

CHAPTER 25

FOOD

ARTICLE 1

FOOD SERVICE SANITATION

25-1-1. Short title.

Chapter 25, Article 1 NMSA 1978 may be cited as the "Food Service Sanitation Act".

History: 1953 Comp., § 54-3A-1, enacted by Laws 1977, ch. 309, § 1; 1989, ch. 197, § 1.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, substituted "Chapter 25, Article 1 NMSA 1978" for "This act".

25-1-2. Definitions.

As used in the Food Service Sanitation Act [this article]:

- A. "agency" or "division" means the environmental improvement division of the health and environment department [department of environment];
- B. "board" means the environmental improvement board;
- C. "employee" means any individual employed in a food service establishment who transports food or food containers, who handles food during storage, preparation or serving, who comes in contact with any utensils or who is employed in a room in which food is stored, prepared or served;
- D. "food" means any solid or liquid substance intended for human consumption by eating or drinking;
- E. "general public" includes beneficiaries of governmental feeding programs and private charitable feeding programs and residents and employees of institutions that provide meals to their residents and employees either with or without direct payment to the institution by the residents or employees;
- F. "temporary food service establishment" means a food service establishment that operates at a fixed location in conjunction with a single event or celebration for a short period of time not exceeding the event or celebration or not exceeding thirty days;
- G. "person" means an individual or any other legal entity;

H. "food service establishment" means:

(1) any fixed or mobile place where food is served and sold for consumption on the premises;

(2) any fixed or mobile place where food is prepared by the food service establishment for sale to or consumption by the general public either on or off the premises, including any place where food is manufactured for ultimate sale in a sealed original package, but "prepared" as used in this paragraph does not include the preparation of raw fruits and vegetables for display and sale in a grocery store or similar operation; and

(3) meat markets, whether or not operated in conjunction with a grocery store; and

I. "utensil" means any implement used in the storage, preparation, transportation or service of food.

History: 1953 Comp., § 54-3A-2, enacted by Laws 1977, ch. 309, § 2; 1989, ch. 197, § 2.

Bracketed material. - The bracketed reference to the department of environment was inserted by the compiler, as Laws 1991, ch. 25, § 4 establishes the department of environment and provides that all references to the environmental improvement division of the health and environment department shall be construed to mean the department of environment. The bracketed material was not enacted by the legislature and is not part of the law.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, added the present catchline; rewrote Subsection A, which formerly read: "'agency' means the environmental improvement agency"; rewrote Subsection F, which formerly read: "'itinerant food service establishment' means a food service establishment operating for a temporary period of time"; and in Subsection H(2) inserted "by the food service establishment", and substituted "including any place where food is manufactured" for "but 'prepared' as used in this paragraph does not include food processing in which food is processed" and "but 'prepared' as used in this paragraph does not" for "nor does it".

Kitchen of state hospital deemed excluded. - Former statute (54-3-1, 1953 Comp.) did not encompass state agencies under the circumstances where a hospital operated a kitchen, primarily to prepare food for patients, and kitchen personnel and other employees were allowed to eat meals prepared at the kitchen, and reimbursement was effected by the hospital, either through payroll deductions or meal tickets sold to the employees at approximate food cost; i.e., a "restaurant," as defined in the statute, was not involved. 1957-58 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 58-161.

25-1-3. Purpose.

The purpose of the Food Service Sanitation Act [25-1-1 to 25-1-13 NMSA 1978] is to protect the public health by establishing standards and provisions for the regulation of food service establishments and by appropriate delegations of authority to the board and agency to adopt and enforce regulations covering the environmental health aspects of food service establishments to assure that consumers are not exposed to adverse environmental health conditions arising out of the operations of food service establishments.

History: 1953 Comp., § 54-3A-3, enacted by Laws 1977, ch. 309, § 3.

Cross-references. - For provisions relating to adulterated or misbranded food, see Article 2 of this chapter.

25-1-4. Board; powers and duties.

The board shall promulgate procedural and substantive regulations consistent with the provisions of Section 74-1-9 NMSA 1978, and shall include provisions for:

A. requiring food service establishments to prepare and serve food in a manner safe for human consumption, free from adulteration, spoilage, contamination and unwholesomeness, and to accomplish this standard, the following areas of food service establishment operations shall be covered by the regulations:

- (1) disease control;
- (2) employee hygiene and sanitation;
- (3) food service establishment premises sanitation;
- (4) all aspects of food service establishment construction relating to food service sanitation, including requirements for food service establishment construction plans and specifications review and approval by the agency;
- (5) control of pests and infestation by pests;
- (6) lavatory and toilet facility placement and sanitation;
- (7) lavatory hygiene;
- (8) food equipment and utensil design and construction;
- (9) food equipment and utensil storage and handling;
- (10) liquid and solid waste disposal;
- (11) food and drink preparation, handling, display and storage;

(12) food service establishment ventilation;

(13) water supply;

(14) itinerant food service establishment construction and operation; and

(15) any other facet of food service operations that reasonably may be considered to pose an existing or potential hazard to the health of the consuming public;

B. the issuance, suspension and revocation of permits required under the Food Service Sanitation Act [25-1-1 to 25-1-13 NMSA 1978], which regulations shall provide for prior notice to and a hearing for any applicant for or holder of a permit when the agency-proposed action is to deny an application for or suspend or revoke a permit, except in those specified instances under the provisions of the Food Service Sanitation Act when the agency is authorized to take any of the foregoing actions without prior notice and hearing; and

C. establishing requirements for inspections of food service establishments, which shall include provisions for inspections at a frequency of at least once every twelve months.

History: 1953 Comp., § 54-3A-4, enacted by Laws 1977, ch. 309, § 4.

Cross-references. - For provisions of the Environmental Improvement Act, see 74-1-1 to 74-1-10 NMSA 1978.

25-1-5. Optional powers.

A. The board may establish a system of grading food service establishments for the purpose of certifying compliance with the Food Service Sanitation Act [this article] and regulations requiring food service establishments to display in a designated manner a grade as notice of compliance to the public. Such regulations shall include provisions for the revocation and reinstatement of the permit that are consistent with due process of law.

B. The board shall establish a schedule of fees for the issuance and renewal of permits issued by the division under the Food Service Sanitation Act. The board shall set the schedule of fees so that no fee established by such schedule shall be less than seventy-five dollars (\$75.00) or more than one hundred dollars (\$100) annually for a food service establishment. The board shall establish a separate schedule of fees not to exceed twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) per single event or celebration per temporary food service establishment. Fees shall be waived for all temporary nonpotentially hazardous food service operations, for any temporary food service facility operating no more than two calendar days in any calendar month and for any food service establishment that provides food to the general public at no charge. Effective July 1, 1992, all fees collected for the issuance and renewal of permits under the Food Service Sanitation Act shall be deposited in the general fund.

History: 1953 Comp., § 54-3A-5, enacted by Laws 1977, ch. 309, § 5; 1989, ch. 197, § 3; 1991, ch. 94, § 1.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, designated the formerly undesignated provisions as Subsection A, and added Subsection B.

The 1991 amendment, effective April 2, 1991, made minor stylistic changes in Subsection A, and, in Subsection B, added "and for any food service establishment that provides food to the general public at no charge" at the end of the fourth sentence and made a related stylistic change.

25-1-6. Agency; powers and duties.

A. The agency is authorized and has the duty to execute any provisions of the Food Service Sanitation Act [25-1-1 to 25-1-13 NMSA 1978] delegated to it under that act or by the board under authority of that act and specifically is directed to administer and enforce the provisions of regulations adopted under it.

B. The director of the agency may appoint an advisory council composed of food service technicians to assist in carrying out the objectives of the Food Service Sanitation Act.

History: 1953 Comp., § 54-3A-6, enacted by Laws 1977, ch. 309, § 6.

25-1-7. Permits; permit required; application; revocation; suspension.

A. No person may operate a food service establishment unless he possesses a valid and unsuspended permit issued by the agency in accordance with the Food Service Sanitation Act [25-1-1 to 25-1-13 NMSA 1978] and the regulations adopted under it. The permit shall be posted in a conspicuous place within the food service establishment. No person may display a permit unless it has been issued to him by the agency and has not been revoked and is not under suspension.

B. Any person desiring to operate a food service establishment shall apply to the agency for the issuance of a permit. Applications shall be made in a form and in accordance with procedures established by regulations of the board. The agency shall issue a permit to any applicant that complies with the regulations of the board covering the issuance of permits and who demonstrates to the satisfaction of the agency his ability to comply with all the provisions of the Food Service Sanitation Act and all regulations of the board applicable to his proposed food service establishment operation.

C. The board shall promulgate regulations for the revocation or suspension of permits for those food service establishments which fail to come into compliance with a provision of the Food Service Sanitation Act or regulation promulgated under it. No

permit shall be suspended or revoked under the provisions of this subsection unless there have been repeated violations of the same standard and without first providing the operator of a food service establishment an opportunity for an agency hearing. The hearing officer shall not be any person previously involved in the suspension or revocation action. No inspection made more than twenty-four months prior to the most recent such inspection shall be used as a basis for suspension or revocation.

History: 1953 Comp., § 54-3A-7, enacted by Laws 1977, ch. 309, § 7; 1985, ch. 38, § 1.

Operator ordinarily entitled to opportunity to cure violation. - In the absence of an emergency, an operator of a food service establishment is entitled to an opportunity to cure a violation prior to revocation of his permit to operate. *Chalamidas v. Environmental Imp. Div.*, 102 N.M. 63, 691 P.2d 64 (Ct. App. 1984).

Concessions operated by blind deemed excluded. - Those concessions in public buildings operated by the blind were not required to obtain permits from the department of public health (now department of health) if no food or drink was prepared at the concession. 1957-58 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 58-182 (opinion rendered under former law).

25-1-8. Inspection by agency.

A. The agency shall inspect food service establishments to determine compliance or lack of compliance with the Food Service Sanitation Act [25-1-1 to 25-1-13 NMSA 1978] and regulations of the board. The procedures for inspection shall be in accordance with regulations of the board. Upon request by the agency to a food service establishment operator or to his employee or agent in charge of the food service establishment premises, he shall permit the agency official, upon proper identification, to enter the premises, inspect all parts of the premises and inspect and copy any records of food purchases by the food service establishment. The operator or his employee, or agent in charge of the food service establishment premises shall be given an opportunity to accompany the agency official on his inspection and as soon as possible after the inspection, a report of the inspection shall be furnished to him. Refusal to allow an inspection is grounds for revocation of the permit of the operator, provided that the agency official has tendered proper identification prior to the refusal.

B. During an inspection the agency may take samples of food and other substances found on the premises for the purpose of determining compliance with provisions of the Food Service Sanitation Act and regulations of the board.

History: 1953 Comp., § 54-3A-8, enacted by Laws 1977, ch. 309, § 8.

25-1-9. Immediate suspension of permit by agency.

The agency may suspend a permit immediately without prior notice to the holder of the permit if it determines, after inspection, that conditions within a food service

establishment present a substantial danger of illness, serious physical harm or death to consumers who might patronize the food service establishment. A suspension action taken under this section is effective when communicated to the food service establishment operator or any employee or agent of the operator who is in charge of the premises involved. If there is no designated employee or agent in charge of the premises, communication to any employee physically present on the premises is sufficient communication to make the suspension effective. No suspension action taken under this section shall continue beyond the time that the conditions causing the suspension cease to exist, as determined by an inspection by the agency at the request of the food service operator.

History: 1953 Comp., § 54-3A-9, enacted by Laws 1977, ch. 309, § 9.

Operator ordinarily afforded opportunity to cure violation. - In the absence of an emergency, an operator of a food service establishment is entitled to an opportunity to cure a violation prior to revocation of his permit to operate. *Chalamidas v. Environmental Imp. Div.*, 102 N.M. 63, 691 P.2d 64 (Ct. App. 1984).

25-1-10. Proceeding under New Mexico Food Act authorized when adulterated or misbranded food found during inspection.

Whenever, during an inspection authorized under the Food Service Sanitation Act [25-1-1 to 25-1-13 NMSA 1978], the agency finds or has probable cause to believe that any food on the food service establishment premises is adulterated or so misbranded as to be dangerous or fraudulent within the meaning of the New Mexico Food Act [25-2-1 to 25-2-19 NMSA 1978], it may proceed immediately to have the food detained, embargoed, destroyed or condemned under the provisions of Section 25-2-6 NMSA 1978.

History: 1953 Comp., § 54-3A-10, enacted by Laws 1977, ch. 309, § 10.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act: construction and application of § 402(a)(3) [21 U.S.C. § 342(a)(3)] as to food deemed "adulterated," if it is filthy or the like, or unfit for food, 45 A.L.R.2d 861.

Coloring matter as forbidden adulteration of food, 56 A.L.R.2d 1129.

25-1-11. Judicial review of board and agency actions.

A. Regulations adopted by the board are subject to judicial review under the provisions of Section 74-1-9 NMSA 1978.

B. Any person to whom the agency denies a permit or whose permit is suspended or revoked by the agency may appeal to the court of appeals within thirty days of the final agency action. Upon appeal, the court of appeals shall set aside the agency action only if it is found to be:

- (1) arbitrary, capricious or an abuse of discretion; or
- (2) otherwise not in accordance with law.

History: 1953 Comp., § 54-3A-11, enacted by Laws 1977, ch. 309, § 11.

25-1-12. Enforcement.

A. The agency may seek relief in district court to enjoin the operation of any food service establishment not complying with the Food Service Sanitation Act [25-1-1 to 25-1-13 NMSA 1978] or any regulation adopted under that act.

B. In addition to granting injunctive relief, the district court may impose a civil penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars (\$500) on any person who violates any provision of the Food Service Sanitation Act. Each and every violation of the provisions of that act shall constitute a separate offense.

History: 1953 Comp., § 54-3A-12, enacted by Laws 1977, ch. 309, § 12.

25-1-13. Disease control.

The board shall promulgate regulations to insure that a person with a disease which can reasonably be expected to be transmitted to other persons shall not work in a food service establishment.

History: 1953 Comp., § 54-3A-13, enacted by Laws 1977, ch. 309, § 13.

25-1-14. Food service sanitation fund. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)

There is created in the state treasury the "food service sanitation fund" to be administered by the division. All fees collected pursuant to regulations promulgated by the board under Subsection B of Section 25-1-5 NMSA 1978 shall be deposited in the fund. Money in the fund is appropriated to the division for the purpose of paying the costs of administering any regulations promulgated by the board pursuant to Subsection B of Section 25-1-5 NMSA 1978. On July 1, 1992 all balances in the food service sanitation fund from fees collected pursuant to Subsection B of Section 25-1-5 NMSA 1978 shall be deposited in the general fund.

History: 1978 Comp., § 25-1-14, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 197, § 4.

Delayed repeals. - Laws 1989, ch. 197, § 5 repeals 25-1-14 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 197, § 4, effective July 1, 1992.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1989, ch. 197, § 4 repeals former 25-1-14 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1951, ch. 212, § 14, relating to procedure when infection

suspected, and enacts the above section, effective June 16, 1989. For provisions of former section, see 1987 Replacement Pamphlet.

ARTICLE 2

ADULTERATED OR MISBRANDED FOOD

25-2-1. [Title of act.]

This act [25-2-1 to 25-2-19 NMSA 1978] may be cited as the New Mexico Food Act.

History: 1941 Comp., § 71-664, enacted by Laws 1951, ch. 169, § 1; 1953 Comp., § 54-1-1.

Cross-references. - For provisions relating to the New Mexico Drug and Cosmetic Act, see 26-1-1 NMSA 1978 et seq.

For provisions of the Environmental Improvement Act, see 74-1-1 to 74-1-10 NMSA 1978.

As to Organic Commodity Act, see 76-22-1 NMSA 1978 et seq.

Compiler's note. - Laws 1951, ch. 169, which enacts the New Mexico Food Act, contains a preliminary paragraph which reads: "Legislative intent. - The legislative intent is hereby declared to be the enactment of a law which, in its essential provisions, shall be uniform with the food control provisions of the federal food, drug, and cosmetic act and the laws of those states which make similar enactments, and which, through the adoption of regulations conforming to those from time to time promulgated under the said federal act, will maintain uniformity therewith and insure co-ordination of the enforcement hereof with that of the said federal act."

Purpose. - The New Mexico Food Act and similar statutes of like import have for their objective the protection of public health. *State v. 44 Gunny Sacks of Grain*, 83 N.M. 755, 497 P.2d 966 (1972).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 35 Am. Jur. 2d Food §§ 1 to 62.

Products liability: sufficiency of evidence to support product misuse defense in actions concerning food, drugs, and other products intended for ingestion, 58 A.L.R.4th 7.

36A C.J.S. Food §§ 1 to 20.

25-2-2. Definitions.

For the purpose of the New Mexico Food Act [25-2-1 to 25-2-19 NMSA 1978]:

A. "board" means the environmental improvement board;

B. "division" means the environmental improvement division of the health and environment department [department of environment];

C. "director" means the director of the division or his authorized representative;

D. "person" includes individual, partnership, corporation and association;

E. "food" means:

(1) articles used for food or drink for man or animals;

(2) chewing gum; and

(3) articles used for components of food or drink or chewing gum for man or animals;

F. "label" means a display of written, printed or graphic matter upon the immediate container of any article, and a requirement made by or under authority of the New Mexico Food Act that any word, statement or other information appear [appearing] on the label shall not be considered to be complied with unless such word, statement or other information also appears on the outside container or wrapper, if any there be, of the retail package of such article or is easily legible through the outside container or wrapper;

G. "immediate container" does not include package liners;

H. "labeling" means all labels and other written, printed or graphic matter:

(1) upon an article or any of its containers or wrappers; or

(2) accompanying such article;

I. if an article is alleged to be misbranded because the labeling is misleading or if an advertisement is alleged to be false because it is misleading, then in determining whether the labeling or advertisement is misleading, there shall be taken into account, among other things, not only representations made or suggested by statement, word, design, device, sound or in any combination thereof, but also the extent to which the labeling or advertisement fails to reveal facts material in the light of such representations or material with respect to consequences which may result from the use of the article to which the labeling or advertisement relates under the conditions of use prescribed in the labeling or advertisement thereof or under such conditions of use as are customary or usual;

J. "advertisement" means all representations disseminated in any manner or by any means, other than by labeling, for the purpose of inducing, or which are likely to induce, directly or indirectly, the purchase of food;

K. "contaminated with filth" applies to any food not securely protected from dust, dirt and, so far as may be necessary by all reasonable means, from all foreign or injurious contaminations, or any food found to contain any dust, dirt, foreign or injurious contamination or infestation;

L. the provisions shall be considered to include the manufacture, production, processing, packing, exposure, offer, possession and holding of any such article and the supplying or applying of any such articles in the conduct of any food establishment; and

M. "federal act" means the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, 21 USC § 301 et seq., the Federal Meat Inspection Act, 21 USC § 601 et seq. and the federal Poultry Products Inspection Act, 21 USC § 451 et seq.

History: 1941 Comp., § 71-665, enacted by Laws 1951, ch. 169, § 2; 1953 Comp., § 54-1-2; Laws 1959, ch. 15, § 1; 1971, ch. 277, § 35; 1982, ch. 73, § 1.

Cross-references. - As to exemption of environmental improvement board from authority of secretary of environment, see 9-7A-12 NMSA 1978.

Bracketed material. - The bracketed reference to the department of environment was inserted by the compiler, as Laws 1991, ch. 25, § 4 establishes the department of environment and provides that all references to the environmental improvement division of the health and environment department shall be construed to mean the department of environment. The bracketed material was not enacted by the legislature and is not part of the law.

Meat is food as defined in the New Mexico Food Act, and, therefore, the state health department (now department of health) has the power to protect the public from violations of the law. Nothing in the New Mexico Livestock Act grants the livestock board the powers granted to the health department in the New Mexico Food Act. 1967 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 67-115.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Validity, construction, and effect of laws or regulations requiring merchants to affix sale price to each item of consumer goods, 7 A.L.R.4th 792.

25-2-3. [Prohibited acts.]

The following acts and the causing thereof within the state of New Mexico are hereby prohibited:

A. the manufacture, sale or delivery, holding or offering for sale of any food that is adulterated or misbranded.

B. the adulteration or misbranding of any food.

C. the receipt in commerce of any food that is adulterated or misbranded and the delivery or proffered delivery thereof for pay or otherwise.

D. the sale, delivery for sale, holding for sale or offering for sale of any article in violation of Section 12 [25-2-12 NMSA 1978].

E. the dissemination of any false advertisement.

F. the refusal to permit entry or inspection, or to permit the taking of a sample, as authorized by Section 16 [25-2-16 NMSA 1978].

G. the giving of a guaranty or undertaking which guaranty or undertaking is false, except by a person who relied on a guaranty or undertaking to the same effect signed by, and containing the name and address of the person residing in the state of New Mexico from whom he received the food in good faith.

H. the removal or disposal of a detained or embargoed article in violation of Section 6 [25-2-6 NMSA 1978].

I. the alteration, mutilation, destruction, obliteration or removal of the whole or any part of the labeling of, or the doing of any other act with respect to a food, if such act is done while such article is held for sale and results in such article being misbranded.

J. forging, counterfeiting, simulating or falsely representing, or without proper authority using any mark, stamp, tag, label or other identification device authorized or required by regulations promulgated under the provisions of this act [25-2-1 to 25-2-19 NMSA 1978].

History: 1941 Comp., § 71-666, enacted by Laws 1951, ch. 169, § 3; 1953 Comp., § 54-1-3.

Cross-references. - As to meat and meat products, see Article 3 of this chapter.

As to flour and bread, see Article 5 of this chapter.

As to egg grading, see Article 6 of this chapter.

Unwholesome meat. - The fact that the livestock board may be inspecting meats to determine if they are unwholesome in no way limits the powers of the health department (now department of health) to independently determine whether the meat is unwholesome. 1967 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 67-115.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 35 Am. Jur. 2d Food §§ 2 to 13.

Ignorance or mistake of fact, lack of criminal intent or presence of good faith, as affecting penal offense predicated upon violation of food law, 152 A.L.R. 755.

Liability of seller of food for personal injuries due to its condition, 168 A.L.R. 1054.

Validity of municipal ordinance imposing labeling requirements affecting outside producers of milk to be sold in city, 14 A.L.R.2d 131.

Liability of seller of food for injuries on theory of implied warranty as affected by buyer's or user's allergy or unusual susceptibility to injury from article, 26 A.L.R.2d 972.

Coloring matter as forbidden adulteration of food, 56 A.L.R.2d 1129.

Liability of packer, foodstore, or restaurant for causing trichinosis, 96 A.L.R.3d 451.

36A C.J.S. Food §§ 3 to 20.

25-2-4. Power to enjoin violations.

In addition to the remedies hereinafter provided, the division is hereby authorized to apply to the district court for, and such court shall have jurisdiction upon hearing and for such cause shown to grant, a temporary or permanent injunction restraining any person from violating any provision of Section 25-2-3 NMSA 1978, irrespective of whether or not there exists an adequate remedy at law.

History: 1941 Comp., § 71-667, enacted by Laws 1951, ch. 169, § 4; 1953 Comp., § 54-1-4; Laws 1982, ch. 73, § 2.

Cross-references. - As to injunctions, see Rule 1-065.

25-2-5. Penalties; exceptions.

A. Any person who violates any of the provisions of Section 25-2-3 NMSA 1978 shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall on conviction thereof be subject to imprisonment for not more than ninety days or a fine of not more than one hundred dollars (\$100) or both such imprisonment and fine; but if the violation is committed after a conviction of such person under this section has become final, such person shall be subject to imprisonment for not more than one hundred eighty days or a fine of not more than two hundred dollars (\$200) or both such imprisonment and fine.

B. No person shall be subject to the penalties of Subsection A of this section for having violated Subsection A or C of Section 25-2-3 NMSA 1978 if he establishes a guaranty or undertaking signed by and containing the name and address of the person residing in the state of New Mexico from whom he received in good faith the article to the effect

that such article is not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the New Mexico Food Act [25-2-1 to 25-2-19 NMSA 1978], designating that act.

C. No publisher, radio-broadcast licensee or agency or medium for the dissemination of an advertisement, except the manufacturer, packer, distributor or seller of the article to which a false advertisement relates, shall be liable under this section by reason of the dissemination by him of such false advertisement unless he has refused, on the request of the director, to furnish to the director the name and post-office address of the manufacturer, packer, distributor, seller or advertising agency residing in the state of New Mexico who causes him to disseminate such advertisement.

History: 1941 Comp., § 71-668, enacted by Laws 1951, ch. 169, § 5; 1953 Comp., § 54-1-5; Laws 1982, ch. 73, § 3.

25-2-6. Detention of food believed adulterated or misbranded; condemnation; destruction or correction of defect.

A. Whenever the director finds or has probable cause to believe that any food is adulterated or so misbranded as to be dangerous or fraudulent within the meaning of the New Mexico Food Act [25-2-1 to 25-2-19 NMSA 1978], he shall affix to such article a tag or other appropriate marking, giving notice that such article is, or is suspected of being, adulterated or misbranded and has been detained or embargoed and warning all persons not to remove or dispose of such article by sale or otherwise until permission for removal or disposal is given by the director or the court. It shall be unlawful for any person to remove or dispose of such detained or embargoed article by sale or otherwise without such permission.

B. When an article detained or embargoed under Subsection A of this section has been found by the director to be adulterated or misbranded, he shall petition the judge of the district court in whose jurisdiction the article is detained or embargoed for a libel for condemnation of such article. When the director has found that an article so detained or embargoed is not adulterated or misbranded, he shall remove the tag or other marking.

C. If the court finds that a detained or embargoed article is adulterated or misbranded, such article shall, after entry of the decree, be destroyed at the expense of the claimant thereof under the supervision of the director, and all court costs and fees and storage and other proper expenses shall be taxed against the claimant of such article or his agent; provided that when the adulteration or misbranding can be corrected by proper labeling or processing of the article, the court, after entry of the decree and after such costs, fees and expenses have been paid and a good and sufficient bond, conditioned that such article shall be so labeled or processed, has been executed, may by order direct that such article be delivered to the claimant thereof for such labeling or processing under the supervision of the director. The expense of such supervision shall be paid by the claimant. Such bond shall be returned to the claimant of the article on representation to the court by the director that the article is no longer in violation of the New Mexico Food Act and that the expenses of such supervision have been paid.

D. Whenever the director shall find in any room, building, vehicle of transportation or other structure, any meat, seafood, poultry, vegetable, fruit or other perishable articles which are unsound or contain any filthy, decomposed or putrid substance, or that may be poisonous or deleterious to health or otherwise unsafe, the same being hereby declared to be a nuisance, he shall forthwith condemn or destroy the same or in any other manner render the same unsaleable as human food.

History: 1941 Comp., § 71-669, enacted by Laws 1951, ch. 169, § 6; 1953 Comp., § 54-1-6; Laws 1982, ch. 73, § 4.

Action contemplated by Subsection C is in rem. It is against the thing wherever found in whatever ownership. State v. 44 Gunny Sacks of Grain, 83 N.M. 755, 497 P.2d 966 (1972).

And is predicated upon police power, not eminent domain. - The right to seize and destroy unfit or impure foods is a reasonable exercise of the right and duty of the state to protect the public health and is predicated upon the police power, and does not fall within N.M. Const., art. II, § 20, which deals with takings "for public use" - which is to say - by eminent domain. State v. 44 Gunny Sacks of Grain, 83 N.M. 755, 497 P.2d 966 (1972).

Hence, state is not required to make compensation when it seizes and destroys food found to be contaminated within the provisions of the New Mexico Food Act. State v. 44 Gunny Sacks of Grain, 83 N.M. 755, 497 P.2d 966 (1972).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 35 Am. Jur. 2d Food §§ 63 to 73.

36A C.J.S. Food §§ 50 to 56.

25-2-7. Attorney general or district attorney to institute prosecution; right to hearing before director prior to criminal prosecutions.

It shall be the duty of the attorney general or the various district attorneys of this state to whom the director reports any violation of the New Mexico Food Act [25-2-1 to 25-2-19 NMSA 1978] to cause appropriate proceedings to be instituted in the proper courts without delay and to be prosecuted in the manner required by law. Before any violation of the New Mexico Food Act is reported to any such attorney for the institution of a criminal proceeding, the person against whom such proceeding is contemplated shall be given appropriate notice and an opportunity to present his views before the director either orally or in writing, in person or by attorney with regard to such contemplated proceeding.

History: 1941 Comp., § 71-670, enacted by Laws 1951, ch. 169, § 7; 1953 Comp., § 54-1-7; Laws 1982, ch. 73, § 5.

Cross-references. - As to duties generally of attorney general, see 8-5-2 NMSA 1978.

25-2-8. Minor violations of act; warning authorized.

Nothing in the New Mexico Food Act [25-2-1 to 25-2-19 NMSA 1978] shall be construed as requiring the director to report, for the institution of proceedings under the New Mexico Food Act, minor violations of that act whenever he believes that the public interest will be adequately served in the circumstances by a suitable written notice or warning.

History: 1941 Comp., § 71-671, enacted by Laws 1951, ch. 169, § 8; 1953 Comp., § 54-1-8; Laws 1982, ch. 73, § 6.

25-2-9. Promulgation of definitions and standards by the board.

A. Whenever in the judgment of the board such action will promote honesty and fair dealing in the interest of consumers, the board shall promulgate regulations fixing and establishing for any food or class of food a reasonable definition and standard of identity or reasonable standard of quality or fill of container or any combination of such requirements. In prescribing a definition and standard of identity for any food or class of food in which optional ingredients are permitted, the board shall, for the purpose of promoting honesty and fair dealing in the interest of consumers, designate the optional ingredients which shall be named on the label. The definitions and standards so promulgated shall conform so far as practicable to the definitions and standards promulgated under the authority of the federal act.

B. In promulgating regulations pursuant to this section, the board shall follow the procedures set forth in Section 74-1-9 NMSA 1978.

History: 1941 Comp., § 71-672, enacted by Laws 1951, ch. 169, § 9; 1953 Comp., § 54-1-9; Laws 1982, ch. 73, § 7.

Cross-references. - As to revision of requirements for enriched flour and bread, see 25-5-5 NMSA 1978.

For provisions of the Environmental Improvement Act, see 74-1-1 to 74-1-10 NMSA 1978.

Meaning of "federal act". - See 25-2-2M NMSA 1978.

25-2-10. When food deemed adulterated.

A food shall be deemed to be adulterated:

A. (1) if it bears or contains any poisonous or deleterious substance which may render it injurious to health; but in case the substance is not an added substance such food shall not be considered adulterated under this clause if the quantity of such substance in such good [food] does not ordinarily render it injurious to health; or

(2) if it bears or contains any added poisonous or added deleterious substance which is unsafe within the meaning of Section 13 [25-2-13 NMSA 1978]; or

(3) if it consists in whole or in part of a diseased, contaminated, filthy, impure or infested ingredient, putrid or decomposed substance, or if it is otherwise unfit for food; or

(4) if it has been produced, prepared, packed or held under insanitary conditions whereby it may have been contaminated with filth, or whereby it may have been rendered diseased, unwholesome or injurious to health; or

(5) if it is the product of a diseased animal or an animal which has died otherwise than by slaughter, or that has been fed upon the uncooked offal from a slaughterhouse; or

(6) if its container is composed, in whole or in part, of any poisonous or deleterious substance which may render the contents injurious to health.

B. (1) if any valuable constituent has been in whole or in part omitted or abstracted therefrom; or

(2) if any substance has been substituted wholly or in part therefor; or

(3) if damage or inferiority has been concealed in any manner; or

(4) if any substance has been added thereto or mixed or packed therewith so as to increase its bulk or weight, or reduce its quality or strength or make it appear better or of greater value than it is.

C. if it is confectionery and it bears or contains any alcohol or nonnutritive article or substance except harmless coloring, harmless flavoring, harmless resinous glaze not in excess of four-tenths of one per centum (4/10%), harmless natural gum and pectin; provided, that this paragraph shall not apply to any confectionery by reason of its containing less than two and one quarter per centum by weight of alcohol derived solely from the use of flavoring extracts, or to any chewing gum by reason of its containing harmless nonnutritive masticatory substances.

D. if it bears or contains a coal-tar color other than one from a batch which has been certified under authority of the federal act.

History: 1941 Comp., § 71-673, enacted by Laws 1951, ch. 169, § 10; 1953 Comp., § 54-1-10; Laws 1965, ch. 195, § 1.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 35 Am. Jur. 2d Food §§ 21 to 24.

Coloring matter as forbidden adulteration of food, 56 A.L.R.2d 1129.

36A C.J.S. Food §§ 3 to 6.

25-2-11. [When food deemed misbranded.]

A food shall be deemed to be misbranded:

A. if its labeling is false or misleading in any particular;

B. if it is offered for sale under the name of another food;

C. if it is an imitation of another food, unless its label bears, in type of uniform size and prominence, the word, imitation and, immediately thereafter, the name of the food imitated;

D. if its container is so made, formed or filled as to be misleading;

E. if in package form, unless it bears a label containing:

(1) the name and place of business of the manufacturer, packer or distributor;

(2) an accurate statement of the quantity of the contents in terms of weight, measure or numerical count; provided, that under clause (2) of this paragraph reasonable variations shall be permitted, and exemptions as to small packages shall be established, by regulations prescribed by the board;

F. if any word, statement or other information required by or under authority of this act [25-2-1 to 25-2-19 NMSA 1978] to appear on the label or labeling is not prominently placed thereon with such conspicuousness (as compared with other words, statements, designs or devices, in the labeling) and in such terms as to render it likely to be read and understood by the ordinary individual under customary conditions of purchase and use;

G. if it purports to be or is represented as a food for which a definition and standard of identity has been prescribed by regulations as provided by Section 9 [25-2-9 NMSA 1978], unless:

(1) it conforms to such definition and standard; and

(2) its label bears the name of the food specified in the definition and standard, and, insofar as may be required by such regulations, the common names of optional ingredients (other than spices, flavoring and coloring) present in such food;

H. if it purports to be or is represented as:

(1) a food for which a standard of quality has been prescribed by regulations as provided by Section 9 and its quality falls below such standard unless its label bears, in such manner and form as such regulations specify, a statement that it falls below such standard; or

(2) a food for which a standard or standards of fill of container have been prescribed by regulation as provided by Section 9, and it falls below the standard of fill of container applicable thereto, unless its label bears, in such manner and form as such regulations specify, a statement that it falls below such standard;

I. if it is not subject to the provisions of Paragraph G of this section, unless it bears labeling clearly giving:

(1) the common or usual name of the food, if any there be; and

(2) in case it is fabricated from two or more ingredients, the common or usual name of each such ingredient; except that spices, flavorings and colorings, other than those sold as such, may be designated as spices, flavorings and colorings, without naming each; provided, that, to the extent that compliance with the requirements of clause (2) of this paragraph is impractical or results in deception or unfair competition, exemptions shall be established by regulations promulgated by the board; provided, further, that the requirements of clause (2) of this paragraph shall not apply to any carbonated beverage, the ingredients of which have been fully and correctly disclosed in an affidavit filed with the board;

J. if it purports to be or is represented for special dietary uses, unless its label bears such information concerning its vitamin, mineral and other dietary properties as the board determines to be, and by regulations prescribed, as, necessary in order to fully inform purchasers as to its value for such uses;

K. if it bears or contains any artificial flavoring, artificial coloring or chemical preservative, unless it bears labeling stating that fact; provided, that to the extent that compliance with the requirements of this paragraph is impracticable, exemptions shall be established by regulations promulgated by the board.

History: 1941 Comp., § 71-674, enacted by Laws 1951, ch. 169, § 11; 1953 Comp., § 54-1-11.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 35 Am. Jur. 2d Food §§ 25 to 31.

Validity, construction, and effect of laws or regulations requiring merchants to affix sale price to each item of consumer goods, 7 A.L.R.4th 792.

36A C.J.S. Food § 12(8).

25-2-12. Manufacturing, packing and processing permits for certain classes of food; suspension; inspections.

A. Whenever the board finds after investigation that the distribution in New Mexico of any class of food may, by reason of contamination with microorganisms during manufacture, processing or packing thereof in any locality, be injurious to health and

that such injurious nature cannot be adequately determined after such articles have entered commerce, it then and in such case only shall promulgate regulations providing for the issuance by the director to manufacturers, processors or packers of such class of food in such locality of permits to which shall be attached such conditions governing the manufacture, processing or packing of such class of food for such temporary period of time as may be necessary to protect the public health, and after the effective date of such regulations and during such temporary period, no person shall introduce or deliver for introduction into commerce any such food manufactured, processed or packed by any such manufacturer, processor or packer unless such manufacturer, processor or packer holds a permit issued by the director as provided by such regulations. In promulgating regulations pursuant to this section, the board shall follow the procedures set forth in Section 74-1-9 NMSA 1978.

B. The director is authorized to suspend immediately upon notice any permit issued under authority of this section if it is found that any of the conditions of the permit have been violated. The holder of a permit so suspended shall be privileged at any time to apply for the reinstatement of such permit, and the director shall, immediately after prompt hearing and an inspection of the establishment, reinstate such permit if it is found that adequate measures have been taken to comply with and maintain the conditions of the permit as originally issued or as amended.

C. The director shall have access to any factory or establishment, the operator of which holds a permit from the director for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the conditions of the permit are being complied with, and denial of access for such inspection shall be ground for suspension of the permit until such access is freely given by the operator.

History: 1941 Comp., § 71-675, enacted by Laws 1951, ch. 169, § 12; 1953 Comp., § 54-1-12; Laws 1982, ch. 73, § 8.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 35 Am. Jur. 2d Food §§ 11 to 13.

36A C.J.S. Food §§ 11 to 20.

25-2-13. Promulgating regulations governing the addition of any poisonous or deleterious substances in food.

A. Any poisonous or deleterious substance added to any food, except where such substance is required in the production thereof or cannot be avoided by good manufacturing practice, shall be deemed to be unsafe for purposes of the application of Paragraph (2) of Subsection A of Section 25-2-10 NMSA 1978; but when such substance is so required or cannot be so avoided, the board shall promulgate regulations limiting the quantity therein or thereon to such extent as the board finds necessary for the protection of public health, and any quantity exceeding the limits so fixed shall also be deemed to be unsafe for purpose of the application of Paragraph (2) of Subsection A of Section 25-2-10 NMSA 1978. While such a regulation is in effect

limiting the quantity of any such substance in the case of any food, such food shall not, by reason of bearing or containing any added amount of such substance, be considered to be adulterated within the meaning of Paragraph (1) of Subsection A of Section 25-2-10 NMSA 1978. In determining the quantity of such added substance to be tolerated in or on different articles of food, the board shall take into account the extent to which the use of such substance is required or cannot be avoided in the production of each such article and the other ways in which the consumer may be affected by the same or other poisonous or deleterious substances.

B. In promulgating regulations pursuant to this section, the board shall follow the procedure set forth in Section 74-1-9 NMSA 1978.

History: 1941 Comp., § 71-676, enacted by Laws 1951, ch. 169, § 13; 1953 Comp., § 54-1-13; Laws 1982, ch. 73, § 9.

25-2-14. [When advertising deemed false.]

An advertisement of a food shall be deemed to be false if it is false or misleading in any particular.

History: 1941 Comp., § 71-677, enacted by Laws 1951, ch. 169, § 14; 1953 Comp., § 54-1-14.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Validity, construction, and effect of laws or regulations requiring merchants to affix sale price to each item of consumer goods, 7 A.L.R.4th 792.

25-2-15. Promulgating regulations; procedure.

A. The authority to promulgate regulations for the efficient enforcement of the New Mexico Food Act [25-2-1 to 25-2-19 NMSA 1978] is hereby vested in the board. The board is hereby authorized to make the regulations promulgated under the federal act.

B. In promulgating regulations pursuant to this section, the board shall follow the procedures set forth in Section 74-1-9 NMSA 1978.

History: 1941 Comp., § 71-678, enacted by Laws 1951, ch. 169, § 15; 1953 Comp., § 54-1-15; Laws 1982, ch. 73, § 10.

Meaning of "federal act". - See 25-2-2M NMSA 1978.

25-2-16. Power to make inspections and secure samples.

The director shall have free access at all reasonable hours to any factory, warehouse or establishment in which foods are manufactured, processed, packed or held for

introduction into commerce or to enter any vehicle being used to transport or hold such foods in commerce for the purpose:

A. of inspecting such factory, warehouse, establishment or vehicle to determine if any of the provisions of the New Mexico Food Act [25-2-1 to 25-2-19 NMSA 1978] are being violated; and

B. to secure samples or specimens of any food after paying or offering to pay for such sample. It shall be the duty of the director to make or cause to be made examinations of samples secured under the provisions of this section to determine whether or not any provision of the New Mexico Food Act is being violated.

History: 1941 Comp., § 71-679, enacted by Laws 1951, ch. 169, § 16; 1953 Comp., § 54-1-16; Laws 1982, ch. 73, § 11.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 35 Am. Jur. 2d Food § 13.

36A C.J.S. Food § 12(7).

25-2-17. Power of director to publish reports and disseminate information.

A. The director may cause to be published from time to time reports summarizing all judgments, decrees and court orders which have been rendered under the New Mexico Food Act [25-2-1 to 25-2-19 NMSA 1978], including the nature of the charge and the disposition thereof.

B. The director may also cause to be disseminated such information regarding food as he deems necessary in the interest of public health and the protection of the consumer against fraud. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the director from collecting, reporting and illustrating the results of his investigations.

History: 1941 Comp., § 71-680, enacted by Laws 1951, ch. 169, § 17; 1953 Comp., § 54-1-17; Laws 1982, ch. 73, § 12.

25-2-18. Personnel.

The division shall employ such personnel for the administration and enforcement of the provisions of the New Mexico Food Act [25-2-1 to 25-2-19 NMSA 1978], in the same manner that other public health personnel are now employed, as may be necessary and required.

History: 1941 Comp., § 71-681, enacted by Laws 1951, ch. 169, § 19; 1953 Comp., § 54-1-18; Laws 1982, ch. 73, § 13.

25-2-19. [New Mexico public health laboratory to serve as testing laboratory.]

The New Mexico public health laboratory shall serve as the testing laboratory for samples collected for examination pursuant to the provisions of this act [25-2-1 to 25-2-19 NMSA 1978].

History: 1941 Comp., § 71-682, enacted by Laws 1951, ch. 169, § 20; 1953 Comp., § 54-1-19.

ARTICLE 3 MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS

25-3-1. Short title.

This act [25-3-1 to 25-3-5 NMSA 1978] may be cited as the "Imported Meat Act."

History: 1953 Comp., § 54-8-1, enacted by Laws 1965, ch. 10, § 1.

25-3-2. Definitions.

As used in the Imported Meat Act [25-3-1 to 25-3-5 NMSA 1978]:

A. "imported meat" means all fresh, frozen, cured, canned or processed meat which has originated without the continental boundaries of the United States, with the exception of Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, but does not mean fish or poultry; and

B. "sell or offer for sale" includes sales, advertising for sale or display for sale.

History: 1953 Comp., § 54-8-2, enacted by Laws 1965, ch. 10, § 2.

25-3-3. Prohibited sales.

No person, firm or corporation shall knowingly sell, or offer for sale, in New Mexico any imported meat without first indicating that the meat is imported, by:

A. displaying a conspicuous informative sign, with letters not less than one inch high, in their place of business;

B. labeling or branding each quarter, half or whole carcass of imported meat; and

C. labeling each can, package or case containing imported meat, if not already so labeled.

However, a stick-on label or some other conspicuous method of identification containing the word "imported" in a color other than the manufacturer's or distributor's color label shall satisfy the labeling requirements of Subsection B and C of this section.

History: 1953 Comp., § 54-8-3, enacted by Laws 1965, ch. 10, § 3.

Cross-references. - For provisions relating to misbranded food generally, see Article 2 of this chapter.

25-3-4. Enforcement.

The failure of any person, firm or corporation to comply with the provisions of Section 3 [25-3-3 NMSA 1978] is deemed misbranding and a violation of the Imported Meat Act [25-3-1 to 25-3-5 NMSA 1978] and the cattle sanitary board of New Mexico [New Mexico livestock board], or its authorized agent, shall have the power and duty to make regulations and conduct inspections necessary to the enforcement of the Imported Meat Act.

History: 1953 Comp., § 54-8-4, enacted by Laws 1965, ch. 10, § 4.

Powers, etc., of cattle sanitary board transferred. - Laws 1967, ch. 213, § 2, creates the New Mexico livestock board and provides that the powers, as well as the books, etc., of the cattle sanitary board are transferred to the livestock board. See 77-2-2 NMSA 1978.

25-3-5. Penalty.

A. Any person who violates any of the provisions of the Imported Meat Act [25-3-1 to 25-3-5 NMSA 1978] is guilty of a misdemeanor.

B. No person shall be subject to the penalties of Subsection A of this section, for having violated the provisions of the Imported Meat Act, if he establishes a guaranty or undertaking signed by and containing the name and address of the person residing in the state from whom he received, in good faith, the meat, to the effect that such meat is not misbranded within the meaning of the Imported Meat Act.

History: 1953 Comp., § 54-8-5, enacted by Laws 1965, ch. 10, § 5.

25-3-6. Short title.

This act [25-3-6 to 25-3-21 NMSA 1978] may be cited as the "Meat Inspection Act."

History: 1953 Comp., § 54-8-6, enacted by Laws 1969, ch. 89, § 1.

25-3-7. Definitions.

As used in the Meat Inspection Act [25-3-6 to 25-3-21 NMSA 1978]:

A. "board" means the New Mexico livestock board, or, where appropriate, its executive director;

B. "health board" means the health and environment department [department of health] of the state;

C. "chief" means the chief veterinary meat inspector;

D. "meat" means the edible flesh of poultry, birds or animals as usually sold for human consumption and includes livestock, poultry and livestock and poultry products;

E. "livestock product" or "poultry product" means any product capable of use as human food which is wholly or partially made from meat and is not specifically exempted by regulation of the board;

F. "prepared" means slaughtered, canned, salted, stuffed, rendered, boned, cut up or otherwise manufactured or processed;

G. "federal acts" means the federal Meat Inspection Act, 34 Stat. 1260, as amended by the Wholesome Meat Act, 81 Stat. 584 and the Federal Poultry Products Inspection Act, 71 Stat. 441, as amended by the Wholesome Poultry Products Act, 82 Stat. 791;

H. "pesticide chemical," "food additive," "color additive" and "raw agricultural commodity" shall have the same meanings for the Meat Inspection Act as for the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, 52 Stat. 1040, as amended;

I. "adulterated" means the term applied to any meat:

(1) if it bears or contains any poisonous or deleterious substance which may render it injurious to health; provided, that any substance not added to meat shall not be considered adulterating if the quantity of the substance is insufficient to ordinarily render it injurious to health;

(2) if it bears or contains, by reason of administration of any substance to the meat, any added poisonous or added deleterious substance other than a color additive, a food additive or a pesticide chemical in or on a raw agricultural commodity, any of which may in the board's judgment make such article unfit for human food;

(3) if it is, in whole or in part, a raw agricultural commodity and bears or contains a pesticide chemical which is unsafe within the meaning of Section 408 of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act;

(4) if it bears or contains any food additive which is unsafe within the meaning of Section 409 of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act;

(5) if it bears or contains any color additive which is unsafe within the meaning of Section 706 of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act; provided that an article which is not otherwise deemed adulterated under Paragraphs [Paragraph] (3), (4) or (5) of this subsection, shall be deemed adulterated if use of the pesticide-chemical, food additive or color additive in or on such article is prohibited by regulation of the board;

(6) if it consists in whole or in part of any filthy, putrid or decomposed substance or is for any other reason unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome or otherwise unfit for human food;

(7) if it has been prepared, packed or held under unsanitary conditions whereby it may have become contaminated with filth, or whereby it may have been rendered injurious to health;

(8) if it is, in whole or in part, the product of an animal, including poultry, which has died otherwise than by slaughter;

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

(10) if it has been intentionally subjected to radiation, unless the use of the radiation was in conformity with a regulation or exemption in effect pursuant to Section 409 of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act;

(11) if any valuable constituent has been in whole or in part omitted or abstracted therefrom; or if any substance has been substituted, wholly or in part therefor; or if damage or inferiority has been concealed in any manner; or if any substance has been added thereto or mixed or packed therewith so as to increase its bulk or weight, or reduce its quality or strength, or make it appear better or of greater value than it is; or

(12) if it is margarine containing animal fat and any of the raw material used therein consisted in whole or in part of any filthy, putrid or decomposed substance;

J. "misbranded" means the term applied to meat:

(1) if its labeling is false or misleading in any particular;

(2) if it is offered for sale under the name of another food;

(3) if it is an imitation of another food, unless its label bears, in type of uniform size and prominence, the word "imitation" and immediately thereafter the name of the food being imitated;

(4) if its container is so made, formed or filled as to be misleading;

(5) unless it bears a label showing:

(a) the name and place of business of the manufacturer, packer or distributor; and

(b) an accurate statement of the quantity of the product in terms of weight, measure or numerical count; provided that the board may make regulations exempting small meat packages, meat not in containers and other reasonable variations;

(6) if any word, statement or other information required by or under the Meat Inspection Act to appear on the label or other labeling is not prominently placed thereon with such conspicuousness, as compared with other words, statements, designs or devices in the labeling, and is not stated in such terms as to render it likely to be read and understood by the ordinary individual under customary conditions of purchase and use;

(7) if it purports to be or is represented as a food for which a definition and standard of identify [identity] or composition has been prescribed by the regulations of the board under Section 5 [Section 8 (25-3-13 NMSA 1978)] of the Meat Inspection Act, unless:

(a) it conforms to such definition and standard; and

(b) its label bears the name of the food specified in the definition and standard and, insofar as may be required by such regulations, the common names of optional ingredients, other than spices, flavoring and coloring, present in such food;

(8) if it purports to be or is represented as a food for which a standard or standards of fill of container have been prescribed by regulations of the board under Section 5 of the Meat Inspection Act, and it falls below the standard of fill of container applicable thereto, unless its label bears, in such manner and form as such regulations specify, a statement that it falls below such standard;

(9) if it is not subject to the provisions of Paragraph (7) unless its label bears:

(a) the common or usual name of the food, if any there be; and

(b) in case it is fabricated from two or more ingredients, the common or usual name of each such ingredient; except that spices, flavorings and colorings may, when authorized by the board, be designated as spices, flavorings and colorings without naming each; provided, that, to the extent that compliance with the requirements of this Paragraph (9)

(b) is impracticable, or results in deception or unfair competition, exemptions shall be established by regulations promulgated by the board;

(10) if it purports to be or is represented for special dietary uses, unless its label bears such information concerning its vitamin, mineral and other dietary properties as the board, after consultation with the secretary of agriculture of the United States, determines to be and by regulations prescribes as necessary in order to fully inform purchasers as to its value for such uses;

(11) if it bears or contains any artificial flavoring, artificial coloring or chemical preservative, unless it bears labeling stating that fact; provided, that, to the extent that compliance with the requirements of this Paragraph (11) is impracticable, exemptions shall be established by regulations promulgated by the board; or

(12) if it fails to bear, directly thereon and on its containers, as the board may by regulations prescribe, the official inspection legend and establishment number of the establishment where the product was prepared, and, unrestricted by any of the foregoing, such other information as the board may require in such regulations to assure that it will not have false or misleading labeling and that the public will be informed of the manner of handling required to maintain the article in a wholesome condition;

K. "livestock" means any cattle, sheep, swine, goats, horses, mules or other equines, whether live or dead;

L. "poultry" means any domesticated bird, whether live or dead; and

M. "official establishment" means any establishment licensed by the board at which inspection of the slaughter of livestock or poultry, or the preparation of meat food products is maintained under the provision of the Meat Inspection Act.

History: 1953 Comp., § 54-8-7, enacted by Laws 1969, ch. 89, § 2; 1977, ch. 253, § 62.

Bracketed material. - The bracketed reference to the department of health was inserted by the compiler, as Laws 1991, ch. 25, § 16 repeals former 9-7-4 NMSA 1978, relating to the health and environment department, and enacts a new 9-7-4 NMSA 1978, creating the department of health. The bracketed material was not enacted by the legislature and is not part of the law.

Compiler's note. - The reference in Subsection J(7) to Section 5 of the Meat Inspection Act appears to be erroneous. The apparent intended reference is to Section 8 of that act.

Federal Meat Inspection Act. - The Federal Meat Inspection Act appears as 21 U.S.C. §§ 601 et seq.

Poultry Products Inspection Act. - The federal Poultry Products Inspection Act appears as 21 U.S.C. §§ 451 et seq.

Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act. - The Federal Food, Drug and Inspection Act, referred to in Subsection H, appears as 21 U.S.C. §§ 301 to 393. Sections 408, 409 and 706 of the act, referred to in Subsection I appear, respectively, as 21 U.S.C. §§ 346a, 348 and 376.

25-3-8. Office created; deputies; qualifications; compensation.

A. The office of "chief veterinary meat inspector" is created under the New Mexico livestock board, subject to the control and direction of the executive director of the board. The livestock board shall appoint a veterinarian licensed in New Mexico who shall meet the requirements established by the board. He shall serve at the pleasure of the board and shall receive such salary as the board determines. The duties of the chief veterinary meat inspector shall be to supervise the state meat inspection service, [and] enforce and efficiently carry out the Meat Inspection Act [25-3-6 to 25-3-21 NMSA 1978] so as to assure the public that only pure, wholesome and unadulterated meat and meat food products are offered for sale.

B. Upon qualification by the chief veterinary meat inspector the board shall appoint and fix salaries of veterinary meat inspectors and lay meat inspectors, under the provisions of the State Personnel Act [10-9-1 to 10-9-25 NMSA 1978], who shall be responsible to the chief veterinary meat inspector and who shall conduct ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections, enforce sanitary requirements, perform other duties necessary to conduct proper meat inspection and carry out the provisions of the Meat Inspection Act.

C. An inspector assigned to a slaughtering establishment with state meat inspection service shall neither be related to the management of such establishment nor have a financial interest therein.

D. Each inspector shall take the oath of office.

History: 1953 Comp., § 54-8-8, enacted by Laws 1969, ch. 89, § 3.

Compiler's note. - Pursuant to Laws 1977, ch. 256, § 3, the livestock board is attached for coordinative purposes to the department of agriculture. See 77-2-6 NMSA 1978.

25-3-9. Inspection stamps and establishment numbers.

A. The board shall provide meat inspection stamps and assign establishment numbers to all slaughtering establishments which have been approved and granted state meat inspection service by the board, and the stamps shall contain the words "New Mexico Inspected and Passed" and "New Mexico Inspected and Condemned." The board shall also provide meat inspection stamps and assign establishment numbers to all meat processors and manufacturers of meat food products which have been approved in accordance with the requirements of the Meat Inspection Act [25-3-6 to 25-3-21 NMSA 1978], and the stamps shall also contain the words "New Mexico Inspected and Passed" and "New Mexico Inspected and Condemned." The inspection stamps shall be designed by the board so as not to be in conflict with inspection stamps of the United States department of agriculture.

B. Approved slaughtering establishments with state meat inspection service and establishment numbers, and meat processors with assigned establishment numbers, may use symbols of the inspection stamps on their processed meats and meat food

products offered for sale so long as they are in compliance with the provisions of the Meat Inspection Act.

C. The meat inspection stamps shall at all times be under the immediate jurisdiction of the state meat inspector.

History: 1953 Comp., § 54-8-9, enacted by Laws 1969, ch. 89, § 4.

25-3-10. Assignment of inspectors.

Slaughtering establishments granted state meat inspection service shall notify the chief veterinary meat inspector of their hours of slaughter and the chief veterinary meat inspector shall assign inspectors to said establishments to conduct meat inspection. The chief veterinary meat inspector may assign one inspector to conduct inspection at two or more slaughtering establishments having state meat inspection service. The hours of the day and the days of the week shall be satisfactorily arranged with the slaughtering establishments so that the inspector is present at each establishment during all periods of slaughter. Slaughtering establishments wishing to slaughter in excess of eight hours in any one day or slaughter on holidays or Sundays may do so, and the chief veterinary meat inspector shall assign an inspector to conduct meat inspection. Slaughtering establishments shall pay overtime fees to the board when such services are provided. No slaughtering establishment with state meat inspection service is permitted to slaughter any poultry, cattle, sheep, swine or goats unless there is an assigned inspector on the premises of the establishment during all periods of slaughter.

History: 1953 Comp., § 54-8-10, enacted by Laws 1969, ch. 89, § 5.

25-3-11. Ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection required.

A. Slaughtering establishments which have state meat inspection service shall have an "ante-mortem inspection." The inspector assigned to the slaughtering establishment shall examine each animal immediately prior to slaughter for the purpose of eliminating all unfit animals and segregating, for more thorough examination, all animals suspected of being affected with a condition which might influence their disposition on post-mortem inspection. The unfit animals shall not be permitted to enter the slaughtering department of the plant. The suspected animals, which after inspection are permitted to be slaughtered shall be handled separate and apart from the regular kill and given a special post-mortem examination.

B. Slaughtering establishments which have state meat inspection service shall have a "post-mortem inspection." The post-mortem examination shall be made at the time the animals are slaughtered. The inspectors shall examine the cervical lymph glands, the skeletal lymph glands, the viscera and organs with their lymph glands, and all exposed surfaces of the carcasses of all cattle, calves, sheep, swine and goats. The examination shall be conducted in the slaughtering department of the plant during the slaughtering operations.

C. The chief veterinary meat inspector or any of his inspectors shall have the laboratory of the board or any laboratory designated by the board make pathogenic examination of animals or parts thereof for completion of ante-mortem or post-mortem inspection.

History: 1953 Comp., § 54-8-11, enacted by Laws 1969, ch. 89, § 6.

25-3-12. Condemnation and appeal.

The inspector at slaughtering establishments with state meat inspection service shall condemn all diseased or otherwise unfit carcasses and parts of carcasses, including the viscera. The condemned parts shall be removed from the slaughtering department of the plant in equipment designated for that purpose and shall be destroyed for food purposes under the supervision of the inspector. If any slaughtering establishment wishes to appeal a decision of an inspector as to carcasses or parts of carcasses which have been condemned, the establishment may appeal the decision to the chief veterinary meat inspector or any veterinarian he designates. If such establishment is not satisfied and wishes to make a further appeal, it may submit such appeal to the board whose decision shall be final, unless the person aggrieved, within ten days after the date of the decision, appeals to the district court of the district in which the licensed premises are located.

History: 1953 Comp., § 54-8-12, enacted by Laws 1969, ch. 89, § 7.

Cross-references. - As to appeals to district court, see 39-3-1 NMSA 1978.

25-3-13. Rules and regulations.

The board, upon the recommendation of the chief veterinary meat inspector, shall adopt reasonable rules and regulations which shall conform as far as possible to the requirements of the rules governing meat inspection of the United States department of agriculture. The rules shall:

A. require ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections, quarantines, segregation and reinspections with respect to the slaughter of livestock and poultry and the preparation of livestock and poultry products at all licensed establishments;

B. require the identification of livestock and poultry and the marking and labeling of livestock or poultry products as "New Mexico Inspected and Condemned" if the products are found upon inspection to be adulterated and "New Mexico Inspected and Passed" if they are found upon inspection not to be adulterated;

C. require the destruction for food purposes of all livestock, poultry, livestock products and poultry products which have been marked "New Mexico Inspected and Condemned";

D. set standards for ingredients of livestock products, meat and poultry products;

E. set standards for labeling, marking or branding of meat, livestock products and poultry products;

F. set standards for the weights or measures of meats, livestock products and poultry products;

G. set standards for the filling of containers for meat, livestock products and poultry products;

H. regulate the false or fraudulent advertising of meat, livestock products or poultry products;

I. provide for periodic investigations of the sanitary conditions of each establishment and withdraw or otherwise refuse to license and inspect those establishments where the sanitary conditions are such as to render adulterated any livestock products or poultry products prepared or handled therein;

J. prescribe regulations relating to sanitation for all establishments licensed or subject to state inspection under the Meat Inspection Act [25-3-6 to 25-3-21 NMSA 1978];

K. require all persons subject to the Meat Inspection Act to maintain full and complete records of all transactions involving meat, livestock products or poultry products, and make such records available on request to the chief veterinary meat inspector or his inspectors at any reasonable time; and

L. prescribe such additional standards, methods and procedures as are necessary to effect the purposes of the Meat Inspection Act.

History: 1953 Comp., § 54-8-13, enacted by Laws 1969, ch. 89, § 8.

Broad legislative standards permissive. - A legislative body may not vest unbridled or arbitrary power in an administrative agency, but must furnish a reasonably adequate standard to guide it. To be reasonably adequate, the standards need not be specific, broad standards being permissible so long as they are capable of reasonable application and are sufficient to limit and define the agency's discretionary powers. *State v. Pina*, 90 N.M. 181, 561 P.2d 43 (Ct. App. 1977).

No unconstitutional delegation of legislative authority. - The legislative standards provided under the Meat Inspection Act are adequate, and there has been no unconstitutional delegation of legislative authority under it. *State v. Pina*, 90 N.M. 181, 561 P.2d 43 (Ct. App. 1977).

Wrongful administrative action as no defense to criminal prosecution not violation of due process. - When a state court interprets a state statute, there is no violation of due process if the state court holds that a wrongful administrative action is no defense to a criminal prosecution and requires the defendant to seek correction of

the wrongful action in civil proceedings. Hence, assuming the curtailment of inspections at a defendant's plant is unauthorized, defendant has the choice of complying with the curtailment and thus not slaughtering and selling contrary to statute, or petitioning the district court to require the inspections to continue; and when he does neither, but proceeds to violate the law, his violation will not be excused on the basis that an administrative official proceeded improperly. State v. Pina, 90 N.M. 181, 561 P.2d 43 (Ct. App. 1977).

25-3-14. Application for state meat inspection.

Any slaughtering house, meat dealer, butcher or cold storage plant operator licensed under the New Mexico livestock board shall make written application to the board requesting state meat inspection service. The board upon receipt of the application shall request the chief veterinary meat inspector to make an inspection of the premises of the slaughtering establishment making application. If the establishment is found clean and sanitary and meets the requirements of the provisions of the Meat Inspection Act [25-3-6 to 25-3-21 NMSA 1978], the board shall authorize the granting of state meat inspection service to the applicant. The board shall then assign an official establishment number to the approved slaughtering establishment to be used to mark the meat of the carcass and parts of carcasses which are offered for sale.

History: 1953 Comp., § 54-8-14, enacted by Laws 1969, ch. 89, § 9.

Compiler's note. - Pursuant to Laws 1977, ch. 256, § 3, the livestock board is attached for coordinative purposes to the department of agriculture. See 77-2-6 NMSA 1978.

25-3-15. Prohibited acts; penalty.

Except as provided in the Meat Inspection Act [25-3-6 to 25-3-21 NMSA 1978], it is a misdemeanor for any person to:

- A. slaughter any livestock, poultry or prepare any livestock products or poultry products for human consumption except in compliance with the provisions of the Meat Inspection Act;
- B. sell or transport any adulterated, misbranded, condemned or uninspected meats, livestock products or poultry products;
- C. falsely represent that any article has been inspected and passed, or is exempted under the Meat Inspection Act or knowingly make any false statement in any certificate provided for by board regulation;
- D. sell or transport any slaughtered poultry from which the blood, feathers, feet, head or viscera have not been removed;
- E. fail to keep any records required by the Meat Inspection Act;

F. forge any official device, mark or certificate;

G. use, alter, deface, detach or destroy any official device, mark or certificate without authorization;

H. fail to use or fail to detach, deface or destroy any official device, mark or certificate contrary to regulations prescribed by the board;

I. knowingly possess any counterfeit certificate, device or label, or the carcass or parts of the carcass of any animal bearing any counterfeit or improperly altered official mark;

J. sell or transport any equine carcass or parts thereof unless they are conspicuously marked or otherwise identified to show the kind of animal from which they were derived;

K. buy, sell or transport any livestock products or poultry products not intended for human food unless they are naturally inedible by humans or are denatured or identified as required by board regulation;

L. engage in the business of buying, selling or transporting dead, dying, disabled or diseased animals, or any parts of the carcasses of any animals that died otherwise than by slaughter; or buy, sell or transport any dead, dying, disabled or diseased livestock or poultry or the products of any such animals or poultry that died otherwise than by slaughter unless in accordance with such regulations as the board may prescribe to assure that such animals or the unwholesome parts or products thereof, will be prevented from being used for human food purposes.

History: 1953 Comp., § 54-8-15, enacted by Laws 1969, ch. 89, § 10.

Cross-references. - For provisions relating to adulteration or misbranding of food generally, see Article 2 of this chapter.

Wrongful administrative action as no defense to criminal prosecution not violation of due process. - When a state court interprets a state statute, there is no violation of due process if the state court holds that a wrongful administrative action is no defense to a criminal prosecution and requires the defendant to seek correction of the wrongful action in civil proceedings; assuming the curtailment of inspections at defendant's plant was unauthorized, defendant had the choice of complying with the curtailment and thus not slaughtering and selling contrary to the statute, or petitioning the district court to require the inspections to continue, and when he did neither, but proceeded to violate the law, his violation would not be excused on the basis that an administrative official proceeded improperly. State v. Pina, 90 N.M. 181, 561 P.2d 43 (Ct. App. 1977).

Liability of licensee for illegal slaughtering and sale. - Where there is an absence of evidence that a defendant personally slaughtered animals or sold uninspected meat on the dates in question, there is substantial evidence as to defendant's personal

participation in the violation of the regulations where defendant is a licensee and as licensee permits the illegal slaughtering and selling to occur. In such a case, defendant will be held liable for his own actions and not for actions of others. State v. Pina, 90 N.M. 181, 561 P.2d 43 (Ct. App. 1977).

Trial court's sentencing authority for these offenses is 31-19-1 NMSA 1978. State v. Pina, 90 N.M. 181, 561 P.2d 43 (Ct. App. 1977).

25-3-16. Exemptions.

The following persons are exempt from the provisions and penalties set forth in the Meat Inspection Act [25-3-6 to 25-3-21 NMSA 1978]:

- A. any person who slaughters livestock or poultry for his own personal or household use;
- B. any person who prepares or processes livestock or poultry products for his personal or household consumption; and
- C. any person who transports dead, dying, disabled or diseased animals or poultry for the purpose of treatment, burial or disposal in any manner which would prevent such carcasses from being used as human food.

History: 1953 Comp., § 54-8-16, enacted by Laws 1969, ch. 89, § 11.

25-3-17. Interference with board officials and personnel.

Any person that forcibly assaults, resists, opposes, impedes or intimidates any person while engaged in or on account of the performance of his official duties under the Meat Inspection Act [25-3-6 to 25-3-21 NMSA 1978] shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

History: 1953 Comp., § 54-8-17, enacted by Laws 1969, ch. 89, § 12.

25-3-18. Cooperation with the health and environment department [department of health] and other public health authorities.

A. In carrying out the provisions of the Meat Inspection Act [25-3-6 to 25-3-21 NMSA 1978], the board or the chief veterinary meat inspector, or both, shall request the advice and consult with the appropriate qualified employees of the health and environment department [department of health] and any state laboratory in matters relating to potability of water, sewerage systems and other sanitary conditions of slaughtering and meat processing establishments which might endanger public health.

B. In carrying out the provisions of the Meat Inspection Act the board shall require the chief veterinary meat inspector, or any of his inspectors, to advise the health board

when any licensee, in his opinion fails to meet the minimum requirements of the health board. The health board may send its proper public health officer to make an inspection of such premises. If the health board inspector confirms the findings of the chief veterinary meat inspector or his inspectors, the board shall serve notice that the licensee's license to slaughter, his state meat inspection service or his assignment number will be suspended.

History: 1953 Comp., § 54-8-18, enacted by Laws 1969, ch. 89, § 13; 1977, ch. 253, § 63.

Bracketed material. - The bracketed reference to the department of health was inserted by the compiler, as Laws 1991, ch. 25, § 16 repeals former 9-7-4 NMSA 1978, relating to the health and environment department, and enacts a new 9-7-4 NMSA 1978, creating the department of health. The bracketed material was not enacted by the legislature and is not part of the law.

25-3-19. Suspension or revocation of inspection service or establishment number; hearing; appeal.

A. Any license issued by the board or any state meat inspection service or establishment numbers may be suspended or revoked by the board for violation or noncompliance with:

- (1) any provision of the Meat Inspection Act [25-3-6 to 25-3-21 NMSA 1978]; or
- (2) any rule or regulation issued pursuant to the Meat Inspection Act.

B. State meat inspection service or establishment numbers may be suspended or revoked only after a hearing before the board upon reasonable notice. Notice shall be given the licensee by service of the complaint upon him.

C. The decision of the board shall be final in any matter relating to renewal, suspension or revocation of state meat inspection service or establishment numbers, unless the person aggrieved, within ten days after the date of the decision, appeals to the district court of the district in which the licensed premises are located. On the appeal, the court shall hear and determine the matter de novo, not more than ten days after the date of filing the appeal. Subsequent to such decision the person aggrieved may in compliance with the statutory provisions relating thereto appeal the decision of the district court to the supreme court of the state, but the suspension or revocation of state meat inspection service or establishment numbers shall remain in full force and effect pending the outcome of the appeal.

History: 1953 Comp., § 54-8-19, enacted by Laws 1969, ch. 89, § 14.

Cross-references. - As to appeals to district court, see 39-3-1 NMSA 1978.

As to appeals to supreme court, see Rule 12-101 et seq.

25-3-20. Power to enjoin violations of the Meat Inspection Act.

In addition to remedies provided in the Meat Inspection Act [25-3-6 to 25-3-21 NMSA 1978], the board is hereby authorized to apply to the district court for, and such court shall have jurisdiction, upon hearing and for cause shown, to grant a temporary or permanent injunction restraining any person from violating any provision of Section 25-3-15 NMSA 1978 of the Meat Inspection Act irrespective of whether or not there exists an adequate remedy at law.

History: 1953 Comp., § 54-8-20, enacted by Laws 1969, ch. 89, § 15; 1970, ch. 62, § 1.

25-3-21. Application of federal laws.

The provisions of the Meat Inspection Act [25-3-6 to 25-3-21 NMSA 1978] shall apply to persons, establishments, animals and articles regulated under the Federal Meat Inspection Act or the Federal Poultry Products Inspection Act only to the extent provided for in those acts.

History: 1953 Comp., § 54-8-21, enacted by Laws 1969, ch. 89, § 16.

Federal acts. - See 25-3-7 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

ARTICLE 4 PEDDLERS AND ITINERANT VENDORS

25-4-1. Peddling fresh meats.

Any person or persons hereafter engaging in the business of peddling fresh meats in this state shall first obtain from the authority provided by law for the issue thereof a peddler's license to carry on such business, and shall pay therefor the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250.00), said payment to be made annually in advance, and which said license fee when collected, shall be transmitted to the cattle sanitary board [New Mexico livestock board] to be converted into the cattle indemnity fund. This section and the following section [25-4-2 NMSA 1978] shall not apply to any person who may sell or otherwise dispose of any fresh meats butchered from animals of his own raising only.

History: Laws 1901, ch. 45, § 1; Code 1915, § 558; C.S. 1929, § 19-114; Laws 1933, ch. 53, § 20; 1941, ch. 39, § 1; 1941 Comp., § 62-223; 1953 Comp., § 60-2-23.

Cross-references. - As to penalty for violation of section, see 25-4-2 NMSA 1978.

As to exemption of producers from peddler's license, see 7-23-1, 7-23-2 NMSA 1978.

For provisions of the cattle indemnity fund, see 77-2-15 NMSA 1978.

Compiler's note. - The 1915 compilers substituted "This section and the following section" for "This act."

Powers, etc., of cattle sanitary board transferred. - Laws 1967, ch. 213, § 2, creates the New Mexico livestock board and provides that the powers, as well as the books, etc., of the cattle sanitary board are transferred to the livestock board. See 77-2-2 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 60 Am. Jur. 2d Peddlers, Solicitors and Transient Dealers §§ 9, 14, 18 19.

25-4-2. [Peddling beef without license; penalty.]

Any person found peddling beef without first having obtained the license provided for in the preceding section [25-4-1 NMSA 1978], shall, upon conviction, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five [(\$25.00)] nor more than five hundred dollars [(\$500)], or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than three months nor more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment and the violation of any of the provisions of said section shall constitute a separate offense for each day that such provisions are violated.

History: Laws 1901, ch. 45, § 2; Code 1915, § 559; C.S. 1929, § 19-115; 1941 Comp., § 62-224; 1953 Comp., § 60-2-24.

Cross-references. - As to penalty for violation of 25-4-1 NMSA 1978, see also 77-9-55 NMSA 1978.

Historical. - Formerly, a justice of the peace had jurisdiction of this misdemeanor to the extent of the punishment limited by Laws 1915, ch. 13. 1919-20 Op. Att'y Gen. 126.

ARTICLE 5 FLOUR AND BREAD

25-5-1. Definitions.

As used in the Flour and Bread Act [25-5-1 to 25-5-9 NMSA 1978], unless the context otherwise requires:

A. "flour" means foods commonly known in the milling and baking industries as:

(1) white flour, also known as wheat flour or plain flour;

(2) bromated flour;

(3) self-rising flour, also known as self-rising white flour or self-rising wheat flour; and

(4) phosphated flour, also known as phosphated white flour or phosphated wheat flour, but excludes whole wheat flour and also excludes special flours not used for bread, roll, bun or biscuit baking, such as specialty cake, pancake and pastry flours;

B. "white bread" means any bread made with flour as defined in Subsection A of this section, whether baked in a pan or on a hearth or screen, which is commonly known or usually represented and sold as white bread, including Vienna bread, French bread and Italian bread;

C. "rolls" includes plain white rolls and buns of the semibread dough type, namely: soft rolls such as hamburger rolls, hot dog rolls and Parker House rolls and hard rolls such as Vienna rolls and Kaiser rolls, but shall not include yeast-raised sweet rolls or sweet buns made with fillings or coatings such as cinnamon rolls or buns and butterfly rolls;

D. "board" means the environmental improvement board;

E. "director" means the director of the division or his authorized representative;

F. "division" means the environmental improvement division of the health and environment department [department of environment]; and

G. "person" means an individual, corporation, partnership, association, joint stock company, trust or any group of persons whether incorporated or not engaged in the commercial manufacturer or sale of flour, white bread or rolls.

History: 1953 Comp., § 54-1-20, enacted by Laws 1955, ch. 244, § 1; 1971, ch. 277, § 36; 1977, ch. 253, § 59; 1982, ch. 73, § 14.

Bracketed material. - The bracketed reference to the department of environment was inserted by the compiler, as Laws 1991, ch. 25, § 4 establishes the department of environment and provides that all references to the environmental improvement division of the health and environment department shall be construed to mean the department of environment. The bracketed material was not enacted by the legislature and is not part of the law.

25-5-1.1. Short title.

Sections 25-5-1 through 25-5-9 NMSA 1978 may be cited as the "Flour and Bread Act."

History: 1978 Comp., § 25-5-1.1, enacted by Laws 1982, ch. 73, § 15.

25-5-2. Manufacture or sale of unenriched flour unlawful.

It shall be unlawful for any person to manufacture, mix, compound, sell or offer for sale, for human consumption in this state, flour (as defined in Section 1 [25-5-1 NMSA 1978]) unless the following vitamins and minerals are contained in each pound of such flour: not less than two milligrams and not more than two and one-half milligrams of thiamine; not less than one and two-tenths milligrams and not more than one and one-half milligrams of riboflavin; not less than sixteen milligrams and not more than twenty milligrams of niacin or niacin-amide; not less than thirteen milligrams and not more than sixteen and one-half milligrams of iron (Fe); except in the case of self-rising flour which in addition to the above ingredients shall contain not less than five hundred milligrams and not more than fifteen hundred milligrams of calcium (Ca); provided, however, that the terms of this section shall not apply to flour sold to distributors, bakers or other processors, if the purchaser furnishes to the seller a certificate in such form as the board shall by regulation prescribe, certifying that such flour will be (1) resold to a distributor, baker or other processor, or (2) used in the manufacture, mixing or compounding of flour, white bread or rolls enriched to meet the requirements of this act [25-5-1 to 25-5-9 NMSA 1978] or (3) used in the manufacture of products other than flour, white bread or rolls. It shall be unlawful for any such purchaser so furnishing any such certificates to use or resell the flour so purchased in any manner other than as prescribed in this section.

History: 1953 Comp., § 54-1-21, enacted by Laws 1955, ch. 244, § 2.

25-5-3. Manufacture or sale of bread and rolls from unenriched flour unlawful.

It shall be unlawful for any person to manufacture, bake, sell or offer for sale, for human consumption in this state, any white bread or rolls (as defined in Section 1 [25-5-1 NMSA 1978]) unless the following vitamins and minerals are contained in each pound of such bread or rolls: not less than one and one-tenth milligrams and not more than one and eight-tenths milligrams of thiamine; not less than seven-tenths milligrams and not more than one and six-tenths milligrams of riboflavin; not less than ten milligrams and not more than fifteen milligrams of niacin; not less than eight milligrams and not more than twelve and one-half milligrams of iron (Fe).

History: 1953 Comp., § 54-1-22, enacted by Laws 1955, ch. 244, § 3.

25-5-4. Division; duty to enforce.

The division is hereby charged with the duty of enforcing the provisions of the Flour and Bread Act [25-5-1 to 25-5-9 NMSA 1978] and rules, regulations and orders of the board promulgated pursuant to the Flour and Bread Act.

History: 1953 Comp., § 54-1-23, enacted by Laws 1955, ch. 244, § 4; 1982, ch. 73, § 16.

Cross-references. - For provisions of the Environmental Improvement Act, see 74-1-1 to 74-1-10 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 35 Am. Jur. 2d Food § 33, 34.

36A C.J.S. Food §§ 6(2), 9(2).

25-5-5. Board; revision of requirements.

A. Whenever the vitamin and mineral requirements set forth in Sections 25-5-2 and 25-5-3 NMSA 1978 are no longer in conformity with the legally established standards governing the interstate shipment of enriched flour and enriched white bread or enriched rolls, the board, in order to maintain uniformity between intrastate and interstate vitamin and mineral requirements for the foods within the provisions of the Flour and Bread Act [25-5-1 to 25-5-9 NMSA 1978], is authorized and directed to modify or revise such requirements to conform with amended standards governing interstate shipments.

B. In promulgating regulations pursuant to this section, the board shall follow the procedures set forth in Section 74-1-9 NMSA 1978.

History: 1953 Comp., § 54-1-24, enacted by Laws 1955, ch. 244, § 5; 1982, ch. 73, § 17.

25-5-6. Board; power to adjust in case of shortage.

A. In the event of findings by the board that there is an existing or imminent shortage of any ingredient required by Section 25-5-2 or 25-5-3 NMSA 1978 and that because of such shortage the sale and distribution of flour or white bread or rolls may be impeded by the enforcement of the Flour and Bread Act [25-5-1 to 25-5-9 NMSA 1978], the board shall issue an order, to be effective immediately upon issuance, permitting the omission of such ingredient from flour or white bread or rolls and, if it finds it necessary or appropriate, excepting such foods from labeling requirements until the further order of the board. Any such findings may be made without hearings on the basis of an order or of factual information supplied by the appropriate federal agency or officer. In the absence of any such order of the appropriate federal agency or factual information supplied by it, the board on its own motion may, and upon receiving the sworn statements of ten or more persons subject to the Flour and Bread Act that they believe such a shortage exists or is imminent shall, within twenty days thereafter hold a public hearing with respect thereto at which any interested person may present evidence and shall make findings based upon the evidence presented. The board shall publish notice of any such hearing at least ten days prior thereto.

B. Whenever the board has reason to believe that such shortage no longer exists, it shall hold a public hearing, after at least ten days' notice shall have been given, at which any interested person may present evidence, and it shall make findings based upon the

evidence so presented. If its findings be that such shortage no longer exists, it shall issue an order to become effective not less than thirty days after publication thereof revoking such previous order; provided, however, that undisposed flour stocks of flour on hand at the effective date of such revocation order or flour manufactured prior to such effective date for sale in this state may thereafter be lawfully sold or disposed of.

C. In conducting hearings pursuant to this section, the board shall follow the procedures set forth in Section 74-1-9 NMSA 1978, except for the number of days' notice required for such hearing.

History: 1953 Comp., § 54-1-25, enacted by Laws 1955, ch. 244, § 6; 1982, ch. 73, § 18.

25-5-7. Publication of regulations.

All orders, rules and regulations adopted by the board pursuant to this act [25-5-1 to 25-5-9 NMSA 1978] shall be published at least twice in at least one daily newspaper of general circulation printed and published in this state, and shall become effective upon such date after publication as the board shall fix.

History: 1953 Comp., § 54-1-26, enacted by Laws 1955, ch. 244, § 7.

25-5-8. Inspection by director.

For the purpose of the Flour and Bread Act [25-5-1 to 25-5-9 NMSA 1978], the director is authorized to take samples for analysis and to conduct examination and investigations and to enter, at reasonable times, any factory, mill, bakery, warehouse, shop or establishment where flour, white bread or rolls are manufactured, processed, packed, sold or held or any vehicle being used for the transportation thereof and to inspect any such place or vehicle and any flour, white bread or rolls therein and all pertinent equipment, materials, containers and labeling.

History: 1953 Comp., § 54-1-27, enacted by Laws 1955, ch. 244, § 8; 1982, ch. 73, § 19.

25-5-9. Penalty.

Any person who violates any of the provisions of this act [25-5-1 to 25-5-9 NMSA 1978] or the orders, rules or regulations promulgated by the board under authority thereof, shall upon conviction thereof be subjected to fine for each and every offense, in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars (\$500.00) or to imprisonment, not to exceed ninety days.

History: 1953 Comp., § 54-1-28, enacted by Laws 1955, ch. 244, § 9.

ARTICLE 6

EGG GRADING

25-6-1. Short title.

This act [25-6-1 to 25-6-16 NMSA 1978] may be cited as the "Egg Grading Act."

History: 1953 Comp., § 54-2-10, enacted by Laws 1963, ch. 138, § 1.

25-6-2. Definitions.

As used in the Egg Grading Act [25-6-1 to 25-6-16 NMSA 1978]:

A. "egg dealer" includes any person, firm, partnership or corporation that buys eggs directly from the farmers or from any other sources for the purpose of reselling them at wholesale;

B. "cold storage eggs" means eggs which have been in cold storage for thirty days or more and which meet the grades and standards of qualification set by the board of regents of New Mexico state university;

C. "processor" includes any person, firm, partnership or corporation engaged in the process of breaking eggs for drying, freezing or for other purposes;

D. "consumer" means any person, business establishment or institution which changes the condition of the egg in preparation for human consumption;

E. "board" means the board of regents of New Mexico state university, the board controlling the department;

F. "department" means the New Mexico department of agriculture;

G. "candling" means the holding of an egg, large end up, before a light shining through an opaque shield, with an opening of about one-quarter inch in diameter. Candling is best done in a darkened room, but one may obtain candling devices that may be used in average daylight;

H. "ungraded eggs" means eggs that have not been graded according to quality or weight;

I. "addled" or "white rot" means putrid or rotten;

J. "moldy" means that mold or bacteria has developed in isolated areas within the shell;

K. "black rot" means that the egg has deteriorated to an extent that the whole interior represents a blackened appearance;

L. "blood ring" means that germs have developed to an extent that blood is formed;

M. "stuck yolk" means that the yolk has settled to one side and becomes fastened to the shell; and

N. "incubator reject eggs" means any eggs which have been subjected to heat for the purpose of hatching or for any other purposes whatsoever.

History: 1953 Comp., § 54-2-11, enacted by Laws 1963, ch. 138, § 2; 1973, ch. 116, § 1.

25-6-3. Purpose of the act.

The purpose of the Egg Grading Act [25-6-1 to 25-6-16 NMSA 1978] is to assure that no person, firm or corporation shall sell or have in his possession with the intent to sell, offer or expose for sale, or traffic in, any egg unfit for human food, unless the same is broken in shell and then denatured so that it cannot be used for human food, if it is or has:

A. addled or white rot;

B. moldy;

C. black rot;

D. blood ring;

E. stuck yolk;

F. sour;

G. green whites;

H. musty; or

I. incubator reject eggs.

History: 1953 Comp., § 54-2-12, enacted by Laws 1963, ch. 138, § 3; 1973, ch. 116, § 2.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 35 Am. Jur. 2d Food § 38.

25-6-4. Labeling, marking and advertising eggs.

It is unlawful:

A. to offer eggs for sale in any newspaper advertisement, circular, radio or other form of advertising without plainly designating in the advertisement the classification as to grade and size to which the eggs being offered for sale properly belong, when price is a factor in the advertisement. The terms "fresh eggs," "strictly fresh eggs," "hennery eggs," "new-laid eggs" or descriptions of similar import shall not be used in connection with the sale or offering for sale or advertising for sale of eggs in New Mexico that do not meet the minimum requirements for the New Mexico grade A eggs or better;

B. to sell eggs by the case without an invoice stating both the correct size and correct grade description accompanying each case of eggs delivered to a retailer or consumer. The invoice shall also include the name and address of both buyer and seller, date of sale and shall otherwise conform to the regulations set forth in the Egg Grading Act [25-6-1 to 25-6-16 NMSA 1978]. The invoice shall be kept by the receiving dealer for a period of thirty days in case the inspector calls for it;

C. to offer for sale eggs in cartons that do not have the name of the packer or distributor stamped or printed on them; or

D. to sell uncartoned eggs at retail.

History: 1953 Comp., § 54-2-13, enacted by Laws 1963, ch. 138, § 4; 1973, ch. 116, § 3.

25-6-5. Standards for eggs.

The New Mexico consumer grades for eggs shall be as uniform as possible to those standards established by the United States department of agriculture for consumer grades of eggs. The board shall set all standards for shell eggs for New Mexico.

History: 1953 Comp., § 54-2-14, enacted by Laws 1963, ch. 138, § 5.

25-6-6. Exemptions.

The Egg Grading Act [25-6-1 to 25-6-16 NMSA 1978] shall not apply to any person selling eggs from his own production when produced from a flock of less than three thousand birds, provided they are sold as ungraded.

History: 1953 Comp., § 54-2-15, enacted by Laws 1963, ch. 138, § 6; 1973, ch. 116, § 4.

25-6-7. Sale of ungraded eggs.

A. Retailers may sell the eggs specified in Section 25-6-6 NMSA 1978 to consumers only when such eggs on hand, offered or placed on sale are clearly marked "ungraded." Ungraded eggs shall be cartoned when sold at retail.

B. Any person proposing to sell ungraded eggs shall, prior to any such sale, notify the department in writing of his intent to sell ungraded eggs, specifying his location, the number of laying hens owned or in his possession, the place of production and the general area of the state in which the eggs are to be sold.

C. It is unlawful for any person selling any portion of his daily production as graded eggs to sell any portion thereof as ungraded eggs, except that any person may change his sales from graded to ungraded if he notifies the department in writing prior to such change.

D. It is unlawful for any person selling any portion of his daily production as ungraded eggs to sell any portion thereof as graded eggs, except that any person may change his sales from ungraded to graded eggs if he notifies the department in writing within five days from the date of change.

History: 1953 Comp., § 54-2-16, enacted by Laws 1963, ch. 138, § 7; 1973, ch. 116, § 5.

25-6-8. Enforcement; administration.

The department under the guidance and control of the board shall be responsible for administering and enforcing the provisions of the Egg Grading Act [25-6-1 to 25-6-16 NMSA 1978].

History: 1953 Comp., § 54-2-17, enacted by Laws 1973, ch. 116, § 6.

25-6-9. Egg inspection fee.

The Egg Grading Act [25-6-1 to 25-6-16 NMSA 1978] shall be financed in part by the collection of a fee on all eggs sold to the retailer or consumer. The board shall have authority to establish the fee at their discretion, but in no case shall the fee exceed one-half cent per dozen. The fee shall be paid by the egg dealer or producer who packages the eggs for sale to the retailer or consumer. All money collected under the provisions of the Egg Grading Act shall be deposited with the New Mexico state university for the purposes of administering the provisions of that act and promoting the poultry industry and its products, and shall be expended upon the order of the board in the same manner as other funds of the New Mexico state university.

History: 1953 Comp., § 54-2-18, enacted by Laws 1963, ch. 138, § 9; 1973, ch. 116, § 7.

25-6-10. Payment of the inspection fee.

Each egg dealer or producer shall make quarterly reports to the department not later than thirty days after the end of March, June, September and December for the previous quarter showing the number of dozen eggs sold and remitting the fee as established by the board. The department is empowered to audit the required sales record of any person, firm or corporation coming under the provisions of the Egg Grading Act [25-6-1 to 25-6-16 NMSA 1978]. These records shall be retained for a period of one year. Failure to submit the sales record on request of the department or its authorized agents is a violation of the Egg Grading Act.

Prior to selling eggs in New Mexico the egg producer or egg dealer shall file his intent to sell eggs with the department.

History: 1953 Comp., § 54-2-19, enacted by Laws 1963, ch. 138, § 10; 1973, ch. 116, § 8.

25-6-11. Powers of the board and department.

A. The board is empowered to adopt standards and to prescribe rules and regulations relating to the sale of eggs as it may deem necessary to carry into effect the lawful intent and meaning of the Egg Grading Act [25-6-1 to 25-6-16 NMSA 1978]. The definitions and rules and regulations when adopted and published by the board shall have the same force as law. Violations of the rules and regulations are subject to the same penalties as violations of the Egg Grading Act; provided, that the board shall before adopting rules or regulations first give notice of the general subject thereof by publication of a notice setting forth the substance of proposed rules or regulations and the date upon which the board will hold a hearing on the proposed rules or regulations. Notification of all proposed rules and regulations shall be mailed directly to all egg producers and dealers registered with the department. Publication shall be made once in a newspaper of general circulation in this state. Persons affected by any proposed regulation shall have the right to present to the board their objections to any proposed regulation or rule prior to its adoption.

B. The department through its authorized inspectors or agents is authorized:

(1) to enter, on any business day, during the usual hours of business, any store, market or any other business or place where eggs are sold or offered for sale under the provisions of the Egg Grading Act in this state; and

(2) to issue and enforce a stop-sale notice or order to the owner or custodian of any lot of eggs which the board or their inspectors or agents find are in violation of the Egg Grading Act or any regulation issued thereunder, which shall prohibit any sale, barter, exchange or distribution of eggs until the inspectors are satisfied that the law has been complied with and have written a release or notice to the owners or custodian of the eggs.

History: 1953 Comp., § 54-2-20, enacted by Laws 1963, ch. 138, § 11; 1973, ch. 116, § 9.

25-6-12. Certification of dealers.

A. A small dealer's license is required of any person, firm or corporation who buys, sells or traffics in more than five cases and less than two hundred cases of eggs in any one week.

B. A medium-sized dealer's license is required of any person, firm or corporation who buys, sells or traffics in over two hundred cases and less than four hundred cases of eggs in any one week.

C. A large dealer's license is required of any person, firm or corporation who buys, sells or traffics in over four hundred cases in any one week.

D. The annual fees for each type of dealer are:

(1) small	\$10.00
(2) medium	\$25.00
(3) large	\$50.00

E. For the purpose of this section a case shall consist of thirty dozen eggs.

F. All licenses shall be conspicuously posted in the place of business to which they apply. The license is subject to revocation by the inspectors for cause. All licenses issued prior to the effective date of the Egg Grading Act shall expire when the act becomes effective and thereafter all licenses are renewable annually on July 1 of each year and shall expire on June 30 of the succeeding year.

History: 1953 Comp., § 54-2-21, enacted by Laws 1963, ch. 138, § 12; 1973, ch. 116, § 10.

25-6-13. Additional violations.

It is unlawful:

A. for any person, with the exception of New Mexico egg producers, to sell eggs as a dealer unless such a person has obtained from the department a license to be issued at a price, varying according to the type of dealer;

B. for a person to refuse to submit any eggs, containers, lot, load or display of eggs to the inspection of any enforcement officer or to refuse to stop, at the request of any enforcement officer, any vehicle transporting eggs; or

C. for a person having eggs marked in accordance with the delivery invoice to keep the eggs for such time or under such conditions after they are purchased so as to cause them to deteriorate to a lower grade or standard and then offer and expose them for sale under the mark of the original invoice grade or standard.

History: 1953 Comp., § 54-2-22, enacted by Laws 1963, ch. 138, § 13; 1973, ch. 116, § 11.

25-6-14. Injunction.

In addition to the remedies provided in the Egg Grading Act [25-6-1 to 25-6-16 NMSA 1978], the department may apply to a district court for an injunction restraining any person from violating or continuing to violate any of the provisions of the Egg Grading Act or from failing or refusing to comply with any rule or regulation promulgated under that act.

History: 1953 Comp., § 54-2-23, enacted by Laws 1963, ch. 138, § 14; 1973, ch. 116, § 12.

Cross-references. - As to injunctions, see Rule 1-066.

25-6-15. Seizure and holding of eggs.

The department may seize or hold as evidence any container of eggs or all or any part of any pack, load, lot consignment or shipment of eggs packed, stored, delivered for shipment, loaded, transported or sold in violation of any provisions of the Egg Grading Act [25-6-1 to 25-6-16 NMSA 1978].

History: 1953 Comp., § 54-2-24, enacted by Laws 1963, ch. 138, § 15; 1973, ch. 116, § 13.

25-6-16. Penalties.

A. Any person violating any provisions of the Egg Grading Act [25-6-1 to 25-6-16 NMSA 1978] or any rule or regulation promulgated by the board or their authorized inspectors is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be imprisoned in the

county jail for not more than ninety days, or shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars (\$100), or both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

B. The licenses of third and subsequent violators may be revoked by the board.

C. In addition to all other fees prescribed by the Egg Grading Act, a penalty fee of ten percent shall be added for delinquent filing of any report or the delinquent paying of any inspection fee, and if the report and payment are not made within ten days of notification of delinquency, penalty shall be twenty-five percent of the inspection fee. Persons filing a false report shall be penalized fifty percent of the amount due for inspection fees.

History: 1953 Comp., § 54-2-25, enacted by Laws 1963, ch. 138, § 16.

ARTICLE 7

DAIRY PRODUCTS

25-7-1. Short title.

This act [25-7-1 to 25-7-8 NMSA 1978] may be cited as the "Dairy Act."

History: 1953 Comp., § 52-1-30, enacted by Laws 1977, ch. 375, § 1.

Cross-references. - For provisions relating to raw milk, see Article 8 of this chapter.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 35 Am. Jur. 2d Food §§ 47 to 62.

36A C.J.S. Food §§ 6(4), 9(3).

25-7-2. Definitions.

As used in the Dairy Act [25-7-1 to 25-7-8 NMSA 1978]:

A. "board" means the board of regents of New Mexico state university;

B. "department" means the New Mexico department of agriculture;

C. "person" means any individual, firm, partnership, corporation, society, association, trustee or company;

D. "dairy product" means milk, whether fluid, dried, evaporated, stabilized, condensed or otherwise processed, cream, milk products, ice cream, frozen custard, French custard, ice milk, frozen dessert or any other food product principally derived from milk;

E. "milk" means the whole, clean, lacteal secretion obtained by the complete milking of one or more healthy cows or goats, properly fed and kept, delivered from the dairy farm to any receiving or distributing establishment or factory within a reasonable time, excluding that obtained within fifteen days before and five days after calving or such longer period as may be necessary to render the milk practically colostrum free;

F. "handler" or "processor" means a person other than a retailer who receives or buys for resale or processes or manufactures milk or dairy products to be sold to others for consumption or resale, but does not include those persons engaged in the manufacture of soft-serve frozen desserts for sale directly to consumers; and

G. "retailer" means any person who buys milk or dairy products and who resells the same to consumers without further processing or manufacturing thereof.

History: 1953 Comp., § 52-1-31, enacted by Laws 1977, ch. 375, § 2.

25-7-3. Administration and enforcement of act.

The Dairy Act [25-7-1 to 25-7-8 NMSA 1978] shall be administered and enforced by the board through the department.

History: 1953 Comp., § 52-1-32, enacted by Laws 1977, ch. 375, § 3.

25-7-4. Standards for testing.

The board shall determine and prescribe the acceptable standards of equipment and methods to be employed in the testing or measuring of milk and dairy products to determine value, quantity or quality.

History: 1953 Comp., § 52-1-33, enacted by Laws 1977, ch. 375, § 4.

25-7-5. Standards of milk and other dairy products.

The board shall determine and prescribe the standards of physical and chemical composition or content for milk and dairy products as defined in the Dairy Act [25-7-1 to 25-7-8 NMSA 1978]. The board may also determine what other food products, principally derived from milk, shall be classified as dairy products and establish standards for those products.

History: 1953 Comp., § 52-1-34, enacted by Laws 1977, ch. 375, § 5.

25-7-6. Adulterated or mislabeled products and stop-sale orders.

It is unlawful for any person to sell or offer for sale adulterated or mislabeled milk or dairy products. Milk or dairy products that contain any unwholesome substance or fail to

conform in physical or chemical composition to the definitions or standards prescribed by the Dairy Act [25-7-1 to 25-7-8 NMSA 1978] or by regulation of the board shall be deemed adulterated. Milk or dairy products as defined by the Dairy Act or by regulation of the board that are labeled with an identifying name other than those so defined, or bear a name that has been defined but contains a food product that does not conform in physical or chemical composition with the definition provided by the Dairy Act or regulation of the board, shall be deemed adulterated. Any milk or dairy product which contains a product differing in content from the product described on its label, or bears an identifying name other than those defined by the Dairy Act or by regulation of the board shall be deemed mislabeled. The department may issue and enforce a stop-sale order on any adulterated or mislabeled product.

History: 1953 Comp., § 52-1-35, enacted by Laws 1977, ch. 375, § 6.

Cross-references. - For provisions relating to adulterated or misbranded food generally, see Article 2 of this chapter.

25-7-7. Regulations.

In order to enforce the Dairy Act [25-7-1 to 25-7-8 NMSA 1978], the board may prescribe and, after public hearing following due public notice, adopt regulations to carry out the provisions of the Dairy Act.

History: 1953 Comp., § 52-1-36, enacted by Laws 1977, ch. 375, § 7.

25-7-8. Penalty.

Any person who violates any of the provisions of the Dairy Act [25-7-1 to 25-7-8 NMSA 1978] or regulations promulgated by the board is guilty of a misdemeanor and may be fined not less than one hundred dollars (\$100) nor more than five hundred dollars (\$500).

History: 1953 Comp., § 52-1-37, enacted by Laws 1977, ch. 375, § 8.

ARTICLE 8 RAW MILK

25-8-1. Raw milk sold at retail; standards.

Raw milk sold by a retailer must meet all standards established by the board of regents of New Mexico state university and the environmental improvement agency for the retail sale of grade A raw milk and in addition shall:

A. contain no more than twenty thousand bacteria per milliliter;

B. contain no more than fifty coliform bacteria per milliliter; and

C. within two hours after completion of milking, be cooled to a temperature of forty-five degrees fahrenheit or less and maintained at that temperature until sold to the consumer.

History: 1953 Comp., § 52-2-18, enacted by Laws 1977, ch. 270, § 1.

Cross-references. - For provisions relating to dairy products, see Article 7 of this chapter.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 35 Am. Jur. 2d Food §§ 47 to 53.

36A C.J.S. Food §§ 12(8), 13, 14(1), 14(2), 15.

25-8-2. Enforcement.

If, as a result of investigation, the environmental improvement agency finds that any person is violating any provision of Section 1 [25-8-1 NMSA 1978] of this act, or any regulation issued thereunder, the agency may bring an action for injunctive or other appropriate relief in the district court for the county in which the violation is occurring, or in the district court for Santa Fe county.

History: 1953 Comp., § 52-2-19, enacted by Laws 1977, ch. 270, § 2.

25-8-3. Penalty; civil.

Any person who violates any provision of Section 1 [25-8-1 NMSA 1978] of this act or any regulation issued thereunder is liable to a civil penalty not to exceed one hundred dollars (\$100) for each violation.

History: 1953 Comp., § 52-2-20, enacted by Laws 1977, ch. 270, § 3.

ARTICLE 9 IMITATION HONEY

25-9-1. Short title.

This act [25-9-1 to 25-9-5 NMSA 1978] may be cited as the "Imitation Honey Act."

History: 1953 Comp., § 49-16-1, enacted by Laws 1977, ch. 243, § 1.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 35 Am. Jur. 2d Food § 45.

36A C.J.S. Food § 6(5).

25-9-2. Definitions.

As used in the Imitation Honey Act [25-9-1 to 25-9-5 NMSA 1978]:

- A. "honey" means a product made by honeybees from nectar gathered from plants; and
- B. "imitation honey" means a product which has the appearance, color and texture of one of the various forms of honey, but is, in fact, not pure honey.

History: 1953 Comp., § 49-16-2, enacted by Laws 1977, ch. 243, § 2.

25-9-3. Unlawful labeling, advertising or selling of products as honey.

- A. It is unlawful for any person to package any product and label the product as "honey" or "imitation honey" or to use the word "honey" in any prominent location on the label of such product or to advertise, sell or offer for sale any product which is labeled "honey" or "imitation honey" or which contains a label with the word "honey" prominently displayed thereon, unless such product is pure honey produced by honeybees.
- B. Photographs or illustrations of the honeybee, or related symbols, shall not be used in the labeling of a product that is imitation honey.
- C. The word "honey" may be used on the label of a product not resembling honey, when honey is used as an ingredient in the product.

History: 1953 Comp., § 49-16-3, enacted by Laws 1977, ch. 243, § 3.

Cross-references. - As to misbranding of food generally, see Article 2 of this chapter.

25-9-4. Enforcement.

The board of regents of New Mexico state university shall enforce and administer the Imitation Honey Act [25-9-1 to 25-9-5 NMSA 1978] through the New Mexico department of agriculture. The board shall have the authority to make such regulations as are necessary for the enforcement of the Imitation Honey Act.

History: 1953 Comp., § 49-16-4, enacted by Laws 1977, ch. 243, § 4.

25-9-5. Penalty.

Any person violating the provisions of the Imitation Honey Act [25-9-1 to 25-9-5 NMSA 1978] or regulations promulgated pursuant thereto is guilty of a misdemeanor and each such violation shall constitute a separate offense.

History: 1953 Comp., § 49-16-5, enacted by Laws 1977, ch. 243, § 5.

ARTICLE 10 PINON NUTS

25-10-1. Short title.

This act [25-10-1 to 25-10-5 NMSA 1978] may be cited as the "Pinon Nut Act".

History: Laws 1987, ch. 43, § 1.

Effective dates. - Laws 1987, ch. 43 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 19, 1987.

25-10-2. Unlawful labeling, advertising or selling of products as pinon nuts.

A. It is unlawful for any person to package any product and label the product as pinon nuts or as containing pinon nuts or to use the word pinon nuts in any prominent location on the label of such product or to advertise, sell or offer for sale any product which is labeled pinon nuts or as containing pinon nuts unless the product consists of pinon nuts or uses pinon nuts as an ingredient in the product.

B. As used in this section, "pinon nuts" means the edible nut which is the product of the pinon tree, scientifically known as the *pinus edulis* and *pinus monophylla*.

History: Laws 1987, ch. 43, § 2.

Effective dates. - Laws 1987, ch. 43 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 19, 1987.

25-10-3. Enforcement.

The board of regents of New Mexico state university shall enforce and administer the Pinon Nut Act [25-10-1 to 25-10-5 NMSA 1978] through the New Mexico department of agriculture. The board shall have the authority to promulgate regulations necessary for the enforcement of the Pinon Nut Act.

History: Laws 1987, ch. 43, § 3.

Effective dates. - Laws 1987, ch. 43 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 19, 1987.

25-10-4. Genetic research program initiated.

In addition to its duty to enforce and administer the Pinon Nut Act [25-10-1 to 25-10-5 NMSA 1978], New Mexico state university shall devote an appropriate portion of its funding for the purpose of initiating a program of genetic research and procedures for developing a seed source for faster growing pinon trees suitable to New Mexico's climate. In addition, the university shall study methods to prevent and control those diseases that threaten the pinon trees of this state. The university shall also conduct a marketing study to define the potential of exploiting the state's present wild-growing pinon nut crop resource both for in-state consumption and for out-of-state export. Finally, the university shall conduct research in the development of mechanical means for harvesting pinon nuts from wild trees that will not cause damage to the trees or their surroundings and mechanical means for shelling the pinon nuts.

History: Laws 1987, ch. 43, § 4.

Effective dates. - Laws 1987, ch. 43 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23 is effective on June 19, 1987.

25-10-5. Penalty.

Any person who violates the provisions of the Pinon Nut Act [25-10-1 to 25-10-5 NMSA 1978] or any regulation promulgated pursuant to that act is guilty of a misdemeanor and each violation shall constitute a separate offense.

History: Laws 1987, ch. 43, § 5.

Cross-references. - As to sentencing for misdemeanors, see 31-19-1 NMSA 1978.

Effective dates. - Laws 1987, ch. 43 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 19, 1987.

Severability clauses. - Laws 1987, ch. 43, § 6 provides for the severability of the act if any part or application thereof is held invalid.