

## Agriculture and Markets

### ARTICLE 5-C

#### LICENSING OF RENDERING PLANTS

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§ 96-x. Declaration of policy and purposes. The use as food of meat or meat products derived from dead, dying, disabled, diseased or condemned animals endangers the health and welfare of the people of the state. The powers of seizure, quarantine and condemnation held and exercised by the department tend to suppress but do not constitute adequate controls to prevent such adulterated and unfit meat and meat products from being sold for consumption. It is hereby declared to be a matter of legislative determination that regulation and supervision of those who deal in, handle, transport, process or dispose of such animals and the products therefrom are needed in the public interest, and that in the exercise of the police power such persons be required to be licensed before engaging in such activities and that such activities be regulated and supervised. The general purpose of this article is to protect the public health, safety and welfare by controlling the use, movement and disposition of dead, dying, disabled, diseased, or condemned animals, and the meat and meat products derived therefrom.

§ 96-y. Definitions. As used in this article, unless otherwise expressly stated, or unless the context or subject matter otherwise requires:

(1) "Disposal plant" means the premises or place where bodies, carcasses or portions thereof of dead, dying, diseased, disabled or condemned animals or inedible meat are received and held for the purpose of burning, processing or rendering or otherwise obtaining the hides, skins, grease or meat therefrom in any manner whatsoever.

(2) "Processing" means any method whereby meat or meat products derived from animals are cut, boned, mixed, blended, canned, cured or otherwise prepared for purposes other than for human consumption.

(3) "Inedible meat" means meat and meat products derived from dead, dying, disabled, diseased or condemned animals, and meat or meat products, regardless of origin, which are adulterated within the meaning of section two hundred of this chapter.

(4) "Rendering" means the method by which animal bodies, carcasses or

portions thereof, and meat or meat product are melted down and the fat or grease extracted therefrom.

(5) "Decharacterization" means the uniform application of sufficient quantities of dye, charcoal, malodorous fish oil, acid, or any other agent approved by the commissioner upon and into the freely slashed flesh of meat or meat product not being rendered so as to unequivocally preclude its use for human food.

(6) "Transportation service" means the operation within the state of a vehicle or vehicles by a person not otherwise licensed to operate a disposal plant, for the purpose of transporting for hire unprocessed animal bodies, carcasses or portions thereof, and meat or meat products which are not intended for eventual use for human consumption.

(7) "Vehicle" means a conveyance or any piece of equipment whatsoever used in transportation service.

(8) "Animal" means any animal, domestic or feral, or any domesticated bird.

(9) "Dead animal" means an animal that has died otherwise than by slaughter.

(10) "Meat" means the entire bodies, carcasses or portions thereof of animals or birds.

(11) "Meat product" means any product which is made or derived wholly or in part from the body, carcass or portions thereof of animals or birds.

§ 96-z. Exemptions. This article shall not apply to disposal plants operated under federal inspection or under inspection pursuant to article five-B of this chapter; to any person, who, in the regular course of a refuse collection business, gathers up and disposes of the bodies of dead fowls, cats, dogs or other small animals; or to any person, including but not limited to members of state or municipal highway maintenance crews or state or municipal officials or employees who in the pursuit of their duties, are charged with or responsible for the protection of the health, safety and welfare of the people of the state.

§ 96-z-1. License required. It shall be unlawful for any person to operate a disposal plant or transportation service unless licensed as provided in this article.

§ 96-z-2. Application. Application for a license to operate a disposal plant or transportation service shall be made upon a form prescribed by the commissioner. The applicant shall satisfy the commissioner of his or her character and that he or she has adequate physical facilities for the operation of a disposal plant or transportation service. If so satisfied, the commissioner shall issue to the applicant a non-transferable license which will expire on the thirtieth day of September of the next even numbered year following its issuance. Application for renewal of such license for a period of two years shall be made biennially upon a form prescribed by the commissioner and submitted no later than thirty days prior to the expiration of the existing license.

§ 96-z-3. Granting, suspending or revoking licenses. The commissioner may decline to grant a license or may suspend or revoke a license already granted, after written notice to the applicant or licensee and an opportunity to be heard, when (1) any statement in the application or upon which it was issued is or was false or misleading, (2) the applicant or licensee does not have adequate physical facilities for the operation of a disposal plant or transportation service, (3) facilities are not maintained in a manner and as required by rules and regulations duly promulgated by the commissioner, (4) applicant, an officer, director, partner, or holder of ten per centum or more of the voting stock of an applicant has been convicted of a felony by a court of the United States or any state or territory thereof, without subsequent pardon by the governor or other appropriate authority of the state or jurisdiction in which such conviction occurred, or the receipt of a certificate of relief from disabilities or a certificate of good conduct pursuant to article twenty-three of the correction law, (5) when applicant or licensee is a partnership or corporation, any partner, officer, director, holder or owner of ten percent or more of the stock, has previously been responsible, in whole or in part, for any act on account of which a license may be denied, suspended or revoked pursuant to the provisions of this article, or (6) the applicant or licensee has failed to comply with any of the provisions of this chapter or rules or regulations promulgated pursuant thereto.

§ 96-z-4. Review. The action of the commissioner in refusing to grant a license, or in suspending or revoking a license may be reviewed in the manner provided by article seventy-eight of the civil practice law and rules, and the decision of the commissioner shall be final unless within thirty days from this date of service thereof on the applicant or licensee a proceeding is instituted to review such action.

§ 96-z-5. Rules and regulations. The commissioner is hereby authorized, after public hearing, to adopt and promulgate such rules and regulations to supplement and give full effect to the provision of this article as he may deem necessary.

§ 96-z-6. Violations; remedies. The commissioner may institute such action at law or in equity as may appear necessary to enforce compliance with any provisions of this article or of any rules and regulations promulgated thereunder, and in addition to any other remedy under article three of this chapter or otherwise, apply for relief by injunction if necessary to protect the public interest without being compelled to allege or prove that an adequate remedy at law does not exist. Such application may be made to the supreme court in any district or county as provided in the civil practice law and rules, or to the supreme court in the third judicial district.

§ 96-z-7. Labeling. All products except hides, tallow, meat meal or bone meal, leaving a disposal plant shall be packed in containers approved by the commissioner, and the containers shall be clearly marked or stamped with the legend "unfit for human consumption" in such manner as prescribed by the commissioner.

§ 96-z-8. Access to premises; records. The commissioner may inspect as often as he deems necessary, each disposal plant or vehicle licensed under the provisions of this article. For the purpose of making such inspection, the commissioner and his authorized agents shall have free access to all disposal plants licensed hereunder and to all premises where vehicles used in a transportation service are located. Licensees shall maintain such records as the commissioner may require pertaining to the origin, movement, storage, distribution or other disposition of inedible meat and such records shall be open to inspection by the commissioner or his authorized agents at any time during normal working hours.

§ 96-z-9. Criminal slaughter, processing or possession of inedible meat. A person is guilty of criminal slaughter, processing or possession of inedible meat when he knowingly and unlawfully (a) slaughters, for the purpose of human consumption, any animal from which such meat would be derived, (b) adds, mixes or otherwise combines any such meat with food intended for human consumption, or bones, cuts, grinds or otherwise processes such meat for the purpose of human consumption, or (c) possesses such meat with intent to sell the meat for human consumption. Criminal slaughter, processing or possession of an inedible meat is a class E felony.

§ 96-z-10. Criminal sale of inedible meat. A person is guilty of criminal sale of inedible meat when he knowingly and unlawfully sells such meat for the purpose of human consumption. Criminal sale of inedible meat is a class E felony.

§ 96-z-11. Criminal transporting of inedible meat. A person is guilty of criminal transporting of inedible meat when he knowingly and unlawfully transports such meat for human consumption or when he knowingly and unlawfully transports inedible meat which is not marked or stamped with the legend "unfit for human consumption", as required by the commissioner. Criminal transporting of inedible meat is a class E felony.

§ 96-z-12. Unlawful decharacterization and labeling of inedible meat. A person is guilty of unlawful decharacterization and labeling of inedible meat when he knowingly and unlawfully fails to decharacterize and label such meat in a manner prescribed by the commissioner. Unlawful decharacterization and labeling of inedible meat is a class A misdemeanor.