

California Food & Ag Code - Rendering

CHAPTER 5. HORSEMEAT AND PET FOOD

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FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL CODE SECTION 19200-19216

19200. Unless the context otherwise requires, the definitions of this article govern the construction of this chapter.

19201. "Animals" means burros, cattle, goats, horses, mules, sheep, swine and other large domesticated animals and poultry.

19202. "Bureau" means Bureau of Meat and Poultry Inspection of the Department of Food and Agriculture.

19203. "Canned pet food" means any commercially sterile food product packed in hermetically sealed containers and composed of either edible fresh or frozen meat or horsemeat, meat or horsemeat byproducts or fish, or a combination thereof. It may contain cereals, edible accessory food products or edible mineral- or vitamin-containing substances.

19204. "Collection center" means a receiving area for the temporary storage of animal carcasses, packinghouse waste, or other products before transportation to a licensed rendering plant or pet food processor.

19205. "Dead animal hauler" means any person or company that engages in the business of transporting the carcasses of dead animals.

19206. "Edible" means food fit to be eaten by dogs, cats, or other carnivora.

19207. "Horsemeat byproducts" means the parts other than horsemeat which have been derived from horses, mules or burros, or any combination of them.

19208. "Horsemeat" means the uncooked muscle tissue of horse, mule or burro, or any combination thereof, which is skeletal, with or without the accompanying and overlaying fat, and the portion of sinews, nerves and blood vessels which normally accompany the muscle tissue and which are not separated from it in the process of dressing.

Except where otherwise provided herein, "horsemeat" shall include horsemeat and the horse byproducts as such terms are defined in Sections 19207 and 19208.

19209. "Inspected horsemeat" means horsemeat produced in a slaughtering establishment under federal, state or state-approved municipal inspection.

19210. "Meat" means the uncooked muscle tissue of a cow, goat, sheep, swine, or poultry which is skeletal, with or without the accompanying and overlaying fat, and the portion of sinews, nerves and blood vessels which normally accompany the muscle tissue and which are not separated from it in the process of dressing.

19210.5. "Meat byproducts" means the edible parts other than meat which have been derived from cattle, goats, sheep, swine, or poultry or any combination of them.

19211. "Pet" means any household animal including but not limited to cats or dogs and other carnivora, whether or not for public exhibition.

19212. "Processed pet food" means a food for pets which has been prepared by heating, drying, semidrying, canning, or by a method of treatment prescribed by regulation of the State Department of Public Health. The term includes special diet, health foods, supplements, treats and candy for pets, but does not include fresh or frozen pet foods subject to the control of the California Department of Agriculture.

19213. "Rendering" means all recycling, processing, and conversion of animal and fish materials and carcasses and inedible kitchen grease into fats, oils, proteins, and other products that are used in the animal, poultry, and pet food industries and other industries.

19214. "Slaughter" means to kill live animals and prepare for

consumption for pet food purposes.

19215. "Transporter of inedible kitchen grease" means any person who transports inedible kitchen grease.

19216. "Inedible kitchen grease" means any fat or used cooking greases and oils obtained from any source.

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SECTION 19218-19218.7

19218. (a) There is in state government a Rendering Industry Advisory Board consisting of seven persons, appointed by the secretary, six of whom are licensed under this chapter and are subject to payment of the rendering program licensing fees in accordance with this chapter, including, but not limited to, licensed renderers, dead haulers, and transporters of inedible kitchen grease. The secretary shall appoint one other member to the board who shall be a public member. Any vacancy in the office of a public member of the board shall be filled by appointment by the secretary.

(b) At least one of the six licensee members appointed by the secretary pursuant to subdivision (a) shall have experience and expertise in alternative uses of rendered products, including, but not limited to, use as energy, alternative fuels, lubricants, and other nontraditional uses.

(c) The public member appointed by the secretary pursuant to subdivision (a) shall have experience and expertise in one or more of the following:

- (1) Water quality.
- (2) Publicly owned treatment works and water infrastructure.
- (3) Law enforcement.

(d) The members of the board shall receive no salary, but are entitled to payment of necessary traveling expenses in accordance with Department of Personnel Administration rules and regulations. These expenses shall be paid out of appropriations made to the department for that purpose.

19218.1. The term of office of the members of the board is three years. When the board is first appointed, three members shall be appointed for three years, two members for two years, and two members for one year. Thereafter, appointments shall be for full three-year terms. Vacancies shall be filled for an unexpired term.

19218.2. The board shall elect a chairperson, and from time to time any other officers as it may deem advisable.

19218.3. (a) The board shall meet at the call of its chairperson or the secretary or at the request of any three members of the board.

The board shall meet at least once a year.

(b) A quorum of the board shall be five members. A vote of the majority of the members present at a meeting at which there is a quorum shall constitute an act of the board.

(c) No member, or any employee or agent thereof, shall be personally liable for the actions of the board or responsible individually in any way for errors in judgment, mistakes, or other acts, either by commission or omission, except for his or her own individual acts of dishonesty or crime.

19218.4. (a) The board shall advise the secretary and may make recommendations to the secretary concerning all of the following:

(1) Adoption, modification, and repeal of regulations and procedures.

(2) Procedures for employment, training, supervision, and compensation of inspectors and other personnel.

(3) Rate and collection of license fees and penalties related thereto.

(4) Acquisition and use of equipment.

(5) Posting and noticing changes in bylaws, general procedures, or orders.

(6) All matters pertaining to this chapter, including, but not limited to, the inspection and enforcement program, annual budget, necessary fees to provide adequate services, and regulations required to accomplish the purposes of the chapter.

(b) The board shall keep accurate books and records of its activities, which shall be subject to annual audit by an auditing firm approved by the secretary. The audit shall be made a part of an annual report submitted to all persons licensed under this chapter. The books and records shall be available for audit during regular business hours upon request of the secretary.

19218.5. Persons subject to this chapter shall not have access to any information in the possession of any entity or entities established or designated pursuant to this chapter that would disclose proprietary information regarding any other person subject to this article, including, but not limited to, material test results, individual fee or license payments, rendering process, or formula information.

19218.6. (a) The secretary shall adopt regulations to be used by the board to administer this article.

(b) In adopting regulations and procedures, the secretary shall accept the recommendations of the board if he or she finds them to be practicable and in the interest of the rendering industry and the public.

19218.7. The secretary shall, within 30 days of receiving a recommendation from the board in accordance with this article, provide the board with notice of the acceptance of the recommendation or with a written statement of the reasons for denial if he or she does not accept the recommendation.

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SECTION 19220-19229

19220. A license granted under this chapter shall expire on December 31 of each year.

19221. The application for a license or a renewal of a license shall be accompanied by the license fee.

19222. A previous violation of any provision of this chapter is good and sufficient cause for denial of a license.

19224. A proceeding for refusal or revocation of a license shall be conducted in accordance with Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 11500) of Part 1, Division 3, Title 2 of the Government Code. The director shall have all the powers granted in that chapter.

19225. Subject to Section 19229, the annual fee for each license held is one hundred dollars (\$100).

19226. A separate license shall be required for each place of business.

19227. (a) In addition to the license fee required pursuant to Section 19225, the department may charge each licensed renderer and collection center an additional fee necessary to cover the reasonable costs of administering Article 6 (commencing with Section 19300) and Article 6.5 (commencing with Section 19310). The additional fees authorized to be imposed by this section may not exceed three thousand dollars (\$3,000) per year per each licensed rendering plant or collection center.

(b) The secretary shall fix the annual fee established pursuant to this section and may fix different fees for renderers and collection centers. The secretary shall also fix the date the fee is due and the method of collecting the fee. If an additional fee is imposed on licensed renderers pursuant to subdivision (a) and an additional fee is imposed on registered transporters pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 19315, only one additional fee may be imposed on a person or firm that is both licensed as a renderer pursuant to Article 6 (commencing with Section 19300) and registered as a transporter of inedible kitchen grease pursuant to Article 6.5 (commencing with Section 19310), which fee shall be the higher of the two fees.

(c) If the fee established pursuant to this section is not paid within one calendar month of the date it is due, a penalty shall be imposed in the amount of 10 percent per annum on the amount of the unpaid fee.

(d) This section shall become inoperative on July 1, 2015, and, as of January 1, 2016, is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, that becomes operative on or before January 1, 2016, deletes or

extends the dates on which it becomes inoperative and is repealed.

19228. All fees, charges, and collections collected pursuant to Sections 19225, 19227, 19312, and 19315 shall be paid into the State Treasury monthly to the credit of the Department of Food and Agriculture Fund. All fees, charges, and collections collected pursuant to Sections 19225, 19227, 19312, and 19315 shall be used for the enforcement of this chapter.

19229. If a licensee has two or more licenses in effect at the same meat processing establishment, custom livestock slaughterhouse, place of business, or poultry plant, pursuant to Section 19010, 19011, 19240, 19260, 19280, or 24741, the license fee that is the highest amount shall be paid in full and each additional license fee shall be in an amount that is 50 percent of the fee that would otherwise be applicable.

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SECTION 19240-19242

19240. Every person engaged in the business of slaughtering animals for pet food or horses for human food purposes shall first obtain a license pursuant to this chapter.

19241. The application shall be in a form which is prescribed by the director and shall contain the following:

- (a) The name and address of the applicant.
- (b) Where each slaughterhouse in which he intends to operate is located and to whom it belongs.
- (c) The experience the applicant has in slaughtering.
- (d) Such other information as the director may, by regulation, require.

19242. The secretary, after notice and hearing, shall refuse to issue a license unless he or she finds that the applicant satisfies all of the following:

- (a) Is qualified to operate a slaughterhouse.
- (b) Is properly equipped to engage in the business of slaughtering in a clean and sanitary manner.
- (c) Has never been convicted of a felony involving adulterated or misbranded food.

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SECTION 19260-19262

19260. Every person engaged in the business of processing, packing, or preparing fresh or frozen horsemeat or any other meat product for use as pet food of any kind, shall first obtain a license pursuant to this chapter, except those persons licensed pursuant to Chapter 10 (commencing with Section 113025) of Part 6 of Division 104 of the Health and Safety Code.

19261. The application for a license shall be in a form which is prescribed by the secretary and shall contain the following:

- (a) The name and address of the applicant.
- (b) Where each processing plant in which he intends to operate is located and to whom it belongs.
- (c) The experience the applicant has in processing.
- (d) What interest or control the applicant has in any dead animal hauler, rendering plant, or collection center.
- (e) Any other information that the secretary may, by regulation, require.

19262. The secretary, after notice and hearing, shall refuse to issue a license unless he or she finds that the applicant satisfies all of the following:

- (a) Is qualified to operate a processing plant.
 - (b) Is properly equipped to engage in the business of processing in a clean and sanitary manner.
 - (c) Has never been convicted of a felony involving adulterated or misbranded food.
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SECTION 19280-19282

19280. Every person who engages in the business of importing (distributing or jobbing) fresh or frozen meat, meat byproducts, horsemeat byproducts, poultry meat, or poultry meat byproducts for pet food or horsemeat for human food purposes shall first obtain a license pursuant to this chapter.

19281. The application shall be in a form which is prescribed by the director and shall contain the following:

- (a) The name and address of the applicant.
- (b) The application for license shall be accompanied by a certificate issued by a federal, state, or local health agency certifying that the slaughtering or processing facilities of the slaughterer or processor of the horsemeat or pet food are operated under sanitary conditions and that the meat, meat byproducts, horsemeat, horsemeat byproducts, poultry meat, or poultry meat byproducts processed or fresh or frozen pet food to be imported conforms to the requirements of this act or the regulations adopted hereunder.
- (c) Such other information as the director may, by regulation, require.

19282. The director shall issue a license unless he finds, after notice and hearing, that the applicant has been convicted of a felony involving adulterated or misbranded food or has violated any of the provisions of this chapter or regulations promulgated thereunder.

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SECTION 19300-19306

19300. Every person engaged in the business of rendering shall obtain a license from the department for each rendering plant.

19300.5. Every person engaged in the business of operating a collection center shall obtain a license from the department for each collection center operated.

19301. The application for a license shall be in a form which is prescribed by the director and shall contain the following:

- (a) The name and address of the applicant.
- (b) Where each rendering plant or collection center which he intends to operate is located.
- (c) The experience the applicant has in rendering.
- (d) Such other information as the director may by regulation require.

19302. The department, after notice and hearing, may refuse to issue a license unless the department finds that the applicant satisfies both of the following:

- (a) Is properly equipped to engage in the business of rendering or operating a collection center. For these purposes, the department shall consult with the rendering industry to determine the equipment that shall be required.
- (b) Has never been convicted of a felony involving adulterated or misbranded food.

19303. In addition to any other records required to be kept pursuant to this chapter, every licensed renderer shall record and keep for 2 years, in connection with the receipt of kitchen grease which is not intended for human food, all of the following information:

- (a) The name, address, and registration number of every transporter of inedible kitchen grease who has delivered that material to the renderer.
- (b) The total amount of inedible kitchen grease purchased in each transaction.
- (c) The date of each transaction.

19304. All records required to be retained pursuant to this chapter shall be maintained at the regular place of business of every renderer and collection center operator licensed pursuant to this

article and every transporter registered pursuant to Article 6.5 (commencing with Section 19310). Those records shall be exhibited on demand to any peace officer of this state or any employee of the department.

19305. Any peace officer of this state, or any employee of the department, during normal business hours, may inspect any premises maintained by a renderer or collection center operator licensed pursuant to this article or a transporter registered pursuant to Article 6.5 (commencing with Section 19310), and any inedible kitchen grease located on the premises, for the purpose of determining whether that renderer, collection center operator, or transporter is complying with the record maintenance requirements of this article.

19305.5. (a) The department may suspend or revoke a registration certificate at any time, if it finds any of the following has occurred:

(1) The licensee has sold or offered for sale to an unlicensed person, any inedible kitchen grease.

(2) The licensee has stolen, misappropriated, contaminated, or damaged inedible kitchen grease or containers thereof.

(3) The licensee has violated any provision of this article or any regulations adopted to implement this article.

(4) The licensee has taken possession of inedible kitchen grease from an unregistered transporter or has knowingly taken possession of inedible kitchen grease that has been stolen.

(b) (1) The licensee may appeal any suspension or revocation decision to the department.

(2) The department shall establish procedures for the appeals process, to include a noticed hearing.

(3) The department may reverse a suspension or revocation upon a finding of good cause to do so.

19306. (a) Any renderer or collection center operator licensed pursuant to this article or transporter registered pursuant to Article 6.5 (commencing with Section 19310) who fails in any respect to keep the written records required by this article, or to set out in that written record any matter required by this article to be set out in the record, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(b) Every renderer, collection center operator, or transporter who refuses, upon demand of any peace officer of this state or any employee of the department, to exhibit any written record required by this article, or who destroys that record within two years after making the final entry of any information required by this article, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(c) Any violation of subdivision (a) or (b) is punishable as follows:

(1) For a first offense, by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars (\$500), or by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than 30 days, or by both the fine and imprisonment.

(2) For a second offense within a period of one year, by a fine of not less than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than 30 days, or by both the fine and imprisonment. In addition to any other punishment imposed pursuant to this paragraph, the court may order the defendant to stop engaging in the business as a renderer, collection center operator, or transporter for a period not to exceed 30 days.

(3) For a third or any subsequent offense within a period of two years, by a fine of not less than two thousand dollars (\$2,000), or by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than six months, or by

both the fine and imprisonment. In addition to any other sentence imposed pursuant to this paragraph, the court shall order the defendant to stop engaging in the business as a renderer, collection center operator, or transporter for a period of 30 days.

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SECTION 19310-19317

19310. (a) It is unlawful for any person or entity to engage in the transportation of inedible kitchen grease without being registered with the department and without being in possession of a valid registration certificate issued by the department.

(b) Each registration shall expire on December 31st each year.

(c) (1) The department shall require, as a condition of registration, that the applicant demonstrate the ability to respond to damages resulting from the transportation of inedible kitchen grease.

(2) The damages to be covered include public liability, which shall include, but not be limited to, liability for personal injury and property damage.

(3) The ability to respond to damages shall be demonstrated by providing proof of a policy of insurance or surety bond for that purpose in an amount not less than two million dollars (\$2,000,000), except that the required amount shall be not less than one million dollars (\$1,000,000) if the applicant operates only one vehicle and the vehicle has a gross vehicle weight rating of not more than 10,000 pounds.

(4) This subdivision shall not preempt a local ordinance or rule that is more stringent than the provisions of this section.

19310.5. It is unlawful for any person who is not a registered transporter of inedible kitchen grease to transport that product from any place within this state to any place outside the borders of this state.

19310.7. Any person registered as a transporter of inedible kitchen grease may deliver any inedible kitchen grease to a licensed renderer or collection center for processing or recycling into usable products. As used in this section, "usable products" includes, but is not limited to, biofuels, lubricants, and animal feed, provided the uses for animal feed are permitted by the rules and regulations adopted by the United States Food and Drug Administration.

19311. Any renderer who operates vehicles for the purpose of collecting inedible kitchen grease shall register as a transporter of inedible kitchen grease and otherwise comply with this article.

19312. (a) Registration shall be made with the department and shall include all of the following:

(1) The applicant's name and address.

(2) A description of the operations to be performed by the applicant.

(3) The vehicles to be used in the transportation.

(4) A registration fee of one hundred dollars (\$100).

(5) A list of the names of the drivers employed by the transporter who transport inedible kitchen grease subject to this article and their drivers' license numbers.

(6) Any other information that may be required by the department.

(b) Any renderer or collection center that registers pursuant to this article is not required to pay the fee prescribed in this section.

(c) The department may refuse to issue an original or renewal registration certificate to any applicant for which the grounds specified in subdivisions (a) to (e), inclusive, of Section 19314 exist.

(d) (1) The applicant may appeal the decision of the department to refuse to register the applicant.

(2) The department shall establish procedures for the appeals process, to include a noticed hearing.

(3) The department may reverse a decision to refuse to register the applicant, upon a finding of good cause to do so.

19313. Every vehicle used in the transportation of inedible kitchen grease shall conspicuously display the name of the owner of the vehicle in letters not less than two inches high.

19313.1. In addition to any other records required to be kept pursuant to this chapter, every transporter of inedible kitchen grease shall record and maintain for two years all of the following:

(a) The name and address of each location from which the transporter obtained the inedible kitchen grease.

(b) The quantity of material received from each location.

(c) The date on which the inedible kitchen grease was obtained from each location.

19313.5. It is unlawful for any person to steal, misappropriate, contaminate, or damage inedible kitchen grease, or containers thereof.

19313.8. No registered transporter or any other person shall take possession of inedible kitchen grease from an unregistered transporter or knowingly take possession of stolen inedible kitchen grease.

19314. The department may suspend or revoke a registration certificate, at any time, if it finds any of the following has occurred:

(a) The registrant has sold or offered for sale to an unlicensed person, any inedible kitchen grease.

(b) The registrant has stolen, misappropriated, contaminated, or damaged inedible kitchen grease or containers thereof.

(c) The registrant has violated this article or any regulations adopted to implement this article.

(d) The registrant has taken possession of inedible kitchen grease from an unregistered transporter or has knowingly taken possession of inedible kitchen grease that has been stolen.

(e) The registrant has been found to have engaged in, or aided and abetted another person or entity in the commission of, any violation

of a statute, regulation, or order relating to the transportation or disposal of inedible kitchen grease, including a violation of the federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. Sec. 1251 et seq.), the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Chapter 1.5 (commencing with Section 13020) of Division 7 of the Water Code), Section 5650 of the Fish and Game Code, commercial vehicle weight limits, or commercial vehicle hours of service.

(f) For purposes of this section, "registrant" includes any business entity, trustee, officer, director, partner, person, or other entity holding more than 5 percent equity, ownership, or debt liability in the registered entity engaged in the transportation of inedible kitchen grease.

(g) (1) The registrant may appeal the suspension or revocation decision of the department.

(2) The department shall establish procedures for the appeals process, to include a noticed hearing.

(3) The department may reverse a suspension or revocation upon a finding of good cause to do so.

19315. (a) Except as provided in subdivision (b), in addition to the registration fee required by Section 19312, the department may charge a fee necessary to cover the costs of administering this article. Any additional fee charged pursuant to this section shall not exceed three hundred dollars (\$300) per year per vehicle that is operated to transport kitchen grease, and shall not exceed three thousand dollars (\$3,000) per year per registered transporter.

(b) An individual registered pursuant to this article who transports inedible kitchen grease for his or her own personal, noncommercial use as an alternative fuel is exempt from 75 percent of the fee charged pursuant to subdivision (a), and shall meet all of the following requirements:

(1) The individual shall meet all other requirements of this article.

(2) The individual shall not transport more than 55 gallons of inedible kitchen grease per load for that purpose, and shall have no more than 165 gallons of inedible kitchen grease in his or her possession or control at any time.

(3) The individual shall not take any inedible kitchen grease from a container owned by another registered transporter of inedible kitchen grease or from an inedible kitchen grease provider under contract with a registered transporter of inedible kitchen grease or from a container owned by a renderer or collection center.

(4) The individual shall have a document in his or her possession while transporting inedible kitchen grease signed by the responsible party providing the inedible kitchen grease to the individual at the source of the inedible kitchen grease that provides permission for the inedible kitchen grease to be removed from that site.

(5) The individual shall specify where the inedible kitchen grease is stored and processed as an alternative fuel, if that address is different from the address included on the registration form for that individual pursuant to Section 19312.

(6) The individual shall not sell, barter, or trade any inedible kitchen grease.

(c) The secretary shall fix the annual fee established pursuant to this section and may fix different fees for transporters of inedible kitchen grease and collection centers, and for transporters of interceptor grease. The secretary shall also fix the date the fee is due and the method of collecting the fee. If an additional fee is imposed on licensed renderers pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 19227 and an additional fee is imposed on registered transporters pursuant to subdivision (a), only one additional fee may be imposed on a person or firm that is both licensed as a renderer pursuant to Article 6 (commencing with Section 19300) and registered as a

transporter of inedible kitchen grease pursuant to this article, which fee shall be the higher of the two fees.

(d) If the fee established pursuant to this section is not paid within one calendar month of the date it is due, a penalty shall be imposed in the amount of 10 percent per annum on the amount of the unpaid fee.

(e) This section shall become inoperative on July 1, 2015, and, as of January 1, 2016, is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, which becomes effective on or before January 1, 2016, deletes or extends the dates on which it becomes inoperative and is repealed.

(f) For the purposes of this section, "interceptor grease" means inedible kitchen grease that is principally derived from food preparation, processing, or waste, and that is removed from a grease trap or grease interceptor.

19316. It is the purpose of this article to prevent the sale and transfer of illegally obtained inedible kitchen grease, to protect the environment, to reduce blockages of public sewer systems, and to prevent the improper and illegal transportation and disposal of inedible kitchen grease.

19316.5. The department is authorized to establish a system for documenting and tracking the transportation of inedible kitchen grease in order to ensure the proper disposal or recycling of that material.

19317. A registered transporter of inedible kitchen grease shall, whenever any contract for the transportation of inedible kitchen grease under which that transporter provides transportation services is terminated or expires, notify the county health officer for the county in which the inedible kitchen grease was collected of the termination or expiration of the contract and that the registered transporter is no longer transporting inedible kitchen grease pursuant to that contract.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL CODE

SECTION 19320-19322

19320. All persons engaged in the business of hauling of dead cattle, sheep, swine, goats, horses or other large domesticated animals or parts of the carcasses of any animal that died otherwise than by slaughter shall be licensed by the department.

19321. The application for a license shall be in a form which is prescribed by the director and shall contain the following:

(a) The name and address of the applicant.

(b) All vehicles that are to be registered pursuant to Section 19354.

(c) Such other information as the director may by regulation require.

19322. The secretary, after notice and hearing, may refuse to issue a license unless he finds that the applicant:

(a) Is properly equipped to engage in the business of dead animal hauling.

(b) Has never been convicted of a felony involving adulterated or misbranded food.

(c) Demonstrates character, responsibility, and good faith suitable for carrying on the business to be licensed.

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SECTION 19340-19358

19340. No slaughterer shall own or control directly or indirectly, through stock ownership or control or otherwise, by himself or through his agents or employees, any interest in a person or company licensed to haul dead animals by Section 19320 unless his slaughterhouse is under state or federal inspection.

19342. No slaughterer shall pick up or receive any dead animal at his slaughterhouse except those which have died en route and such animals shall be transported directly and without delay to a licensed rendering establishment, however apparently healthy animals transported by a person other than a dead animal hauler, found to have just expired on arrival due to injuries during transportation may be immediately slaughtered under conditions specified by the secretary which will conform to the purposes of this chapter.

19343. Every establishment where animals are slaughtered for pet food, or where fresh or frozen pet food is processed or prepared shall be maintained and operated in a clean and sanitary manner.

19344. All fresh or frozen meat, meat byproducts, horsemeat, and horsemeat byproducts sold or offered for sale to the public as pet food shall conform to the standards of this chapter or regulations promulgated by the director.

19346. Any carcasses or parts or products of animals which are not intended for use as human food shall prior to their being offered for sale or transportation, be denatured or otherwise identified as prescribed by regulations of the director to prevent their use as human food. No person shall buy, sell, transport, or offer for sale or transportation or receive for transportation any carcasses, parts thereof, meat or meat food product of any such animals which are not intended for use as human food unless they are denatured or otherwise identified as required by the regulations of the director.

19347. The Legislature finds that the use in pet food of animals that died from reasons other than slaughtering and pet food prepared

from diseased animals or not prepared under sanitary conditions creates a public health hazard to the citizens and animals of this state.

19348. (a) Unless a waiver is granted by the State Veterinarian in conjunction with implementation of Section 9562 or a declaration of a state of emergency or local emergency, as defined in subdivisions (b) and (c) of Section 8558 of the Government Code, pursuant to the California Emergency Services Act (Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 8550) of Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code), no dead animal hauler or any other person shall transport any dead animal to any place, other than to a licensed rendering plant, a licensed collection center, an animal disease diagnostic laboratory acceptable to the department, the nearest crematory, or to a destination in another state that has been approved for that purpose by the appropriate authorities in that state.

(b) The secretary may issue a master or individual permit to a licensed renderer, collection center, or dead animal hauler for the purpose of authorizing transport of a dead animal to an appropriately permitted landfill under either of the following circumstances:

(1) During a proclaimed state of emergency or local emergency, as defined in subdivisions (b) and (c) of Section 8558 of the Government Code.

(2) When the licensed hauler has certification from a licensed renderer, that the licensed renderer cannot process the dead animal due to operational conditions or legal or regulatory requirements or constraints. The certification shall be in a form approved by the department and, for purposes of this paragraph, "licensed hauler" shall include licensed collection centers and renderers.

(c) Nothing in this section shall be interpreted to conflict with any state or federal environmental or zoning law, or to prohibit an owner of a live animal from burying the animal on the owner's property after the animal dies if the burial is within three miles of where the animal died.

(d) Subdivision (a) does not apply to the Department of Transportation or to local agencies having jurisdiction over a road or highway when engaged in removing animal carcasses from the road or highway.

19348.1. The State Veterinarian is authorized to approve temporary research projects for the purpose of determining whether alternative methods of animal tissue disposal are capable of destroying organisms that cause disease and can be used effectively to protect public health and agricultural animals. Temporary projects shall not be approved for a period longer than 24 months.

19348.5. Every person who transports a live horse or horses to a slaughterhouse subject to licensing under this chapter shall provide such horse or horses with adequate food and water. A violation of this section shall constitute cruelty to an animal within the meaning of Section 597a of the Penal Code.

19349. All trucks and every licensed premises of a dead animal hauler shall be inspected by the bureau at least once a year before the license is renewed and at other times as the secretary deems necessary.

19350. Vehicles used for dead animal hauling shall be completely unloaded, cleaned, and disinfected at the rendering plant.

19352. Inspectors and duly authorized agents of the state, city, county, and city and county health departments shall have free access at all hours of operation to premises where animals are slaughtered, or horsemeat or other meat products are processed, prepared, packed for pet food, or offered for sale or sold, for purposes of inspection. If slaughtering or carcass preparation or processing of meats and meat products is conducted at hours considered overtime for state employees, or on legal holidays, the owner or operator of the establishment shall by contract or agreement with the department, make arrangement to defray the additional cost for salaries and expenses for persons employed by the department to conduct the necessary inspection work during the overtime periods.

19353. Horses, mules, burros, cattle, sheep, goats and swine may be slaughtered on the premises of a pet food slaughterer.

19354. A dead animal hauler shall register each vehicle used to transport dead animals with the bureau.

19355. No licensee shall refuse to permit entry or inspection by a representative of the department, or to permit the taking of a sample of products.

19356. No meat or meat byproduct or horsemeat or horsemeat byproduct shall be sold or offered for sale as pet food or for pet food purposes by any person under any name or other marking or labeling which is false or misleading, or in any container of a misleading form or size, but established trade names and other marking and labeling and containers which are not false or misleading and which are approved by the director, are permitted.

19357. All labels or other identification marks or methods for articles subject to this chapter shall be approved by the director in advance of their use.

19358. No person shall sell, transport, or offer for sale or transportation any meat or meat byproduct, horsemeat, or horsemeat byproduct subject to this article that is misbranded as prescribed by regulation of the director.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL CODE

SECTION 19360-19367

19360. Only horsemeat inspected by state or federal agents shall be sold or offered for sale for human consumption.

When horsemeat is offered for sale for human consumption there

shall be displayed prominently in connection therewith and immediately adjacent thereto a sign with letters not less than eight inches in height and not less than three inches in width, bearing the words "horsemeat for human consumption."

19362. Every restaurant, cafe, or other public eating place offering or serving horsemeat for human consumption shall have stamped on all menus, in green ink letters not less than one-half inch in height and one-quarter inch in width the words "horsemeat served here"; likewise a placard must be prominently displayed bearing the words "horsemeat served here" in letters not less than four inches in height and one-half inch in width.

19363. Horsemeat or fresh or frozen pet food shall not be packed, stored or kept in any retail establishment with or in close proximity with any food product which is or shall be offered for human consumption irrespective of its type or nature.

19364. Horsemeat or fresh or frozen pet food shall be kept and stored in a separate unit in a retail establishment provided for that purpose. A sign which reads "horsemeat" with letters two inches high and approximately one inch wide shall be conspicuously displayed so that it can readily be seen by those in the room where such horsemeat is sold.

19365. All inspected horsemeat shall bear a tag or label with the words "inspected horsemeat," "U.S. government-inspected horsemeat," "state-inspected horsemeat," or "municipally inspected horsemeat," depending upon the type of inspection made of the product with letters printed thereon not less than one-half inch in height; provided, that the letters may be less than one-half inch in height where the horsemeat is processed, packaged, and sealed at the point of inspection and bears the label required by the inspection agency.

19366. All horsemeat intended for pet food purposes not produced in the State of California shall be denatured before entering the state and shall meet all requirements of this chapter and the regulations promulgated thereunder. All inspected horsemeat not produced in the State of California shall be delivered to the warehouse, distributor or elsewhere in the original shipping containers.

19367. Nothing contained in this chapter shall prevent any city, city and county, or county from regulating or prohibiting by ordinance the sale of horsemeat in their respective communities.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL CODE

SECTION 19380-19385

19380. The director may adopt rules or regulations necessary to carry out the purpose of this chapter.

19381. The director shall by regulation promulgate minimum standards for the fitness of pet food so that the health of the animals and citizens of this state will not be endangered by unwholesome or tainted animal food.

19382. The director may establish by regulation, requirements to insure that vehicles used to transport dead animals and carcasses or parts or products of animals which have died other than by slaughter will not create a public health problem and that such animals, carcasses or parts or products are not diverted to human or pet food.

19383. The director shall establish by regulation, requirements for the slaughter of animals and inspection of pet food, to insure that it is wholesome, untainted, not adulterated, properly labeled, and fit for pet food, and for the handling and disposal of condemned meat or meat byproducts to prevent their use as human or pet food.

19384. The director shall establish by regulation the conditions under which carcasses or parts or products of animals for pet food may be processed, transported, and stored so as to prevent diversion into human food channels.

19385. The director may establish regulations to permit the sale and distribution of food for crab bait and for the feeding of mink and zoo animals under conditions which will conform to the purposes of this chapter but without compliance with such portions thereof which the director finds are unnecessary under any special circumstances involved.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL CODE

SECTION 19400-19404

19400. Any person that slaughters any horse, mule, burro, sheep, goats, swine or any other bovine for use as pet food, or who by purchase or otherwise acquires possession of the meat of any horse, mule, burro, swine or bovine, and that sells or otherwise disposes of such meat for use as pet food, or operates a rendering plant shall make and keep for one year a correct record, separate from all other business records, of each such transaction, recorded at the time of the transaction, which shows all of the following:

- (a) The quantity of meat, bones, or carcasses acquired or disposed

of.

- (b) The names and addresses of the parties to the transaction.
- (c) The date.
- (d) The place to which such meat was shipped or delivered.
- (e) The name of the person that made the shipment or delivery.

19401. This article does not apply to any of the following:

- (a) Retail sales of any fresh or processed meat or meat product in a quantity of five pounds or less to any one person.
- (b) Any canned or prepackaged meat or meat product in any package of five pounds or less which is conspicuously labeled to show the common or usual names of the ingredients arranged in the order of the predominance contained in the package.

19402. All horsemeat and animal food records shall be open at all times during the hours of operation to the inspection of the director, any health officer or sanitation inspector.

19403. It is unlawful for any person that is required to keep horsemeat and pet food records to fail to keep such records, or to fail or refuse to permit an authorized inspection of the horsemeat and pet food records.

19404. Every dead animal hauler shall keep a record when and where each carcass is picked up and delivered. The record shall be kept for a period of one year, and open to inspection by any agent of the department.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL CODE SECTION 19420-19421

19420. There is in the Department of Agriculture a compliance and evaluation team.

19421. The compliance and evaluation team's primary duty shall be the enforcement of the provisions of this chapter and the regulations made pursuant thereto.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL CODE SECTION 19430-19433

19430. Any person who is licensed pursuant to this chapter, who requests inspection at time which is considered as overtime by Section 19352 shall be liable for overtime inspection fees.

19432. Any fee, charge, or assessment payable under the provisions of this chapter and regulations promulgated pursuant to it, shall constitute a debt of the person owing such fee, charge or assessment and shall be payable to the director on the date provided by the director. If such person does not pay the charge or assessment on the date specified, the director shall add to such unpaid fee, charge or assessment an amount not exceeding 25 percent of such unpaid charge, fee, or assessment.

19433. In establishing such fee, charge, or assessment the director shall give consideration to the fees, charges and assessments provided under the provisions of law stated above, with the exception of the license fees. The schedule of fees, charges, and assessments may from time to time be revised by the director as he deems necessary. Such schedules may be sufficient to provide such reserves as the director deems necessary.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL CODE

SECTION 19440-19447

19440. Any person who is found guilty of violating any of the provisions of this chapter or the rules and regulations promulgated under this chapter is subject to imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year or a fine of not more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000), or both that imprisonment and fine; but if the violation is committed after a conviction of that person under this section has become final, or the violation is committed with intent to defraud or mislead, the person shall be subject to imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170 of the Penal Code, or a fine of not more than fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000), or both that imprisonment and fine.

19441. Any person who, as principal or agent, employer or employee, adulterates any other meat or meat food product intended for human food with horsemeat or the product of an animal which has died otherwise than by slaughter or the product of an animal slaughtered for pet food in accordance with this chapter, or represents horsemeat or pet food to be any other meat or meat food product, shall be guilty of a felony punishable by a fine of not less than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), or by imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170 of the Penal Code, or both.

19443. In addition to the remedies herein provided, the department may bring an action in superior court and such court shall have jurisdiction upon hearing and for cause shown, to grant a temporary or permanent injunction restraining any person from violating any

provision of this chapter. Any proceeding under the provisions of this section shall conform to the requirements of Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 525) of Title 7 of Part 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure, except that the department shall not be required to allege facts necessary to show or tending to show lack of adequate remedy at law or to show or tending to show irreparable damage or loss.

19444. Upon conviction of a violation of any provision of this chapter, any license issued pursuant to this chapter shall be automatically suspended for 30 days. The director may, after notice and hearing, suspend the license for a longer period if he believes the suspension will promote the objectives of this chapter.

19445. (a) In lieu of levying a civil penalty pursuant to Section 19447, and in lieu of seeking prosecution, upon complaint of the secretary, the Attorney General may bring an action for civil penalties in any court of competent jurisdiction in this state against any person who violates Article 6 (commencing with Section 19300), Article 6.5 (commencing with Section 19310), or any regulation adopted pursuant to those articles. The civil penalty imposed shall not exceed ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) for each violation.

(b) Any funds recovered by the secretary pursuant to this section shall be deposited in the Department of Food and Agriculture Fund, and upon appropriation by the Legislature, shall be used for the purposes described in Section 221.

19446. In addition to any other remedies provided by this chapter, but in lieu of seeking prosecution of any violation of Article 6 (commencing with Section 19300) or Article 6.5 (commencing with Section 19310) as a misdemeanor, the director may seek recovery of a civil penalty pursuant to Section 19445 or levy civil penalties pursuant to Section 19447.

19447. (a) In lieu of any civil action pursuant to Section 19445, and in lieu of seeking prosecution, the secretary may levy a civil penalty against a person who violates Article 6 (commencing with Section 19300), Article 6.5 (commencing with Section 19310), or any regulation adopted pursuant to those articles, in an amount not to exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for each violation.

(b) Before a civil penalty is levied, the person charged with the violation shall receive notice of the nature of the violation and shall be granted the opportunity to review the secretary's evidence and, for up to 30 days following the issuance of the notice, the opportunity to present written argument and evidence to the secretary as to why the civil penalty should not be imposed or should be reduced from the amount specified in the penalty notice. Notwithstanding Chapter 4.5 (commencing with Section 11400) of, and Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 11500) of, Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code or any other provision of law, this section does not require the department to conduct either a formal or informal hearing. The secretary instead may dispose of the matter upon review of the documentation presented.

(c) Any person upon whom a civil penalty is levied may appeal to the secretary within 20 days of the date of receiving notification of

the penalty, as follows:

(1) The appeal shall be in writing and signed by the appellant or his or her authorized agent and shall state the grounds for the appeal.

(2) Any party, at the time of filing the appeal, or within 10 days thereafter, may present written evidence and a written argument to the secretary.

(3) The secretary may grant oral arguments upon application made at the time written arguments are made.

(4) If an application to present an oral argument is granted, written notice of the time and place for the oral argument shall be given at least 10 days prior to the date set therefor. This time requirement may be altered by an agreement between the secretary and the person appealing the penalty.

(5) The secretary shall decide the appeal on any oral or written arguments, briefs, and evidence that he or she has received.

(6) The secretary shall render a written decision within 45 days of the date of appeal, or within 15 days of the date of oral arguments. A copy of the secretary's decision shall be delivered or mailed to the appellant.

(7) The secretary may sustain the decision, modify the decision by reducing the amount of the penalty levied, or reverse the decision.

(8) A review of the decision of the secretary may be sought by the appellant pursuant to Section 1094.5 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(d) (1) If the person upon whom a penalty is levied does not file a petition for a writ of administrative mandamus, the court, upon receiving a certified copy of the department's final decision that directs payment of a civil penalty, shall enter judgment in favor of the department.

(2) After completion of the appeal procedure provided for in this section, the secretary may file a certified copy of the department's final decision that directs payment of a civil penalty and, if applicable, any order denying a petition for a writ of administrative mandamus, with the clerk of the superior court of any county that has jurisdiction over the matter. No fees shall be charged by the clerk of the superior court for the performance of any official services required in connection with the entry of judgment pursuant to this section.

(e) Any penalties levied by the secretary pursuant to this section shall be deposited in the Department of Food and Agriculture Fund, and upon appropriation by the Legislature, shall be used for the purposes described in Section 221.

Article 5. Renderers and Transporters of Inedible Kitchen	
Grease	2460-2478

VEHICLE CODE

SECTION 2460-2478

2460. (a) The definitions set forth in Article 1 (commencing with Section 19200) of Chapter 5 of Part 3 of Division 9 of the Food and Agricultural Code apply for purposes of this article.

(b) A "licensed renderer" is a renderer licensed under Article 6 (commencing with Section 19300) of Chapter 5 of Part 3 of Division 9 of the Food and Agricultural Code.

(c) A "registered transporter" is a transporter of inedible kitchen grease registered under Article 6.5 (commencing with Section

19310) of Chapter 5 of Part 3 of Division 9 of the Food and Agricultural Code.

(d) A "peace officer" is any peace officer defined in Chapter 4.5 (commencing with Section 830) of Title 3 of Part 2 of the Penal Code.

2462. (a) In addition to any other records required to be kept pursuant to Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 19200) of Part 3 of Division 9 of the Food and Agricultural Code, every licensed renderer shall record and keep for two years, in connection with the receipt of kitchen grease that is not intended for human food, all of the following information:

(1) The name, address, and registration number of every transporter of inedible kitchen grease who has delivered that material to the renderer.

(2) The total amount of inedible kitchen grease purchased in each transaction.

(3) The date of each transaction.

(b) Every registered transporter of inedible kitchen grease shall record and maintain for two years all of the following:

(1) The name and address of each location from which the transporter obtained the inedible kitchen grease.

(2) The quantity of material received from each location.

(3) The date on which the inedible kitchen grease was obtained from each location.

2464. All records required to be retained pursuant to this article shall be maintained at the regular place of business of every licensed renderer and every registered transporter. Those records shall be exhibited on demand to any peace officer.

2466. Any peace officer may, during normal business hours, inspect any premises maintained by a licensed renderer or registered transporter, and any inedible kitchen grease located on the premises, for the purpose of determining whether that renderer or transporter is complying with the record maintenance requirements of this article.

2468. (a) Any licensed renderer who fails in any respect to keep the written records required by this article, or to set out in that written record any matter required by this article to be set out in the record, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(b) Every licensed renderer or registered transporter who refuses, upon demand of any peace officer, to exhibit any written record required by this article, or who destroys that record within two years after making the final entry of any information required by this article, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(c) Any violation of subdivision (a) or (b) is punishable as follows:

(1) For a first offense, by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars (\$500), or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 30 days, or by both that fine and imprisonment.

(2) For a second offense within a period of one year, by a fine of not less than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 30 days, or by both that fine and imprisonment. In addition to any other punishment imposed pursuant to this paragraph, the court may order the defendant to stop engaging

in the business as a transporter or renderer for a period not to exceed 30 days.

(3) For a third or any subsequent offense within a period of two years, by a fine of not less than two thousand dollars (\$2,000), or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than six months, or by both that fine and imprisonment. In addition to any other sentence imposed pursuant to this paragraph, the court shall order the defendant to stop engaging in the business as a transporter or renderer for a period of 30 days.

2470. It is unlawful for any person to engage in the transportation of inedible kitchen grease without being registered with the Department of Food and Agriculture and without being in possession of a valid registration certificate issued by that department.

2472. It is unlawful for any person who is not a registered transporter or licensed renderer of inedible kitchen grease to transport that product from any place within this state to any place outside the borders of this state.

2474. It is unlawful for any person to steal, misappropriate, contaminate, or damage inedible kitchen grease, or containers thereof.

2476. No licensed renderer, registered transporter, or any other person may take possession of inedible kitchen grease from an unregistered transporter or knowingly take possession of stolen inedible kitchen grease.

2478. (a) Any person who is found guilty of violating Section 2470, 2472, 2474, or 2476, or the rules and regulations promulgated under those provisions, is subject to imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, or a fine of not more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000), or both that imprisonment and fine.

(b) If the conviction is a second or subsequent conviction of a violation described in subdivision (a), or the violation is committed with intent to defraud or mislead, the person is subject to imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170 of the Penal Code, or a fine of not more than fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000), or both that imprisonment and fine.
