

STATE OF NEW YORK

4687

2017-2018 Regular Sessions

IN SENATE

February 24, 2017

Introduced by Sen. SANDERS -- read twice and ordered printed, and when printed to be committed to the Committee on Consumer Protection

AN ACT to amend the general business law and the agriculture and markets law, in relation to the labeling of genetically engineered foods

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

- 1 Section 1. Legislative findings and intent. The legislature finds that
2 New York state consumers have the right to know whether the foods they
3 purchase have been entirely genetically engineered or partially produced
4 with genetic engineering so they can make informed purchasing decisions.
5 Labeling is necessary to ensure that New York consumers are fully and
6 reliably informed about the products they purchase and consume. Further
7 the legislature finds that:
8 (a) Currently, there is no federal law that requires food producers to
9 identify whether foods were produced with genetic engineering. At the
10 same time, the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) does not
11 require safety studies of such foods. Unless these foods contain a known
12 allergen, the FDA does not require the developers of genetically engi-
13 neered foods to consult with the agency. Consultations with the FDA are
14 entirely voluntary;
15 (b) Mandatory identification of foods produced with genetic engineer-
16 ing can provide a critical method for tracking any potential short-term
17 and long-term health effects of consuming foods produced with genetic
18 engineering;
19 (c) Polls consistently show that the vast majority of the public wants
20 to know if their food has been produced with genetic engineering;
21 (d) More than sixty countries, including Japan, South Korea, China,
22 Australia, New Zealand, Thailand, Russia, the European Union member
23 states, and other key United States trading partners, have laws mandat-
24 ing disclosure of genetically engineered foods;

EXPLANATION--Matter in italics (underscored) is new; matter in brackets
[-] is old law to be omitted.

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(e) A variety of genetically engineered crops are commercially cultivated and sold in the United States, including corn, canola, soybean, cotton, sugar beets, alfalfa, and papaya. It has been estimated that 60-70% of packaged grocery products contain some materials produced with genetic engineering, typically derived from genetically engineered soy, sugar beets, and/or corn. Consumers should be provided with the information necessary to make informed decisions when choosing food to buy for themselves and their families;

(f) Without disclosure, consumers with certain dietary restrictions may unknowingly consume such food in violation of such dietary restrictions;

(g) Preserving the identity, quality, and reliability of agricultural products is of prime importance to our state's fiscal health;

(h) The cultivation of genetically engineered crops can cause serious environmental impacts. For example, most genetically engineered crops are designed to withstand weed-killing herbicides. Because genetically engineered crops are more resistant to herbicides, their cultivation has resulted in the application of millions of additional pounds of herbicides to the nation's farmland. The massive increase in the use of herbicides has led to the emergence of herbicide-resistant weeds, which have infested farm fields and roadsides, complicating weed control for farmers and encouraging the use of increasingly toxic and more dangerous herbicides. Toxic herbicides damage the vitality of the soil, contaminate drinking water supplies, and pose health risks to consumers and farm workers. New York consumers should have the ability to avoid purchasing foods produced in ways that can lead to such environmental harm;

(i) Conventional, non-organic farmers have a right to choose what crops they grow and many conventional farmers want to grow traditional crops developed without genetic engineering. Identifying seeds and seed stock produced with genetic engineering would protect the farmers' right to know what they are purchasing and protect their right to choose what they grow;

(j) Identifying foods produced with genetic engineering will help protect our state's export market because many of our trading partners have bans on the import and cultivation of genetically engineered seed and food as well as laws mandating the labeling of genetically engineered seed and foods;

(k) It is the intent of this act to ensure that New York consumers and farmers are fully and reliably informed about whether the food and seed they purchase and eat were produced with genetic engineering so they may choose for themselves whether to purchase and eat or use such food, seed, and seed stock;

(l) It is the intent of this act to enable improved tracking of genetically engineered food consumption and of any potential health impacts; and

(m) It is the intent of this act only to regulate food for human consumption offered for retail sale within New York state.

§ 2. The general business law is amended by adding a new section 391-u to read as follows:

§ 391-u. Genetically engineered foods; required labeling. 1. Definitions. As used in this section, the term:

(a) "Department" means the state department of agriculture and markets.

1 (b) "Distributor" means a person or business engaged in any method of
2 distributing or transporting a food or food product from one place to
3 another.

4 (c) "Enzyme" means a protein that catalyzes chemical reactions of
5 other substances without itself being destroyed or altered upon
6 completion of the reactions.

7 (d) "Genetically engineered," or "genetically modified," or any deriv-
8 ative of those words, as applied to any food for human consumption,
9 means produced from or with an organism or organisms with genetics
10 altered materially through the application of:

11 (i) in vitro nucleic acid techniques, including but not limited to
12 recombinant deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) techniques and the direct
13 injection of nucleic acid into cells or organelles; or

14 (ii) the fusion of cells beyond the taxonomic family that overcomes
15 natural physiological, reproductive, or recombinant barriers and that
16 are not techniques used in traditional breeding and selection.

17 For purposes of subparagraph (i) of this paragraph, "in vitro nucleic
18 acid techniques" include, but are not limited to, recombinant DNA or RNA
19 techniques that use vector systems, and techniques involving the direct
20 introduction into the organisms of hereditary materials prepared outside
21 the organisms such as biolistics, microinjection, macro-injection,
22 chemoporation, electroporation, microencapsulation, and liposome fusion.

23 (e) "Manufacturer" means a person or business engaged in the
24 production or processing of seed, seed stock, or any food product.

25 (f) "Medical food" means a food that is formulated to be consumed or
26 administered enterally under the supervision of a physician and that is
27 intended for the specific dietary management of a disease or condition
28 for which distinctive nutritional requirements, based on recognized
29 scientific principles, are established by medical evaluation.

30 (g) "Processed food" means any food other than a raw agricultural
31 commodity, including any food produced from a raw agricultural commodity
32 that has been subject to processing such as canning, smoking, pressing,
33 cooking, freezing, dehydration, fermentation, or milling.

34 (h) "Processing aid" means:

35 (i) a substance that is added to a food during the processing of the
36 food but is removed in some manner from the food before it is packaged
37 in its finished form;

38 (ii) a substance that is added to a food during processing, is
39 converted into constituents normally present in the food, and does not
40 significantly increase the amount of the constituents naturally found in
41 the food; or

42 (iii) a substance that is added to a food for its technical or func-
43 tional effect in the processing but is present in the finished food at
44 insignificant levels and does not have any technical or functional
45 effect in that finished food.

46 (i) "Raw agricultural commodity" means any plant, animal, or fungi
47 grown or produced for human food use purposes.

48 (j) "Retailer" means a person or business engaged in selling food from
49 individuals or businesses to the end-user.

50 2. Labeling of genetically engineered foods. (a) Any food for human
51 consumption offered for retail sale in New York is misbranded if it is
52 entirely genetically engineered or partially produced with genetic engi-
53 neering and that fact is not disclosed as follows:

54 (i) In the case of a raw agricultural commodity that is not separately
55 packaged or labeled, the words "Produced with Genetic Engineering" or
56 any other derivative of those words, the initials "GE", "GM", or "GMO",

1 or derivative of those phrases, shall be placed on the container used
2 for packaging, holding, and/or transport in a clear and conspicuous
3 manner by the manufacturer, and maintained by the distributor, and
4 displayed in a clear and conspicuous manner on the retail store shelf or
5 bin in which such commodity is offered for sale by the retailer.

6 (ii) In the case of processed food containing some products of genetic
7 engineering, the manufacturer must label the food, in a clear and
8 conspicuous manner on the package of such food, with the words "Produced
9 with Genetic Engineering" or any other derivative of those words, the
10 initials "GE", "GM", "GMO", or derivative of those phrases.

11 (iii) In the case of any seed or seed stock, the manufacturer or other
12 entity responsible for producing the seed must label the seed or seed
13 stock container, the sales receipt, and any other reference to identifi-
14 cation, ownership, or possession, in a clear and conspicuous manner with
15 the words "Produced with Genetic Engineering" or any other derivative of
16 those words, the initials "GE", "GM", "GMO", or derivative of those
17 phrases.

18 (b) This section shall not be construed to require either the listing
19 or identification of any ingredients that were genetically engineered,
20 nor that the phrase "Produced with Genetic Engineering" or any other
21 derivative of those words, the initials "GE", "GM", "GMO", or derivative
22 of those phrases be placed immediately preceding any common name or
23 primary product descriptor of a food.

24 (c) Any processed food that would be subject to this section solely
25 because it includes one or more materials produced with genetic engi-
26 neering is not misbranded provided that the genetically engineered mate-
27 rials in the aggregate do not account for more than nine-tenths of one
28 percent of the total weight of the processed food.

29 (d) This subdivision does not apply to any of the following:

30 (i) Food consisting entirely of, or derived entirely from, an animal
31 that has not itself been genetically engineered, regardless of whether
32 the animal has been fed with any food produced with genetic engineering
33 or treated with any drug or vaccine that has been produced with genetic
34 engineering;

35 (ii) A raw agricultural commodity, food, or seed that has been grown,
36 raised, produced, or derived without the knowing and intentional use of
37 genetically engineered seed or food. To be included within the exclusion
38 under this paragraph, the person responsible for complying with this
39 subdivision with respect to a raw agricultural commodity, food, or seed
40 must obtain, from whomever sold the raw agricultural commodity or food
41 or seed to that person, a written statement, which may be included on an
42 invoice that may be in an electronic form, that the raw agricultural
43 commodity, food, or seed: (1) has not been knowingly or intentionally
44 genetically engineered; and (2) has been segregated from, and has not
45 been knowingly or intentionally commingled with foods or seeds that may
46 have been genetically engineered. In providing such statement, the
47 person may rely on the written statement, which may be in an electronic
48 form, provided from his or her own supplier that contains such an affir-
49 mation;

50 (iii) Any processed food that would be subject to this section solely
51 because one or more of the processing aids or enzymes used in its
52 production were produced with or derived from genetic engineering;

53 (iv) Any alcoholic beverage that is subject to regulation by the alco-
54 holic beverage control law;

55 (v) Food that has been lawfully certified to be labeled, marketed, and
56 offered for sale as "organic" pursuant to the federal Organic Foods

Production Act of 1990, 7 U.S.C. 6501, et seq. as amended from time to time, and the National Organic Program regulations promulgated pursuant thereto by the United States Department of Agriculture;

(vi) Food that is not packaged for sale and that either: (i) is a processed food prepared and intended for immediate human consumption or (ii) is served, sold or otherwise provided in any restaurant, food facility, or food retailer that is engaged in the sale of food prepared and intended for immediate human consumption; or

(vii) Medical food.

3. Right of action for violations. Any person, firm, corporation, or other legal entity violating this section shall be subject to the penalties for false labels and misrepresentations as set forth in section three hundred ninety-two-b of this article, provided however that a retailer shall not be penalized for the failure to label under section three hundred ninety-two-b of this article unless (a) the retailer is the manufacturer of the genetically-engineered food, seed or seed stock and sells the genetically-engineered food under a brand it owns or (b) the retailer's failure to label was knowing and wilful. In an action in which it is alleged that a retailer has violated the provisions of this section, it shall be a defense that such retailer relied on (i) any disclosure concerning genetically-engineered foods received pursuant to this section or (ii) the lack of any disclosure.

4. Notice of violation. In any case where there has been a final determination by the department, of a violation of any of the provisions of this section, the department shall make available to the public, without charge, the following information:

(a) the name and business address of the violator;

(b) the date or dates of inspection of the violator's premises by the department;

(c) the violation that was determined to have occurred, including name of the product; and

(d) the amount of the penalty that was assessed by the department.

5. Third-party protection; reliance on written statement. A distributor or retailer that sells or advertises food or seed stock that is genetically engineered that fails to make the disclosure required pursuant to subdivision two of this section, is not subject to liability in any civil action to enforce this section if the distributor or retailer relied on the written statement under subdivision two of this section provided by the manufacturer or grower stating that the food or seed stock is not subject to the disclosure requirements under this section.

§ 3. Section 198 of the agriculture and markets law is amended by adding a new subdivision 12 to read as follows:

12. The term: (a) "Distributor" means a person or business engaged in any method of distributing or transporting a food or food product from one place to another.

(b) "Enzyme" means a protein that catalyzes chemical reactions of other substances without itself being destroyed or altered upon completion of the reactions.

(c) "Genetically engineered" or "genetically modified," or any derivative of those words, as applied to any food for human consumption, means produced from or with an organism or organisms with genetics altered materially through the application of:

(i) in vitro nucleic acid techniques, including but not limited to recombinant deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) or ribonucleic acid (RNA) techniques, direct injection of nucleic acid into cells or organelles, encapsulation, gene deletion, and doubling, or

1 (ii) the fusion of cells beyond the taxonomic family that overcome
2 natural physiological, reproductive, or recombinant barriers and that
3 are not techniques used in traditional breeding and selection.

4 For purposes of subparagraph (i) of this paragraph, "in vitro nucleic
5 acid techniques" include, but are not limited to, recombinant DNA or RNA
6 techniques that use vector systems, and techniques involving the direct
7 introduction into the organisms of hereditary materials prepared outside
8 the organisms such as biolistics, microinjection, macro-injection,
9 chemoporation, electroporation, microencapsulation, and liposome fusion.

10 (d) "Manufacturer" means a person or business engaged in the
11 production or processing of seed, seed stock, or any food product.

12 (e) "Medical food" means a food that is formulated to be consumed or
13 administered enterally under the supervision of a physician and that is
14 intended for the specific dietary management of a disease or condition
15 for which distinctive nutritional requirements, based on recognized
16 scientific principles, are established by medical evaluation.

17 (f) "Processed food" means any food other than a raw agricultural
18 commodity, including any food produced from a raw agricultural commodity
19 that has been subject to processing such as canning, smoking, pressing,
20 cooking, freezing, dehydration, fermentation, or milling.

21 (g) "Processing aid" means:

22 (i) a substance that is added to a food during the processing of such
23 food but is removed in some manner from the food before it is packaged
24 in its finished form;

25 (ii) a substance that is added to a food during processing, is
26 converted into constituents normally present in the food, and does not
27 significantly increase the amount of the constituents found naturally in
28 the food; or

29 (iii) a substance that is added to a food for its technical or func-
30 tional effect in the processing but is present in the finished food at
31 insignificant levels and does not have any technical or functional
32 effect in that finished food.

33 (h) "Raw agricultural commodity" means any plant, animal, or fungi
34 grown or produced for human food use purposes.

35 (i) "Retailer" means a person or business engaged in selling food from
36 individuals or businesses to the end-user.

37 § 4. Section 201 of the agriculture and markets law is amended by
38 adding a new subdivision 15 to read as follows:

39 15. (a) Any food for human consumption offered for retail sale in New
40 York is misbranded if it is entirely genetically engineered or partially
41 produced with genetic engineering and that fact is not disclosed as
42 follows:

43 (i) In the case of a raw agricultural commodity that is not separately
44 packaged or labeled, the words "Produced with Genetic Engineering" or
45 any other derivative of those words, the initials "GE", "GM", "GMO", or
46 derivative of those phrases shall be placed on the container used for
47 packaging, holding, and/or transport in a clear and conspicuous manner
48 by the manufacturer, and maintained by the distributor, and displayed in
49 a clear and conspicuous manner on the retail store shelf or bin in which
50 such commodity is for sale by the retailer.

51 (ii) In the case of processed food containing some products of genetic
52 engineering, the manufacturer must label the food, in a clear and
53 conspicuous manner on the package of such food, with the words "Produced
54 with Genetic Engineering" or any other derivative of those words, the
55 initials "GE", "GM", "GMO", or derivative of those phrases.

1 (iii) In the case of any seed or seed stock, the manufacturer or other
2 entity responsible for producing the seed must label the seed or seed
3 stock container, the sales receipt, and any other reference to identifi-
4 cation, ownership, or possession, in a clear and conspicuous manner with
5 the words "Produced with Genetic Engineering" or any other derivative of
6 those words, the initials "GE", "GM", "GMO", or derivative of those
7 phrases.

8 (b) This subdivision shall not be construed to require either the
9 listing or identification of any ingredients that were genetically engi-
10 neered, nor that the phrase "Produced with Genetic Engineering" or any
11 other derivative of those words, the initials "GE", "GM", "GMO", or
12 derivative of those phrases be placed immediately preceding any common
13 name or primary product descriptor of a food.

14 (c) Any processed food or raw agricultural commodity that would be
15 subject to this section solely because it includes one or more materials
16 produced with genetic engineering is not misbranded provided that the
17 genetically engineered materials in the aggregate do not account for
18 more than nine-tenths of one percent of the total weight of the proc-
19 essed food or raw agricultural commodity.

20 (d) This subdivision does not apply to any of the following:

21 (i) Food consisting entirely of, or derived entirely from, an animal
22 that has not itself been genetically engineered, regardless of whether
23 the animal has been fed with any food produced with genetic engineering
24 or treated with any drug or vaccine that has been produced with genetic
25 engineering;

26 (ii) A raw agricultural commodity or food that has been grown, raised,
27 produced, or derived without the knowing and intentional use of genet-
28 ically engineered seed or food. To be included within the exclusion
29 under this paragraph, the person responsible for complying with para-
30 graph (a) of this subdivision with respect to a raw agricultural commod-
31 ity or food must obtain, from whomever sold the raw agricultural commod-
32 ity or food to that person, a written statement, which may be included
33 on an invoice that may be in an electronic form, that the raw agricul-
34 tural commodity or food: (1) has not been knowingly or intentionally
35 genetically engineered; and (2) has been segregated from, and has not
36 been knowingly or intentionally commingled with foods that may have been
37 genetically engineered. In providing such statement, a person may rely
38 on a written statement, which may be in an electronic form, from his or
39 her own supplier that contains such an affirmation;

40 (iii) Any processed food that would be subject to this subdivision
41 solely because one or more of the processing aids or enzymes used in its
42 production were produced with or derived from genetic engineering;

43 (iv) Any alcoholic beverage that is subject to regulation by the alco-
44 holic beverage control law;

45 (v) Food that has been lawfully certified to be labeled, marketed, and
46 offered for sale as "organic" pursuant to the federal Organic Foods
47 Production Act of 1990, 7 U.S.C. 6501, et seq., and the National Organic
48 Program regulations promulgated pursuant thereto by the United States
49 Department of Agriculture;

50 (vi) Food that is not packaged for retail sale and that either: (1) is
51 a processed food prepared and intended for immediate human consumption;
52 or (2) is served, sold, or otherwise provided in any restaurant or other
53 food facility that is engaged in the sale of food prepared and intended
54 for immediate consumption;

55 (vii) Medical food.

1 (e) Any person, firm, corporation, or other legal entity violating
2 this subdivision shall be subject to the penalties for false labels and
3 misrepresentations as set forth in section three hundred ninety-two-b of
4 the general business law, provided however that a retailer shall not be
5 penalized for the failure to label under section three hundred ninety-
6 two-b of the general business law unless (i) the retailer is the
7 manufacturer of the genetically-engineered food, seed or seed stock and
8 sells the genetically-engineered food under a brand it owns or (ii) the
9 retailer's failure to label was knowing and wilful. In an action in
10 which it is alleged that a retailer has violated the provisions of this
11 section, it shall be a defense that such retailer relied on (1) any
12 disclosure concerning genetically-engineered foods received pursuant to
13 this section or (2) the lack of any disclosure.

14 § 5. Severability clause. If any provision of this act or its applica-
15 tion to any person, legal entity, or circumstance is held invalid, the
16 remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other
17 persons, legal entity or circumstances shall not be affected.

18 § 6. This act shall take effect twenty-four months after it shall have
19 become a law; provided, however, that effective immediately, the depart-
20 ment of agriculture and markets shall adopt any rules and regulations
21 necessary to implement this act, including, but not limited to, creating
22 and maintaining a list, which shall be made available to the public at
23 no cost, of raw agricultural commodities that are produced with genetic
24 engineering; provided, further, that the department of agriculture and
25 markets is not authorized to create any exemptions beyond those provided
26 for in paragraph (d) of subdivision 2 of section 391-u of the general
27 business law as added by section two of this act and paragraph (d) of
28 subdivision 15 of section 201 of the agriculture and markets law as
29 added by section four of this act; this act shall remain in effect until
30 such time as a comprehensive federal system requiring mandatory labeling
31 of foods and food products manufactured or produced using genetic engi-
32 neering is implemented, provided however that nothing contained herein
33 shall prevent the state from exercising any concurrent authority author-
34 ized by federal law; provided that the commissioner of agriculture and
35 markets shall notify the legislative bill drafting commission upon the
36 occurrence of the enactment of a comprehensive federal system requiring
37 mandatory labeling of foods and food products manufactured or produced
38 using genetic engineering in order that the commission may maintain an
39 accurate and timely effective data base of the official text of the laws
40 of the state of New York in furtherance of effectuating the provisions
41 of section 44 of the legislative law and section 70-b of the public
42 officers law.