agencies.

B. The Director or the Director’s designee shall meet each calendar year with the director of the seed-certifying agency to review the agency’s standards, rules, and procedures.

C. The Director may, after consulting with the Director of the Arizona Agricultural Experiment Station, revoke the agency’s designation as the state seed-certifying agency after written 30 days notice if the organization:
   1. Fails to maintain qualifications, protocols, procedures, and membership as set forth in subsection (A); or
   2. Fails to follow federal and state standards, rules, and procedures.

**Historical Note**
Adopted effective December 21, 1981 (Supp. 81-6). Former Section R3-4-114 renumbered without change as Section R3-4-404 (Supp. 89-1). Section R3-4-405 renumbered from R3-1-405 (Supp. 91-4). Section R3-4-405 renumbered to R3-4-403, new Section R3-4-403 renumbered from R3-4-407 and amended effective July 10, 1995 (Supp. 95-3).

**R3-4-406. Sampling and Analyzing Seed**

A. A person shall follow the methods of taking, handling, analyzing, and testing samples of seed and the tolerances and methods of determination as prescribed in the Federal Seed Act Regulations, 7 CFR 201.39 through 201.65, amended January 1, 2002, and in the Rules for Testing Seeds, 2006, published by the Association of Official Seed Analysts. This material is incorporated by reference and is on file with the Department. The materials incorporated by reference do not include any later amendments or editions. The Rules for Testing Seeds are also available through the web site: http://www.aosaseed.com. The CFR may be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA, 15250-7954 and the Rules for Testing Seeds may be ordered from the AOSA Man-
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R3-4-407. Phytosanitary Field Inspection; Fee
A. Applicants seeking phytosanitary certification for interstate and international exportation of agriculture, vegetable, and ornamental planting seed shall submit a $20.00 inspection fee and provide the following information on a form furnished by the Department:
1. The company name and address of the applicant;
2. The kind, variety, and lot number of the seed;
3. The number of acres on which the seed will be grown;
4. The name of the grower;
5. The county and field location;
6. The date of the application;
7. The countries of export;
8. The seed treatment, if applicable;
9. The amount of treatment, if applicable;
10. The approximate planting date;
11. The approximate harvest date; and
12. The export requirements.

B. The Department may contract with the state-certifying agency for field inspection at 20¢ per acre for any first or single required inspection and 10¢ per acre for each subsequent required inspection which shall be performed in conjunction with the seed certification program.

C. Field inspections conducted by the Department shall be based upon the following fee schedule and shall not exceed the maximum fee prescribed by A.R.S. § 3-233(A)(7):
1. Cotton: 80¢ per acre;
2. Small grain: 20¢ per acre for the first inspection and 80¢ for the second inspection;
3. Vegetable and all other crops: 20¢ for the first inspection and 80¢ for the second inspection.

D. If both the field inspection fee and the application fee exceeds the maximum fee per acre prescribed by A.R.S. § 3-233(A)(7), the application fee shall be voided and the maximum cost per acre shall be assessed.

Historical Note
Adopted effective December 21, 1981 (Supp. 81-6). Former Section R3-4-417 renumbered without change as Section R3-4-407 (Supp. 89-1). Section R3-4-407 renumbered from R3-1-407 (Supp. 91-4). Section R3-4-407 renumbered to R3-4-404, new Section adopted effective July 10, 1995 (Supp. 95-3). Amended by final rulemaking at 9 A.A.R. 1286, effective May 31, 2003 (Supp. 03-2). Amended by final rulemaking at 13 A.A.R. 1464, effective June 2, 2007 (Supp. 07-2).

R3-4-408. Licenses: Seed Dealer and Seed Labeler; Fees
A. An applicant for a seed dealer or seed labeler license shall provide the following to the Department:
1. The year for which the applicant wishes to be licensed;
2. The applicant’s company name, telephone number, fax number and e-mail address, if applicable;
3. Verification of previous seed dealer or labeler license, if applicable;
4. The mailing and physical address of each business location being licensed;
5. Company Tax ID number or if not a legally-recognized business entity, the applicant’s Social Security number;
6. The date of the application; and
7. The signature of the applicant.

B. Seed dealer and seed labeler licenses are not transferable, expire on June 30, and are valid for no more than one year, or period thereof, unless otherwise revoked, suspended, denied or otherwise acted upon by the Department as provided in A.R.S. § 3-233(A)(6).

C. An applicant shall submit a completed application to the Department accompanied by the following fee, which is non-refundable unless A.R.S. § 41-1077 applies:
1. Seed dealers, $50.00 per location; and
2. Seed labelers, $100.00.

D. During fiscal year 2011 and fiscal year 2012, notwithstanding subsection (C), there is no fee to obtain a seed dealer or seed labeler license.

Historical Note
Adopted effective December 21, 1981 (Supp. 81-6). Former Section R3-4-417 renumbered without change as Section R3-4-408 (Supp. 89-1). Section R3-4-408 renumbered from R3-1-408 (Supp. 91-4). Section R3-4-408 renumbered to R3-4-406, new Section adopted effective July 10, 1995 (Supp. 95-3). Amended by final rulemaking at 9 A.A.R. 1286, effective May 31, 2003 (Supp. 03-2). Amended by final rulemaking at 13 A.A.R. 1464, effective June 2, 2007 (Supp. 07-2). Amended by exempt rulemaking at 16 A.A.R. 2029, effective September 21, 2010 (Supp. 10-3). Amended by exempt rulemaking at 17 A.A.R. 1763, effective July 20, 2011 (Supp. 11-3).

R3-4-409. Violations and Penalties
A. The Department may assess the following penalties against a dealer or labeler for each customer affected by a violation listed below: $50 for the first offense, $150 for the second offense, and $300 for each subsequent offense within a three-year period:
1. Failure to complete the germination requirements on agricultural, vegetable, or flower seed intended for wholesale or commercial use within nine months prior to sale, exposing for sale, or offering for sale within the state, excluding the month in which the test was completed.
2. Failure to complete the germination requirements for agricultural, ornamental, or vegetable seed intended for retail purchase within the 15 months prior to the sale, exposing for sale, or offering for sale within the state, excluding the month in which the test was completed; and
3. Failure to obtain any license required by this Article.

B. The Department may assess the following penalties against any person committing the following acts: up to $500 for the...
first offense, up to $1250 for the second offense, and up to
$2500 for each subsequent offense within a three-year period.
1. To label, advertise, or represent seed subject to this Arti-
cle to be certified seed or any class of certified seed
unless:
a. It has been determined by a certifying agency that the
seed conforms to standards of purity and identification
as to kind, species and subspecies, if appropriate,
or variety; and
b. The seed bears an official label issued for the seed
by a certifying agency certifying that the seed is of a
specified class and a specified kind, species and sub-
species, if appropriate, and variety;
2. To disseminate in any manner or by any means, any false
or misleading advertisements concerning seeds subject to
this Article;
3. To hinder or obstruct in any way, any authorized agent of
the Department in the performance of the person’s duties
under this Article;
4. To fail to comply with a cease and desist order or to move
or otherwise handle or dispose of any lot of seed held
under a cease and desist order or tags attached to the
order, except with express permission of the enforcing
officer, and for a purpose specified by the officer;
5. To label or sell seed that has been treated without proper
labeling;
6. To provide false information to any authorized person in
the performance of the person’s duties under this Article;
or
7. To label or sell seed that has false or misleading labeling,
including:
a. Labeling or selling seed with a label containing the
word “trace” or the phrase “contains 0.1%” as a sub-
stitute for any statement that is required by this Arti-
cle;
b. Altering or falsifying any seed label, seed test, labora-
[...]

R3-4-501. Colored Cotton Production and Processing
A. Definitions. In addition to the definitions provided in A.R.S. §
3-101 and R3-4-101 and R3-4-201, the following terms apply
to this Section:
1. “Certified” means having been inspected with a written
certificate of inspection issued by an inspector of the
Department.
2. “Colored cotton” means any variety of cotton plants of
the Genus Gossypium that produces fiber that is naturally
any color other than white;
3. “Cottonseed” means processed seed cotton used for prop-
agation, animal feed, crushed or composted fertilizer, or
oil.
4. “Composting” means a process that creates conditions
that facilitate the controlled decomposition of organic
matter into a more stable and easily handled soil amend-
ment or fertilizer, usually by piling, aerating and moisten-
[...]

Historical Note
New Section made by final rulemaking at 13 A.A.R.
1464, effective June 2, 2007 (Supp. 07-2).

ARTICLE 5. COLORED COTTON

R3-4-501. Colored Cotton Production and Processing
A. Definitions. In addition to the definitions provided in A.R.S. §
3-101 and R3-4-101 and R3-4-201, the following terms apply
to this Section:
1. “Certified” means having been inspected with a written
certificate of inspection issued by an inspector of the
Department.
2. “Colored cotton” means any variety of cotton plants of
the Genus Gossypium that produces fiber that is naturally
any color other than white;
3. “Cottonseed” means processed seed cotton used for prop-
agation, animal feed, crushed or composted fertilizer, or
oil.
4. “Composting” means a process that creates conditions
that facilitate the controlled decomposition of organic
matter into a more stable and easily handled soil amend-
ment or fertilizer, usually by piling, aerating and moisten-
[...]

B. Production requirements.
1. A producer who intends to grow colored cotton shall reg-
ister in writing with the Department. The registration
form shall be received at least 30 days before the cotton
planting date for the applicable cultural cotton zone
established in R3-4-204(E). Any colored cotton not regis-
tered with the Department shall be abated as established
in A.R.S. §§ 3-204 and 3-205, and the producer may be
assessed a civil penalty as established in A.R.S. § 3-
205.02. The registration shall include:
   a. The name, address, telephone number, and signature
      of the producer;
   b. The name, address, telephone number, and signature
      of the property owner;
   c. The name, address, and telephone number of the
      organization or company contracting for the produc-

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A. Gin requirements.
   1. A gin owner or manager planning to process colored cotton shall notify the Department, in writing, no less than 30 days before processing the colored cotton.
   2. The Department shall notify the Arizona Crop Improvement Association of a gin owner’s or manager’s intention to process colored cotton within 10 days from the receipt of the notification from the gin.
   3. A gin owner or manager processing colored cotton shall not process white cotton until the gin has been cleaned, and inspected by the Department. The gin shall be free of cottonseed, seed cotton, and loose lint as established in subsection (C)(1).
   4. If a gin processes colored seed cotton and white seed cotton during the same season, and the white cottonseed is not retained by the plant breeder for research purposes, the producer shall market the white cottonseed as:
      a. Animal feed,
      b. Crushed or composted fertilizer, or
      c. Oil.
   5. The ginner shall legibly mark colored seed cotton kept in the gin yard or gin buildings and shall:
      a. Isolate the seed cotton at least 500 feet from white seed cotton, or
      b. Enclose it with two foot high chicken wire or chain link fencing.
   6. Gin trash not disposed as established in subsection (C)(2) shall be shipped out-of-state, subject to the requirements of the receiving state and 7 CFR §§ 301.52 et. seq., amended June 7, 2005. 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.
   7. The ginner shall Bale or bag colored cotton fiber and mark the bale or bag as colored cotton.

E. Gin requirements.
   1. A gin owner or manager planning to process colored cotton shall notify the Department, in writing, no less than 30 days before processing the colored cotton.
   2. The Department shall notify the Arizona Crop Improvement Association of a gin owner’s or manager’s intention to process colored cotton within 10 days from the receipt of the notification from the gin.

G. Advisory committee. The Director, as necessary, shall appoint an advisory committee composed of the nominated representatives of the Arizona Cotton Growers Association and the Arizona Cotton Research and Protection Council and such other individuals as may be necessary to make recommendations to the Department on amendments to this Section.

Historical Note
Former Rule, Apiary Regulation 1. Amended effective June 19, 1978 (Supp. 78-3). Former Section R3-4-120 renumbered without change as Section R3-4-501 (Supp.
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R3-4-502. Repealed

Historical Note

R3-4-503. Repealed

Historical Note
Adopted as an emergency effective December 31, 1984, pursuant to A.R.S. § 41-1003, valid for only 90 days (Supp. 84-6). Emergency expired. Adopted as a permanent rule effective April 4, 1985 (Supp. 85-2). Former Sections R3-4-121-01, R3-4-121-02, R3-4-121-03, and R3-4-121-04 added to Section R3-4-121 and amended effective October 8, 1987 (Supp. 87-4). Former Section R3-4-121 renumbered without change as Section R3-4-502 (Supp. 89-1). Former Section R3-4-502 renumbered without change as Section R3-4-503 (Supp. 89-4). Repealed effective August 16, 1990 (Supp. 90-3). Section R3-4-503 repealed from R3-4-503 (Supp. 91-4). New Section R3-4-503 adopted effective October 15, 1993 (Supp. 93-4). R3-4-503 repealed by summary action with an interim effective date of February 10, 1995; filed in the Office of the Secretary of State January 20, 1995. Adopted summary rules filed in the Office of the Secretary of State May 17, 1995; interim effective date of February 10, 1995, now the permanent effective date (Supp. 96-3).

R3-4-504. Repealed

Historical Note
Adopted as an emergency effective September 27, 1985, pursuant to A.R.S. § 41-1003, valid for only 90 days (Supp. 85-5). Emergency expired. Former Sections R3-4-122-01 through R3-4-122-03, emergency expired. New Section R3-4-122 adopted effective March 6, 1987 (Supp. 87-1). Former Section R3-4-122 renumbered without change as Section R3-4-503 (Supp. 89-1). Former Section R3-4-503 renumbered without change as Section R3-4-504 (Supp. 89-4). Section R3-4-504 renumbered from R3-1-504 (Supp. 91-4). Former Section R3-4-504 repealed, new Section R3-4-504 adopted effective October 15, 1993 (Supp. 93-4). R3-4-504 repealed by summary action with an interim effective date of February 10, 1995; filed in the Office of the Secretary of State January 20, 1995. Adopted summary rules filed in the Office of the Secretary of State May 17, 1995; interim effective date of February 10, 1995, now the permanent effective date (Supp. 96-3).

R3-4-505. Repealed

Historical Note
Adopted effective October 15, 1993 (Supp. 93-4). R3-4-505 repealed by summary action with an interim effective date of February 10, 1995; filed in the Office of the Secretary of State January 20, 1995. Adopted summary rules filed in the Office of the Secretary of State May 17, 1995; interim effective date of February 10, 1995, now the permanent effective date (Supp. 96-3).

R3-4-506. Repealed

Historical Note

ARTICLE 6. RECODIFIED

Article 6, consisting of Sections R3-4-601 through R3-4-611 and Appendix A, recodified to 3 A.A.C. 3, Article 11 at 10 A.A.R. 726, effective February 6, 2004 (Supp. 04-1).

R3-4-601. Recodified

Historical Note
Former Rule, Native Plant Regulation 1. Amended effective June 19, 1978 (Supp. 78-3). Amended by adding subsection (E) effective January 21, 1981 (Supp. 81-1). Former Section R3-4-130 amended and renumbered as R3-4-130 through R3-4-140 effective April 30, 1982 (Supp. 82-2). Former Section R3-4-130 renumbered without change as Section R3-4-601 (Supp. 89-1). Amended effective December 28, 1990 (Supp. 90-4). Section R3-4-601 renumbered from R3-1-601 (Supp. 91-4). Section repealed, new Section adopted effective July 6, 1993 (Supp. 93-3). Amended by final rulemaking at 5 A.A.R. 2521, effective July 15, 1999 (Supp. 99-3). Section recodified to R3-3-1101 at 10 A.A.R. 726, effective February 6, 2004 (Supp. 04-1).

R3-4-602. Recodified

Historical Note
Former Section R3-4-130 amended and renumbered as R3-4-130 through R3-4-140 effective April 30, 1982 (Supp. 82-2). Former Section R3-4-131 renumbered without change as Section R3-4-602 (Supp. 89-1). Amended effective December 28, 1990 (Supp. 90-4). Section R3-4-602 renumbered from R3-1-602 (Supp. 91-4). Section repealed, new Section adopted effective July 6, 1993 (Supp. 93-3). Section repealed; new Section adopted by final rulemaking at 5 A.A.R. 2521, effective July 15, 1999 (Supp. 99-3). Section recodified to R3-3-
R3-4-603. Recodified

**Historical Note**
Former Section R3-4-130 amended and renumbered as R3-4-130 through R3-4-140 effective April 30, 1982 (Supp. 82-2). Amended effective May 15, 1984 (Supp. 84-3). Former Section R3-4-133 renumbered without change as Section R3-4-604 (Supp. 89-1). Amended effective December 28, 1990 (Supp. 90-4). Section R3-4-605 renumbered from R3-1-605 (Supp. 91-4). Section repealed, new Section adopted effective July 6, 1993 (Supp. 93-3). Section repealed; new Section R3-4-603 renumbered from R3-4-605 and amended by final rulemaking at 5 A.A.R. 2521, effective July 15, 1999 (Supp. 99-3). Section recodified to R3-3-1103 at 10 A.A.R. 726, effective February 6, 2004 (Supp. 04-1).

R3-4-604. Recodified

**Historical Note**
Former Section R3-4-130 amended and renumbered as R3-4-130 through R3-4-140 effective April 30, 1982 (Supp. 82-2). Amended effective May 15, 1984 (Supp. 84-3). Former Section R3-4-133 renumbered without change as Section R3-4-604 (Supp. 89-1). Amended effective December 28, 1990 (Supp. 90-4). Section R3-4-604 renumbered from R3-1-604 (Supp. 91-4). Section repealed, new Section adopted effective July 6, 1993 (Supp. 93-3). Section repealed; new Section R3-4-603 renumbered from R3-4-605 and amended by final rulemaking at 5 A.A.R. 2521, effective July 15, 1999 (Supp. 99-3). Section recodified to R3-3-1104 at 10 A.A.R. 726, effective February 6, 2004 (Supp. 04-1).

R3-4-605. Recodified

**Historical Note**
Former Section R3-4-130 amended and renumbered as R3-4-130 through R3-4-140 effective April 30, 1982 (Supp. 82-2). Former Section R3-4-134 renumbered without change as Section R3-4-605 (Supp. 89-1). Amended effective December 28, 1990 (Supp. 90-4). Section R3-4-605 renumbered from R3-1-605 (Supp. 91-4). Section repealed, new Section adopted effective July 6, 1993 (Supp. 93-3). Former Section R3-4-605 adopted by final rulemaking at 5 A.A.R. 2521, effective July 15, 1999 (Supp. 99-3). Section recodified to R3-3-1105 at 10 A.A.R. 726, effective February 6, 2004 (Supp. 04-1).

R3-4-606. Recodified

**Historical Note**
Former Section R3-4-130 amended and renumbered as R3-4-130 through R3-4-140 effective April 30, 1982 (Supp. 82-2). Former Section R3-4-135 renumbered without change as Section R3-4-606 (Supp. 89-1). Repealed effective December 28, 1990 (Supp. 90-4). Section R3-4-606 renumbered from R3-1-606 (Supp. 91-4). New Section adopted effective July 6, 1993 (Supp. 93-3). Amended effective December 20, 1994 (Supp. 94-4). Amended by final rulemaking at 5 A.A.R. 2521, effective July 15, 1999 (Supp. 99-3). Section recodified to R3-3-
adopted by final rulemaking at 5 A.A.R. 2521, effective July 15, 1999 (Supp. 99-3). Section recodified to R3-3-1110 at 10 A.A.R. 726, effective February 6, 2004 (Supp. 04-1).

R3-4-611. Recodified

Historical Note
Renumbered to R3-4-610 effective December 28, 1990 (Supp. 90-4). Section R3-4-611 renumbered from R3-1-611 (Supp. 91-4). New Section adopted effective July 6, 1993 (Supp. 93-3). Former Section R3-4-611 repealed; new Section R3-4-6111 renumbered from R3-4-618 and amended by final rulemaking at 5 A.A.R. 2521, effective July 15, 1999 (Supp. 99-3). Section recodified to R3-3-1111 at 10 A.A.R. 726, effective February 6, 2004 (Supp. 04-1).

R3-4-612. Repealed

Historical Note
Adopted effective April 30, 1982 (Supp. 82-2). Former Section R3-4-141 renumbered without change as Section R3-4-612 (Supp. 89-1). Repealed effective December 28, 1990 (Supp. 90-4). Section R3-4-612 renumbered from R3-1-612 (Supp. 91-4). New Section adopted effective July 6, 1993 (Supp. 93-3). Section repealed by final rulemaking at 5 A.A.R. 2521, effective July 15, 1999 (Supp. 99-3).

R3-4-613. Repealed

Historical Note
Adopted effective February 5, 1986 (Supp. 86-1). Former Section R3-4-144 repealed, new Section R3-4-615 adopted effective January 17, 1989 (see also R3-4-616) (Supp. 89-1). Repealed effective December 28, 1990 (Supp. 90-4). Section R3-4-615 renumbered from R3-1-615 (Supp. 91-4). New Section adopted effective July 6, 1993 (Supp. 93-3). Amended effective December 20, 1994 (Supp. 94-4). Section repealed by final rulemaking at 5 A.A.R. 2521, effective July 15, 1999 (Supp. 99-3).

R3-4-614. Repealed

Historical Note
Adopted effective February 5, 1986 (Supp. 86-1). Former Section R3-4-144 repealed, new Section R3-4-615 adopted effective January 17, 1989 (see also R3-4-616) (Supp. 89-1). Repealed effective December 28, 1990 (Supp. 90-4). Section R3-4-615 renumbered from R3-1-615 (Supp. 91-4). New Section adopted effective July 6, 1993 (Supp. 93-3). Amended effective September 11, 1997 (Supp. 97-3). Section repealed by final rulemaking at 5 A.A.R. 2521, effective July 15, 1999 (Supp. 99-3).

R3-4-615. Repealed

Historical Note
Adopted effective February 5, 1986 (Supp. 86-1). Former Section R3-4-144 repealed, new Section R3-4-615 adopted effective January 17, 1989 (see also R3-4-616) (Supp. 89-1). Repealed effective December 28, 1990 (Supp. 90-4). Section R3-4-615 renumbered from R3-1-615 (Supp. 91-4). New Section adopted effective July 6, 1993 (Supp. 93-3). Amended effective December 20, 1994 (Supp. 94-4). Section repealed by final rulemaking at 5 A.A.R. 2521, effective July 15, 1999 (Supp. 99-3).

R3-4-616. Renumbered

Historical Note
Adopted effective February 5, 1986 (Supp. 86-1). Former Section R3-4-144 repealed, new Section R3-4-616 adopted effective January 17, 1989 (see also R3-4-615) (Supp. 89-1). Repealed effective December 28, 1990 (Supp. 90-4). Section R3-4-616 renumbered from R3-1-616 (Supp. 91-4). New Section adopted effective July 6, 1993 (Supp. 93-3). Amended effective December 20, 1994 (Supp. 94-4). Amended effective September 11, 1997 (Supp. 97-3). Section R3-4-616 renumbered to R3-4-607 by final rulemaking at 5 A.A.R. 2521, effective July 15, 1999 (Supp. 99-3).

R3-4-617. Repealed

Historical Note

R3-4-618. Renumbered

Historical Note
Adopted effective December 28, 1990 (Supp. 90-4). Section R3-4-618 renumbered from R3-1-618 (Supp. 91-4). Section R3-4-618 renumbered from R3-1-618 (Supp. 91-4). Section repealed, new Section adopted effective July 6, 1993 (Supp. 93-3). Section R3-4-618 renumbered to R3-4-611 by final rulemaking at 5 A.A.R. 2521, effective July 15, 1999 (Supp. 99-3).

R3-4-619. Repealed

Historical Note
Adopted effective December 28, 1990 (Supp. 90-4). Section R3-4-619 renumbered from R3-1-619 (Supp. 91-4). Section repealed effective July 6, 1993 (Supp. 93-3).

R3-4-620. Repealed

Historical Note
Adopted effective December 28, 1990 (Supp. 90-4). Section R3-4-620 renumbered from R3-1-620 (Supp. 91-4). Section repealed, new Section adopted effective July 6, 1993 (Supp. 93-3). Section R3-4-620 renumbered to R3-4-621 by final rulemaking at 5 A.A.R. 2521, effective July 15, 1999 (Supp. 99-3).

R3-4-621. Repealed

Historical Note
Adopted effective December 28, 1990 (Supp. 90-4). Section R3-4-621 renumbered from R3-1-621 (Supp. 91-4). Section repealed effective July 6, 1993 (Supp. 93-3).

R3-4-622. Repealed

Historical Note
Adopted effective December 28, 1990 (Supp. 90-4). Section R3-4-622 renumbered from R3-1-622 (Supp. 91-4). Section repealed effective July 6, 1993 (Supp. 93-3).
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R3-4-624. Repealed

R3-4-625. Repealed

R3-4-626. Repealed

R3-4-627. Repealed

R3-4-628. Repealed

R3-4-629. Repealed

R3-4-630. Repealed

R3-4-631. Repealed

R3-4-632. Repealed

R3-4-633. Repealed

Appendix A. Recodified

ARTICLE 7. FRUIT AND VEGETABLE STANDARDIZATION

R3-4-701. Expired

R3-4-702. Expired

R3-4-703. Expired

R3-4-704. Expired

R3-4-705. Expired

R3-4-706. Expired
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Historical Note
Former Rule 104. Section R3-4-706 renumbered from R3-7-106 (Supp. 91-4). Former Section R3-4-706 renumbered to R3-4-737, new Section R3-4-706 adopted effective January 6, 1994 (Supp. 94-1). Section expired under A.R.S. § 41-1056(J) at 20 A.A.R. 2935, effective July 29, 2014 (Supp. 14-4).

R3-4-707. Expired

Historical Note
Former Rule 105; Amended effective March 5, 1982 (Supp. 82-2). Section R3-4-707 renumbered from R3-7-107 (Supp. 91-4). Former Section R3-4-707 repealed, new Section R3-4-707 adopted effective January 6, 1994 (Supp. 94-1). Section expired under A.R.S. § 41-1056(J) at 20 A.A.R. 2935, effective July 29, 2014 (Supp. 14-4).

R3-4-708. Expired

Historical Note

R3-4-709. Expired

Historical Note

R3-4-710. Expired

Historical Note

R3-4-711. Expired

Historical Note

R3-4-712. Expired

Historical Note

R3-4-713. Expired

Historical Note

R3-4-714. Expired
R3-4-743. Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements for Fruit and Vegetable Shippers

A. Every shipper shall keep a correct record of each shipment of each assessed commodity shipped, showing:
1. The name and address of each producer;
2. The shipment totals, by producer.

B. The shipper shall retain the original or a copy of records covering each shipment or transaction with respect to each assessed commodity shipped for a period of two years from the date thereof, which shall at all times be open to the confidential inspection of the supervisor or the authorized representative. The burden of proof shall be upon the shipper to prove the correctness of the shipper’s accounting of any transaction which may be questioned.

R3-4-801. Expired

R3-4-802. Expired

R3-4-803. Expired

R3-4-804. Expired

R3-4-805. Expired

ARTICLE 8. CITRUS FRUIT STANDARDIZATION

R3-4-801. Expired

R3-4-802. Expired

R3-4-803. Expired

R3-4-804. Expired

R3-4-805. Expired
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ARTICLE 9. BIOTECHNOLOGY

R3-4-901. Genetically Engineered Organisms and Products

A. Definitions. In addition to the definitions provided in A.R.S. § 3-101, the following shall apply:

1. “Associate Director” means the Associate Director of the Plant Services Division of the Arizona Department of Agriculture.

2. “Genetically engineered” means the genetic modification of organisms by recombinant DNA techniques, including genetic combinations resulting in novel organisms or genetic combinations that would not naturally occur.

3. “Organisms” means any active, infective, or dormant stage or life form of any entity characterized as living, including vertebrate and invertebrate animals, plants, bacteria, fungi, mycoplasmas, mycoplasma-like organisms, as well as entities such as viroid, viruses, or any entity characterized as living related to the foregoing.

4. “Permit” means an application which has been approved by USDA and the Department.

5. “Permit application” means an application filed with USDA, which may be supplemented with requirements from the Department, for the introduction of genetically engineered organisms and products, as provided by 7 CFR 340, revised June 16, 1987. The material incorporated herein by reference is on file with the Office of the Secretary of State and does not include any later amendments or editions of the incorporated matter.

6. “Product” means plant reproductive parts including pollen, seeds, and fruit, spores, or eggs.


B. Permit applications. A genetically engineered organism or product shall not be introduced into Arizona, sold, offered for sale, or distributed for release into Arizona’s environment unless a permit issued pursuant to the application has been issued by USDA, or the Department has been notified by the USDA that the genetically engineered organisms or product is eligible under the notification procedure, as prescribed by 7 CFR § 340.3, revised June 16, 1987, or it has been determined by the USDA to be of nonregulated status, as prescribed by 7 CFR 340.6, revised May 1997. The material incorporated herein by reference is on file with the Office of the Secretary of State and does not include any later amendments or editions of the incorporated matter.

1. Applicants for the release or use of genetically engineered organisms or products shall follow all permit application procedures required by USDA.

2. In addition to USDA’s requirements, permit applications shall demonstrate to the Department that:

   a. Genetically engineered organisms or products shall be handled in such a manner so that no genetically engineered organism or product accidentally escapes into Arizona’s environment.

   b. All permit applicants shall comply with Arizona quarantine rules regulating the plants, pests, or organisms being introduced into Arizona.

3. The Department may, if it deems necessary to protect agriculture, public health, or the environment from potential adverse effects from the introduction of a specific genetically engineered organism or product:

   a. Place restrictions on the number and location of organisms or products released, method of release, training of persons involved with the release of organisms or products, disposal of organisms or products, and other conditions of use;

   b. Require measures to limit dispersal of released organisms or spread of inserted genes or gene products;

   c. Require monitoring of the abundance and dispersal of the released organism or inserted genes or gene products;

   d. Request the USDA to deny, suspend, modify, or revoke the permit for failure to comply with this rule.

   e. Request the USDA to suspend the permit if it is determined that an adverse effect is occurring or is likely to occur because of a release authorized by such permit.

4. To the extent possible, the Department shall accept for review and base its decision on the data submitted with the federal application. However, the Department may request additional information from the applicant to assess the risks to animals and plants, including risks of vector transmissions of genetically engineered organisms or products.

5. The Associate Director shall review the application recommendations with the Director who shall, within the time period prescribed on each USDA application, approve, conditionally approve, or deny the permit.
6. The Director shall return the completed application with the resolution to USDA for final action.

**Historical Note**
Adopted effective November 22, 1993 (Supp. 93-4).

### ARTICLE 10. INDUSTRIAL HEMP

**R3-4-1001. Definitions**

In addition to the definitions provided in A.R.S. §§ 3-201, 3-311, and R3-4-101, the following terms apply to this Article.

- “0.300%” shall have the same meaning as three-tenths percent.
- “Applicant” means a key participant who seeks a license or certification as a grower, nursery, harvester, transporter, or processor under this Article.
- “Associate Director” means the Associate Director of the Division.
- “Authorized sampling agent” means an inspector of the Department or independent party that has been trained by an authorized representative of the Department to collect samples of industrial hemp crops to determine compliance with applicable hemp laws.
- “Biomass” means the homogenized pieces and parts, including but not limited to stems, leaves and floral parts of hemp.
- “Certified laboratory” means the State Agriculture Laboratory or any laboratory certified by the State Agriculture Laboratory to perform compliance analysis of industrial hemp.
- “Corrective action plan” means a plan utilizing the methods outlined in R3-4-1013(D)(2) for correcting a negligent violation or noncompliance with applicable hemp laws, which is either proposed by a licensed hemp producer and approved by the Associate Director, or issued by the Associate Director.
- “Decarboxylated” means the completion of the chemical reaction that converts THCA into delta-9 THC, the intoxicating component of Cannabis. The decarboxylated value is calculated using a molecular mass conversion ratio that sums delta-9 THC and 87.7% of THCA ((delta-9 THCA) + (0.877 * THCA)).
- “Decarboxylation” means the removal or elimination of carboxyl group from a molecule or organic compound.
- “Delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol” means the primary psychoactive component of Cannabis. For the purposes of this Article, delta-9 THC and THCA are interchangeable.
- “Department” means the Arizona Department of Agriculture.
- “Director” means the Director of the Department.
- “Disposal” means an activity that transitions the non-compliant product into a non-retrievable or non-ingestible form. Such activities include plowing, tilling, or disking plant material into the soil; mulching, composting, chopping, or bush mowing plant material into green manure; burning plant material; or burying plant material into the earth and covering with soil.
- “Division” means the Plant Services Division of the Department.
- “Entity” means a corporation, joint stock company, association, limited partnership, limited liability partnership, limited liability company, irrevocable trust, estate, charitable organization, or other similar organization, including any such organization participating in the hemp production as a partner in a general partnership, a participant in a joint venture, or a participant in a similar organization.
- “Geospatial location” means a location designated through a global system of navigational satellites used to determine the precise ground position of a place or object.
- “Harvest Lot” means a contiguous area in a field, greenhouse, or indoor growing structure containing the same variety or strain of Cannabis throughout the area.
- “Hemp” has the same meaning as industrial hemp.
- “Intentionally” means the state of mind defined in A.R.S. § 13-105(10)(a) or any successor statute.
- “Key participant” means a sole proprietor, a partner in partnership, or a person with executive managerial control in a corporation. A person with executive managerial control includes persons such as a chief executive officer, chief operating officer, and chief financial officer. This definition does not include non-executive managers such as farm, field, or shift managers.
- “Knowingly” means the state of mind defined in A.R.S. § 13-105(10)(a) or any successor statute.
- “Licensing Agreement” means a contract between the Department and an applicant that indicates the terms and conditions required for a license issued pursuant to this Article.
- “Lot” means the same as harvest lot.
- “Mammade causes” means the influence to an industrial hemp crop created by a person, including but not limited to, irrigation, fertilization, chemical application, or physical interference.
- “Measurement of Uncertainty (MU)” means the parameter, associated with the result of a measurement that characterizes the dispersion of the values that could reasonably be attributed to the particular quantity subject to measurement.
- “Natural causes” means the influence to an industrial hemp crop created by elements of nature including, but not limited to, temperature, wind, rain, hail, or flood.
- “Performance based sampling” means a sampling method established in substantive policy and posted on the Department’s website that ensures, within a 95% confidence level, a harvest lot is compliant with this Article by not having a total delta-9 THC level above the acceptable limit.
- “Program” means the Industrial Hemp Program.
- “Propagative material” means any industrial hemp seedlings, explants, transplants, propagules, or other rooted material that is grown in a soilless media.
“Remediation” means the process for achieving compliance of non-compliant Cannabis. Remediation can occur by removing and destroying flower material, while retaining stalk, stems, leaf material, and seeds. Remediation can also occur by shredding the entire plant into a biomass like material, then re-testing the shredded biomass material for compliance.

“Responsible party” means an individual that has signing authority of a partnership, limited liability company, association, company or corporation.

“THC” means Tetrahydrocannabinol.

“THCA” means Tetrahydrocannabinolic Acid.

“Total THC or total delta-9 THC” means the value determined after the process of decarboxylation, or the application of a conversion factor if the testing methodology does not include decarboxylation that expresses the potential total delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol content derived from the sum of the THC and THCA content and reported on a dry weight basis. This post-decarboxylation value of THC can be calculated by using a chromatograph technique using heat, such as gas chromatography, through which THCA is converted from its acid form to its neutral form, THC which calculates the total potential THC in a given sample. The total THC can also be calculated by using a liquid chromatograph technique, which keeps the THCA intact. This technique requires the use of the following conversion: [Total THC = (0.877 x THCA) + THC] which calculates the potential total THC in a given sample.

Historical Note
New Section made by exempt rulemaking at 25 A.A.R. 1447, effective May 31, 2019 (Supp. 19-2). Amended by final rulemaking at 27 A.A.R. 1570, with an immediate effective date of September 16, 2021 (Supp. 21-3).

R3-4-1002. Program Eligibility
A. Eligibility requirements. Unless otherwise determined to be ineligible under this Article and not withstanding any other law, a person or responsible party that applies for a program license shall:
1. Possess a valid fingerprint clearance card issued by the Arizona Department of Public Safety pursuant to A.R.S. § 41-1758.07.
   a. Applicants who have had a felony narcotics conviction within 10 years of the date of application shall not be granted a good cause exception under A.R.S. § 41-1758.07.
   b. Applicants who have had a felony narcotics conviction prior to December 11, 2018; and that participated in an agricultural pilot program for the purpose of research into the growth, cultivation and marketing of industrial hemp as authorized by 7 U.S.C. § 5940 (agricultural act of 2014 PL 113-79; 128 Stat. 656, eff. January 5, 2015, https://www.congress.gov/bill/113th-congress/house-bill/2642/text) may petition the state for an exception to the eligibility exclusion in subsection (A)(1)(a). The rule does not include any later amendments or editions of the incorporated matter.
2. Be a citizen of the United States or a legal resident alien.
   An individual who applies for a program license and is enrolled in an academic program at an accredited college or university, but who does not meet the criteria in this Section may be sponsored by an academic member of that college or university who meets the eligibility criteria in this Section and provides proof of eligibility as required in subsection (B)(2).
3. Be 18 years of age or older at the time of application.
B. Proof of eligibility.
1. Unless otherwise allowed by an exception to the requirements of this Section, the applicant shall provide the Department a legible photo copy, paper or electronic, of the applicant’s fingerprint clearance card described in subsection (A)(1), which the Department will validate to ensure the applicant meets the eligibility requirements of this Section.
2. The Department shall accept the documents listed in A.R.S. § 41-1080(A) as evidence of age and United States Citizenship or legal residency.

Historical Note
New Section made by exempt rulemaking at 25 A.A.R. 1447, effective May 31, 2019 (Supp. 19-2). Amended by final rulemaking at 27 A.A.R. 1570, with an immediate effective date of September 16, 2021 (Supp. 21-3).

R3-4-1003. Licenses; Applications; Renewals; Withdrawal
A. Any person that grows, harvests, transports, or processes industrial hemp in any of the following categories shall obtain the appropriate license from the Department and shall abide by the terms and conditions set forth in the licensing agreement with the Department. Types of licenses include:
1. Grower - An authorized grower license shall allow the licensee to obtain seed or propagative materials pursuant to this Article for planting, possess authorized seed and propagative materials for planting, cultivate the crop, harvest plant parts, possess and store harvested plant parts, and transport plant parts for processing.
2. Nursery - An authorized nursery license shall allow the licensee to propagate eligible seed and propagative materials for planting for a licensed grower. A licensed nursery shall not grow industrial hemp for harvesting purposes, unless also licensed with the Department as a grower.
3. Harvester - An authorized harvester license shall allow the licensee to engage in the activity of harvesting an eligible industrial hemp crop for a licensed grower.
4. Transporter - An authorized transporter license shall allow the licensee to engage in the transport of a harvested industrial hemp crop for a licensed grower.
5. Processor - An authorized processor license shall allow the licensee to engage in the processing, handling, and storage of industrial hemp or hemp seed at one or more authorized locations in the state. The licensee may sell, distribute, transfer, or gift any products processed from harvested hemp that is not restricted in R3-4-1012.
B. At a minimum, applications for a license shall contain the information required in subsections R3-4-1003(B)(1) through (6), plus any additional information that may be required by the Department. Location information shall be retained by the Department for not less than three years. Licensing fees required under R3-4-1005 are due at the time of application.
1. All applicants must provide:
   a. Full name, mailing address, telephone number and email address;
   b. Fingerprint clearance card identification number of the applicant;
   c. If the applicant represents a business entity, the full name of the business, the principal Arizona business
location address, the full name, title, and email address of the of the responsible party;

d. Tax ID or Social Security Number; and

e. Disclosure and explanation of any instance in which the applicant has been denied, debarred, suspended, revoked, or otherwise prohibited from participating in any public procurement or licensing activity.

2. Applicants for a grower’s license must also provide:

a. Registered planting site or sites: street address or major crossroads, legal description, and geospatial location for each field, greenhouse, building or site where industrial hemp will be grown, updated annually, or within 30 calendar days following a change;

b. Estimated acreage for each outdoor location and square footage for indoor or each greenhouse locations intended for planting;

c. Maps or aerial photos depicting each site where industrial hemp will be grown, handled, and stored, with appropriate designations for entrances, field boundaries, and specific locations corresponding to the geospatial location information;

d. Geospatial location information of all storage locations for seed or propagative materials, and harvested plants and plant parts; and

e. Maps or aerial photos depicting each site where industrial hemp seed and propagative materials will be stored and labeled with the corresponding geospatial location information.

3. Applicants for a nursery license must also provide:

a. Geospatial location information of all storage locations for seed or propagative materials;

b. Geospatial location information of all propagation areas; and

c. Labeled maps or aerial photos depicting storage and propagation areas.

4. Applicants for a harvester license must also provide the legal description and geospatial location information for each location of the harvesting equipment, together with corresponding labeled maps or aerial photos of the location or locations.

5. Applicants for a transporter license must also provide: legal description, and geospatial location information for each location the transporting vehicles and equipment, together with corresponding labeled maps or aerial photos of the location or locations.

6. Applicants for a processor license must also provide:

a. Identification of the part of a harvested hemp crop or plant to be received for processing, in the following categories:

i. Floral and leaf material, or biomass;

ii. Seed for oil or grain;

iii. Stalks for fiber or hurs; and

iv. Seed or propagative materials for planting;

b. Processing site or sites information that includes: street address or major crossroads, legal description, and geospatial location information for each building or site where hemp will be processed or stored; or where mobile processing equipment will be primarily based, together with labeled maps or aerial photos depicting the processing site information.

C. Application submission dates. Applications may be submitted at any time during the year, but the expiration date of the license shall be on December 31 annually, or biennially for a two-year renewal as authorized in subsection (D). An expired license may be reinstated up to three years after the expiration date, provided the applicant’s business information has not changed.

D. Application for one or two-year renewals. At a licensee's discretion, a person that has been licensed by the Department under the industrial hemp program may apply for a one or two year renewal provided:

1. The person was licensed in the industrial hemp program within the previous calendar year;

2. The license of the person was in good standing at the time of renewal;

3. There is no change in the person or responsible party licensed;

4. There is no change in the physical location of the industrial hemp site;

5. The licensee does not owe any civil penalties, fees, or late charges to the Department; and

6. The person submits the associated fee for a one or two-year renewal.

E. Licensing agreements. All approved applicants for a license shall complete a licensing agreement issued by the Department prior to receiving a license. The licensing agreement may include additional terms and conditions as needed to ensure compliance with this Article, applicable state and federal laws, and rules and orders of the Director, but, at a minimum the applicant will agree to:

1. Provide access, for authorized Department inspectors, at any time, to all hemp and hemp seed, planted or stored, and all records to determine compliance with this Article and any state or federal law, rule or order regulating Cannabis as an agricultural crop;

2. Maintain all records, as stated in R3-4-1008;

3. Pay all fees required indicated in Table 1;

4. Comply with all pesticide use restrictions;

5. Comply with all seed laws of the state;

6. Defend, indemnify, and hold harmless the Department from liability for the destruction of any crop or harvested plant in violation of this Article;

7. Be solely responsible for all financial or other losses;

8. Be solely responsible for all land use restrictions, applicable city and county zoning, building, and fire codes and ordinances; and

9. Follow all regulatory, notification and reporting requirements.

F. Withdrawals.

1. When a licensee withdraws from the industrial hemp program, any licensing and inspection fees paid or invoiced prior to any notice of withdrawal are not eligible for refund. In order for a licensee to withdraw from the industrial hemp program, the following requirements must be met:

a. Unless otherwise authorized by the Associate Director, the licensee shall complete and submit a withdrawal notice at least ten business days prior to the withdrawal of the Program; and

b. Any industrial hemp or hemp seed, planted, harvested, or stored must be inspected by the Department prior to transport off of the property, disposal, or transfer to a new or existing licensee.

2. Withdrawal after submittal of an application but prior to issuance of a license will be prohibited unless the Department determines, in its sole discretion, that such withdrawal is appropriate.
CHAPTER 4. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - PLANT SERVICES DIVISION

G. Site modification. Anytime a licensed grower, processor or nursery modifies the registered site by changing the location of an existing site or by adding additional sites under the license, or removing a registered site from the licensee’s record, the licensee shall submit a site modification application and associated site modification fee listed in Table 1. There is no site modification fee for the request to remove a registered site from the licensee’s record or when modifying or adding a site during the licensee’s renewal process.

H. License transfer. The transfer of an industrial hemp license is authorized only if the licensee and eligible program applicant completes and submits a notarized Department issued transfer application and submits any applicable transfer fees listed in Table 1. The receiver of a transferred license shall complete a licensing application, and execute a licensing agreement as required by this Article, and all duties and responsibilities of the licensee shall be transferred to and acknowledged by the receiver in a written agreement between the licensee and receiver. Any license or other fees paid by the licensee shall be credited to the benefit of the receiver.

I. Change in business information. Licensees must complete and submit a Change in Business Information form within ten business days if there is any change in business information including business name, address, or other contact information.

Historical Note
New Section made by exempt rulemaking at 25 A.A.R. 1447, effective May 31, 2019 (Supp. 19-2). Amended by final rulemaking at 27 A.A.R. 1570, with an immediate effective date of September 16, 2021 (Supp. 21-3).

### R3-4-1004. Industrial Hemp Research

#### A. A person, company, college or university that conducts research into the growth, harvesting techniques, transportation methods, or processing of industrial hemp is required to obtain a license pursuant to this Article.

#### B. A person, company, college or university conducting not-for-profit research may be exempted from the licensing fee or fees provided that:

1. The applicant submits to the Department a request for an exemption of the licensing fee;
2. The applicant provides a summary of the research to be conducted;
3. The applicant provides a summary of the benefit to the agricultural community that will be gained;
4. The applicant signs into an agreement with the Department that as a result of the research conducted the applicant will not gain any monetary profit;
5. The research will be conducted in compliance with this Article or any other law, rule, or order governing the production of industrial hemp; and
6. The results or summary of the research will be published or made publicly available.

C. Intellectual property. The Department holds no rights to any intellectual property resulting from industrial hemp research.

D. Restrictions.

1. A licensee shall not change not-for-profit research to for-profit research without notifying the Department and paying the required licensing fee.
2. Hemp and hemp products produced under a hemp research exemption, excluding hemp seed, are not eligible to enter the commercial stream of commerce.

### Table 1. Fee Schedule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>License</th>
<th>Licensing Fee</th>
<th>Inspection/Assessment Fee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grower</td>
<td>$1,000 per license</td>
<td>$25 per one or less than one outdoor acre up to 100 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$5 acre for each additional acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$75 per indoor facility up to 3 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$25 per acre for facilities over 3 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$150 per THC sample analysis (G)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nursery</td>
<td>$650 per license</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harvester</td>
<td>$100 per license</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transporter</td>
<td>$100 per license</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Historical Note
New Section made by exempt rulemaking at 25 A.A.R. 1447, effective May 31, 2019 (Supp. 19-2). Amended by final rulemaking at 27 A.A.R. 1570, with an immediate effective date of September 16, 2021 (Supp. 21-3).
R3-4-1006. Authorized Seed and Propagative Material
A. Authorized seeds and propagative material. Seeds and propagative materials authorized for use by a licensee is not a guarantee a crop will produce a total delta-9 THC concentration of not greater than 0.300%. Seeds and propagative material that are used to produce an industrial hemp crop or plant shall:
1. Be produced from an industrial hemp crop or plant; and
2. Originate from either:
   a. A person, business, college or university licensed or certified in a state or federal program authorized to produce industrial hemp; or
   b. A foreign source that is authorized by the country of origin to export industrial hemp seed or propagative material to produce an industrial hemp crop.
B. Each licensed grower or nursery is responsible for the acquisition of seed or propagative materials used for the growth of industrial hemp. The licensee shall keep and maintain the following information:
1. A copy of the seed or propagative material producer’s certificate, license or equivalent documentation authorizing the production of industrial hemp;
2. An official analysis of the crop or plant that produced the seed or propagative material that indicates the crop or plant contained a total delta-9 THC concentration of not greater than 0.300% on a dry weight basis; and
3. Phytosanitary certificates or nursery certificates issued by a plant regulatory official for any propagative materials to ensure compliance with A.R.S. § 3-211 and Article 2.
C. Labeling requirements. All Industrial Hemp seed or propagative material sold within or into Arizona must be labeled as to variety/strain or hybrid name, and origin.
   1. For purposes of labeling, the number or other designations of hybrid industrial hemp shall be used as a variety name.
   2. All Industrial Hemp seed for planting purposes sold within or into Arizona is subject to the Arizona seed laws under A.R.S. §§ 3-231 et seq. and Article 4.
D. Shipment of hemp plants for planting purposes.
   1. Hemp plants for planting purposes produced by a licensed nursery for intrastate or interstate shipment shall:
      a. Have been produced from authorized hemp material as indicated in R3-4-1006(A);
      b. Have been produced in compliance with the laws, rules and order of the Director for the production of industrial hemp;
      c. Be transported with a copy of the nursery producer license; a copy of the receiving grower license; and a manifest or bill of lading indicating the amount in the shipment and physical destination of the shipment; and
      d. Only be sold or distributed to an entity or individual licensed to produce hemp.
   2. Hemp plants produced by a licensed nursery for the interstate shipment of hemp plants for planting purposes shall, in addition to the requirements in R3-4-1006(D)(1):
      a. Be accompanied by a certificate issued by the Department that attests the material was produced in compliance with laws, rules and orders of the Director regulating the production of industrial hemp in the state; and
      b. Ensure compliance with all plant quarantine requirements of the destination state and certification as indicated in R3-4-301 as applicable.
E. Restrictions.
   1. A person that receives seed or propagative materials that does not comply with this Article or any other phytosanitary, seed or labeling law of the state shall immediately notify the Department and hold the seed or propagative material until a disposition is provided by the Department.
   2. The Department may direct a licensee to place a shipment of seed or propagative material on hold to ensure compliance with this Article and any other law or regulation that may apply to the shipment of agricultural seed and plants for planting purposes.

Historical Note
New Section made by exempt rulemaking at 25 A.A.R. 1447, effective May 31, 2019 (Supp. 19-2). Amended by final rulemaking at 27 A.A.R. 1570, with an immediate effective date of September 16, 2021 (Supp. 21-3).
R3-4-1008. Compliance; Recordkeeping; Audits

A. General compliance requirements.
   1. All licensees are subject to audits to ensure compliance with the recordkeeping requirements in subsection (B);
   2. An authorized Department inspector shall be allowed access to all growing, storage, and processing locations of a licensee’s industrial hemp crop, hemp seed, propagative material, harvested material, handling and processing equipment to conduct a visual inspection and determine if a violation of this Article may exist.

B. Recordkeeping. All licensees may be audited to ensure compliance with all recordkeeping requirements. A licensee shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements in this subsection at a minimum. Additional recordkeeping requirements may be established as set by policy and updated annually.
   1. All records documenting the geospatial location, growth, propagation, harvesting, storage, agronomic data, shipping, receiving, transportation, distribution, processing, sale, purchase, third party analysis or research of all plants, seeds and materials shall be kept within the state of Arizona and made available for inspection on request.
   2. An in-state agent must be maintained for receipt and storage of records.
   3. All records shall be maintained for not less than five years.

C. Sampling and testing. All licensees are subject to the collection of a representative sample of any Cannabis plant, hemp crop or harvested hemp in possession of the licensee or licensee’s agent to determine the total concentration of delta-9 THC as reported by a certified laboratory to ensure compliance with this Article and any state or federal law, rule or order regulating Cannabis as an agricultural commodity. Unless otherwise specified in an alternative performance-based sampling policy, crops shall be sampled within 30 days prior to the intended date of harvest and samples must be collected from mature flowering plants. All sampling agents must have undergone official sampling training by an authorized representative of the Department for the collection of Cannabis samples for determination of compliance with the program. A licensed grower shall not harvest an industrial hemp crop prior to the collection of an official sample for compliance purposes.
   1. Sampling method. The Department shall publish a policy on the procedures used by the Department to sample a Cannabis plant or crop; and may publish a policy or policies for alternative, performance-based methods that have the potential to ensure, at a 95% level of confidence, that the Cannabis plant or crop will not test above the acceptable hemp total delta-9 THC level, such policy or policies may be updated annually as dictated by changing circumstances.
   2. Only an authorized Department inspector, or other authorized sampling agent, may collect an official sample to determine compliance with this Article.
   3. When collecting an official sample, an authorized Department inspector, or other authorized sampling agent, shall:
      a. Ensure the licensee or authorized representative of the licensee is present during the collection of the official sample;
      b. Collect a representative sample of the crop, plants or harvested crop;
      c. Split the official sample as follows:
         i. One-third for retention by the Department or to provide to a certified laboratory for compliance with this Article;
         ii. One-third for confirmation of analytical results if required; and
         iii. One-third that is provided to the licensee for retention or to utilize for additional analysis by a third party laboratory. Any results provided to the licensee by a third party laboratory do not supersede official results.
   d. Label all official samples with an official sample number, sample date, collector name, location ID, and grower license ID number;
   e. Apply official custody seals to all official samples; and
   f. Complete an official chain of custody form that is signed and dated by the inspector and licensee or the licensee’s representative.

4. Sample transport and submission. The Department shall not be liable for samples that are detained by any federal, state or local law enforcement agency.
   a. If a certified laboratory receives a sample with a broken custody seal or incomplete or missing chain of custody, that sample shall be null and void;
   b. All official samples retained by the Department are the property of the Department; and
   c. The Department is not liable to reimburse the licensee for official samples collected.

5. Laboratory Standards. Certified laboratories conducting testing of hemp must conduct analytical testing for purposes of detecting the total calculable amount of delta-9 THC and shall meet the following standards:
   a. Laboratory quality assurance must ensure the validity and reliability of test results;
   b. Analytical method selection, validation, and verification must ensure that the testing method used is appropriate and that the laboratory can successfully perform the testing;
   c. The demonstration of testing validity must ensure consistent and accurate analytical performance; and
   d. Method performance specifications must ensure analytical tests are sufficiently sensitive for the purposes of the detectability requirements of this Article.
   e. At a minimum, analytical testing of samples for total calculable amount of delta-9 THC levels must use post-decarboxylation or other similarly reliable methods approved by the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture. The testing methodology must consider the potential conversion of delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinolic acid (THCA) in hemp into delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol (THC). The test result must reflect the total calculable amount of delta-9 THC. Testing methodologies meeting these requirements include, but are not limited to, gas chromatography and high-performance liquid chromatography.
   f. The total delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol concentration level shall be determined and reported on a dry weight basis.
   g. Certified laboratories must report the measurement of uncertainty (MU) of the methodology, in refer-
chapter 4. department of agriculture - plant services division

section 4.1. crop compliance.

1. compliant crops. when a crop is found to be compliant with the regulations governing the production of industrial hemp, a grower will be provided documentation authorizing the movement of the harvest lot. upon receiving authorization from the department the licensed grower shall not comingle the harvest lot with any other compliant or non-compliant harvest lot. the grower shall:
   a. harvest the compliant harvest lot within 30 business days;
   b. notify the department if there is a delay in the 30 business day harvest window due to inclement weather or other natural causes; and
   c. notify the department prior to shipping or transporting the harvest lot as provided in r3-4-1011(d).

2. non-compliant crops. non-compliant crops with a total delta-9 thc concentration greater than 0.3% shall not be allowed into the stream of commerce. when a crop is found to be non-compliant with the regulations governing the production of industrial hemp, a grower will be required, within 15 business days of notification of non-compliance, to either voluntarily dispose of the crop by a method prescribed in r3-4-1013(f) and submit a notice of destruction under r3-4-1011(e), together with supporting evidence of disposal. alternatively the grower may submit a corrective action plan under r3-4-1013(d) to remediate the crop to achieve compliance with the regulations governing the production of industrial hemp. a corrective action plan may be issued by the department, or if submitted by the grower, must be approved by the department. a corrective action plan will only be approved if the total delta-9 thc concentration is greater than 0.3% and less than 1.0%. failure to dispose of the crop or comply with approved corrective action plan may result in a notice of violation under r3-4-1012. upon receiving a notification of noncompliance from the department, the licensed grower shall not move or transport the non-compliant crop from the hemp site, unless otherwise permitted by the department to remediate the crop. non-compliant crops shall not be commingled with any other compliant or non-compliant harvest lot. harvest lots with a total delta-9 thc concentration greater than 1.0% constitutes a violation and must be disposed of by method indicated in r3-4-1013(f).

E. volunteer hemp plants. it shall be the responsibility of the licensee to monitor and destroy volunteer hemp plants.

historical note

new section made by exempt rulemaking at 25 a.a.r. 1447, effective may 31, 2019 (supp. 19-2). amended by final rulemaking at 27 a.a.r. 1570, with an immediate effective date of september 16, 2021 (supp. 21-3).

r3-4-1009. reserved

historical note

section reserved at 25 a.a.r. 1447 (supp. 19-2).

r3-4-1010. reserved

historical note

section reserved at 25 a.a.r. 1447 (supp. 19-2).

r3-4-1011. notifications; reports

A. all notifications and reports for licensees shall be made on forms provided by the department unless otherwise indicated in this section or as directed by the associate director.

B. planting report. within five business days after planting a harvest lot of hemp, a grower must complete and submit a planting report that includes, at a minimum the following:
   1. the contact information of the grower, including license number;
   2. a unique harvest lot identification number assigned by the grower or nursery;
   3. the geospatial location information where a harvest lot was planted (the “site”);
   4. the variety name of the harvest lot;
   5. the actual area planted with each lot; and
   6. the estimated date of harvest or transplanting.

C. grower notice of intent to harvest. within 30 calendar days prior to harvest, a grower must complete and submit a notice of intent to harvest form for each harvest lot to be sampled that includes, at a minimum the following:
   1. the contact information of the grower, including license number;
   2. the unique harvest lot identification number assigned by the grower as initially indicated on the planting report;
   3. the geospatial location or locations information of the harvest lot to be sampled (the “site”);
   4. the variety name of the harvest lot;
   5. the size of the area to be harvested; and
   6. the intended date of harvest.

D. notice of intent to transport. within three business days prior to transporting a lot of harvested hemp for processing, a grower must complete and submit a notice of intent to transport form for each harvest lot transported to a processor that includes, at a minimum the following:
   1. the contact information of the grower, including license number;
   2. the unique harvest lot identification number assigned by the grower as initially indicated on the planting report;
   3. the geospatial location or locations information of the harvest lot to be transported;
   4. the variety name of the harvest lot;
   5. the amount of harvested hemp to be transported;
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6. The intended date of transport; and
7. The contact information of the receiver.

E. Notice of Destruction. Within three calendar days after a grower has found a harvest lot significantly damaged, completely destroyed, or has disposed of a harvest lot, a grower must complete and submit a Notice of Destruction form that includes, at a minimum the following:
   1. The contact information of the grower, including license number;
   2. The unique harvest lot identification number assigned by the grower as initially indicated on the planting report;
   3. The geospatial location or locations information of the harvest lot subject to damage, destruction, or disposal (the “site”);
   4. The variety name of the harvest lot;
   5. The size of the area that was subject to damage, destruction, or disposal; and
   6. The date the damage or destruction was discovered, or date of disposal.

F. Grower and nursery annual reports. By December 31 of each year, a grower or nursery shall provide the Department a report of the following:
   1. The sale or distribution of any industrial hemp grown under the grower’s license;
   2. The name and address of the person or entity receiving the industrial hemp; and
   3. The amount of the industrial hemp sold or distributed.

G. Processor notifications. All shipments of industrial hemp received into a processing facility must be reported to the Department.
   1. For the importation of hemp material for processing, a licensed processor shall notify the Department of the shipment, within three business days of receipt of the shipment. The notification shall include the following information:
      a. A copy of the shipping manifest that indicates the name, physical address, and phone number of the shipper, and the total weight of the hemp commodity in the shipment;
      b. A copy of the documentation issued by a regulatory official that attests the hemp commodity was produced with an acceptable concentration of total delta-9 THC;
      c. A copy of the industrial hemp grower’s certificate, license or equivalent documentation authorizing the production of industrial hemp in that state; and
      d. A phytosanitary certificate, if required, a certificate of inspection, or certificate of origin issued by a plant regulatory official.
   2. For the invoicing of processor assessment fees listed in Table 1, a notification shall be filed with the Department within 30 calendar days of receipt of the shipment or shipments that contain the following information:
      a. The grower’s license number;
      b. The harvest lot number issued by the Department or an authorizing state;
      c. The amount of material in the shipment; and
      d. The date the shipment was received.
   F. Other notifications. A licensee shall notify the Department within three business days from receipt of results of any third party analysis that determined a hemp crop or plant sample contained a total delta-9 THC concentration greater than 1.0%.

Historical Note
New Section made by exempt rulemaking at 25 A.A.R. 1447, effective May 31, 2019 (Supp. 19-2). Amended by final rulemaking at 27 A.A.R. 1570, with an immediate effective date of September 16, 2021 (Supp. 21-3).

R3-4-1012. Unauthorized Activity; Violations
A. A licensee commits a violation of this Article by:
   1. Failing to provide a legal description of land on which a licensee grows, processes, stores or researches industrial hemp or hemp seed;
   2. Failing to obtain the proper license with the Department;
   3. Producing or distributing Cannabis sativa, with a total delta-9 THC concentration greater than 1.0% on a dry weight basis, unless otherwise permitted by state or federal law, rule or order;
   4. Violating a term or condition of the signed licensing agreement or corrective action plan; or
   5. Violating any law, rule, or order in the regulation of industrial hemp.

B. False Statement. Any person who materially falsifies any information contained in an application to participate in the program established under this Article shall be ineligible to participate in the program.

C. No unauthorized person shall:
   1. Grow, cultivate, handle, store, harvest, transport, import or process industrial hemp;
   2. Trespass on a property registered as an industrial hemp site;
   3. Disturb, damage or destroy an industrial hemp plant or crop on a registered location; or
   4. Tamper, damage or destroy posted signage as required under R3-4-1007(B).

D. No authorized program licensee shall:
   1. Offer for sale, trade, transfer possession of, gift, or otherwise relinquish possession of industrial hemp plants, plant parts, or hemp seed that is capable of germination to an unauthorized person;
   2. Destroy an industrial hemp crop, stored industrial hemp or hemp seed without prior notification to the Department; or
   3. Import or export industrial hemp plants or plant parts for processing, or seed or propagative material for planting purposes, without notifying the Department and complying with all import or export regulatory requirements.

E. Intentional, Knowing, or Negligent Violations. Any violation of state or federal law rule or order that is determined to be committed intentionally or knowingly (“culpable mental state greater than negligence”) shall be reported to the state Attorney General, the U.S. Attorney General and any relevant state and local law enforcement agencies. Negligent violations are not subject to federal, state, tribal, or local government criminal enforcement action.

Historical Note
New Section made by exempt rulemaking at 25 A.A.R. 1447, effective May 31, 2019 (Supp. 19-2). Amended by final rulemaking at 27 A.A.R. 1570, with an immediate effective date of September 16, 2021 (Supp. 21-3).

R3-4-1013. Corrective Actions
A. In addition to being subject to possible license suspension, license revocation, and monetary civil penalty procedures under R3-4-1014, a person who is found by the Department to have violated any law, rule or Director’s Order governing that
person’s participation in the program may be subject to a corrective action plan.

B. The Associate Director may request that the licensee submit a corrective action plan, or may impose a written and dated corrective action plan for a negligent violation or non-compliance of any law, rule or Director’s Order governing a person’s participation in the hemp program.

C. Corrective action plans shall include, at a minimum, the following information:
   1. The requirements a person must fulfill to correct a violation or non-compliance of this Article as indicated in subsection (D);
   2. A reasonable date by which the person shall complete violation or non-compliance corrections; and
   3. For violations pursued under A.R.S. § 3-319, a requirement for periodic reports from the violator to the Department about the violator’s compliance with the corrective action plan, laws, rules or Director’s Orders for a period of not less than two years from the date of the violation.

D. Corrective Action Plan.
   1. Hemp crops or harvested hemp shall not be removed from the licensee’s registered hemp site if found non-compliant by having a total delta-9 THC concentration of greater than 0.300%, but less than 1.0% on a dry weight basis, unless granted authorization by the Associate Director to complete the measures in an approved corrective action plan.
   2. In addition to one or more of the components listed in A.R.S. § 3-317, the Department may prescribe one or more of the following actions as part of a corrective action plan:
      a. Stripping stalks and disposal of floral material;
      b. Sterilization of seed and disposal of floral material;
      c. THC remediation of leaf and floral material as prescribed by the Associate Director;
      d. Blending and milling of the entire plant/crop to a homogenized state, then resampled for compliance;
      e. Education and training; and
      f. Other corrective measures prescribed by the Associate Director.
   3. Failure to complete the prescribed corrective measure within the timeframe indicated in the corrective action plan or to complete any component of a corrective action plan shall constitute a second violation of this Article.
   4. The cost of implementing a corrective action plan is the burden of the licensee.

E. Repeat negligent violations. A person that violates this Article, the laws governing the production of industrial hemp, or any order issued by the Associate Director three times in a five-year period shall be ineligible for an industrial hemp license for a period of five years beginning on the date of the third violation. All negligent violations within one year counts as one negligent violation.

F. Methods of disposal. Disposal of any industrial hemp crop or plant, whether such disposal is pursuant to voluntarily action by the licensee or pursuant to a Department order of disposal, shall be accomplished by one or more of the following methods:
   1. Plowing under;
   2. Mulching or composting;
   3. Diking;
   4. Bush Mower or chopper;
   5. Deep burial; and
   6. Burning or incinerating.

Historical Note
New Section made by exempt rulemaking at 25 A.A.R. 1447, effective May 31, 2019 (Supp. 19-2). Amended by final rulemaking at 27 A.A.R. 1570, with an immediate effective date of September 16, 2021 (Supp. 21-3).

R3-4-1014. Penalties

A. Civil penalties. Civil penalties shall be imposed under A.R.S. § 3-319.

B. License suspension. A person that violates this Article, a licensing requirement, a licensing term or condition, or any other rule or order of the Department may have their licensing privileges suspended until completion of any corrective actions prescribed in R3-4-1013.

C. License revocation. A person that intentionally violates this Article, a licensing requirement, a licensing term or condition, or any other rule or order of the Department, or who commits a third negligent offense within a five year period may be subject to one or more of the following penalties:
   1. Revocation of all licenses issued under this Article;
   2. Seizure and destruction of all hemp crops, seed, and harvested industrial hemp of the licensee, at the cost of the licensee; and
   3. Ineligibility for a license under this Article for a period not less than five years.

D. Intentional or knowing violations committed by unlicensed individuals shall be punished according to A.R.S. §§ 3-319 and 13-3405.

Historical Note
New Section made by exempt rulemaking at 25 A.A.R. 1447, effective May 31, 2019 (Supp. 19-2). Amended by final rulemaking at 27 A.A.R. 1570, with an immediate effective date of September 16, 2021 (Supp. 21-3).