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United States after such transportation, is subject to seizure and condemnation, in a judicial proceeding pursuant to section 403 of the Act if such article or livestock:

(a) Is or has been prepared, sold, transported, or otherwise distributed or offered or received for distribution in violation of the Act, or

(b) Is capable of use as human food and is adulterated or misbranded, or

(c) In any other way is in violation of the Act.

§ 329.7 Procedure for seizure, condemnation, and disposition.

Any article or livestock subject to seizure and condemnation under this part shall be liable to be proceeded against and seized and condemned, and disposed of, at any time, on an appropriate pleading in any United States district court, or other proper court specified in section 404 of the Act, within the jurisdiction of which the article or livestock is found.

§ 329.8 Authority for condemnation or seizure under other provisions of law.

The provisions of this part relating to seizure, condemnation and disposition of articles or livestock do not derogate from authority for condemnation or seizure conferred by other provisions of the Act, or other laws.

§ 329.9 Criminal offenses.

The Act contains criminal provisions with respect to numerous offenses specified in the Act, including but not limited to bribery of Program employees, receipt of gifts by Program employees, and forcible assaults on, or other interference with, Program employees while engaged in, or on account of, the performance of their official duties under the Act.

PART 331—SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR DESIGNATED STATES AND TERRITORIES; AND FOR DESIGNATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS WHICH ENDANGER PUBLIC HEALTH AND FOR SUCH DESIGNATED ESTABLISHMENTS

Sec.
331.1 Definition of "State."
331.2 Designation of States under paragraph 301(c) of the Act.
331.3 States designated under paragraph 301(c) of the Act; application of regulations.
331.4 Control and disposal of non-federally-inspected products in States designated under paragraph 301(c) of the Act.
331.5 Criteria and procedure for designating establishments with operations which would clearly endanger the public health; disposition of products; application of regulations.
331.6 Designation of States under section 205 of the Act; application of sections of the Act and the regulations.

AUTHORITY: 21 U.S.C. 601–695; 7 CFR 2.17, 2.55.

SOURCE: 35 FR 19667, Dec. 29, 1970, unless otherwise noted.

§ 331.1 Definition of "State".

For purposes of this part, the term "State" means any State (including the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico) or organized Territory.

§ 331.2 Designation of States under paragraph 301(c) of the Act.

Each of the following States has been designated, under paragraph 301(c) of the Act, as a State in which the provisions of Titles I and IV of the Act shall apply to operations and transactions wholly within such State. The Federal provisions apply, effective on the dates shown below:

State	Effective date of application of Federal provisions
Alaska	July 31, 1999.
Arkansas	June 1, 1981.
California	Apr. 1, 1976.
Colorado	July 1, 1975.
Connecticut	Oct. 1, 1975.
Florida	Dec. 2, 1997.
Guam	Jan. 21, 1972.
Hawaii	Nov. 1, 1995.
Idaho	July 1, 1981.
Kentucky	Jan. 14, 1972.
Maryland	Mar. 31, 1991
Massachusetts	Jan. 12, 1976.
Michigan	Oct. 3, 1981.

State	Effective date of application of Federal provisions
Nebraska	Oct. 1, 1971.
Nevada	July 1, 1973.
New Hampshire	Aug. 6, 1978.
New Jersey	July 1, 1975.
New Mexico	Aug. 13, 2007.
New York	July 16, 1975.
Northern Mariana Islands	Oct. 29, 1979.
Oregon	July 1, 1972.
Pennsylvania	July 17, 1972.
Puerto Rico	June 18, 1971.
Rhode Island	Oct. 1, 1981.
Tennessee	Oct. 1, 1975.
Virgin Islands of the U.S	Nov. 27, 1971.
Washington	June 1, 1973.

[35 FR 19667, Dec. 29, 1970]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting § 331.2, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and at www.fdsys.gov.

§ 331.3 States designated under paragraph 301(c) of the Act; application of regulations.

The provisions of the regulations in this subchapter apply to operations and transactions wholly within each State designated in § 331.2 under paragraph 301(c) of the Act, except as otherwise provided in this section. (The provisions of the regulations apply in all respects to operations and transactions in or for commerce.)

(a) Each establishment located in such a designated State shall be granted inspection required under § 302.1(a)(2) of this subchapter only if it is found, upon a combined evaluation of its premises, facilities, and operating procedures, to be capable of producing products that are not adulterated or misbranded.

(b) Section 305.2 of this subchapter will apply to establishments required to have inspection under § 302.1(a)(2) of this subchapter, except that existing interconnections between official and unofficial establishments will be permitted if it is determined in specific cases that the interconnections are such that transfer of inedible product into the official establishment would be difficult or unusual, and any such transfers are strictly prohibited, except as permitted under other provisions of this subchapter. It is essential that separation of facilities be maintained to the extent necessary to assure that inedible product does not enter the official establishment contrary to the regulations in this subchapter.

(c) Sections 416.2(c), (d), (e), (f), and (h) of this chapter shall apply to such establishments.

(d) Section 314.2 of this subchapter shall apply to such establishments, except that a separate room or compartment need not be provided for inedible products if they can be handled so that they do not create insanitary conditions in any room or compartment used for edible products or otherwise render any edible products adulterated and do not interfere with the conduct of inspection. For example, intestines, paunch contents, feet, and hides might be accumulated on the kill floor in clean, watertight drums with close fitting covers if there is sufficient space to store them out of the way until the close of the day's operation.

(e) Sections 316.7, 317.3, and 317.4 of this subchapter shall apply to such establishments, except as provided in this paragraph (e).

(1) The operator of each such establishment shall, prior to the inauguration of inspection, identify all labeling and marking devices in use, or proposed for use (upon the date of inauguration of inspection) to the circuit supervisor of the circuit in which the establishment is located. Temporary approval, pending formal approval under §§ 316.7, 317.3, and 317.4 of this subchapter, will be granted by the circuit supervisor for labeling and marking devices that he determines are neither false nor misleading, provided the official inspection legend bearing the official establishment number is applied to the principal display panel of each label, either by a mechanical printing device or a self-destructive pressure sensitive sticker, and provided the label shows the true product name, an accurate ingredient statement, the name and address of the manufacturer, packer, or distributor, and any other features required by paragraph 1(n) of the Act.

(2) The circuit supervisor will forward one copy of each item of labeling and a description of each marking device for which he has granted temporary approval to the Washington, DC, office of the Labeling and Packaging Staff and will retain one copy in

a temporary approval file for the establishment.

(3) The operator of the official establishment shall promptly forward a copy of each item of labeling and a description of each marking device for which temporary approval has been granted by the circuit supervisor (showing any modifications required by the circuit supervisor) to the Labels and Packaging Staff, Meat and Poultry Inspection, Food Safety and Inspection Service, USDA, Washington, DC 20250, accompanied by the formula and details of preparation and packaging for each product. Within 90 days after inauguration of inspection, all labeling material and marking devices temporarily approved by the circuit supervisor must receive approval as required by §§ 316.7, 317.3, and 317.4, of this subchapter or their use must be discontinued.

(4) The circuit supervisor will also review all shipping containers to insure that they do not have any false or misleading labeling and are otherwise not misbranded. Modifications of unacceptable information on labeling material by the use of self-destructive pressure sensitive tape or by blocking out with an ink stamp will be authorized on a temporary basis to permit the maximum allowable use of all labeling materials on hand. All unacceptable labeling material which is not modified to comply with the requirements of this subchapter must be destroyed or removed from the official establishment.

(f) Sections 320.1, 320.2, 320.3, 320.4, 320.5, 325.20, and 325.21 apply to operations and transactions not in or for commerce in a State designated under paragraph 301(c) only if the State is also designated under section 205 of the Act and if such provisions are applicable as shown in § 331.6.

(g) Section 321.1(a) of this subchapter will not apply to States designated under paragraph 301(c) of the Act.

(h) Parts 322 and 327 and § 325.3 of this subchapter relating to exports and imports do not apply to operations and transactions solely in or for intrastate commerce.

(i) Part 325 of this subchapter will apply to establishments required to have inspection under § 302.1(a)(2) of this subchapter and to operations and transactions solely in or for intrastate commerce, except as provided in paragraphs (h) and (j) of this section.

(j) Sections 325.4, 325.15, and 325.1(b) of this subchapter will not apply to require a certificate, or evidence thereof, for the distribution solely within any designated State of products that are U.S. inspected and passed and so marked.

[35 FR 19667, Dec. 29, 1970, as amended at 36 FR 12004, June 24, 1971; 41 FR 18089, Apr. 30, 1976; 62 FR 45026, Aug. 25, 1997; 64 FR 56416, Oct. 20, 1999]

§ 331.4 Control and disposal of non-federally-inspected products in States designated under paragraph 301(c) of the Act.

Upon the effective date of designation of a State under paragraph 301(c) of the Act, no products can be prepared within the State unless they are prepared under inspection pursuant to the regulations in this subchapter or are exempted from the requirement of inspection under § 303.1 of this subchapter, and no unexempted products which were prepared without any inspection can lawfully be distributed within the State. For a period of 90 days from the effective date of such designation, products which were prepared and inspected and passed under the supervision of a responsible State or local inspection agency can be distributed solely within the State, provided they are not adulterated or misbranded, except that the official inspection legend is not required. Within the 90-day period, products that have been inspected by the State or local inspection agency may be further prepared and otherwise handled in official establishments required to have inspection under § 302.1(a)(2) of this subchapter or at establishments exempted from the requirements of such inspection under § 303.1 of this subchapter, and may be distributed as provided in this section but otherwise shall be handled in accordance with § 305.4 of this subchapter. Such products shall not bear any [Federal] official inspection legends. After said 90–day period, only federally inspected and passed products may be distributed within the designated State, except as provided in § 303.1 of this subchapter.

§ 331.5 Criteria and procedure for designating establishments with operations which would clearly endanger the public health; disposition of products; application of regulations.

(a) An establishment preparing products solely for distribution within any State shall be designated as one producing adulterated products which would clearly endanger the public health, if:

(1) Any meat or meat food product prepared at the establishment is adulterated in any of the following respects:

(i) It bears or contains a pesticide chemical, food additive, or color additive, that is "unsafe" within the meaning of sections 408, 409, or 706 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act or was intentionally subjected to radiation in a manner not permitted under section 409 of said Act; or if it bears or contains any other added poisonous or added deleterious substance which may render it injurious to health or make it unfit for human food; or

(ii) It consists in whole or in part of any filthy, putrid, or decomposed substance or is for any other reason unsound, unhealthful, or unwholesome or otherwise unfit for human food (for example, it was prepared from meat or other ingredients exhibiting spoilage characteristics; or it is, or was prepared from, a carcass affected with a disease transmissible to humans and its condemnation would be required under part 309 or 310 of the Federal Meat Inspection regulations (9 CFR parts 309, 310) at federally inspected establishments; or it is a ready-to-eat pork product which has not been treated to destroy trichinae as prescribed in § 318.10 of this subchapter for products at federally inspected establishments); or

(iii) It has been prepared, packed or held under insanitary conditions whereby it may have become contaminated with filth or may have been rendered injurious to health (for example if insects or vermin are not effectively controlled at the establishments, or insanitary water is used in preparing meat or meat food products for human food); or

(iv) It is, in whole or in part, the product of an animal that died otherwise than by slaughter; or

(v) Its container is composed, in whole or in part, of any poisonous or deleterious substance which may render the contents injurious to health; and

(2) Such adulterated articles are intended to be or are distributed from the establishment while capable of use as human food.

(b) When any such establishment is identified by a Program Inspector as one producing adulterated product, which would clearly endanger public health under the criteria in paragraph (a) of this section, the following procedure will be followed:

(1) The Program Inspector will informally advise the operator of the establishment concerning the deficiencies found by him and report his findings to the appropriate Regional Director for the Program. When it is determined by the Regional Director that any establishment preparing products solely for distribution within any State is producing adulterated products for distribution within such State which would clearly endanger the public health, written notification thereof will be issued to the appropriate State officials, including the Governor of the State and the appropriate Advisory Committee, for effective action under State or local law to prevent such endangering of the public health. Such written notification shall clearly specify the deficiencies deemed to result in the production of adulterated products and shall specify a reasonable time for such action under State or local law.

(2) If effective action is not taken under State or local law within the specified time, written notification shall be issued by the Regional Director to the operator of the establishment, specifying the deficiencies involved and allowing him ten days to present his views or make the necessary corrections, and notifying him that failure to correct such deficiencies may result in designation of the establishment and operator thereof as subject to the provisions of titles I and IV of the Act as though engaged in commerce.

(3) Thereafter the Program Inspector shall survey the establishment and designate it if he determines, in consultation with the Regional Director, that it is producing adulterated products, which would clearly endanger the public health, and formal notice of such designation will be issued to the operator of the establishment by the Regional Director.

(c) Products on hand at the time of designation of an establishment under this section are subject to detention, seizure and condemnation in accordance with part 329 of this subchapter: *Provided*, That products that have been federally inspected and so identified and that have not been further prepared at any nonfederally inspected establishment may be released for distribution if the products appear to be not adulterated or misbranded at the time of such release.

(d) No establishment designated under this section can lawfully prepare any products unless it first obtains inspection or qualifies for exemption under § 303.1 of this subchapter. All of the provisions of the regulations shall apply to establishments designated under this section, except that the exceptions provided for in § 331.3 of this part shall apply to such establishments.

§ 331.6 Designation of States under section 205 of the Act; application of sections of the Act and the regulations.

Each of the following States has been designated, effective on the date shown below, under section 205 of the Act, as a State in which the provisions of the sections of the Act and regulations specified below shall apply to operators engaged, other than in or for commerce, in the kinds of business indicated below:

Sections of act and regulations	Classes of operators	State	Effective date of designation
Act, section 202; §§ 320.1, 320.2, 320.3, and 320.4.	Persons engaged (not in or for commerce) in (1) the business of slaughtering any livestock or preparing, freezing, packaging or labeling any livestock carcasses or parts or products thereof, for use as human food or animal food; (2) the business of buying or selling (as a meat broker, wholesaler, or otherwise), transporting or storing any livestock carcasses or parts or products thereof; or (3) business as a renderer, or in the business of buying, selling, or transporting any dead, dying, disabled, or diseased livestock or parts of carcasses of any livestock that died otherwise than by slaughter.	Alaska	July 31, 1999.
		Arkansas	Mar. 29, 1982.
		California	Apr. 1, 1976.
		Colorado	July 1, 1975.
		Connecticut	Oct. 1, 1975.
		Guam	Nov. 19, 1976.
		Idaho	Mar. 29, 1982.
		Kentucky	Apr. 18, 1973.
		Maryland	Mar. 31, 1991.
		Massachusetts	Jan. 12, 1976.
		Michigan	Mar. 29, 1982.
		Nebraska	Jan. 31, 1975.
		Nevada	Jan. 31, 1975.
		New Hampshire	Oct. 29, 1979.
		New Jersey	July 1, 1975.
		New York	July 16, 1975.
		Northern Mariana Islands.	Oct. 29, 1979.
		Oregon	Jan. 31, 1975.
		Pennsylvania	May 2, 1974.
		Puerto Rico	Nov. 19, 1976.
		Rhode Island	Mar. 29, 1982.
		Tennessee	Oct. 1, 1975.
		Virgin Islands	Nov. 19, 1976.
		Washington	Jan. 31, 1975.
Act, 203; § 320.5	Persons engaged (not in or for commerce) in business as a meat broker; renderer; animal food manufacturer; wholesaler or public warehouseman of livestock carcasses, or parts or products thereof; or buying, selling, or transporting any dead, dying, disabled, or diseased livestock, or parts of carcasses of any such livestock that dies otherwise than by slaughter.	Alaska	July 31, 1999.
		Arkansas	Mar. 29, 1982.
		California	Apr. 1, 1976.
		Colorado	July 1, 1975.
		Connecticut	Oct. 1, 1973.
		Guam	Nov. 19, 1976.
		Idaho	Mar. 29, 1982.
		Kentucky	Apr. 18, 1976.
		Maryland	Mar. 31, 1991.
		Massachusetts	Jan. 12, 1975.
		Michigan	Mar. 29, 1982.
		Nebraska	Jan. 31, 1975.
		Nevada	Jan. 31, 1975.
		New Hampshire	Oct. 29, 1979.
		New Jersey	July 1, 1975.

Sections of act and regulations	Classes of operators	State	Effective date of designation
		New York	July 16, 1973.
		Northern Mariana Islands.	Oct. 29, 1979.
		Oregon	Jan. 31, 1974.
		Pennsylvania	May 2, 1975.
		Puerto Rico	Nov. 19, 1976.
		Rhode Island	Mar. 29, 1982.
		Tennessee	Oct. 1, 1975.
		Virgin Islands	Nov. 19, 1976.
		Washington	Jan. 31, 1975.
Act, 204; §§ 325.20 and 325.21.	Persons engaged (not in or for commerce) in the business of buying, selling or transporting any dead, dying, disabled or diseased animals, or parts of carcasses of any animals that died otherwise than by slaughter.	Alaska	July 31, 1999.
		Arkansas	Mar. 29, 1982.
		Connecticut	Oct. 1, 1975.
		Guam	Nov. 19, 1976.
		Idaho	Mar. 29, 1982.
		Kentucky	Apr. 18, 1973.
		Maryland	Mar. 31, 1991.
		Massachusetts	Jan. 12, 1976.
		Michigan	Mar. 29, 1982.
		Nevada	Jan. 31, 1975.
		New Hampshire	Oct. 29, 1979.
		New Jersey	July 1, 1975.
		New York	July 16, 1975.
		Northern Mariana Islands.	Oct. 29, 1979.
		Oregon	Jan. 31, 1975.
		Pennsylvania	May 2, 1974.
		Puerto Rico	Nov. 19, 1976.
		Rhode Island	Mar. 29, 1982.
		Virgin Islands	Nov. 19, 1976.
		Washington	Jan. 31, 1975.

[35 FR 19667, Dec. 29, 1970]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting § 331.6, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and at www.fdsys.gov.

PART 335—RULES OF PRACTICE GOVERNING PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE FEDERAL MEAT INSPECTION ACT

AUTHORITY: 21 U.S.C. 601–695; 7 CFR 2.17, 2.55.

Subpart A—Criminal Violations

AUTHORITY: Sec. 406, Pub. L. 99–641, 100 Stat. 3571; 21 U.S.C. 606 note.

SOURCE: 42 FR 10960, Feb. 25, 1977. Redesignated at 64 FR 66545, Nov. 29, 1999.

§ 335.40 Opportunity for presentation of views before report of criminal violations.

(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (a)(1) through (5) of this section, before any violation of the Federal Meat Inspection Act is reported to the Department of Justice by the Secretary for criminal prosecution the Secretary must give reasonable notice to the suspected violator that the Secretary intends to report the violation for prosecution and give the suspected violator an opportunity to present the violator's views to the Secretary with respect to such proceeding.

(1) Notice and opportunity need not be provided if the Secretary has any reason to believe that providing such notice and opportunity could result in the alteration or destruction of evidence, or where disclosure could result in injury to persons or property.

(2) Notice and opportunity need not be provided if the Secretary has any reason to believe that providing such notice and opportunity could result in flight of a suspected violator to avoid prosecution.

(3) Notice and opportunity need not be provided if the Secretary has any reason to believe that providing such notice and opportunity could result in compromising special investigative