



Beef Cattle Sciences

Beef Cattle Library

Frequently asked questions about using custom-exempt slaughter and processing facilities in Oregon for beef, pork, lamb, and goat ¹

Professionally
Reviewed

Lauren Gwin ² and Jim Postlewait ³

Introduction

If livestock producers in Oregon wish to sell meat, they must have their livestock slaughtered and processed at a USDA-inspected facility. Some producers have chosen to sell live animals, which the customers, as the new owners, can then have processed at a “custom-exempt,” state licensed facility. For example, Farmer Smith sells one live steer to four people, each of whom gets a one-fourth share of the meat from that steer.

This brochure explains, to both farmers and customers, the federal and state rules relevant to this practice. The frequently-asked question format was chosen to give straightforward and accurate answers to the most common questions.

What does “custom-exempt” mean for slaughter or processing?

A “custom-exempt” plant, exempt from continuous inspection, can only slaughter and process livestock for the exclusive use of the owner(s), the owner’s family, and non-paying guests. Packages of custom processed meat and poultry must be labeled “NOT FOR SALE” (and cannot be labeled “grass fed” or other claims). This

label is required because by law, the meat cannot be sold, traded, bartered, or given away, to a food bank or similar charity, for example. Custom operations are typically thought to process game meat for hunters, but they offer processing services to anyone who wants an animal slaughtered or processed for personal use.

Slaughter and processing businesses that operate under this exemption are inspected by both ODA and USDA on a regular basis, typically once or twice annually. Custom-exempt slaughter and processing (also called “cut and wrap”) plants are expected to meet the same requirements for sanitation and construction that USDA-inspected plants must meet.

What are the relevant state and federal laws?

Custom-exempt slaughter and processing establishments are described in Oregon’s Revised Statutes in Chapters 603 and 619:

<http://www.leg.state.or.us/ors/603.html>

<http://www.leg.state.or.us/ors/619.html>

-
1. This document is part of the Oregon State University – Beef Cattle Library. Published in November 2009. Prior to acceptance, this document was anonymously reviewed by two experts in the area. For further information, please visit the Beef Cattle Sciences website at <http://beefcattle.ans.oregonstate.edu>.
 2. Lauren Gwin, Research Associate, Oregon State University/Niche Meat Processor Assistance Network, Corvallis 97731. Email: lauren.gwin@oregonstate.edu
 3. Jim Postlewait, Oregon Department of Agriculture, Colton 97017. Email: jpostlew@oda.state.or.us

Buildings, controls, construction, packaging, sanitation, labeling, and other requirements for both types of business are described in Oregon's Administrative Rules: Chapter 603, Divisions 13, 25, and 28:

http://arcweb.sos.state.or.us/rules/OARS_600/OAR_603/603_013.html

http://arcweb.sos.state.or.us/rules/OARS_600/OAR_603/603_025.html

http://arcweb.sos.state.or.us/rules/OARS_600/OAR_603/603_028.html

The Federal Meat Inspection Act gives USDA's Food Safety Inspection Service (FSIS) jurisdiction over meat and poultry slaughter and processing (the 27 state-level meat and poultry inspection programs operate at the discretion of and are regularly reviewed by FSIS. Oregon does not have such a program). Federally inspected products can be shipped over state lines and internationally to many countries. Federal inspection requires a Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) plan, Sanitary Standard Operating Procedures (SSOP), daily inspection of processing facilities, and, if the plant slaughters livestock, ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection of every animal.

Can I sell 1/8th or even 1/16th of an animal, or only 1/2?

USDA does not have a specific rule about how many shares you may sell in any one animal. Some states restrict shares to four or eight per animal, but Oregon does not have such a restriction. The carcass must be labeled by the fixed or mobile slaughter facility with each owner's name.

However, if you sell more than four shares per animal, you and your processor are very likely to come under additional scrutiny from both USDA and ODA. This is because it will appear that you are crossing the line and selling uninspected meat, rather than live animals, in violation of the Federal Meat Inspection Act. Remember: meat processed at a custom-exempt facility cannot be sold, only returned to the owner. The custom-exemption was originally designed for livestock producers to get their own livestock processed for their own home use. Stretching the exemption too far may cause it to be revoked.

In addition, keep in mind that the more shares you sell in each animal, the more work you are creating for your processor, who must speak with

each share owner about scheduling, cutting orders, pick-up, and payment. The processor will earn the same revenue on one animal whether it is sold to two, four, or eight people.

Can I charge by the pound?

You are legally selling the animal when live; by the letter of the law, you should charge by live weight. However, it is generally recognized that this is often not practical, so you may charge by hanging weight (the weight taken after slaughter with hide, organs, head, and feet removed). You may not charge by final product weight (cut and wrapped).

For example, you sell a steer in four shares to four people. The whole carcass is 680 lbs hanging weight. One-fourth of that = 170 lbs. Your price per pound is \$3. Each person pays you $\$3 * 170 = \510 .

Can I advertise my beef shares when I'm selling other legal/licensed items such as eggs and vegetables at the farmers' market, or on my website?

Yes. However, you must be careful about the language you use in your advertising. "Beef shares available, \$X/lb" is acceptable, but "250 lbs of beef for sale, \$X/lb" is not. These may seem quite similar, but to regulatory authorities they are not. The first is advertising shares of a beef animal. The second is advertising meat. Because you are not using a USDA-inspected processing facility, you cannot sell meat, only the animal.

Once I sell an animal, does the new owner have to take it to the slaughter facility?

No. If you are using a fixed slaughter facility, you may transport the animal there. If you are using a mobile slaughter service, that person can slaughter the animal on your farm and then deliver it to the cut and wrap facility. Alternatively, the new owner can transport the animal to the slaughter facility.

How do I document that the carcass was sold while the animal was still alive?

You must provide the name of each buyer/owner to the slaughterer and cut and wrap facility. The slaughterer will label the carcass with the name(s). All parts of the carcass and its by-products must be identified with the owners' names at all times. When ODA inspects a custom-exempt facility, they will look for these names. You do not

need to provide separate certificates of ownership, though it is always a good idea to keep receipts for these transactions.

Who places the cutting order with the cut and wrap facility?

The share owners should call the cut and wrap facility directly to arrange cutting instructions (e.g. thickness of steaks, size of ground/stew meat packages, certain cut choices) as well as specify which carcass parts (e.g. liver, dog bones, heart, tongue) they want returned to them. When a group of individuals “cowpools” to purchase one animal together and all individuals agree on cutting instructions, only one of them needs to call the processor to give these instructions. After the sale of the animal, there is no reason for the processor to contact the previous owner.

Can my customers pay me for processing?

No. Your customers pay you for shares of live animals. As the new owners of the animal, they must pay the processor directly for the service of slaughter and processing. Typically, they will do this when they pick up their meat from the processor.

Can I deliver frozen meat to my customers or do they have to pick up at the processing plant?

You may provide delivery as a free service to your customers. You may not charge a fee for delivery. And remember, you cannot be involved with payment for processing. That is a transaction between the customer and the processor. Your county may have additional regulations about transporting meat; check with your county health department.

Can I sell a share of a beef for a nominal charge such as \$25 and then charge a price per pound of meat on top of that?

No. You can only charge a price per pound based on hanging weight.

Can two customers share a beef quarter together, with one having the steaks and roasts, and the other taking the ground beef and economy cuts only?

Yes. As the two owners of the meat, they can share it with each other however they like.

Can I make my own bacon and sausage and sell that?

No. You may only sell bacon and sausage if you start with USDA-inspected meat and do the processing at a USDA-inspected facility.

Can I render beef tallow for candle-making and sell that?

Yes. ODA does not regulate the use of animal by-products or the production of candles, so there is no problem with using custom beef tallow for candle production. Several people use goat milk from unlicensed dairies for the manufacturing of soap.

How can I sell meat at a farmers' market, restaurant, or retail store in Oregon?

The meat must be processed at a USDA-inspected facility. You must obtain a “prepackaged meat seller” license from ODA. You also need approval from ODA for the location where you store your unsold product and the way you transport your product. Your county may have additional regulations; check with your county health department.

How can I sell meat at a farmers' market, restaurant, or retail store in another state or via internet?

USDA inspected meat can cross state lines. Check with the individual states about licensing requirements to sell in those states. Oregon does not require an additional license for approved facilities exporting meat from Oregon to another state.

Other Useful Resources – Especially For Consumers

Beef and Pork Whole Animal Buying Guide

This consumer-oriented guide, created by Iowa State University’s Small Meat Processors Working Group, explains buying pork and beef as whole animals (or portions thereof) directly from local producers. Includes: common retail pork and beef cuts with color photos by primal; values and costs of buying direct; livestock and meat marketing terms; storage needed and shelf life recommendations; safe handling and cooking; beef

aging; basics of inspection; and live weight vs. hanging weight vs. finished cut weight.

<http://www.extension.iastate.edu/store/ItemDetail.aspx?ProductID=13056>

Did the Locker Plant Steal Some of My Meat?

This classic, clear, and widely used article, by Duane Wulf, Ph.D., South Dakota State University, explains how to calculate how much meat to expect from a market animal, using a range of examples for beef, pork, and lamb, based on the animal's degree of leanness and muscle, how closely the carcass is trimmed, and what cuts are ordered.

<http://ars.sdstate.edu/MeatSci/May99-1.htm>

References

USDA Federal Meat Inspection Act. 2009.

Available at:

http://www.fsis.usda.gov/regulations/federal_meat_inspection_act/index.asp