

## Article 26-Animals

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350. Definitions.

1. "Animal" as used in this article, includes every living creature except a human being.

2. "Torture" or "cruelty" includes every act, omission, or neglect, whereby unjustifiable physical pain, suffering or death is caused or permitted.

3. "Adoption" means the delivery to any natural person eighteen years of age or older, for the limited purpose of harboring a pet, of any dog or cat, seized or surrendered.

4. "Farm Animal", as used in this article, means any ungulate, poultry, species of cattle, sheep, swine, goats, llamas, horses or fur-bearing animals, as defined in Section 11-1907 of the Environmental Conservation Law, which are raised for commercial or subsistence purposes. Fur-bearing animal shall not include dogs or cats.

5. "Companion animal" or "pet" means any dog or cat, and shall also mean any other domesticated animal normally maintained in or near the household of the owner or person who cares for such other domesticated animal. "Pet" or "companion animal" shall not include a "farm animal" as defined in this section.

#### 351. Prohibition of animal fighting.

1. For purposes of this section, the term "animal fighting" shall mean any fight between cocks or other birds, or between dogs, bulls, bears or any other animals, or between any such animal and a person or persons, except in exhibitions of a kind commonly featured at rodeos.

2. Any person who engages in any of the following conduct is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for a period not to exceed four years, or by a fine not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment:

a. For amusement or gain, causes any animal to engage in animal fighting;

or

b. Trains any animal under circumstances evincing an intent

that such  
animal engage in animal fighting for amusement or gain; or  
c. Breeds, sells or offers for sale any animal under  
circumstances evincing  
an intent that such animal engage in animal fighting; or  
d. Permits any act described in paragraph (a), (b) or (c) of this  
subdivision  
to occur on premises under his control; or  
e Owns, possesses or keeps any animal trained to engage in  
animal  
fighting on premises where an exhibition of animal fighting is being  
conducted  
under circumstances evincing an intent that such animal engage in  
animal fighting.  
3. (a) Any person who engages in conduct specified in  
paragraph (b) of this  
subdivision is guilty of a misdemeanor and is punishable by  
imprisonment for a  
period not to exceed one year, or by a fine not to exceed fifteen  
thousand dollars,  
or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(b) The owning, possessing or keeping of any animal under  
circumstances  
evincing an intent that such animal engage in animal fighting.

4. (a) Any person who engages in conduct specified in  
paragraph (b) hereof  
is guilty of a misdemeanor and is punishable by imprisonment for a  
period not to  
exceed one year, or by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars, or  
by both such  
fine and imprisonment.

(b) The knowing presence as a spectator having paid an  
admission fee or  
having made a wager at any place where an exhibition of animal  
fighting is being  
conducted.

353. Overdriving, torturing and injuring animals; failure to provide  
proper  
sustenance.

A person who overdrives, overloads, tortures or cruelly beats

or unjustifiably injures, maims, mutilates or kills any animal, whether wild or tame, and whether belonging to himself or to another, or deprives any animal of necessary sustenance, food or drink, or neglects or refuses to furnish it such sustenance or drink, or causes, procures or permits any animal to be overdriven, overloaded, tortured, cruelly beaten, or unjustifiably injured, maimed, mutilated or killed, or to be deprived of necessary food or drink, or who willfully sets on foot, instigates, engages in, or in any way furthers any act of cruelty to any animal, or any act tending to produce such cruelty, is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars, or by both.

Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit or interfere with any properly conducted scientific tests, experiments or investigations, involving the use of living animals, performed or conducted in laboratories or institutions, which are approved for these purposes by the state commissioner of health. The state commissioner of health shall prescribe the rules under which such approval shall be granted, including therein standards regarding the care and treatment of any such animals. Such rules shall be published and copies thereof conspicuously posted in each such laboratory or institution. The state commissioner of health or his duly authorized representative shall have the power to inspect such laboratories or institutions to insure compliance with such rules and standards. Each such approval may be revoked at any time for failure to comply with such rules and in any case the approval shall be limited to a period not exceeding one year.

353-a. Aggravated cruelty to animals.

1. A person is guilty of aggravated cruelty to animals

when. with no  
I justifiable purpose, he or she intentionally kills or intentionally causes serious physical injury to a companion animal with aggravated cruelty. For purposes of

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this section, "aggravated cruelty" shall mean conduct which: (i) is intended to cause extreme physical pain; or (ii) is done or carried out in an especially depraved or sadistic manner.

2. Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to prohibit or interfere in any way with anyone lawfully engaged in hunting, trapping, or fishing, as provided in article eleven of the environmental conservation law, the dispatch of rabid or diseased animals, as provided in article twenty-one of the public health law, or the dispatch of animals posing a threat to human safety or other animals, where such action is otherwise legally authorized, or any properly conducted scientific tests, experiments, or investigations involving the use of living animals, performed or conducted in laboratories or institutions approved for such purposes by the commissioner of health pursuant to section three hundred fifty-three of this article.

3. Aggravated cruelty to animals is a felony. A defendant convicted of this offense shall be sentenced pursuant to paragraph (p) of subdivision one of section 55.10 of the penal law provided, however, that any term of imprisonment imposed for violation of this section shall be a definite sentence, which may not exceed two years.

353-b, Appropriate shelter for dogs left outdoors.

1. For purposes of this section:  
a/Physical condition" shall include any special medical needs

of a dog due to disease, illness, injury, age or breed about which the owner or person with custody or control of the dog should reasonably be aware.

b. "Inclement weather" shall mean weather conditions that are likely to adversely affect the health or safety of the dog, including but not limited to rain, sleet, ice, snow, wind, or extreme heat and cold.

c. Dogs that are left outdoors" shall mean dogs that are outdoors in inclement weather without ready access to, or the ability to enter, a house, apartment building, office building, or any other permanent structure that complies with the standards enumerated in paragraph (b) of subdivision three of this section.

2. (a) Any person who owns or has custody or control of a dog that is left outdoors shall provide it with shelter appropriate to its breed, physical condition and the climate. Any person who knowingly violates the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a violation, punishable by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for a first offense, and a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than two hundred fifty dollars for a second and subsequent offenses. Beginning seventy-two hours after a charge of violating this section, each day that a defendant fails to correct the deficiencies in the dog shelter for a dog that he or she owns or that is in his or her custody or control and that is left outdoors, so as to bring it into compliance with the provisions of this section shall constitute a separate offense.

(b) The court may, in its discretion, reduce the amount of any fine imposed for a violation of this section by the amount which the defendant proves he or she

has spent providing a dog shelter or repairing an existing dog shelter so that it complies with the requirements of this section. Nothing in this paragraph shall prevent the seizure of a dog for a violation of this section pursuant to the authority granted in this article.

3. Minimum standards for determining whether shelter is appropriate to a dog's breed, physical condition and the climate shall include:

(a) For dogs that are restrained in any manner outdoors, shade by natural or artificial means to protect the dog from direct sunlight at all times when exposure to sunlight is likely to threaten the health of the dog.

(b) For all dogs that are left outdoor in inclement weather, a housing facility, which must: (1) have a waterproof roof; (2) be structurally sound with insulation appropriate to local climatic conditions and sufficient to protect the dog from inclement weather; (3) be constructed to allow each dog adequate freedom of movement to make normal postural adjustments, including the ability to stand up, turn around and lie down with its limbs outstretched; and (4) allow for effective removal of excretions, other waste material; dirt and trash. The housing facility and the area immediately surrounding it shall be regularly cleaned to maintain a healthy and sanitary environment and to minimize health hazards.

4. Inadequate shelter may be indicated by the appearance of the housing facility itself, including but not limited to, size, structural soundness, evidence of crowding within the housing facility, healthful environment in the area immediately surrounding such facility, or by the appearance or physical condition of the dog.

5. Upon a finding of any violation of this section, any dog or dogs seized pursuant to the provisions of this article that have not been voluntarily surrendered by the owner or custodian or forfeited pursuant to court order shall be returned to the owner or custodian only upon proof that appropriate shelter as

required by this section is being provided.

6. Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect any protections afforded to dogs or other animals under any other provisions of this article.

354. Sale of baby chicks and baby rabbits.

1. No person shall sell, offer for sale, barter or give away living baby chicks, ducklings or other fowl or baby rabbits unless such person provides proper brooder facilities where appropriate for the care of such baby chicks, ducklings or other fowl or baby rabbits during the time they are in the possession of such person. For the purposes of this section, a baby rabbit shall be a rabbit of less than two months of age.

2. No person shall sell, offer for sale, barter or display living baby chicks, ducklings or other fowl or baby rabbits which have been dyed colored or otherwise treated so as to impart to them an artificial color.

a. No provision of subdivision two shall be interpreted or applied to prevent or restrict teachers and qualified instructors of youth under the guidance and

supervision of the New York state cooperative extension service from using

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eggs

for non-profit educational purposes or from observing fowl hatched from such eggs

for non-profit educational purposes.

3. No person shall sell, offer for sale, barter or give away living baby chicks, ducklings or other fowl or baby rabbits under two months of age in any quantity less than six.

4. A violation of the provisions of this section is a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by a fine of not more than five

hundred dollars, or by both.

355. Abandonment of animals.

A person being the owner or possessor, or having charge or custody of an animal, who abandons such animal, or leaves it to die in a street, road or public place, or who allows such animal, if it becomes disabled, to lie in a public street, road or public place more than three hours after he receives notice that it is left disabled, is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars, or by both.

356. Failure to provide proper food and drink to impounded animal.

A person who having impounded or confined any animal, refuses or neglects to supply to such animal during its confinement a sufficient supply of good and wholesome air, food, shelter and water, is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars, or by both. In case any animal shall be at any time impounded as aforesaid, and shall continue to be without necessary food and water for more than twelve successive hours, it shall be lawful for any person, from time to time, and as often as it shall be necessary, to enter into and upon any pound in which any such animal shall be so confined, and to supply it with necessary food and water, so long as it shall remain so confined; such person shall not be liable to any action for such entry, and the reasonable cost of such food and water may be collected by him of the owner of such animal, and the said animal shall not be exempt from levy and sale upon execution issued upon a judgment therefor.

357. Selling or offering to sell or exposing disease animal.

A person who willfully sells or offers to sell, uses, exposes, or

causes or  
permits to be sold, offered for sale, used or exposed, any horse or  
other animal  
having the disease known as glanders or farcy, or other contagious  
or infectious  
disease dangerous to the life or health of human beings, or animals,  
or which is  
diseased past recovery, or who refuses upon demand to deprive of  
life an animal  
affected with any such disease, is guilty of a misdemeanor,  
punishable by

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imprisonment for not more than one year, or by a fine of not more  
than one  
thousand dollars or by both.

#### 358. Selling disabled horses.

It shall be unlawful for any person holding an auctioneer's  
license knowingly  
to receive or offer for sale or to sell at public auction, other than at a  
sheriff's or  
judicial sale under a court order, any horse which by reason of  
debility, disease or  
lameness, or for any other cause, could not be worked in this state  
without  
violating the law against cruelty to animals. Any person violating any  
provision of  
this section shall be punishable by a fine of not less than five dollars  
nor more than  
one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than six  
months, or by both  
such fine and imprisonment.

#### 358-a. Live animals as prizes prohibited.

1. For the purposes of this section "livestock" shall mean any  
domesticated  
sheep, goat, horse, cattle or swine.

2. No person shall give or offer to give away any live animal  
other than  
purebred livestock or fish as a prize in any game, drawing, contest,  
sweepstakes  
or other promotion, except when any live animal is given away by  
individuals or

organizations operating in conjunction with a cooperative extension education program or agricultural vocational program sanctioned by the state education department.

3. The commissioner shall promulgate rules and regulations which provide guidelines, conditions and requirements when any live animal is given away under the exceptions provided for in subdivision two of this section.

4. Any person who violates the provisions of this section shall be subject to civil penalty of not more than two hundred fifty dollars or in lieu thereof shall be guilty of a violation punishable solely by a fine of not more than two hundred and fifty dollars.

359. Carrying animal in cruel manner.

1. A person who carries or causes to be carried in or upon any vessel or vehicle or otherwise, any animal in a cruel or inhumane manner, or so as to produce torture, is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars, or by both.

2. A railway corporation, or an owner, agent, consignee, or person in charge of any horses, sheep, cattle, or swine, in the course of, or for transportation, who confines, or causes or suffers the same to be confined, in cars for a longer period than twenty-eight consecutive hours, or thirty-six consecutive hours where consent is given in the manner hereinafter provided, without unloading for rest, water and feeding, during five consecutive hours, unless prevented by storm or inevitable accident, is guilty of a misdemeanor. The consent which will extend the period from twenty-eight to thirty-six hours shall be given by the owner, or by person in

custody of a particular shipment, by a writing separate and apart from any printed bill of lading, or other railroad form. In estimating such confinement, the time during which the animals have been confined without rest, on connecting roads from which they are received, must be computed. If the owner, agent, consignee or other person in charge of any such animals refuses or neglects upon demand to pay for the care or feed of the animals while so unloaded or rested, the railway company, or other carriers thereof, may charge the expense thereof to the owner or consignee and shall have a lien thereon for such expense.

359-a. Transportation of horses.

1. Every vehicle utilized for the transportation of more than six horses shall meet the following requirements:
  - a. The interiors of compartments containing horses shall be constructed of smooth materials, containing no sharp objects or protrusions which are hazardous;
  - b. The floors shall be of such construction or covered with abrasive material so as to prevent horses from skidding or sliding;
  - c. There shall be sufficient apertures to insure adequate ventilation;
  - d. There shall be sufficient insulation or coverings to maintain an adequate temperature in the compartment containing horses;
  - e. Partitions of sturdy construction shall be placed a maximum of ten feet apart in vehicles which do not have stalls;
  - f. Doorways shall be of sufficient height to allow safe ingress and egress of each horse contained in the compartment;
  - g. Each compartment containing horses shall be of such height so as to allow sufficient clearance above the poll and withers of each horse in the compartment;
  - h. Ramps sufficient for loading and unloading horses shall be provided if the vertical distance from the floor of the compartment containing horses to the ground is greater than fifteen inches; and

1. There shall be at least two doorways for ingress and egress, which shall not be on the same side.

2. Every vehicle utilized for the transportation of more than six horses over a highway shall have no more than one tier holding animals in the compartment containing horses.

3. a. Transporting a horse in violation of this section shall be a violation punishable by a fine of not more than two hundred fifty dollars.

b. Any subsequent violation of this section on a date following a conviction under the provisions of this section shall be a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

4. The commissioner shall promulgate rules and regulations, including size specifications, and establish guidelines in order to facilitate compliance with the provisions of this section.

5. a. The term "horse" as used throughout this section shall apply to the entire family equidae.

b. The term "vehicle" as used throughout this section shall apply to every device in, upon, or by which any person or property is or may be transported or drawn upon a highway, except devices moved by human power or used exclusively upon stationary rails or tracks.

6. The court in which a conviction under the provisions of this section is obtained, shall, within thirty days of such conviction, transmit a copy of the record of conviction for the purpose of identifying subsequent violations of this section.

360. Poisoning or attempting to poison animals.

A person who unjustifiably administers any poisonous or noxious drug or substance to a horse, mule or domestic cattle or unjustifiably exposes any such drug or substance with intent that the same shall be taken by horse, mule or by domestic cattle, whether such horse, mule or domestic cattle be the property of himself or another, is guilty of a felony. A person who unjustifiably administers any poisonous or noxious drug or substance to an animal, other than a horse, mule, or domestic cattle, or unjustifiably exposes any such drug or substance with intent that the same shall be taken by an animal other than a horse, mule or domestic cattle, whether such animal be the property of himself or another is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars, or by both.

361. Interference with or injury to certain domestic animals.

A person who willfully or unjustifiably interferes with, injures, destroys or tampers with or who willfully sets on foot, instigates, engages in or in any way furthers any act by which any horse, mule, dog or any other domestic animal used for the purposes of racing, breeding, or competitive exhibition of skill, breed or stamina, is interfered with, injured, destroyed or tampered with, or any act tending to produce such interference, injury, destruction or tampering, whether such horse, mule, dog or other domestic animal be the property of himself or another, is guilty of a felony.

362. Throwing substance injurious to animals in public place.

A person who willfully throws, drops or places, or causes to be thrown, dropped or placed upon any road, highway, street or public place, any glass, nails, pieces of metal, or other substance which might wound, disable or injure any animal is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment for not more than

one year, or by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars, or by both.

363. Unauthorized possession of dogs presumptive evidence of larceny.

The unauthorized possession of a dog or dogs, by any person not the true owner, for a period exceeding ten days, without notifying either the owner, the local police authorities, or the superintendent of the state police at Albany, New York, of such possession, shall be presumptive evidence of larceny.

364. Running horses on highway.

A person driving any vehicle upon any plank road, turnpike or public highway, who unjustifiably runs the horses drawing the same, or causes or permits them to run, is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or by both.

365. Clipping or cutting the ears of dogs.

1. Whoever clips or cuts off or causes or procures another to clip or cut off the whole or any part of an ear of any dog unless an anesthetic shall have been given to the dog and the operation performed by a licensed veterinarian, is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment for not more than one year, or a fine of not more than one thousand dollars, or by both.

2. The provisions of this section shall not apply to any dog or person who is the owner or possessor of any dog whose ear or a part thereof has been clipped or cut off prior to September first, nineteen hundred twenty-nine.

3. Each applicant for a dog license must state on such application whether

any ear of the dog for which he applies for such license has been cut off wholly or in part.

4. Nothing herein contained shall be construed as preventing any dog whose ear or ears shall have been clipped or cut off wholly or in part, not in violation of this section, from being imported into the state exclusively for breeding purposes.

#### 366. Dog stealing.

1. To remove or cause to be removed the collar, identification tag or any other identification by which the owner may be ascertained from any dog, cat or any other domestic animal as defined in subdivision seven of section one hundred eight of this chapter, or to entice any identified dog, cat or other such domestic animal into or out of any house or enclosure for the purpose of removing its collar, tag or any other identification, except with the owner's permission.

2. To entice, seize or molest any dog, while it is being held or led by any person or while it is properly muzzled or wearing a collar with an identification tag

attached, except where such action is incidental to the enforcement of some law or regulation.

3. To transport any dog, not lawfully in his possession, for the purpose of killing or selling such dog.

Any person violating any of the provisions of this section, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not to exceed six months, or by both.

366-a. Removing, seizing or transporting dogs for research purposes.

It shall be unlawful for any person:

1. To remove, seize or transport or cause to remove, seize or transport any

dog which belongs to or is licensed to another for the purpose of sale, barter or to

give away said dog to a laboratory, hospital, research institute, medical school or

any agency or organization engaged in research activity, without the express

written permission of the owner or licensee.

2. Any person who violates the provision of this section, upon conviction

thereof, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and is punishable by a fine of not more

than five hundred dollars or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by

both.

367. Leaving state to avoid provisions of this article.

A person who leaves this state with intent to elude any of the provisions of

this article or to commit any act out of this state which is prohibited by them or

who, being a resident of this state, does any act without this state, pursuant to

such intent, which would be punishable under such provisions, if committed within

this state, is punishable in the same manner as if such act had been committed

within this state.

368. Operating upon tails of horses unlawful.

1. Any person who cuts the bone, tissues, muscles or tendons of the tail of

any horse, mare or gelding, or otherwise operates upon it in any manner for the

purpose or with the effect of docking, setting, or otherwise altering the natural

carriage of the tail, or who knowingly permits the same to be done upon premises

of which he is the owner, lessee, proprietor or user, or who assists in or is

voluntarily present at such cutting, is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by

imprisonment for not more than one year, or by a fine of not more than five

hundred dollars or by both. If a horse is found with the bone, tissues,

muscles or  
tendons of its tail cut as aforesaid and with the wound resulting  
therefrom  
unhealed, upon the premises or in the charge and custody of any  
person, such

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fact shall be prima facie evidence of a violation of this section by the  
owner or user  
of such premises or the person having such charge or custody,  
respectively.

2. Any person who shows or exhibits at any horse show or  
other like  
exhibition in this state a horse, mare or gelding, the tail of which has  
been cut or  
operated upon in the manner referred to in section one hereof is  
guilty of a  
misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than one  
year, or by a fine  
of not more than five hundred dollars, or by both; provided that the  
provisions of  
this section shall not apply with respect to an animal the tail of which  
has been so  
cut or operated upon, if the owner thereof furnishes to the manager  
or other official  
having charge of the horse show or exhibition at which such animal  
is shown or  
exhibited an affidavit by the owner, or a licensed veterinarian, in a  
form approved  
by the state department of agriculture and markets, stating either that  
the tail of  
such horse was so cut prior to June first, nineteen hundred sixty-four,  
or that it was  
so cut in a state wherein such cutting was not then specifically  
prohibited by the  
laws thereof. Said affidavit shall, to the best of affiant's knowledge,  
information  
and belief, identify the animal with respect to sex, age, markings, sire  
and dam,  
and state either that the cutting was done prior to June first nineteen  
hundred  
sixty-four, or the time and place of such cutting and the name and  
address of the

person by whom performed. The affidavit shall be subject to inspection at all reasonable times by any peace officer, acting pursuant to his special duties, or police officer of this state, or by a designated representative of the commissioner. In lieu of furnishing such affidavit to the manager or other official having charge of such horse show or exhibition, the owner of such horse may specify on the entry blank for the horse show or exhibition the name and address of a central registry office designated by the state department of agriculture and markets where such an affidavit has already been filed and is available for inspection.

369. Interference with officers.

Any person who shall interfere with or obstruct any constable or police officer or any officer or agent of any duly incorporated society for the prevention of cruelty to animals in the discharge of his duty to enforce the laws relating to animals shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars, or by both.

370. Protection of the public from attack by wild animals and reptiles.

Any person owning, possessing or harboring a wild animal or reptile capable of inflicting bodily harm upon a human being, who shall fail to exercise due care in safeguarding the public from attack by such wild animal or reptile, is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or by both. "Wild animal" within the meaning of this section, shall not include a dog or cat or other domestic animal.

Previous attacks upon a human being by such wild animal or reptile, or knowledge of the vicious propensities of such wild animal or reptile, on the part of the possessor or harborer thereof, shall not be required to be proven by the people upon a prosecution hereunder; and neither the fact that such wild animal or reptile has not previously attacked a human being, nor lack of knowledge of the vicious propensities of such wild animal or reptile on the part of the owner, possessor or harborer thereof shall constitute a defense to a prosecution hereunder.

### 371. Powers of peace officers.

A constable or police officer must, and any agent or officer of any duly incorporated society for the prevention of cruelty to animals may issue an appearance ticket pursuant to section 150.20 of the criminal procedure law, summon or arrest, and bring before a court or magistrate having jurisdiction, any person offending against any of the provisions of article twenty-six of the agriculture and markets law. Any officer or agent of any of said societies may lawfully interfere to prevent the perpetration of any act of cruelty upon any animal in his presence. Any of said societies may prefer a complaint before any court, tribunal or magistrate having jurisdiction, for the violation of any law relating to or affecting animals and may aid in presenting the law and facts before such court, tribunal or magistrate in any proceeding taken.

### 372. Issuance of warrants upon complaint.

Upon complaint under oath or affirmation to any magistrate authorized to issue warrants in criminal cases, that the complainant has just and reasonable cause to suspect that any of the provisions of law relating to or in any wise affecting animals are being or about to be violated in any particular building or place, such magistrate shall immediately issue and deliver a warrant

to any person  
authorized by law to make arrests for such offenses, authorizing him  
to enter and  
search such building or place, and to arrest any person there present  
found  
violating any of said laws, and to bring such person before the  
nearest magistrate  
of competent jurisdiction, to be dealt with according to law.

373. Seizure of animals lost, strayed, homeless, abandoned or  
improperly  
confined or kept.

1. Any police officer or agent or officer of the American  
Society for the  
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals or any duly incorporated society for  
the  
prevention of cruelty to animals, may lawfully take possession of any  
lost, strayed,  
homeless or abandoned animal found in any street, road or other  
public place.

i.

a. Any police officer in Lewis county may lawfully take possession  
of any  
lost, strayed, homeless or abandoned domestic animal, as defined in  
section one  
hundred eight of this chapter, found in any street, road or other public  
place.

2. Any such police officer or agent or officer may also lawfully take  
possession of any animal in or upon any premises other than a street, road  
or  
other public place, which for more than twelve successive hours has been  
confined or kept in a crowded or unhealthy condition or in unhealthful or  
unsanitary  
surroundings or not properly cared for or without necessary sustenance,  
food or  
drink, provided that a complaint stating just and reasonable grounds is  
made under  
oath or affirmation to any magistrate authorized to issue warrants in criminal  
cases, and that such warrant authorizing entry and search is issued and  
delivered  
by such magistrate; if just and reasonable cause is shown, the magistrate  
shall

immediately issue such warrant.

3. Any such police officer or agent or officer may also lawfully take possession of any unwanted animal from the person in possession or custody thereof.

4. When any person arrested is, at the time of such arrest, in charge of any animal or of any vehicle drawn by or containing any animal, any agent or officer of said society or societies or any police officer may take charge of such animal and of such vehicle and its contents, and deposit the same in a safe place or custody, or deliver the same into the possession of the police or sheriff of the county or place wherein such arrest was made, who shall thereupon assume the custody thereof; and all necessary expenses incurred in taking charge of such property shall be a charge thereon.

5. Nothing herein contained shall restrict the rights and powers derived from section one hundred eighteen of this chapter relating to seizure of unlicensed dogs and the disposition to be made of animals so seized or taken, not those derived from any other general or special law relating to the seizure or other taking of dogs and other animals by a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

6. a. If any animal is seized and impounded pursuant to the provisions of this section for any violation of this article, upon arraignment of charges the duly incorporated society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, humane society, pound, animal shelter or any authorized agents thereof, hereinafter referred to for the purposes of this section as the "impounding organization", may file a petition with the court requesting that the person from whom an animal is seized or the owner of the animal be ordered to post a security. The security shall be in an amount sufficient to secure payment for all reasonable expenses expected to be incurred by the impounding organization in caring and providing for the animal pending disposition of the charges. Reasonable expenses shall include, but not be limited to, estimated medical care and boarding of the animal for at least thirty days. The amount of the security, if any, shall be determined by the court after taking into consideration all of the facts and circumstances of the case

including,  
but not limited to the recommendation of the impounding organization  
having  
custody and care of the seized animal and the cost of caring for the animal.  
If a  
security has been posted in accordance with this section, the impounding

I organization may draw from the security the actual reasonable costs to be  
incurred  
' by such organization in caring for the seized animal.

I (b) (1) Upon receipt of a petition pursuant to paragraph a of this  
subdivision

I the court shall set a hearing on the petition to be conducted within ten  
business

I days of the filing of such petition. The petitioner shall serve a true copy of the  
I petition upon the defendant and the district attorney. The petitioner shall also

serve  
I a true copy of the petition on any interested person. For purposes of this  
subdivision, interested person shall mean an individual, partnership,  
firm, joint

I stock company, corporation, association, trust, estate or other legal entity

who the  
I court determines may have a pecuniary interest in the animal which is the  
subject

of the petition. The petitioner shall have the burden of proving by a  
preponderance

| of the evidence that the person from whom the animal was seized violated a  
provision of this article. The court may waive for good cause shown  
the posting of

i security.

I (2) If the court orders the posting of a security, the security shall be

posted  
with the clerk of the court within five business days of the hearing  
provided for in

subparagraph one of this paragraph. The court may order the  
immediate forfeiture

of the seized animal to the impounding organization if the person  
ordered to post

the security fails to do so. Any animal forfeited shall be made  
available for

adoption or euthanized subject to subdivision seven-a of section one  
hundred

eighteen of this chapter or section three hundred seventy-four of this

article.

(3) In the case of an animal other than a companion animal or pet, if a person ordered to post security fails to do so, the court may, in addition to the forfeiture to a duly incorporated society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, humane society, pound, animal shelter or any authorized agents thereof, and subject to the restrictions of sections three hundred fifty-four, three hundred fifty-seven and three hundred seventy-four of this article, order tie animal which was the basis of the order to be sold, provided that all interested persons shall first be provided the opportunity to redeem their interest in the animal and to purchase the interest of the person ordered to post security, subject to such conditions as the court deems appropriate to assure proper care and treatment of the animal. The court may reimburse the person ordered to post security and any interested persons any money earned by the sale of the animal less any costs including, but not limited to, veterinary and custodial care. Any animal determined by the court to be maimed, diseased, disable or infirm so as to be unfit for sale or any useful purpose shall be forfeited to a duly incorporated society for the prevention of cruelty to animals or a duly incorporated humane society or authorized agents thereof, and be available for adoption or shall be euthanized subject to section three hundred seventy-four of this article.

(4) Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit or restrict in any way the rights of a secured party having a security interest in any animal described in this section. This section expressly does not impair or subordinate the rights of such a secured lender having a security interest in the animal or in the proceeds from the sale of such animal.

(c) In no event shall the security prevent the impounding organization having custody and care of the animal from disposing of the animal pursuant to

|  
Upon

section three hundred seventy-four of this article prior to the expiration of the thirty day period covered by the security if the court makes a determination of the charges against the person from whom the animal was seized prior thereto.

receipt of a petition from the impounding organization, the court may order the person from whom the animal was seized or the owner of the animal to post an additional security with the clerk of the court to secure payment of reasonable expenses for an additional period of time pending a determination by the court of the charges against the person from whom the animal was seized. The person who posted the security shall be entitled to a refund of the security in whole or part for any expenses not incurred by such impounding organization upon adjudication of the charges. The person who posted the security shall be entitled to a full refund of the security, including reimbursement by the impounding organization of any amount allowed by the court to be expended, and the return of the animal seized and impounded upon acquittal or dismissal of the charges, except where the dismissal is based upon an adjournment in contemplation of dismissal pursuant to section 215.30 of the criminal procedure law. The court order directing such refund and reimbursement shall provide for payment to be made within a reasonable time from the acquittal or dismissal of charges.

7. Notwithstanding any other provision of this section to the contrary, the court may order a person charged with any violation of this article to provide necessary food, water, shelter and care for any animal which is the basis of the charge, without the removal of the animal from its existing location, until the

charges against the person are adjudicated. Until a final determination of the charges is made, any law enforcement officer, officer of a duly incorporated society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, or its authorized agents, may be authorized by an order of the court to make regular visits to where the animal is being kept to ascertain if the animal is receiving necessary food, water, shelter and care. Nothing shall prevent any law enforcement office, officer of a duly incorporated society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, or its authorized agents, from applying for a warrant pursuant to this section to seize any animal being held by the person charged pending the adjudication of the charges if it is determined that the animal is not receiving the necessary food, water, shelter or care.

374. Humane destruction or other disposition of animals lost, strayed, homeless, abandoned or improperly confined or kept.

1. Any agent or officer of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, or of any society duly incorporated for that purpose, or any police officer, may lawfully and humanely destroy or cause to be humanely destroyed any animal found abandoned and not properly cared for, or any lost, strayed, homeless or unwanted animal, if upon examination a licensed veterinary surgeon shall certify in writing, or if two reputable citizens called by him to view the same in his presence find that the animal is so maimed, diseased, disabled, or infirm so as to be unfit for any useful purpose; or after such agent or officer has obtained in writing from the owner of such animal his consent to such destruction.

2. In the absence of such findings or certificate the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals or any society duly incorporated for that purpose may after five days humanely destroy any animal of which possession is taken as provided for in the preceding section, unless the same is earlier redeemed by its owner.

a. The use of a decompression chamber or decompression device of any kind is hereby declared to be inhumane when used for the purpose of destroying an animal and is hereby prohibited.

b. No person shall euthanize any dog or cat with T-61, curare, any curariform drug, any neuromuscular blocking agent or any other paralyzing drug.

c. No person shall euthanize a dog or cat by gunshot except as an emergency procedure for a dangerous dog or a severely injured dog or cat that is suffering and cannot otherwise be aided.

d. No person shall euthanize a dog or cat by gas emitted from any engine exhaust system.

e. No person shall release any dog or cat from the custody or control of any pound, shelter, society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, humane society, dog protective association, dog control officer, peace office or any agent thereof, for any purpose except adoption or redemption by its owner.

Any violation of this subdivision, or subdivision two-a, two-b, two-c or two-d of this section shall constitute a misdemeanor and shall be punishable by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars, or by both.

3. In lieu of such destruction or redemption, such society may in its discretion lawfully and without liability deliver such animal for adoption to an individual other than the owner after the time for redemption has expired.

4. Prior to such destruction or other disposition, the owner of the animal may redeem the same upon proving title to the satisfaction of such society and

paying such society such amount, approved by a magistrate, as may have been reasonably expended by such society in connection with the care and maintenance thereof.

5. a. In addition to any other penalty provided by law, upon conviction for any violation of section three hundred fifty-one, three hundred fifty-three, three hundred fifty-three-a, three hundred fifty-three-b, three hundred fifty-five, three hundred fifty-six, three hundred fifty-nine, three hundred sixty, three hundred sixty-one, three hundred sixty-five or three hundred sixty-eight of this article, the convicted person may, after a duly held hearing pursuant to paragraph f of this subdivision, be ordered by the court to forfeit, to a duly incorporated society for the prevention of cruelty to animals or a duly incorporated humane society or authorized agents thereof, the animal or animals which are the basis of the conviction. Upon such an order of forfeiture, the convicted person shall be deemed to have relinquished all rights to the animals which are the basis of the conviction, except those granted in paragraph d of this subdivision.

b. Pursuant to the provisions of subdivisions two-a, two-b, two-c and two-d of this section, no dog or cat in the custody of a duly incorporated society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, a duly incorporated humane society or its

authorized agents thereof, or a pound or shelter, shall be sold, transferred or otherwise made available to any person for the purpose of research, experimentation or testing. No authorized agent of a duly incorporated society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, nor of a duly incorporated humane society, shall use any animal placed in its custody by the duly incorporated society for the

prevention of cruelty to animals or duly incorporated humane society for the purpose of research, experimentation or testing.

c. The court may additionally order that the convicted person or any person dwelling in the same household who conspired, aided or abetted in the unlawful act which was the basis of the conviction, or who knew or should have known of the unlawful act, shall not own, harbor, or have custody or control of any other animals, other than farm animals, for a period of time which the court deems reasonable.

d. In the case of farm animals, the court may, in addition to the forfeiture to a duly incorporated society for the prevention of cruelty to animals or a duly incorporated humane society or authorized agents thereof, and subject to the restrictions of sections three hundred fifty-four and three hundred fifty-seven of this article, order the farm animals which were the basis of the conviction to be sold. In no case shall farm animals which are the basis of the conviction be redeemed by the convicted person who is the subject of the order of forfeiture or by any person dwelling in the same household who conspired, aided or abetted in the unlawful act which was the basis of the conviction, or who knew or should have know of the unlawful act. The court shall reimburse the convicted person and any duly determined interested persons, pursuant to paragraph F of this subdivision, any money earned by the sale of the farm animals less any costs including, but not limited to, veterinary and custodial care. and any fines or penalties imposed by the court. The court may order that the subject animals be provided with appropriate care and treatment pending the hearing and the disposition of tie charges. Any farm animal ordered forfeited but not sold shall be remanded to the custody and charge of a duly incorporated society for the prevention of cruelty to animals or duly incorporated humane society or its authorized agent thereof and disposed of

pursuant to paragraph E of this subdivision.

e. A duly incorporated society for the prevention of cruelty to animals or a duly incorporated humane society in charge of animals forfeited pursuant to paragraph A of this subdivision may, in its discretion, lawfully and without liability, adopt them to individuals other than the convicted person or person dwelling in the same household who conspired, aided or abetted in the unlawful act which was the basis of the conviction, or who knew or should have known of the unlawful act, or humanely dispose of them according to the provisions of subdivisions two-a, two-b, two-c, and two-d of this section.

f. (1) Prior to an order of forfeiture of farm animals, a hearing shall be held within thirty days of conviction, to determine the pecuniary interests of any other person in the farm animals which were the basis of the conviction. Written notice shall be served at least five days prior to the hearing upon all interested persons. In addition, notice shall be made by publication in a local newspaper at least seven days prior to the hearing. For the purposes of this subdivision, interested persons

shall mean any individual, partnership, firm, joint stock company, corporation, association, trust, estate, or other legal entity who the court determines may have a pecuniary interest in the farm animals which are the subject of the forfeiture action.

(2) All interested persons shall be provided an opportunity at the hearing to redeem their interest as determined by the court in the subject farm animals and to purchase the interest of the convicted person. The convicted person shall be entitled to be reimbursed his interest in the farm animals, less any

costs, fines or penalties imposed by the court, as specified under paragraph D of this subdivision.

In no case shall the court award custody or control of the animals to any interested person who conspired, aided or abetted in the unlawful act which was the basis of the conviction, or who knew or should have known of the unlawful act.

g. Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit or restrict in any way the rights of a secured party having a security interest in any farm animal described in this section. This section expressly does not impair or subordinate the rights of such a secured lender having a security interest in farm animals or in the proceeds from the sale of such farm animals.

375. Officer may take possession of animals or implements used in fights

among animals.

Any officer authorized by law to make arrests may lawfully take possession of any animals, or implements, or other property used or employed, or about to be used or employed, in the violation of any provision of law relating to fights among animals. He shall state to the person in charge thereof, at the time of such taking, his name and residence, and also, the time and place at which the application provided for by the next section will be made.

376. Disposition of animals or implements used in fights among animals.

The officer, after taking possession of such animals, or implements, or other property, pursuant to the preceding section, shall apply to the magistrate before whom complaint is made against the offender violating such provision of law, for the order next hereinafter mentioned and shall make and file an affidavit with such magistrate, stating therein the name of the offender charged in such complaint, the time, place and description of the animals, implements or other property so taken, together with the name of the party who claims the same, if known,

and that the  
affiant has reason to believe and does believe, stating the grounds  
of such belief,  
that the same were used or employed, or were about to be used or  
employed, in  
such violation, and will establish the truth thereof upon the trial of  
such offender.  
He shall then deliver such animals, implements, or other property,  
to such  
magistrate, who shall thereupon, by order in writing, place the same  
in the custody  
of an officer or other proper person in such order named and  
designated, to be by  
him kept until the trial or final discharge of the offender, and shall  
send a copy of

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such order, without delay, to the district attorney of the county. The  
officer or  
person so named and designated in such order, shall immediately  
thereupon  
assume such custody, and shall retain the same for the purpose of  
evidence upon  
such trial, subject to the order of the court before which such  
offender may be  
required to appear, until his final discharge or conviction. Upon the  
conviction of  
such offender, the animals, implements, or other property, shall be  
adjudged by  
the court to be forfeited. In the event of the acquittal or final  
discharge, without  
conviction, of such offender, such court shall, on demand, direct the  
delivery of the  
property so held in custody to the owner thereof.

### 377. Disposal of dead animals.

1. The carcasses of large domestic animals, including but not  
limited to  
horses, cows, sheep, swine, goats and mules, which have died  
otherwise than by  
slaughter, shall be buried at least three feet below the surface of the  
ground or  
otherwise disposed of in a sanitary manner by the owner of such

animals, whether the carcasses are located on the premises of such owner or elsewhere. Such disposal shall be completed within seventy-two hours after the owner is directed to do so by any peace officer, acting pursuant to his special duties, police officer, or by a designated representative of the commissioner.

2. Notwithstanding section forty-one of this chapter, any violation of this section shall constitute a violation. This section shall not apply to animal carcasses used for experimental or teaching purposes.

### 377—a Spaying and neutering of dogs and cats.

1. The legislature finds that the uncontrolled breeding of dogs and cats in the state results in an overabundance of puppies and kittens. More puppies and kittens are produced than responsible homes for them can be provided. This leads to many of such animals becoming stray and suffering privation and death, being impounded and destroyed at great expense to the community and constituting a public nuisance and health hazard. It is therefore declared to be the public policy of New York State that every feasible humane means of reducing the production of unwanted puppies and kittens be encouraged.

2. No animal shelter, pound, dog control officer, humane society, dog or cat protective association, or duly incorporated society for the prevention of cruelty to animals shall release any dog or cat for adoption to any person unless prior thereto:

- a. the dog or cat has been spayed or neutered; or
- b. the person intending to adopt the dog or cat shall have executed a

written agreement with the animal shelter, pound, dog control officer, humane society, dog or cat protective association or duly incorporated society for the prevention of cruelty to animals to have the dog or cat spayed or neutered within thirty days from the adoption date, or in the case of a dog or cat which has not yet reached sexual maturity, within thirty days of the dog or cat reaching

six months of

age. The person intending to adopt the dog or cat shall deposit with the animal shelter, pound, dog control officer, humane society, dog or cat protective association, or duly incorporated society for the prevention of cruelty to animal, an amount of not less than thirty-five dollars. Not more than every two years, the commissioner, after holding a public hearing, may raise the amount to be deposited to reflect rising costs; or

c. the person intending to adopt the dog or cat shall have executed written agreement with the animal shelter, pound, dog control officer, humane society, dog or cat protective association or society for the prevention of cruelty to animals to have the dog or cat spayed or neutered within thirty days from he adoption date, or in the case of a dog or cat which has not yet reached sexual maturity, within thirty days of the dog or cat reaching six months of age. The person intending to adopt the dog or cat shall have paid an adoption fee which includes the cost of the spay or neuter procedure. The written agreement shall require that the animal shelter, pound, dog control officer, humane society, dog or cat protective association or society for the prevention of cruelty to animals from which the dog or cat is adopted bear the cost of the spay or neuter procedure.

3. For the purposes of this section, the age of the animal at the time of adoption shall be determined by the animal shelter, pound, dog control officer, humane society, dog or cat protective association or duly incorporated society for the prevention of cruelty to animals that releases the animal for

adoption and such age shall be clearly written on the written agreement by the animal shelter, pound, dog control officer, humane society, dog or cat protective association or duly incorporated society for the prevention of cruelty to animals prior to the agreement being executed by the person adopting the animal.

4. Any deposit collected pursuant to paragraph (b) of subdivision two of this section that is not claimed within ninety days of its collection or if the deposit is for an animal under six months of age within sixty days after the animal has reached six months of age, shall be deposited in the animal population control fund established pursuant to section ninety-seven-xx of the state finance law. Deposits collected pursuant to paragraph (b) of subdivision two of this section shall be refunded to the adopter upon presentation to the animal shelter, pound, dog control officer, humane society, dog and cat protective association, or duly incorporated society for the prevention of cruelty to animals of written documentation from a licensed veterinarian that the dog or cat has been spayed or neutered, provided that the animal has been spayed or neutered within the time specified in the written agreement, or that because of old age or other health reasons, as certified by a licensed veterinarian examining the dog or cat, spaying or neutering would endanger the animal's life.

5. Nothing contained in this section shall prevent any town, city, village or county in New York State from enacting a local law or ordinance requiring that animal shelters, pounds, dog control officers, humane societies, dog or cat protective associations and duly incorporated societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals within such town, city, village or county spay or neuter dogs and cats prior to releasing such animals for adoption, provided that such local

law or ordinance may require spaying or neutering at an age earlier, but in no event later than that required in this section, except where because of advanced age or other health reasons, as certified by a licensed veterinarian who has examined the dog or cat, spaying or neutering would endanger the life of the animal. A town, city, village or county in New York State that enacts such a local law or ordinance shall be exempt from the provisions of this section.

### 378. Unlawful tampering with animal research.

1. Definitions. For the purposes of this section, the following terms shall

have the following meanings:

a. "Infectious agents" shall be limited to those organisms that cause serious physical injury or death to humans.

b. "Animal" means any warm or cold-blooded animal or insect which is being used in food or fiber production, agriculture, research, testing, or education, however, shall not include any animal held primarily as a pet.

c. "Facility" means any building, structure, laboratory, vehicle, pasture, paddock, pond, impoundment or premises where any scientific research, test, experiment, production, education, or investigation involving the use of any animal is carried out, conducted or attempted or where records or documents relating to an animal or animal research, tests, experiments, production, education or investigation are maintained.

d. "Release" means to intentionally set free from any facility any animal without any right, title, or claim thereto.

e. "Abandonment" means the intentional relinquishment or forsaking of possession or control of any animal released from a facility.

f. "Person" means any individual, firm, organization, partnership, association or corporation.

g. "Secret scientific material" means a sample, culture, micro-organism, specimen, record, recording, document, drawing or any other article, material, device or substance which constitutes, represents, evidences, reflects, or records a scientific or technical process, invention or formula or any part or phase thereof which is stored, tested, studied or examined in any facility, and which is not, and not intended to be, available to anyone other than the person or persons rightfully in possession thereof or selected persons having access thereto with his or their consent, and when it accords or may accord such rightful possessors an advantage over competitors or other persons who do not have knowledge or the benefit thereof.

h. "Notice" means to provide information in such detail to make a reasonable person aware of the presence in a facility of infectious agents or secret scientific material.

2. Notice. Any person who, after notice has been given by:  
a. actual notice in writing or orally to the person; or  
b. prominently posting written notice upon or immediately adjacent to the facility; or

c. notice that is announced upon entry to the facility by any person:  
c.(i) knowingly or intentionally releases an animal from a facility or causes the abandonment of an animal knowing that such animal was exposed to infectious agents prior to such release or abandonment and was capable of transmitting such infectious agents to humans; or,  
c.(ii) with intent to do so, causes loss or damage to secret scientific material, and having no right to do so nor any reasonable ground to

believe that he  
has such right, causes loss of or damage to any secret scientific  
material in an  
amount in excess of two hundred fifty dollars at a facility shall be  
guilty of unlawful  
tampering with animal research. Unlawful tampering with animal  
research is a  
class E felony punishable in accordance with the penal law.

3. Private right of action. Any person who violates any  
provision of this  
section shall be liable in any court of competent jurisdiction, including  
small claims  
court, in an amount equal to:

- a. Damages sustained as a result of such violation or fifty  
dollars, whichever  
is greater, for each violation;
- b. Such additional punitive damages as the court may allow;
- c. Attorney's fees and costs; and
- d. Cost of duplicating any experiment which was damaged  
by the  
unlawful tampering with animal research, if applicable.

In any action brought by any person to enforce this section, the court  
may subject  
to its jurisdiction, issue an injunction to restrain or prevent any  
violation of this  
section or any continuance of any such violation.

ARTICLE 25-B -Abandoned Animals

Sec. 331. Abandonment of certain animals.

Sec. 332. Disposition.

331. Abandonment of certain animals.

An animal is deemed to be abandoned when it is placed in the custody of a veterinarian, veterinary hospital, boarding kennel owner or operator, stable owner

or operator, or any other person for treatment, board, or care and:

1. Having been placed in such custody for a specified period of time the

animal is not removed at the end of such specified period and a notice to remove

the animal within ten days thereafter has been given to the person who placed the

animal in such custody, by means of registered letter mailed to the last known

address of such person, or:

2. Having been placed in such custody for an unspecified period of time the

animal is not removed within twenty days after notice to remove the animal has

been given to the person who placed the animal in such custody, by means of a

registered letter mailed to the last known address of such person.

3. The giving of notice as prescribed in this section shall be deemed a

waiver of any lien on the animal for the treatment, board or care of the animal but

shall not relieve the owner of the animal removed of his contractual liability for

such treatment, board or care furnished.

332. Disposition.

Any person having in his care, custody, or control any abandoned animal,

as defined in section three hundred thirty-one of this chapter, may deliver such

animal to any humane society or society for the prevention of cruelty to animals

having facilities for the care and eventual disposition of such animals, or, in the

case of dogs, cats and other small animals, to any pound maintained by or under

contract or agreement with any county, city, town or village within which such

animal was abandoned. The person with whom the animal was

abandoned shall,  
however, on the day of divesting himself of possession thereof, notify  
the person  
who had placed such animal in his custody of the name and address  
of the animal  
society or pound to which the animal has been delivered, such notice  
to be by  
registered letter mailed to the last known address of the person  
intended to be so  
notified. If an animal is not claimed by its owner within five days after  
being so  
delivered to such humane society or society for the prevention of  
cruelty to  
animals, or pound, such animal may at any time thereafter be placed  
for adoption  
in a suitable home or euthanized. In no event, however, shall the use  
of a  
decompression chamber or decompression device of any kind be  
used for the  
purpose of destroying or disposing of such animal.

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## VEHICLE AND TRAFFIC LAW

Section 601. Leaving scene of injury to certain animals without reporting.

Any person operating a motor vehicle which shall strike and injure  
any  
horse, dog, cat or animal classified as cattle shall stop and endeavor to  
locate the  
owner or custodian of such animal or a police, peace or judicial officer of the  
vicinity, and take any other reasonable and appropriate action so that the  
animal  
may have necessary attention, and shall also promptly report the matter to  
such  
owner, custodian or officer (or if no one of such has been located, then to a  
police  
officer of some other nearby community), exhibiting his or her license and  
insurance identification card for such vehicle, when such card is required  
pursuant  
to articles six and eight of this chapter, giving his or her name and  
residence,  
including street and street number, insurance carrier and insurance  
identification

information and license number. Violation of this section shall be punishable by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars for the first offense, and by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred fifty dollars for a second offense and each subsequent offense.

REFERENCE SHOULD ALSO BE MADE TO:

1 NYCRR, PARTS 77 AND 78

10 NYCRR, SUBPART 55-1