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## THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

# COMMITTEE REPORT OF THE HUMAN SERVICES Division

*Jeffrey Baker, Legislative Director*

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**COMMITTEE ON HEALTH**

*Hon. Mark Levine, Chair*

#### October 30, 2019

[**int. No. 870**](https://legistar.council.nyc.gov/LegislationDetail.aspx?ID=3498447&GUID=8634B3C2-1030-4E97-AD4A-6DE91640A2E0&Options=ID|Text|&Search=870)**-A:** By Council Members Borelli, Holden, Cumbo, Brannan, Kallos and Lander

**Title:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to shelter animal adoptions

**Administrative Code:** Adds a subdivision to section 17-802 and amends 17-816

[**int. No. 1202**](https://legistar.council.nyc.gov/LegislationDetail.aspx?ID=3713935&GUID=C663F92D-18A8-4B7A-988D-AAA124BB1A07&Options=ID|Text|&Search=bird)**-A:** By Council Members Rivera, Brannan, Cohen, Dromm, Maisel, Powers, Richards, Chin, Kallos, Lander, Ulrich and the Public Advocate (Mr. Williams)

**Title:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to prohibiting the trafficking of wild birds

**Administrative Code:** Adds section 17-200

**int. No. 1378-A:** By Council Members Rivera, Lander, Brannan, Holden, Rodriguez, Cabrera, Cohen, Rosenthal, Ayala, Espinal, the Public Advocate (Mr. Williams), Levine, Constantinides, Levin, Chin, Ampry-Samuel, Maisel, Menchaca, Grodenchik, Koslowitz, Reynoso, Vallone, Adams, Louis, Richards, Cornegy, Van Bramer, Powers, Dromm and Ulrich

**Title:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to banning the sale or provision of certain force-fed poultry products

**Administrative Code:** Adds chapter 19 to Title 17

[**int. No. 1425**](https://legistar.council.nyc.gov/LegislationDetail.aspx?ID=3860318&GUID=13DA12A3-FDAA-4ED4-B102-9C6E3C19A350&Options=ID|Text|&Search=horse)**-A:** By Council Members Powers, Rosenthal, Richards, Cabrera, Holden, Levine, Chin, Ayala, Vallone, Brannan, the Public Advocate (Mr. Williams), Rivera, Reynoso, Rodriguez, Cumbo, Koslowitz, Adams, Lander, Ampry-Samuel, Perkins, Torres and Menchaca

**Title:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to making it unlawful to work carriage horses in certain conditions

**Administrative Code:** Amends section 17-326 and subdivision o of section 17-330

**int. No. 1478-A:** By Council Members Brannan, Holden, Koslowitz, Lander, Powers, Kallos, Adams, Dromm, Rosenthal, Cabrera, Levine, Moya, Reynoso, Grodenchik, Chin, Richards and Cornegy

**Title:** A Local Law to amend the New York city charter and the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to the establishment of an office of animal welfare

**Charter:** Adds chapter 23

**int. No. 1498-a:** By Council Members Cabrera, Brannan, Holden, Moya, Cumbo, Powers and Kallos

**Title:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to requiring the New York City Police Department to report data regarding animal cruelty complaints

**Administrative Code:** Adds section 14-182

[**int. No. 1570-a:**](https://legistar.council.nyc.gov/LegislationDetail.aspx?ID=3913890&GUID=37662634-8F28-4AB5-BC1B-1E35239B6648&Options=ID|Text|&Search=8383)  By Council Members Levine, Cumbo and Powers

**Title:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to the bordetella vaccination for dogs

**Administrative Code:** Amends section 17-366

[**Res. No. 379**](https://legistar.council.nyc.gov/LegislationDetail.aspx?ID=3521930&GUID=D3811C78-7042-4D6A-A768-6A019641EC02&Options=ID|Text|&Search=meatless+monday)**:** By Council Members Rosenthal, Cabrera, Brannan, Salamanca and Ulrich

**Title:** Resolution to recognize “Meatless Monday” in NYC

[**Res. No. 798**](https://legistar.council.nyc.gov/LegislationDetail.aspx?ID=3903476&GUID=402C1C11-35C5-454A-88C5-0F9D8E2681D2&Options=ID|Text|&Search=sourcing)**:** By Council Members Brannan, Rosenthal, Holden, Koslowitz, Cumbo, Kallos, Treyger, Chin, Lander and Ulrich

**Title:** Resolution calling upon the New York State Legislature to pass and the Governor to sign A6298/S4234, an act to amend the agriculture and markets law and the general business law, in relation to the sale of dogs, cats and rabbits.

**Res. No. 921:** By Council Members Cumbo and Kallos

**Title:**  Resolution calling upon the New York State Legislature to pass and the Governor to sign A.286, which would provide a tax credit for the adoption of household pets from animal shelters or humane societies

**Res. No. 977:** By Council Members Holden and Kallos

**Title:** Resolution calling on the United States Congress to pass, and the President to sign, H.R. 724 and S. 479, the Preventing Animal Cruelty Torture Act, otherwise known as the PACT Act.

**Introduction**

 On October 29, 2019, the Committee on Health, chaired by Council Member Mark Levine, held a vote on legislation aimed at strengthening New York City’s animal welfare laws. This legislation was originally heard at a hearing of this Committee on June 18, 2019, at which the Committee received testimony from the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DOHMH), Animal Care Centers of New York City (ACC), representatives from the horse carriage industry, and other interested stakeholders and advocates. On October 29, 2019, the Committee passed these bills by a vote of six in the affirmative, zero in the negative, and zero abstentions.

**Background**

***Regulation of the horse carriage industry***

 Horse carriages have operated in New York City since the 1880s, first as a primary mode of transportation and later as a tourist and entertainment attraction.[[1]](#footnote-1) The carriage horse industry is primarily regulated by two City agencies— DOHMH and the Department of Consumer Affairs (DCA)—with the Department of Transportation (DOT), the Department of Parks and Recreation (Parks Department), and the Police Department (PD) providing additional regulation and enforcement assistance.[[2]](#footnote-2)

 Licensing and treatment of rental horses—a category that includes carriage horses—is controlled by DOHMH.[[3]](#footnote-3) Before a horse may be used in the operation of a carriage, it must receive a license from DOHMH.[[4]](#footnote-4) Carriage horses must be housed in stalls that are at least 60 square feet and are kept in a clean and dry condition.[[5]](#footnote-5) They must also have access to appropriate and sufficient food and water.[[6]](#footnote-6) Local laws also set forth a number of standards related to the working conditions of carriage horses. Carriage horses may not be worked on streets during adverse weather or other dangerous conditions; cannot be at work more than nine hours in a 24-hour period; must be afforded rest breaks for at least 15 minutes every two hours; must receive at least five weeks of vacation or furlough every 12 months; cannot be driven at a pace faster than a trot; and cannot be worked if it is below 18 degrees Fahrenheit or above 90 degrees Fahrenheit.[[7]](#footnote-7) Examinations by a veterinarian are required during regular intervals during the licensing period and each time a license is renewed.[[8]](#footnote-8) The violation of any law or rule related to the licensing or treatment of rental horses is punishable by: 1) a fine of $100 to $500 and/or imprisonment of up to 15 days; and/or 2) a civil penalty of $25 to $500.[[9]](#footnote-9)

 Horse carriages and drivers are regulated by DCA.[[10]](#footnote-10) In order to receive a carriage driver’s license, an applicant must pass written and practical exams covering horse health care, proper harnessing, safe carriage operations, and the applicable laws and regulations; hold a current valid motor vehicle driver’s license; and enroll in the carriage driver training program.[[11]](#footnote-11)

 Carriage operations are limited in circumstances where there is a threat to the health or safety of the horse—as discussed above—as well as to avoid traffic and congestion. Area and time restrictions may be enforced by DCA, DOT, the Parks Department, PD, DOHMH, and the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (ASPCA).[[12]](#footnote-12)

 A number of industry organizations utilize an Equine Heat Index (“EHI”) to determine safe riding temperatures for horses. The EHI is the sum of the current temperature and relative humidity.[[13]](#footnote-13) Most recognized safety recommendations note that riders should “use caution” for horses when the EHI is between 120 and 150, and that at 180, horses should use “extreme caution” or not ride at all.[[14]](#footnote-14)

***Foie Gras***

In the United States, more than 4000,000 ducks are sold each year just for the French delicacy, foie gras­—enlarged fatty liver from ducks and geese.[[15]](#footnote-15) The most common way to obtain livers that are approximately 10 times the normal size requires farmers to force-feed the ducks and geese through feeding tubes.[[16]](#footnote-16) This process is known to cause damage to the animals’ esophagus’ and leads to additional health problems.[[17]](#footnote-17) Animal advocacy groups consider the practice of farming these ducks and geese inhumane.[[18]](#footnote-18)

Several countries, including Germany, Britain, Australia and Argentina have banned the production of foie gras due to concerns about animal cruelty.[[19]](#footnote-19) In the United States, California is the only state to ban the production and sale of foie gras.[[20]](#footnote-20)

The New York City Health Code prohibits possession of ducks or geese, and there are no duck or goose farms in New York City.[[21]](#footnote-21) However, about one percent of all New York City restaurants serve foie gras.[[22]](#footnote-22) Restaurant owners who offer foie gras report that the delicacy is a popular menu item, and there are concerns that a ban would negatively impact their businesses.[[23]](#footnote-23)

***Animal Care Centers of New York City***

Animal Care Centers of New York City (ACC) is a not-for-profit organization under contract with DOHMH with a mission to end animal homelessness in New York City.[[24]](#footnote-24) ACC is the largest pet organization in the northeast and it takes in nearly 29,000 animals per year.[[25]](#footnote-25) ACC is an open-admissions shelter system that does not turn animals away based on age, breed, health, behavior, or aggressive tendencies, and it performs numerous services, including receiving, adoption, sheltering, spay and neutering, lost and found services, owner-requested euthanasia and stray animal pick-up.[[26]](#footnote-26)

In calendar year 2018, ACC received 28,706 animals, including dogs, cats, rabbits and other animals, into its shelters. Of those animals, 7,385 were adopted, another 12,923 were transferred to other shelters through the New Hope program,[[27]](#footnote-27) and 1,725 pets were returned to their owner.[[28]](#footnote-28) Excluding owner-requested euthanasia, 945 cats and 669 dogs were euthanized in 2018.[[29]](#footnote-29) ACC’s live release rate for cats and dogs was 92.5 percent in 2018, meaning the animals were either adopted, reunited or transferred to placement partners.[[30]](#footnote-30)

ACC’s Board of Directors consists of 13 members, including three ex officio members from DOHMH, Department of Parks and Recreation, and the New York Police Department. Seven members are appointed by the Administration and three are appointed by the ACC Board.[[31]](#footnote-31)

In 2000, the City Council passed Local Law 26, the Animal Shelters and Sterilization Act.[[32]](#footnote-32) The primary provisions of this law required a full-service animal shelter to exist in each of the five boroughs and mandated the sterilization of dogs and cats adopted from animal shelters or purchased from pet shops.[[33]](#footnote-33) A “full-service shelter” was defined as one that accepts dogs and cats 24 hours per day, seven days per week; has an adoption program seven days a week; and provides veterinary services.[[34]](#footnote-34)

 In 2002, the Animal Shelters and Sterilization Act was amended by Local Law 12, which extended the date for the acquisition of sites for the Bronx and Queens shelters until July 1, 2004.[[35]](#footnote-35) The shelters were to be fully operational by July 1, 2006.[[36]](#footnote-36) The 2002 law also required DOHMH to report to the Council the number of animals euthanized each month.[[37]](#footnote-37)

On July 27, 2011, Mayor Michael Bloomberg, City Council Speaker Christine Quinn, Council Member Jessica Lappin, DOHMH Commissioner Thomas Farley, and several animal rights organizations announced an agreement to enhance services for shelter animals.[[38]](#footnote-38) As part of the agreement, the Bloomberg Administration committed to increasing its investment in animal shelters by nearly $10 million over three years, with the budget for animal shelters expected to top $12 million dollars by 2014, a 77% increase from the 2011 amount.[[39]](#footnote-39) The increased budget would allow for the hiring of up to 100 additional shelter employees to greatly improve the quality of care for animals at the shelters. This additional investment was made possible, in part, by repealing the requirement that there be full-service animal shelters in every borough.[[40]](#footnote-40)

Local Law 59 of 2011 imposed several transparency requirements to the previously existing annual report that DOHMH was required to provide to the City Council and the Mayor, codified many of the details of the 2011 announcement, and repealed the requirement that there be a full service shelter in every borough.[[41]](#footnote-41) Instead, full service shelters operating 12 hours a day, seven days a week were required in three boroughs, one of which would be required to receive animals from the public 24 hours a day. [[42]](#footnote-42)

Additional funding provided by the City since 2011 allowed ACC to hire veterinarians, veterinary technicians, staff to support adoptions and field staff to expand rescue, response and transport services.[[43]](#footnote-43) By January 2014, ACC staff had increased 71 percent since Local Law 59 was adopted in 2011.[[44]](#footnote-44) A new medical director was also hired in January 2014 after four years of this position being vacant.[[45]](#footnote-45)

At a City Council hearing in 2015, then DOHMH Commissioner Mary Bassett testified that “there is a commitment on the part of this administration to full service shelters in all boroughs.”[[46]](#footnote-46) Since then, DOHMH has dedicated $98 million in its capital plan for the construction and renovation of the City’s Animal Care Centers. On January 23, 2018, the de Blasio Administration announced the location of a new, full service animal shelter in the Baychester neighborhood of the Bronx.[[47]](#footnote-47) Subsequently, in early 2019, ACC secured the location for a full service animal shelter in Ridgewood, Queens.[[48]](#footnote-48)

Finally, in June 2018, the Council passed Local Law 123, which requires DOHMH to ensure that full-service animal shelters are operated in all five boroughs by July 1, 2024.[[49]](#footnote-49) The new shelter in the Bronx went through the City’s Uniform Land Use Review Procedure (ULURP), and was approved by the Council on November 14, 2018.[[50]](#footnote-50)

**BILL ANALYSIS**

**INT. NO. 870-A:**

Int. No. 870-A would require any full-service animal shelter operated by New York City to post photographs of each adoptable animal within 3 days of receiving such animal, provided that the animal is medically and behaviorally well enough for adoption. It would also require the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DOHMH) to encourage non-full-service animal shelters to promote the placement of adoptable animals. This bill would take effect 30 days after it becomes law.

**INT. NO. 1202-A**

Int. No. 1202-A would prohibit non-exempt individuals from taking or attempting to take any wild bird. Exempt individuals include law enforcement employees or other City employees acting in the scope of their duties, a person authorized by law or permit, or a person attempting to rescue a wild bird. Any person who unlawfully takes a wild bird would be subject to a misdemeanor and a fine of no more than $1,000. This bill would take effect 60 days after it becomes law.

**INT. NO. 1378-A**

Int. No. 1378-A would prohibit retail food establishments or food service establishments from storing, maintaining, selling, or offering to sell items produced from force-feeding birds or food containing such a force-fed product. The bill creates a rebuttable presumption that any item with a label or listed on the menu as “foie gras” is the product of force-feeding. Violators would be subject to a civil penalty between $500 and $2,000 per offense. This bill would go into effect 3 years after it becomes law.

**INT. NO. 1425-A**

Int. No. 1425-A would prohibit carriage horses from being worked when the air temperature is 90 degrees Fahrenheit or above, or whenever the air temperature is 80 degrees Fahrenheit or above and the equine heat index is 150 or above. Equine heat index is defined as the sum of the air temperature, in degrees Fahrenheit, and the relative humidity at a particular point in time. This bill would take effect 60 days after it becomes law.

**INT. NO. 1478-A**

Int. No. 1478-A would establish an Office of Animal Welfare, headed by a Director appointed by the Mayor. The Office would be vested with the power to advise and assist the Mayor in the coordination and cooperation between agencies relating to animal welfare administration, regulation, management, and programs; review and recommend budget priorities relating to animal welfare; prepare an annual animal welfare report; serve as liaison for the City regarding animal welfare; provide outreach and education on animal welfare programs and humane treatment of animals; and perform other duties the Mayor may assign. This local law would take effect 120 days after it becomes law.

 **INT. NO. 1498-A**

Int. No. 1498-A would require the New York City Police Department (NYPD) to publish semi-annual public reports on complaints and investigations of animal cruelty allegations. Specifically, NYPD would report on the number of animal cruelty complaints received and arrests issued. The bill would take effect 60 days after it becomes law.

**INT. NO. 1570-A**

Int. No. 1570-A would require that dogs entering kennels, businesses, or establishments need to be in compliance with the New York City Health Code, which requires the dog be vaccinated for bordetella. This bill would take effect 90 days after it becomes law.

Int. No. 870-A

Council Members Borelli, Holden, Cumbo, Brannan, Kallos and Lander

A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to adoption of shelter animals

Be it enacted by the Council as follows:

Section 1. Section 17-802 of title 17 of the administrative code of the city of New York is amended by adding a new subdivision k to read as follows:

k. “Adoptable animal” means any companion animal subject to adoption as defined in subdivision a of this section.

§ 2. Chapter 8 of title 17 of the administrative code of the city of New York is amended by adding a new section 17-816 to read as follows:

                     § 17-816 Promotion of adoptable animals. Any full-service animal shelter operated by New York city shall post photographs of, and relevant information about, each adoptable animal in its possession, including but not limited to age and sex, within three days of receiving such animal, provided that such animal is not affected by a medical or behavioral condition that makes it unsafe or unsuitable for photographing. The department shall encourage any other animal shelter that holds a permit under section 161.09 of the New York City health code to make its best efforts to promote the placement of adoptable animals.

§ 3. This local law takes effect 30 days after it becomes law, except that the commissioner may take such actions as are necessary to implement this local law, including the promulgation of rules, before such date.

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Int. No. 1202-A

By Council Members Rivera, Brannan, Cohen, Dromm, Maisel, Powers, Richards, Chin, Kallos, Lander, Ulrich and the Public Advocate (Mr. Williams)

A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to prohibiting the trafficking of wild birds

Be it enacted by the Council as follows:

Section 1. Chapter 1 of title 17 of the administrative code of the city of New York is amended by adding a new section 17-200 to read as follows:

§ 17-200 Prohibited acts with respect to wild birds. a. Definitions. For purposes of this section, the following terms have the following meanings:

Take. The term “take” means to harry, bait, net, snare, trap, capture, hunt, shoot, injure or kill.

Wild bird. The term “wild bird” means any bird, including a pigeon, that lives in the wild or in an undomesticated state.

b. Prohibited acts. No person other than an exempt person may take or attempt to take, or possess or attempt to possess, any wild bird. Provided, however, that this subdivision shall not apply to the persons and entities specified in subdivision d of this section.

c. Penalty. 1. Any person convicted of any prohibited act set forth in subdivision b of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine of no more than $1,000, or imprisonment for no more than one year, or both, for each violation.

2. The penalties provided in this section shall not preclude the imposition of any other penalty provided for by law.

d. Exempt persons. The penalties provided for in this section shall not apply:

1. To an employee of a law enforcement agency or of the department of parks and recreation when such employee is acting within the scope of their duties; or

2. To any person authorized by law, or by permit, license, or privilege issued or granted by the department of environmental conservation or by the department; or

3. To any other agency or person authorized to take, possess, receive, transport, buy or sell any wild bird, provided that such agency or person has not violated the terms of the provision of law or permit, license, or privilege which authorized such person to take, possess, receive, transport, buy or sell such wild bird; or

4. To any person attempting to rescue a wild bird that appears to be injured or endangered with the intention of transporting it to a place where it can be treated, provided that such attempt is not otherwise prohibited by law.

§ 2. This local law takes effect 60 days after it becomes law, except that the department shall take such measures as are necessary for the implementation of this local law, including the promulgation of rules, before such date.

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Int. No. 1378-A

By Council Members Rivera, Lander, Brannan, Holden, Rodriguez, Cabrera, Cohen, Rosenthal, Ayala, Espinal, the Public Advocate (Mr. Williams), Levine, Constantinides, Levin, Chin, Ampry-Samuel, Maisel, Menchaca, Grodenchik, Koslowitz, Reynoso, Vallone, Adams, Louis, Richards, Cornegy, Van Bramer, Powers, Dromm and Ulrich

A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to banning the sale or provision of certain force-fed poultry products

Be it enacted by the Council as follows:

Section 1. Title 17 of the administrative code of the city of New York is amended by adding a new chapter 19 to read as follows:

CHAPTER 19

FORCE-FED PRODUCTS

§ 17-1901 Definitions.

§ 17-1902 Prohibited conduct.

§ 17-1903 Enforcement.

                     § 17-1901 Definitions. For the purposes of this chapter, the following terms have the following meanings:

                     Food service establishment. The term “food service establishment” means a place where food is provided for individual portion service directly to the consumer whether such food is provided free of charge or sold, and whether consumption occurs on or off the premises or is provided from a pushcart, stand or vehicle.

                     Force-fed product. The term “force-fed product” means any product that is the result of force-feeding a bird, including but not limited to a duck or a goose, with the intent to fatten or enlarge the bird’s liver.

Force-feeding. The term “force-feeding” means the practice of forcing, by any means, food or supplements into the throat, esophagus, crop or stomach of an animal.

Retail food establishment. The term “retail food establishment” means a supermarket, grocery store, specialty food store or farmer’s market.

§ 17-1902 Prohibited conduct. No retail food establishment or food service establishment, or agent thereof, shall store, keep, maintain, offer for sale, or sell any force-fed product or food containing a force-fed product. For purposes of this chapter, it shall be a rebuttable presumption that an item in a retail food establishment or food service establishment having the label “foie gras” or listed on a menu as “foie gras” is a force-fed product. A party seeking to rebut such presumption shall provide documentary evidence proving that the product they are storing, keeping, maintaining, offering for sale, or selling is not a force-fed product as defined in this chapter.

                     § 17-1903 Enforcement. a. Any person who is found to violate any provision of this chapter shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than $500 and not more than $2,000 for each violation. Each such violation may be treated as a separate and distinct offense, and in the case of a continuing violation, each day's continuance thereof may be treated as a separate and distinct offense.

b. The department shall commence a proceeding to recover a civil penalty in connection with a food service establishment by service of notice of violation returnable at the office of administrative trials and hearings or within any agency of the city designated to conduct such proceedings. The department of consumer affairs shall commence a proceeding to recover a civil penalty in connection with a retail food establishment by service of a notice of violation returnable at the office of administrative trials and hearings or within any agency of the city designated to conduct such proceedings.

                     § 2. This local law takes effect 3 years after it becomes law, except that the department of health and mental hygiene and the department of consumer affairs shall take such measures as are necessary for the implementation of this local law, including the promulgation of rules, before such date.

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Int. No. 1425-A

By Council Members Powers, Rosenthal, Richards, Cabrera, Holden, Levine, Chin, Ayala, Vallone, Brannan, the Public Advocate (Mr. Williams), Rivera, Reynoso, Rodriguez, Cumbo, Koslowitz, Adams, Lander, Ampry-Samuel, Perkins, Torres and Menchaca

A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to making it unlawful to work carriage horses in certain conditions

Be it enacted by the Council as follows:

Section 1. Section 17-326 of the administrative code of the city of New York is amended to read as follows:

§ 17-326 Definitions. Whenever used in this subchapter, the following terms [shall] have the following meanings:

[(a) “] ASPCA. The term “ASPCA” means the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Carriage horse. The term “carriage horse” means any horse which is used by its owner or any other person to pull any vehicle, carriage, sled, sleigh or other device in exchange for a fee. A horse rented or leased by its owner to another for any of the foregoing purposes shall be deemed to be a carriage horse for the purposes of this subchapter. A horse used for any other purpose shall not be deemed to be a carriage horse for the purposes of this subchapter.

Equine heat index. The term “equine heat index” means the sum of the air temperature, in degrees Fahrenheit, and the relative humidity at a particular point in time.

Owner. The term “owner” means the owner of a horse which is required to be licensed pursuant to this subchapter and the owner of a rental horse business in which such horse is used.

Person. The term “person” means an individual, partnership, corporation, association or other legal entity.

[(b) “] Relative humidity. The term “relative humidity” means the value, expressed as a percentage, determined by a device designed to measure relative humidity

Rental horse. The term “rental horse” means a horse which is used in a rental horse business.

Rental horse business. The term “rental horse business” means a business enterprise which provides or offers the use of a horse to the public for a fee for the purpose of riding or drawing a horse drawn vehicle or which operates a horse drawn vehicle for hire such as a horse drawn cab.

Riding horse. The term “riding horse” means a horse which is available to the public for a fee for the purpose of riding.

Stable. The term “stable” means any place, establishment or facility where one or more rental horses are housed or maintained.

Under tack. The term “under tack” means that a horse is equipped for riding or driving.

Veterinarian. The term “veterinarian” means a person licensed to practice veterinary medicine in the state of New York.

[(c) “Work,” a] Work. A horse is considered to be at [work] “work” when it is out of its stable and presented to the public as being available for riding, pulling carriages, vehicles or other devices, or when it is saddled or in harness or when it is being ridden or is pulling a carriage, vehicle or device.

[(d) “Owner” means the owner of a horse which is required to be licensed pursuant to this subchapter and the owner of a rental horse business in which such horse is used.

(e) “Riding horse” means a horse which is available to the public for a fee for the purpose of riding.

(f) “Carriage horse” means any horse which is used by its owner or any other person to pull any vehicle, carriage, sled, sleigh or other device in exchange for a fee. A horse rented or leased by its owner to another for any of the foregoing purposes shall be deemed to be a carriage horse for the purposes of this subchapter.

(g) “Rental horse business” means a business enterprise which provides or offers the use of a horse to the public for a fee for the purpose of riding or drawing a horse drawn vehicle or which operates a horse drawn vehicle for hire such as a horse drawn cab.

(h) “Rental horse” means a horse which is used in a rental horse business.

(i) “Under tack” means that a horse is equipped for riding or driving.

(j) “ASPCA” means the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

(k) “Stable” means any place, establishment or facility where one or more rental horses are housed or maintained.]

§ 2. Paragraphs 2, 3, 4 and 5 of subdivision o of section 17-330 of the administrative code of the city of New York, as added by local law number 2 for the year 1994, are amended to read as follows:

2. Carriage horses shall not be worked whenever (i) the air temperature is 90 degrees [fahrenheit] Fahrenheit or above, or (ii) the air temperature is 80 degrees Fahrenheit or above and the equine heat index is 150 or above.

3. For purposes of this subdivision, air temperatures shall be those measured by a state-of-the-art thermometer, as determined by the commissioner[, as]. Relative humidity shall be determined by a state-of-the-art hygrometer or any other device having the same capability to measure relative humidity, as determined by the commissioner. Air temperatures and relative humidity shall be measured by the commissioner or [his or her] the commissioner’s designee at street level at one of the stands designated pursuant to section 19-174 [of the code].

4. If [the temperature exceeds the limits set by] either of the limits set by paragraph 2 of this subdivision are exceeded during the course of a particular ride, at the ride’s conclusion, but no later than one-half hour after [the temperature exceeds] either of these limits are exceeded, the operator must immediately cease working, move the horse to an area of shelter, where available, rest the horse and then walk it directly to its stable. All horses so returned to their stable must be unbridled and unharnessed and remain at the stable for at least one hour, and thereafter, until such time as the weather conditions shall once again reach acceptable limits.

5. No violation of this subdivision shall occur unless a written warning of violation is first issued by the authorized enforcement personnel to the operator advising that either of the [air temperature] limits set in paragraph 2 of this subdivision have been exceeded and directing that the operator cease working a carriage horse in accordance with the provisions of this subdivision. A violation of this subdivision may be issued if an operator fails to comply with the direction contained in the written warning of violation. Failure to comply with such direction shall not be construed as a separate violation.

§ 3. This local law takes effect 60 days after it becomes law, except that the commissioner shall take such measures as are necessary for the implementation of this local law, including the promulgation of rules, before such date.

NC/ZH

LS #7709

10/22/19 7:30 PM

Int. No. 1478-A

By Council Members Brannan, Holden, Koslowitz, Lander, Powers, Kallos, Adams, Dromm, Rosenthal, Cabrera, Levine, Moya, Reynoso, Grodenchik, Chin, Richards and Cornegy

A Local Law to amend the New York city charter, in relation to the establishment of an office of animal welfare

Be it enacted by the Council as follows:

Section 1. The New York city charter is amended by adding a new chapter 23 to read as follows:

CHAPTER 23

OFFICE OF ANIMAL WELFARE

                     § 581. Office of animal welfare. The mayor shall establish an office of animal welfare. Such office may, but need not, be established in the executive office of the mayor and may be established as a separate office, within any other office of the mayor or within any department, the head of which is appointed by the mayor. Such office shall be headed by a director who shall be appointed by the mayor or the head of such department. For the purposes of this section, “director” means the director of the office of animal welfare. The director may appoint deputies and staff within available appropriations.

                     § 582. Powers and duties. a. The director shall have the power to perform the following functions relating to animal welfare:

1. Advise and assist the mayor in the coordination and cooperation among agencies under the jurisdiction of the mayor that are involved in animal welfare administration, regulation, management or programs, including, but not limited to:

(a) Animal shelters;

(b) Sterilization, euthanizing and immunization of animals;

(c) Animal population control;

(d) Licensing and permitting of animals;

(e) Restraining of animals;

(f) Exotic animals;

(g) Rental horse licensing and protection;

(h) Dangerous dog regulation;

(i) Boarding kennel regulation;

(j) Animal abuse and animal abuse registry;

(k) Pet shops;

(l) Zoos, oceanariums, nature conservatories and wildlife refuges;

(m) Disposal of deceased animals; and

(n) Wildlife management;

2. Review, at the request of the mayor, the budget priorities of all agencies for programs related to animal welfare, and recommend to the mayor budget priorities among such programs;

3. No later than January 1, 2021 and annually thereafter, prepare and submit to the mayor and the speaker of the council an annual report of the animal welfare service and program needs in all five boroughs;

4. Serve as liaison for the city regarding animal welfare needs and concerns;

5. Provide outreach and education on animal welfare programs and the humane treatment of animals; and

6. Perform other duties as the mayor may assign.

§ 2. This local law takes effect 120 days after it becomes law.

SIL

LS #6575

10/22/19 6:35pm

Int. No. 1498-A

By Council Members Cabrera, Brannan, Holden, Moya, Cumbo, Powers and Kallos

A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to requiring the New York City police department to report data regarding animal cruelty complaints

Be it enacted by the Council as follows:

Section 1. Title 14 of the administrative code of the city of New York is amended by adding a new section 14-182 to read as follows:

§ 14-182 Data regarding animal cruelty complaints.  a. For the purposes of this section, the term “animal cruelty” means a violation of sections 17-197 or 17-330 or of any of the provisions of article 26 of the agriculture and markets law.

b. The department shall publish on its website on a semi-annual basis, no later than January 30 and July 30 of each year beginning in 2020, the following data regarding animal cruelty complaints:

(1) the number of complaint reports the department receives alleging an act of animal cruelty and

(2) the number of arrests made as a result of responses by the department to complaints of animal cruelty.

The data required pursuant to this section shall be disaggregated by police precinct.

§ 2. This local law takes effect 60 days after it becomes law.

JDK/SIL

LS #5902

10/22/10 4:05 PM

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Int. No. 1570-A

By Council Members Levine, Cumbo and Powers

A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to the bordetella vaccination for dogs

Be it enacted by the Council as follows:

Section 1. Section 17-366 of the administrative code of the city of New York, as added by local law 67 for the year 2005, is amended to read as follows:

§ 17-366 Proof of vaccination required. No dog shall be accepted at a boarding kennel, business or establishment unless the owner of such dog [provides proof to such facility, including but not limited to a health certificate, a bill or receipt from a veterinarian or other documentation acceptable to the department, that such animal has been vaccinated against rabies, distemper, hepatitis, para influenza and, parvo during the previous three years and against bordetella during the previous six months; provided that an owner of a dog shall not be required to provide proof of vaccination pursuant to this section if such owner provides a written statement from a veterinarian indicating that the dog of such owner should not be given such vaccination because of a standard veterinary contraindication and that such dog does not show symptoms of the disease or diseases for which such vaccination is contraindicated] is in compliance with section 161.15(e) of the New York city health code.

§ 2. This local law takes effect 90 days after it becomes law, except that the commissioner may take such measures as are necessary for the implementation of this local law, including the promulgation of rules, before such date.

SIL

LS #10012

10/22/19 3:45 PM

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Res. No. 379

..Title

Resolution to recognize “Meatless Monday” in New York City.

..Body

By Council Members Rosenthal, Cabrera, Brannan, Salamanca, Cumbo, and Ulrich

Whereas, Meatless Monday is an international campaign that encourages people to enjoy meat-free meals on Mondays to improve their personal and public health, animal welfare, wildlife protection, and environmental and agricultural sustainability; and

Whereas, The Meatless Monday campaign initially began in the United States (U.S.) as a nationwide war rationing effort during World Wars I and II, and was revived as a health campaign in 2003 by The Monday Campaigns in association with the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health; and

Whereas, According to the national nonprofit organization Compassion Over Killing, over 50% of Americans are familiar with Meatless Monday and nearly 1 in 5 participate in the campaign; and

 Whereas, Several cities across the U.S., including Los Angeles, South Miami, Washington, D.C., San Francisco, Philadelphia and others have either passed resolutions or written proclamations to promote Meatless Monday; and

Whereas, Monday was chosen because several studies, including “What’s the Healthiest Day? Circaseptan (Weekly) Rhythms in Healthy Considerations,” *American Journal of Preventive Medicine* (2014), have demonstrated that people are more likely to try to quit smoking, begin a diet or exercise regimen, schedule a doctors’ appointment, or adopt other health behaviors on Monday than any other day; and

Whereas, According to the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health website, “In 2000, the Surgeon General released the Healthy People 2010 report outlining health objectives for the nation to serve as goals for the next decade. Healthy People 2010 specifically called for a 15% reduction in saturated fat in the American diet. Since saturated fat in the diet is almost exclusively of animal origin and one day of the week is just under 15% of the week, the campaign began by encouraging people to refrain from eating meat one day a week to help reach this goal”; and

Whereas, Proponents of Meatless Monday argue that going meatless one day a week can reduce the risk of chronic preventable conditions like cancer, cardiovascular disease, diabetes and obesity; and

Whereas, Proponents also argue that it can help limit one’s carbon footprint and save precious resources like fresh water because the water usage for livestock is much greater than it is for vegetables and grains and according to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, livestock production accounts for 10-31% of global greenhouse gas emissions; and

Whereas, FGI Research, a nationwide online survey that tracks awareness and behavior related to the Meatless Monday campaign, surveyed approximately 1,000 participants in 2012, and found that awareness of Meatless Monday increased from 26% to 43% from November 2010 to July 2012, among adults living in the U.S., and 62% of respondents reported that health was the primary reason for cutting back or considering cutting back on meat; and

Whereas, Furthermore, of those influenced by Meatless Monday, 62% tried to incorporate Meatless Monday in their weekly routine and 40% incorporated more meatless meals the rest of the week; and

Whereas, According to the Meatless Monday website, approximately 40 schools in New York City have participated in the campaign, including public, private and charter schools at all grade levels, New York City colleges and universities have also participated in Meatless Monday, including Barnard College, Brooklyn Law School, Columbia University, Fordham University, LaGuardia Community College and Manhattan College; and

Whereas, In October 2017, Mayor Bill de Blasio, New York City Department of Education Schools Chancellor Carmen Fariña and Brooklyn Borough President Eric Adams announced that 15 Brooklyn public schools will participate in Meatless Mondays in spring 2018; and

Whereas, The program will provide participating schools with healthy, all-vegetarian breakfast and lunch menus every Monday; and

Whereas, Reputable restaurant owners in New York City such as Bill Telepan, Mario Batali, John Fraser, and Marisa May among others, participate in Meatless Mondays by offering vegetarian options to their customers; and

Whereas, According to a 2013 article in *Nation’s Restaurant News*, restaurateurs found that Meatless Mondays can be beneficial to their businesses because Meatless Monday choices entice people to dine out on Monday, a day of the week that can be slow for businesses; and

Whereas, Given the health and environmental benefits from participating in Meatless Monday, it would be advantageous for more New Yorkers to participate in Meatless Monday through New York City schools, cafeterias and dining services, local restaurants, and community organizations; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Council of the City of New York recognizes “Meatless Monday” in New York City.

TC

LS 2177/Int. 551-2015

LS 30

11/30/17

Res. No. 798

..Title

Resolution calling upon the New York State Legislature to pass and the Governor to sign A6298/S4234, an act to amend the agriculture and markets law and the general business law, in relation to the sale of dogs, cats and rabbits.

..Body

By Council Members Brannan, Rosenthal, Holden, Koslowitz, Cumbo, Kallos, Treyger, Chin, Lander and Ulrich

 Whereas, New York City (“the City”) is home to over one million dogs and cats and has average animal shelter intakes exceeding 30,000 dogs and cats, annually, according to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene; and

 Whereas, The City has long been concerned with issues of pet overpopulation, irresponsible breeding of dogs and cats intended for sale, and their subsequent sale to unsuspecting customers; and

 Whereas, The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (“ASPCA”) has noted that commercial breeding facilities often keep dogs and cats in tiny, vertically-stacked cages that maximize space and prioritize profit, while creating unhygienic conditions and stress for the animals; and

 Whereas, The conditions of commercial breeding facilities can frequently be conducive to the spread of disease, and dogs and cats do not typically receive veterinary care in such facilities, in fact, puppies often arrive in pet stores from such commercial facilities with a range of health problems, including parasites, parvo, pneumonia, and other lasting behavioral problems that unwitting customers discover after sale; and

 Whereas, Commercial breeding facilities habitually subject dogs and cats to nonstop breeding, and such breeders regularly include medically compromised animals in their breeding stock, leading to physical and behavioral defects in offspring that are often not discoverable until the animal grows up; and

 Whereas, Dog and cat brokers, dealers, and transporters regularly transport dogs and cats across states to pet shops in New York City and no regulations exist as to the number of continuous hours animals may be trucked, or how many animals may be fit into a vehicle, or that mandate drivers of said vehicles to have animal care experience; and

 Whereas, The Council of the City of New York took actions in 2015 to curb pet overpopulation, and to mitigate pet shops’ acquisition of animals from irresponsible breeders, through Local Law 7 of 2015 (“Spay/Neuter Law”) and Local Law 5 of 2015 (“Sourcing Law”), respectively; and

 Whereas, More than 250 municipalities, and the States of California and Maryland have already banned the sale of commercially bred dogs and cats from pet shops, and further action is needed in New York State to strengthen protections against pet overpopulation and commercial breeding; and

 Whereas, A6298/S4234, introduced by Assembly Member Linda Rosenthal and Senator Michael Gianaris, respectively, would combat irresponsible breeding and encourage adoption by prohibiting the sale of dogs, cats, or rabbits by retail pet shops while allowing animal rescue organizations to showcase such dogs, cats, or rabbits at collaborating retail pet shops for the purpose of adoption; now, therefore, be it

 Resolved, That the Council of the City of New York calls upon the New York State Legislature to pass and the Governor to sign A6298/S4234, an act to amend the agriculture and markets law and the general business law, in relation to the sale of dogs, cats and rabbits.

LS #5797

MT

4/4/2019 1:32 PM

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Res. No. 921

..Title

Resolution calling on the New York State Legislature to pass and the Governor to sign A.286, which would provide a tax credit to each taxpayer who adopts a household pet from a shelter.

..Body

By Council Members Cumbo and Kallos

Whereas, According to the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals ("ASPCA"), millions of dogs and cats are euthanized in animal shelters across the country every year because they have not been adopted into loving homes; and

Whereas, In New York City, there is a great need to encourage more people to adopt dogs and cats from animal shelters; and

Whereas, Animal Care Centers of New York City (ACC) is a not-for-profit rescue organization in New York City under contract with the City with a mission to end animal homelessness in New York City; and

Whereas, ACC is an open admission shelter, meaning the organization will accept any animal, regardless of breed or species; and

Whereas, ACC is the largest pet organization in the northeast and had an adjusted total intake of 21,514 animals in 2018; and

Whereas, Encouraging the adoption of pets would assist ACC in its mission to find homes for the tens of thousands of pets that flow through its doors; and

Whereas, A.286, sponsored by Assemblymember Linda Rosenthal, would provide a one hundred dollar maximum tax credit to each taxpayer who adopts a dog or a cat from a shelter; and

Whereas, A.286 would cover a maximum of the three pets per tax payer; and

Whereas, The cost of adopting a dog or cat can be burdensome for many families and may prevent some people willing to open their homes to a shelter dog or cat from doing so; and

Whereas, Encouraging New Yorkers to adopt pets is not only compassionate, but would also reduce the stress on resources of the shelters that house and care for adoptable animals; and

Whereas, Owning pets also has important health and social benefits for the pet owner; and

Whereas, Several studies funded by the National Institute for Health have demonstrated that pet ownership can improve cardiovascular health, lead to lower heart rate and blood pressure, increase the amount of exercise people get, and help people make and keep social connections; and

Whereas, New York State could be a leader in animal welfare by becoming the first state in the country to provide a tax credit for the adoption of a dog or cat from an animal shelter; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Council of the City of New York calls on the New York State Legislature to pass and the Governor to sign A.286, which would provide a tax credit to each taxpayer who adopts a household pet from a shelter.

CP/EB

LS 2211

06/03/2019

Res. No. 977

Resolution calling on the United States Congress to pass, and the President to sign, H.R. 724 and S. 479, the Preventing Animal Cruelty Torture Act, otherwise known as the PACT Act.

By Council Members Holden and Kallos

Whereas, There currently is no federal law banning animal abuse; and

Whereas, According to the New York Times, although all 50 states have animal cruelty laws, a federal law is necessary because it would streamline situations when animals that are abused are transported over state lines; and

Whereas, A federal law would also allow the federal government to intervene in the event a state doesn’t have the resources to pursue an animal abuse case; and

Whereas, H.R. 724, sponsored by Representative Theodore E. Deutch, and S. 479, sponsored by Senator Pat Toomey, known as the Preventing Animal Cruelty and Torture Act (PACT Act), would revise and expand criminal provisions with respect to animal crushing; and

Whereas, “Animal crushing” is defined in the bill as actual conduct in which one or more living non-human mammals, birds, reptiles, or amphibians is purposely crushed, burned, drowned, suffocated, impaled, or otherwise subjected to serious bodily injury; and

Whereas, The PACT Act makes the act of animal crushing illegal if the action is deliberate; and

Whereas, According to the Humane Society, while federal law currently prohibits animal fighting and the creation and trade of video depictions of animals being crushed, burned, drowned, suffocated, impaled, or subjected to other forms of egregious cruelty, the underlying abusive act itself is not banned; and

Whereas, A violation of the PACT Act would result in a fine or imprisonment for up to seven years; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Council of the City of New York calls on the United States Congress to pass, and the President to sign, H.R. 724 and S. 479, the Preventing Animal Cruelty Torture Act, otherwise known as the PACT Act.

EB

LS 9933

05/31/2019

1. Mara Gay, *Carriage Horses, Now Controversial, Have a Long History,* Wall Street Journal, Mar. 24, 2014, *available at* [*http://blogs.wsj.com/metropolis/2014/03/24/carriage-horses-now-controversial-have-a-long-city-history/*](http://blogs.wsj.com/metropolis/2014/03/24/carriage-horses-now-controversial-have-a-long-city-history/)*.*  [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. NYC Health, Horses Working in NYC, <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/doh/health/health-topics/horses.page>. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. N.Y.C. Admin. Code §§ 17-326 to 17-334.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. *Id.* at § 17-327. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. *Id.* at §§ 17-330(c) and (d). [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. *Id.* at § 17-330(e). [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. *Id.* at §§ 17-330(f), (g), (h), and (o). [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. *Id.* at § 17-330(n). [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. *Id.* at 17-332. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Hack stands—areas where horses may wait and allow passengers to board—are designated by the Department of Transportation. *See* N.Y.C. Admin. Code § 19-174. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. N.Y.C. Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Carriage Horse Driver’s Course, <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/doh/business/health-academy/carriage-horse-drivers-course.page>. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. N.Y.C. Admin. Code § 20-381.1(e). [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. *See, e.g.,* United States Polo Association, “Equine Heat Index Warning,” available at <https://www.uspolo.org/news-social/news/equine-heat-index-warning>; *see also*, American Association of Equine Practitioners, “Heat Stroke,” available at <https://aaep.org/horsehealth/heat-stroke>; *see also*, Michigan State University Extension, “Heat Stress in Horses,” available at <https://www.canr.msu.edu/news/heat_stress_in_horses>. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. *See, e.g.,* United States Polo Association, “Equine Heat Index Warning,” available at <https://www.uspolo.org/news-social/news/equine-heat-index-warning>; *see also*, American Association of Equine Practitioners, “Heat Stroke,” available at <https://aaep.org/horsehealth/heat-stroke>; *see also*, Michigan State University Extension, “Heat Stress in Horses,” available at <https://www.canr.msu.edu/news/heat_stress_in_horses>. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. “An HSUS Report: The Welfare of Animals in the Foie Gras Industry” *In NYC Foie Gras Report.*  [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. Scientific Committee on Animal Health and Animal Welfare, “Welfare Aspects of the Production of Foie Gras in Ducks and Geese,” For the European Commission Dec. 16 1998. [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. Scientific Committee on Animal Health and Animal Welfare. “Welfare aspects of the production of foie gras in ducks and geese,” For the European Commission Dec. 16 1998 [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. Ramirez. “Animal Rights Groups ask New York to Ban Foie Gras” June 22, 2006. Available at: <https://www.nytimes.com/2006/06/22/nyregion/22ducks.html> [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. Baker, Luke. “French foie gras makers fed up y toughened California ban” *Reuters* Pub. January 17, 2019. Available at: <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-france-california-foie-gras/french-foie-gras-makers-fed-up-by-toughened-california-ban-idUSKCN1PB1IH> [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. Cal. Health & Safety Code §§ 25980-84.

Gibson, Kate. “New York City may join California in banning the sale of fattened duck and goose liver – aka foie gras” *CBS news.* Pub. February 5, 2019. Available at: <https://www.cbsnews.com/news/foie-gras-ban-proposed-for-new-york-city-restaurants-and-food-vendors/> [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. *See* Health Code § 161.01 (a)(1) (prohibiting the possession of wild animals) and (b)(11) (defining ducks and geese as wild animals). [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
22. “Foie gras ban proposed in New York City.” Feb. 4, 2019. Available at: <https://www.independent.co.uk/life-style/food-and-drink/foie-gras-ban-new-york-animal-cruelty-illegal-law-a8762771.html> [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
23. “City Bill would ban foie gras in New York City for animal cruelty.” Feb. 3, 2019. Available at: <https://nypost.com/2019/02/03/state-bill-would-ban-foie-gras-in-new-york-for-animal-cruelty/> [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
24. Animal Care Centers of New York City, About Us,<https://www.nycacc.org/about>. [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
25. Animal Care Centers of NYC, Board Meeting, January 23, 2019, <https://www.nycacc.org/sites/default/files/pdfs/boardmeetings/01232019_BoardPresentation.pdf>. [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
26. Animal Care Centers of New York City, *Services*, <https://www.nycacc.org/services>. [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
27. N.Y. City Dep’t of Health & Mental Hygiene, 2018 Annual Report to the Council on Animal Care Centers of New York City, March 29, 2019; In partnership with the Mayor’s Alliance for New York City Animals (“Mayor’s Alliance”), ACC created the New Hope program, through which ACC provides animals to Mayor’s Alliance member organizations to facilitate the adoption of animals. [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
28. *Id*. [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
29. Animal Care Centers of New York City, Annual Asilomar Report, 1/1/2018 to 12/31/2018, available at <https://www.nycacc.org/sites/default/files/pdfs/stats/Asilomar/2018/Year2018Asilomar.pdf>. [↑](#footnote-ref-29)
30. *Id.* [↑](#footnote-ref-30)
31. Risa Weinstock, *Animal Care Center of NYC a Leader in Animal Sheltering: History of Progress through 2018*, Briefing for Elected Officials, Jan. 16, 2018, available at: https://www.nycacc.org/about/leadership [↑](#footnote-ref-31)
32. NYC Admin. Code §§ 17-801 et seq. (2000). [↑](#footnote-ref-32)
33. *See* LL 26/2000, <https://legistar.council.nyc.gov/LegislationDetail.aspx?ID=433022&GUID=E2ADA1B8-AA24-471E-8050-53E3E1B25B35&Options=ID|Text|&Search=26>; See also Comm. on Health, Council of the City of N.Y., *Proposed Int. No. 567-A*, *Committee Report of the Human Services Division*, Apr. 13, 2000, <https://legistar.council.nyc.gov/LegislationDetail.aspx?ID=433022&GUID=E2ADA1B8-AA24-471E-8050-53E3E1B25B35&Options=ID|Text|&Search=26>. [↑](#footnote-ref-33)
34. *See* LL 26/2000, <https://legistar.council.nyc.gov/LegislationDetail.aspx?ID=433022&GUID=E2ADA1B8-AA24-471E-8050-53E3E1B25B35&Options=ID|Text|&Search=26>; See also Comm. on Health, Council of the City of N.Y., *Proposed Int. No. 567-A*, *Committee Report of the Human Services Division*, Apr. 13, 2000, <https://legistar.council.nyc.gov/LegislationDetail.aspx?ID=433022&GUID=E2ADA1B8-AA24-471E-8050-53E3E1B25B35&Options=ID|Text|&Search=26>. [↑](#footnote-ref-34)
35. Comm. on Health, Council of the City of N.Y., *Proposed Int. No. 234*, *Committee Report of the Human Services Division,* June 21, 2002, <http://legistar.council.nyc.gov/LegislationDetail.aspx?ID=438245&GUID=938412CA-3451-4CBA-A6CA-8629E7EE403B>. [↑](#footnote-ref-35)
36. *Id*. at 4. [↑](#footnote-ref-36)
37. *Id.* [↑](#footnote-ref-37)
38. *Supra,* Note 37. [↑](#footnote-ref-38)
39. *Id*. [↑](#footnote-ref-39)
40. *Id*. [↑](#footnote-ref-40)
41. *See* LL 59/2011, <https://legistar.council.nyc.gov/LegislationDetail.aspx?ID=967788&GUID=4371EAF2-8E60-4210-A88D-90C7488B5736&Options=ID|Text|&Search=59>. [↑](#footnote-ref-41)
42. *Id.* [↑](#footnote-ref-42)
43. N.Y. City Dep’t of Health & Mental Hygiene, *2013 Annual Report to the Council on Animal Care and Control*, Feb. 28, 2014. [↑](#footnote-ref-43)
44. *Id.* [↑](#footnote-ref-44)
45. *Id.* [↑](#footnote-ref-45)
46. N.Y. City Dep’t of Health & Mental Hygiene Testimony, New York City Council Health Committee Executive Budget Hearing Transcript, May 20, 2015, p. 123, <http://legistar.council.nyc.gov/LegislationDetail.aspx?ID=2280273&GUID=F385A6C0-2B44-4DA0-BEB0-8E31305F88CC>. [↑](#footnote-ref-46)
47. N.Y. City Office of the Mayor Press Release, *De Blasio Administration Announces Location of Bronx Animal Shelter and Upgrades to Brooklyn Shelter*, Jan. 23, 2018, <http://www1.nyc.gov/office-of-the-mayor/news/056-18/>. [↑](#footnote-ref-47)
48. AM NY, *Ridgewood site to get full-service animal shelter*, February 21, 2019, available at <https://www.amny.com/real-estate/queens-animal-shelter-1.27552492> [↑](#footnote-ref-48)
49. *See* LL 123/2018, <https://nyc.legistar.com/LegislationDetail.aspx?ID=3332217&GUID=27C37489-A416-42BB-81D6-65DD0494CC40&Options=ID|Text|&Search=animal+shelter>. [↑](#footnote-ref-49)
50. *See* Resolution No. 623, 11/14/2018, <https://legistar.council.nyc.gov/LegislationDetail.aspx?ID=3719328&GUID=6B463D61-0040-4A5D-8FAA-4693881BEA64&Options=&Search=>. [↑](#footnote-ref-50)