

# Chapter 61

## Professional and Occupational Licenses

### Article 1

#### Uniform Licensing

#### § 61-1-1. Short title.

Sections 61-1-1 through 61-1-31 NMSA 1978 may be cited as the "Uniform Licensing Act".

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-26-1, enacted by Laws 1957, ch. 247, § 1; 1971, ch. 54, § 1.

Cross-references. - For the State Rules Act, see 14-3-24, 14-3-25, 14-4-1 to 14-4-9 NMSA 1978. As to criminal offender employment, see 28-2-1 NMSA 1978.

Revocation must be based on substantial evidence. - In administrative adjudications where a person's livelihood (a property right) is at stake, any action depriving him of that property must be based upon such substantial evidence as would support a verdict in a court of law. *Young v. Board of Pharmacy*, 81 N.M. 5, 462 P.2d 139 (1969).

Naked hearsay insufficient. - In proceedings to revoke a license to conduct a business or profession, where, by law, the licensee is entitled to a hearing before the licensing authority, revocation based solely upon hearsay evidence is unwarranted. *Young v. Board of Pharmacy*, 81 N.M. 5, 462 P.2d 139 (1969).

License not revocable on grounds for original denial. - An administrative agency, having once issued a license to an applicant who has made full disclosure of all pertinent facts, may not revoke that same license for reasons that would not have permitted issuance of the license in the first instance. *Roberts v. State Bd. of Embalmers & Funeral Dirs.*, 78 N.M. 536, 434 P.2d 61 (1967).

Barring fraud and misrepresentation and the existence of statutory authority, state may not revoke the license issued previously to party for the reason that party did not have two years of college training required by the statute when, in fact, at the time appellant granted the license to party, state knew that appellee did not have said college work but, nevertheless, proceeded to grant him the license under a policy which, in effect, eliminated the college requirement. *Roberts v. State Bd. of Embalmers & Funeral Dirs.*, 78 N.M. 536, 434 P.2d 61 (1967).

Specification of "unprofessional conduct" not required. - A board may suspend or revoke a license to practice a profession for "unprofessional conduct" without its being

required to first specify by regulation or rule exactly what acts may be so considered. *Young v. Board of Pharmacy*, 81 N.M. 5, 462 P.2d 139 (1969).

Preexisting account not required to receive funds. - No law or regulation of the New Mexico real estate commission requires a custodial, trust or escrow account prior to the receipt of funds appropriate for deposit in such account. *McCaughtry v. New Mexico Real Estate Comm'n*, 82 N.M. 116, 477 P.2d 292 (1970).

Law reviews. - For note, "Police Power and the Design of Buildings," see 5 Nat. Resources J. 122 (1965).

For article, "An Administrative Procedure Act For New Mexico," see 8 Nat. Resources J. 114 (1968).

For article, "The Use of the Substantial Evidence Rule to Review Administrative Findings of Fact in New Mexico," see 10 N.M. L. Rev. 103 (1979-80).

For article, "Survey of New Mexico Law, 1979-80: Administrative Law," see 11 N.M.L. Rev. 1 (1981).

For annual survey of New Mexico law relating to administrative law, see 12 N.M.L. Rev. 1 (1982).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 58 Am. Jur. 2d Occupations, Trades, and Professions §§ 1 to 10.

Single or isolated transactions as falling within provisions of commercial or occupational licensing requirements, 93 A.L.R.2d 90.

Physician's or other healer's conduct, or conviction of offense, not directly related to medical practice, as ground for disciplinary action, 34 A.L.R.4th 609.

Physician's or other healer's conduct in connection with defense of or resistance to malpractice action as ground for revocation of license or other disciplinary action, 44 A.L.R.4th 248.

Failure of building and construction artisan or contractor to procure business or occupational license as affecting enforceability of contract or right to recover for work done - modern cases, 44 A.L.R.4th 271.

Validity of state or municipal tax or license fee upon occupation of practicing law, 50 A.L.R.4th 467.

## **§ 61-1-2. Definitions.**

As used in the Uniform Licensing Act [61-1-1 to 61-1-31 NMSA 1978]:

A. "board" means:

(1) the board of podiatry;

- (2) the chiropractic board;
- (3) the board of dentistry;
- (4) the New Mexico state board of psychologist examiners;
- (5) the New Mexico board of medical examiners;
- (6) the board of nursing;
- (7) the board of optometry;
- (8) the board of osteopathic medical examiners;
- (9) the board of pharmacy;
- (10) the physical therapists' licensing board;
- (11) the board of veterinary examiners;
- (12) the board of examiners for architects;
- (13) the board of barber examiners;
- (14) the board of cosmetologists;
- (15) the state board of thanatopractice of the state of New Mexico;
- (16) the state board of registration for professional engineers and land surveyors;
- (17) the New Mexico state board of public accountancy;
- (18) the New Mexico real estate commission;
- (19) the state board of nursing home administrators;
- (20) the construction industries committee and division of the regulation and licensing department;
- (21) the electrical bureau of the construction industries division;
- (22) the mechanical bureau of the construction industries division;
- (23) the general construction bureau of the construction industries division;

(24) the manufactured housing committee and manufactured housing division of the regulation and licensing department;

(25) the office of the attorney general or his delegate for purposes of administering the Polygraphy Act and the Private Investigators Act [61-27-1 to 61-27-49 NMSA 1978];

(26) the acupuncture board;

(27) the nutrition and dietetics practices board; and

(28) any other New Mexico state agency to which the Uniform Licensing Act is subsequently applied by law;

B. "applicant" means a person who has applied for a license;

C. "license" means a certificate, permit or other authorization to engage in each of the professions and occupations regulated by the boards enumerated in Subsection A of this section;

D. "revoke a license" means to prohibit the conduct authorized by the license; and

E. "suspend a license" means to prohibit, for a stated period of time, the conduct authorized by the license. "Suspend a license" also means to allow for a stated period of time the conduct authorized by the license subject to conditions which are reasonably related to the grounds for suspension.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-26-2, enacted by Laws 1957, ch. 247, § 2; 1959, ch. 223, § 13; 1969, ch. 6, § 1; 1971, ch. 54, § 2; 1973, ch. 259, § 4; 1977, ch. 245, § 165; 1981, ch. 62, § 16; 1981, ch. 349, § 1; 1983, ch. 295, § 26; 1989, ch. 6, § 49; 1989, ch. 51, § 26; 1989, ch. 387, § 16.

The 1989 amendments. - Laws 1989, ch. 6, § 49, effective July 1, 1989, in Subsection A, substituting "surveyors" for "land surveyors" in Paragraph (16), "commission and division of the regulation and licensing department" for "committee and division of the commerce and industry department" in Paragraph (20), and "manufactured housing division of the regulation and licensing department" for "division of the commerce and industry department" in Paragraph (24), was approved March 2, 1989. Laws 1989, ch. 51, § 26, effective June 16, 1989, also amending this section by rewriting Subsections A(20) and A(24); adding a Subsection A(27), which read "the board of social work examiners; and"; and redesignating former Subsection A(27) as present Subsection A(28), was approved March 15, 1989. However, Laws 1989, ch. 387, § 16, effective July 1, 1989, also amending this section, in Subsection A(20) substituting "regulation and licensing department" for "commerce and industry department"; in Subsection A(24) inserting "manufactured housing" preceding "division" and substituting "regulation and licensing department" for "commerce and industry department"; adding present Subsection A(27); and redesignating former Subsection A(27) as present Subsection

A(28), was approved April 7, 1989. This section is set out as amended by Laws 1989, ch. 387, § 16. See 12-1-8 NMSA 1978.

Polygraphy Act. - See 61-26-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Law reviews. - For annual survey of New Mexico law relating to administrative law, see 12 N.M.L. Rev. 1 (1982).

### **§ 61-1-3. Opportunity for licensee or applicant to have hearing.**

Every licensee or applicant shall be afforded notice and an opportunity to be heard before the board shall have authority to take any action, the effect of which would be:

A. to deny permission to take an examination for licensing for which application has been duly made; or

B. to deny a license after examination for any cause other than failure to pass an examination; or

C. to deny a license for which application has been duly made on the basis of reciprocity or endorsement or acceptance of a national certificate of qualification; or

D. to withhold the renewal of a license for any cause other than failure to pay the required renewal fee; or

E. to suspend a license; or

F. to revoke a license.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-26-3, enacted by Laws 1957, ch. 247, § 3; 1981, ch. 349, § 2.

Probable cause hearing not necessary before revocation proceedings. - A licensee is not deprived of any due process rights when no probable cause hearing is conducted prior to institution of license revocation proceedings against him. *Keney v. Derbyshire*, 718 F.2d 352 (10th Cir. 1983).

Charging board not disqualified in hearing on charge. - The board of medical examiners has exclusive jurisdiction of the granting and revoking of certificates admitting physicians and surgeons to practice and, in view of the absence of a provision for disqualification of board members, proceedings before the board may not be restrained merely by reason of the fact that the board itself initiated the proceedings against a physician and was, therefore, an interested party. *Seidenberg v. New Mexico Bd. of Medical Exmrs.*, 80 N.M. 135, 452 P.2d 469 (1969).

Zeal in performing public duty does not disqualify. *Seidenberg v. New Mexico Bd. of Medical Exmrs.*, 80 N.M. 135, 452 P.2d 469 (1969).

Law reviews. - For annual survey of New Mexico law relating to administrative law, see 12 N.M.L. Rev. 1 (1982).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 51 Am. Jur. 2d Licenses and Permits §§ 16, 57, 139.

Validity of statute or ordinance vesting discretion as to license in public officials without prescribing a rule of action, 12 A.L.R. 1435; 54 A.L.R. 1104; 92 A.L.R. 400.

Suspicion of intended violation of its conditions as ground for refusal of license, 27 A.L.R. 325.

Personal liability of public officers for refusing to grant license, 85 A.L.R. 298.

License holder's right to question propriety of issuing license to other persons, 109 A.L.R. 1259.

What amounts to conviction or satisfies requirement as to showing of conviction, within statute making conviction a ground for refusing to grant or for cancelling license or special privilege, 113 A.L.R. 1179.

Prohibition as means of controlling licensing official, 115 A.L.R. 15; 159 A.L.R. 627.

Revocability of license for fraud or other misconduct before or at the time of its issuance, 165 A.L.R. 1138.

Change in law pending application for permit or license, 169 A.L.R. 584.

Construction of "grandfather clause" of statute or ordinance regulating or licensing business or occupation, 4 A.L.R.2d 667.

Right of person wrongfully refused license upon proper application therefor to do act for which license is required, 30 A.L.R.2d 1006.

Right to attack validity of statute, ordinance or regulation relating to occupational or professional license as affected by applying for, or securing, license, 65 A.L.R.2d 660.

Bias of members of license revocation board, 97 A.L.R.2d 1210.

53 C.J.S. Licenses §§ 43, 55.

### **§ 61-1-3.1. Limitations.**

A. No action which would have any of the effects specified in Subsection D, E or F of Section 61-1-3 NMSA 1978 may be initiated by a board later than two years after the conduct which would be the basis for the action, except as provided in Subsection C of this section.

B. The time limitation contained in Subsection A of this section shall be tolled by any civil or criminal litigation in which the licensee or applicant is a party arising from substantially the same facts, conduct or transactions which would be the basis for the board's action.

C. The New Mexico state board of psychologist examiners shall not initiate an action which would have any of the effects specified in Subsection D, E or F of Section 61-1-3

NMSA 1978 later than five years after the conduct of the psychologist or psychologist associate which is the basis for the action. However, if the conduct which is the basis for the action involves a minor or a person adjudicated incompetent, the action shall be initiated, in the case of a minor, no later than one year after the minor's eighteenth birthday, or five years after the conduct, whichever is last; and in the case of a person adjudicated incompetent, one year after the adjudication of incompetence is terminated, or five years after the conduct, whichever is last.

History: 1978 Comp., § 61-1-3.1, enacted by Laws 1981, ch. 349, § 3; 1989, ch. 41, § 1.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, in Subsection A substituted "Subsection D" for "Subsections D" and added "except as provided in Subsection C of this section"; in Subsection B deleted ", transaction" following "conduct"; and added Subsection C.

When limitation period begins to run. - The limitation period of this section begins to run from the date of the licensee's culpable conduct. *Varoz v. New Mexico Bd. of Podiatry*, 104 N.M. 454, 722 P.2d 1176 (1986).

Criminal prosecution tolls statute. - The criminal prosecution of culpable conduct serves only to toll the statute if litigation is commenced during the two-year period following the criminal act. *Varoz v. New Mexico Bd. of Podiatry*, 104 N.M. 454, 722 P.2d 1176 (1986).

If tolling applies, the limitation period is tolled from the time of indictment or information until the judgment of conviction has been entered, but no longer. *Varoz v. New Mexico Bd. of Podiatry*, 104 N.M. 454, 722 P.2d 1176 (1986).

But conviction is not "conduct". - Although the fact of conviction may provide a separate and independent basis for revoking a professional license, a conviction is not "conduct" within the meaning of this section and, therefore, the two-year limitation period begins to run from the time of the conduct, transaction, or occurrence that underlays the conviction rather than from the date of conviction. *Varoz v. New Mexico Bd. of Podiatry*, 104 N.M. 454, 722 P.2d 1176 (1986).

Law reviews. - For annual survey of New Mexico law relating to administrative law, see 12 N.M.L. Rev. 1 (1982).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Applicability of statute of limitations or doctrine of laches to proceeding to revoke or suspend license to practice medicine, 51 A.L.R.4th 1147.

### **§ 61-1-4. Notice of contemplated board action; request for hearing; notice of hearing.**

A. When a board contemplates taking any action of a type specified in Subsections [Subsection] A, B or C of Section 61-1-3 NMSA 1978, it shall serve upon the applicant a

written notice containing a statement:

(1) that the applicant has failed to satisfy the board of his qualifications to be examined or to be issued a license, as the case may be;

(2) indicating in what respects the applicant has so failed to satisfy the board; and

(3) that the applicant may secure a hearing before the board by depositing in the mail within twenty days after service of the notice, a certified return receipt requested letter addressed to the board and containing a request for a hearing; and

(4) calling the applicant's attention to his rights under Section 8 [61-1-8 NMSA 1978].

In any board proceeding involving the denial of a duly made application to take an examination or for a license on the basis of reciprocity or endorsement or a national certificate of qualification or refusal to issue a license after an applicant has taken and passed an examination, the burden of satisfying the board of the applicant's qualifications shall be upon the applicant.

B. When a board contemplates taking any action of a type specified in Subsections [Subsection] D, E or F of Section 61-1-3 NMSA 1978, it shall serve upon the licensee a written notice containing a statement:

(1) that the board has sufficient evidence which, if not rebutted or explained, will justify the board in taking the contemplated action;

(2) indicating the general nature of the evidence;

(3) that unless the licensee within twenty days after service of the notice deposits in the mail a certified return receipt requested letter addressed to the board and containing a request for a hearing, the board will take the contemplated action; and

(4) calling the licensee's attention to his rights under Section 8 [61-1-8 NMSA 1978].

C. If the licensee or applicant does not mail a request for a hearing within the time and in the manner required by this section, the board may take the action contemplated in the notice and such action shall be final and not subject to judicial review.

D. If the licensee or applicant does mail a request for a hearing as required by this section, the board shall, within twenty days of receipt of such request, notify the licensee or applicant of the time and place of hearing, the name or names of the person or persons who shall conduct the hearing for the board and the statutes and regulations authorizing the board to take the contemplated action, which hearing shall be held not more than sixty nor less than fifteen days from the date of service of such notice.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-26-4, enacted by Laws 1957, ch. 247, § 4.



Probable cause hearing not necessary before revocation proceedings. - A licensee is not deprived of any due process rights when no probable cause hearing is conducted prior to institution of license revocation proceedings against him. *Keney v. Derbyshire*, 718 F.2d 352 (10th Cir. 1983).

Charging board not disqualified in hearing on charge. - The board of medical examiners has exclusive jurisdiction of the granting and revoking of certificates admitting physicians and surgeons to practice and, in view of the fact statutes do not provide for disqualification of board members, proceedings before the board may not be restrained merely by reason of the fact that the board itself initiated the proceedings against a physician and was, therefore, an interested party. *Seidenberg v. New Mexico Bd. of Medical Exmrs.*, 80 N.M. 135, 452 P.2d 469 (1969).

Zeal in performing public duty does not disqualify. *Seidenberg v. New Mexico Bd. of Medical Exmrs.*, 80 N.M. 135, 452 P.2d 469 (1969).

Law reviews. - For annual survey of New Mexico law relating to administrative law, see 12 N.M.L. Rev. 1 (1982).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 51 Am. Jur. 2d Licenses and Permits § 60. 53 C.J.S. Licenses §§ 43, 55, 56.

## **§ 61-1-5. Method of service.**

Any notice required to be served by Section 61-1-4 or 61-1-21 NMSA 1978 and any decision required to be served by Section 61-1-14 or 61-1-21 NMSA 1978, may be served either personally or by certified mail, return receipt requested, directed to the licensee or applicant at his last know [known] address as shown by the records of the board. If the notice or decision is served personally, service shall be made in the same manner as is provided for service by the Rules of Civil Procedure for the District Courts. Where the notice or decision is served by certified mail, it shall be deemed to have been served on the date borne by the return receipt showing delivery or the last attempted delivery of the notice or decision to the addressee or refusal of the addressee to accept delivery of the notice or decision.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-26-5, enacted by Laws 1957, ch. 247, § 5.

Cross-references. - For service of process, see Rule 1-004.

Law reviews. - For annual survey of New Mexico law relating to administrative law, see 12 N.M.L. Rev. 1 (1982).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 51 Am. Jur. 2d Licenses and Permits §§ 60, 61. 53 C.J.S. Licenses §§ 37, 54.

## **§ 61-1-6. Venue of hearing.**

Board hearings held under the Uniform Licensing Act [61-1-1 to 61-1-31 NMSA 1978] shall be conducted in the county in which the person whose license is involved maintains his residence, or at the election of the board, in any county in which the act or acts complained of occurred; except that, in cases involving initial licensing, hearings shall be held in the county where the board maintains its office. In any case, however, the person whose license is involved and the board may agree that the hearing is to be held in some other county.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-26-6, enacted by Laws 1957, ch. 247, § 6.

## **§ 61-1-7. Hearing officers; hearings; public; exception; disqualification.**

A. All hearings under the Uniform Licensing Act [61-1-1 to 61-1-31 NMSA 1978] shall be conducted either by the board or, at the election of the board, by a hearing officer who may be a member or employee of the board or any other person designated by the board in its discretion. A hearing officer shall, within thirty days after any hearing, submit to the board a report setting forth his findings of fact.

B. All hearings under the Uniform Licensing Act shall be open to the public, provided that, in cases in which the reputation of an applicant or licensee may be irreparably damaged, a board or hearing officer may hold a closed hearing if the board or hearing officer so desires and states the reasons for this decision in the record. The applicant or licensee may, for good cause shown, request a board or hearing officer to hold either a public or a closed hearing.

C. Any board member or hearing officer may be disqualified by the filing of an affidavit of disqualification as in the case of judges, but this privilege of disqualification by affidavit may not be exercised in any case in which its exercise would result in less than a quorum of the board being able to hear or decide the matter. Any disqualification of a board member which would result in less than a quorum of the board being able to hear or decide the matter shall only be for good cause shown to the board, and in any case in which a combination of disqualifications by affidavit and for good cause would result in less than a quorum of the board being able to hear or decide the matter, the disqualification or disqualifications by affidavit which would result in removing the member or members of the board necessary for a quorum shall not be effective.

D. In any case in which disqualifications result in less than a quorum of the board being able to hear or decide the matter, the governor shall, upon request by the board, appoint as many temporary board members as are necessary for a quorum to hear or decide the matter. These temporary members shall have all of the qualifications required for permanent members of the board.

E. In any case in which disqualifications result in less than a quorum of the board being able to hear or decide the matter, the board, including any board members who have been disqualified, may designate a hearing officer to conduct the entire hearing.

F. Each board shall have power where a proceeding has been dismissed, either on the merits or otherwise, to relieve the applicant or licensee from any possible odium that may attach by reason of the proceeding, by such public exoneration as it shall see fit to make if requested by the applicant or licensee to do so.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-26-7, enacted by Laws 1957, ch. 247, § 7; 1981, ch. 349, § 6.

Charging board not disqualified in licensing on charge. - The board of medical examiners has exclusive jurisdiction of the granting and revoking of certificates admitting physicians and surgeons to practice and, in view of the fact statutes do not provide for disqualification of board members, proceedings before the board may not be restrained merely by reason of the fact that the board itself initiated the proceedings against a physician and is therefore an interested party. *Seidenberg v. New Mexico Bd. of Medical Exmrs.*, 80 N.M. 135, 452 P.2d 469 (1969).

Zeal in performing public duty does not disqualify. *Seidenberg v. New Mexico Bd. of Medical Exmrs.*, 80 N.M. 135, 452 P.2d 469 (1969).

Due process violated where hearing conducted by prejudiced tribunal. - Any utilization of this section which has the effect of allowing an administrative hearing, punitive in nature, to be conducted by a patently prejudiced tribunal must necessarily violate the due process provisions of the fifth and fourteenth amendments of the United States Constitution and N.M. Const., art. II, § 18. *Reid v. New Mexico Bd. of Exmrs. in Optometry*, 92 N.M. 414, 589 P.2d 198 (1979).

Law reviews. - For annual survey of New Mexico law relating to administrative law, see 12 N.M.L. Rev. 1 (1982).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 51 Am. Jur. 2d Licenses and Permits §§ 60, 61.  
53 C.J.S. Licenses §§ 43, 54, 55, 59.

### **§ 61-1-8. Rights of person entitled to hearing.**

A. A person entitled to be heard under the Uniform Licensing Act [61-1-1 to 61-1-31 NMSA 1978] shall have the right to be represented by counsel or by a licensed member of his own profession or occupation, or both; to present all relevant evidence by means of witnesses and books, papers, documents and other evidence; to examine all opposing witnesses who appear on any matter relevant to the issues; and to have

subpoenas and subpoenas duces tecum issued as of right prior to the commencement of the hearing to compel discovery and the attendance of witnesses and the production of relevant books, papers, documents and other evidence upon making written request therefor to the board or hearing officer. The issuance of such subpoenas after the commencement of the hearing rests in the discretion of the board or the hearing officer. All notices issued pursuant to Section 61-1-4 NMSA 1978 shall contain a statement of these rights.

B. Upon written request to another party, any party is entitled to:

(1) obtain the names and addresses of witnesses who will or may be called by the other party to testify at the hearing; and

(2) inspect and copy any documents or items which the other party will or may introduce in evidence at the hearing.

The party to whom such a request is made shall comply with it within ten days after the mailing or delivery of the request. No such request shall be made less than fifteen days before the hearing.

C. Any party may take depositions after service of notice in accordance with the Rules of Civil Procedure for the District Courts. Depositions may be used as in proceedings governed by those rules.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-26-8, enacted by Laws 1957, ch. 247, § 8; 1981, ch. 349, § 7.

Section provides right to examine all opposing witnesses. *McCaughtry v. New Mexico Real Estate Comm'n*, 82 N.M. 116, 477 P.2d 292 (1970).

Law reviews. - For article, "An Administrative Procedure Act For New Mexico," see 8 Nat. Resources J. 114 (1968).

For annual survey of New Mexico law relating to administrative law, see 12 N.M.L. Rev. 1 (1982).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 51 Am. Jur. 2d Licenses and Permits §§ 60, 61.

53 C.J.S. Licenses §§ 43, 54, 58, 59.

### **§ 61-1-9. Powers of board or hearing officer in connection with hearings.**

A. In connection with any hearing held under the Uniform Licensing Act [61-1-1 to 61-1-31 NMSA 1978], the board or hearing officer shall have power to have counsel to develop the case; to subpoena, for purposes of discovery and of the hearing, witnesses and relevant books, papers, documents and other evidence; to administer oaths or affirmations to witnesses called to testify; to take testimony; to examine witnesses; and to direct a continuance of any case. Boards or hearing officers may also hold conferences before or during the hearing for the settlement or simplification of the issues but such settlement or simplification shall only be with the consent of the applicant or licensee.

B. Geographical limits upon the subpoena power shall be the same as if the board or hearing officer were a district court sitting at the location at which the hearing or discovery proceeding is to take place. The method of service, including tendering of witness and mileage fees, shall be the same as that under the Rules of Civil Procedure for the District Courts, except that those rules requiring the tender of fees in advance shall not apply to the state.

C. The board or hearing officer may impose any appropriate evidentiary sanction against a party who fails to provide discovery or to comply with a subpoena.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-26-9, enacted by Laws 1957, ch. 247, § 9; 1981, ch. 349, § 8.

Administrative body has only authority given it by law. In re Willoughby, 82 N.M. 443, 483 P.2d 498 (1971).

Granting continuance to allow discovery. - This section allows the board to grant a prehearing continuance to assure that the licensee obtains full and complete discovery. Molina v. McQuinn, 107 N.M. 384, 758 P.2d 798 (1988).

Law reviews. - For article, "An Administrative Procedure Act For New Mexico," see 8 Nat. Resources J. 114 (1968).

For annual survey of New Mexico law relating to administrative law, see 12 N.M.L. Rev. 1 (1982).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 51 Am. Jur. 2d Licenses and Permits § 51. 53 C.J.S. Licenses §§ 43, 58, 59.

## **§ 61-1-10. Enforcement of board orders and contempt procedure.**

In proceedings before a board or hearing officer under the Uniform Licensing Act [61-1-1 to 61-1-31 NMSA 1978], if any person refuses to respond to a subpoena, or refuses to take the oath or affirmation as a witness or thereafter refuses to be examined, or

refuses to obey any lawful order of a board contained in its decision rendered after hearing, the secretary of the board may apply to the district court of the county where the proceedings are being held for an order directing that person to take the requisite action. The court may issue such order in its discretion. Should any person willfully fail to comply with an order so issued, the court shall punish him as for contempt.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-26-10, enacted by Laws 1957, ch. 247, § 10; 1981, ch. 349, § 9.

## **§ 61-1-11. Rules of evidence.**

A. In proceedings held under the Uniform Licensing Act [61-1-1 to 61-1-31 NMSA 1978], boards and hearing officers may admit any evidence and may give probative effect to evidence that is of a kind commonly relied on by reasonably prudent people in the conduct of serious affairs. Boards and hearing officers may in their discretion exclude incompetent, irrelevant, immaterial and unduly repetitious evidence. In proceedings involving the suspension or revocation of a license, rules of privilege shall be applicable to the same extent as in proceedings before the courts of this state. Documentary evidence may be received in the form of copies or excerpts.

B. Boards and hearing officers may take notice of judicially cognizable facts and in addition may take notice of general, technical or scientific facts within their specialized knowledge. When any board or hearing officer takes notice of a fact, the applicant or licensee shall be notified either before or during the hearing of the fact so noticed and its source and shall be afforded an opportunity to contest the fact so noticed.

C. Boards and hearing officers may utilize their experience, technical competence and specialized knowledge in the evaluation of evidence presented to them.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-26-11, enacted by Laws 1957, ch. 247, § 11; 1981, ch. 349, § 10.

Reliable evidence given probative effect. - Evidence of a kind commonly relied on by reasonably prudent men in the conduct of serious affairs may be given probative effect under this section. *Young v. Board of Pharmacy*, 81 N.M. 5, 462 P.2d 139 (1969). See note under 61-1-1 NMSA 1978.

Hearsay admissible. - This section clearly contemplates that a board may admit and consider hearsay evidence, if it is of a kind commonly relied upon by reasonably prudent men in the conduct of serious affairs. In *re Willoughby*, 82 N.M. 443, 483 P.2d 498 (1971).

Standard of proof applied in administrative proceedings, with few exceptions, is a preponderance of the evidence. *Foster v. Board of Dentistry*, 103 N.M. 776, 714 P.2d 580 (1986).

Substantial evidence must support revocation. - The revocation or suspension of a license to conduct a business or profession must not be based solely upon hearsay evidence, and other legally competent evidence, together with the hearsay evidence, must substantially support the findings upon which the revocation or suspension is based. *In re Willoughby*, 82 N.M. 443, 483 P.2d 498 (1971).

Higher burden to prove fraud. - Where fraud is charged in administrative proceeding, the evidence in support of a finding of fraud is not deemed substantial "if it is not clear, strong and convincing." *Seidenberg v. New Mexico Bd. of Medical Exmrs.*, 80 N.M. 135, 452 P.2d 469 (1969).

Special weight given to technical findings. - Courts may properly give special weight and credence to findings concerning technical or scientific matters by administrative bodies whose members, by education, training or experience, are especially qualified and are functioning within the perimeters of their expertise, and legislative approval of such treatment of the findings of such boards is implicit in this section. *McDaniel v. New Mexico Bd. of Medical Exmrs.*, 86 N.M. 447, 525 P.2d 374 (1974).

Law reviews. - For article, "An Administrative Procedure Act For New Mexico," see 8 *Nat. Resources J.* 114 (1968).

For article, "The Use of the Substantial Evidence Rule to Review Administrative Findings of Fact in New Mexico," see 10 *N.M. L. Rev.* 103 (1979-80).

For annual survey of New Mexico law relating to administrative law, see 12 *N.M.L. Rev.* 1 (1982).

*Am. Jur. 2d*, *A.L.R.* and *C.J.S.* references. - 51 *Am. Jur. 2d Licenses and Permits* §§ 62, 71, 79, 80, 83.

Hearsay in proceedings for suspension or revocation of license to conduct business or profession, 142 *A.L.R.* 1388.

Hearsay evidence in proceedings before state administrative agencies, 36 *A.L.R.3d* 12. 53 *C.J.S. Licenses* §§ 43, 58, 59.

## **§ 61-1-12. Record.**

In all hearings conducted under the Uniform Licensing Act [61-1-1 to 61-1-31 NMSA 1978], a complete record shall be made of all evidence received during the course of the hearing. The record shall be preserved by any stenographic method in use in the district courts of this state, or in the discretion of the board, by tape recording. The board shall observe any standards pertaining to tape recordings established for the district courts of this state.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-26-12, enacted by Laws 1957, ch. 247, § 12; 1981, ch. 349, § 11.

Section provides for complete transcript. *McCaughtry v. New Mexico Real Estate Comm'n*, 82 N.M. 116, 477 P.2d 292 (1970).

### **§ 61-1-13. Decision.**

A. After a hearing has been completed, the members of the board shall proceed to consider the case and as soon as practicable shall render their decision, provided that the decision shall be rendered by the board at a meeting where a majority of the members are present and participating in the decision. In cases in which the hearing is conducted by a hearing officer, all members who were not present throughout the hearing must familiarize themselves with the record including the hearing officer's report before participating in the decision. In cases in which the hearing is conducted by the board, all members who were not present throughout the hearing must thoroughly familiarize themselves with the entire record including all evidence taken at the hearing, before participating in the decision.

B. A decision based on the hearing shall be made by a quorum of the board and signed by the person designated by the board within sixty days after the completion of the preparation of the record or submission of a hearing officer's report, whichever is later. In any case the decision must be rendered and signed within ninety days after the hearing.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-26-13, enacted by Laws 1957, ch. 247, § 13; 1981, ch. 349, § 12.

Standard of proof for a hearing under this section is by a preponderance of the evidence. *Foster v. Board of Dentistry*, 103 N.M. 776, 714 P.2d 580 (1986).

Section requires that decision be made by majority of the members of the board. *McCaughtry v. New Mexico Real Estate Comm'n*, 82 N.M. 116, 477 P.2d 292 (1970).

Effect of failure to timely sign decision. - Failure of the board of dentistry to render and sign its decision suspending a dentist's license within 90 days after completion of the hearing made the decision null and void. *Foster v. Board of Dentistry*, 103 N.M. 776, 714 P.2d 580 (1986).

The 90-day time limit imposed by this section is expressly jurisdictional. Where the board fails to take action within the required 90-day period, its decision is void and must be reversed. *Lopez v. New Mexico Bd. of Medical Exmrs.*, 107 N.M. 145, 754 P.2d 522 (1988).



Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 53 C.J.S. Licenses §§ 43, 60.

### **§ 61-1-14. Service of decision.**

Within fifteen days after the decision is rendered and signed, the board shall serve upon the applicant or licensee a copy of the written decision.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-26-14, enacted by Laws 1957, ch. 247, § 14.

### **§ 61-1-15. Procedure where person fails to request or appear for hearing.**

If a person who has requested a hearing does not appear, and no continuance has been granted, the board or hearing officer may hear the evidence of such witnesses as may have appeared, and the board may proceed to consider the matter and dispose of it on the basis of the evidence before it in the manner required by Section 61-1-13 NMSA 1978. Where because of accident, sickness or other cause a person fails to request a hearing or fails to appear for a hearing which he has requested, the person may within a reasonable time apply to the board to reopen the proceeding, and the board upon finding such cause sufficient shall immediately fix a time and place for hearing and give the person notice as required by Sections 61-1-4 and 61-1-5 NMSA 1978. At the time and place fixed, a hearing shall be held in the same manner as would have been employed if the person had appeared in response to the original notice of hearing.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-26-15, enacted by Laws 1957, ch. 247, § 15; 1981, ch. 349, § 14.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 51 Am. Jur. 2d Licenses and Permits §§ 60, 61.  
53 C.J.S. Licenses §§ 43, 61.

### **§ 61-1-16. Contents of decision.**

The decision of the board shall contain findings of fact made by the board; conclusions of law reached by the board; the order of the board based upon these findings of fact and conclusions of law; and a statement informing the applicant or licensee of his right to judicial review and the time within which such review must be sought.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-26-16, enacted by Laws 1957, ch. 247, § 16; 1981, ch. 349, § 15.

## **§ 61-1-17. Petition for review; waiver of right.**

Any person entitled to a hearing under the Uniform Licensing Act [61-1-1 to 61-1-31 NMSA 1978] who is aggrieved by an adverse decision of a board issued after hearing, may obtain a review of the decision in the district court of Santa Fe county, or in the district court of the county in which the hearing was held, or, upon agreement of the parties to the appeal, in any other district court of the state. In order to obtain such review such person must, within twenty days after the date of service of the decision as required by Section 14 [61-1-14 NMSA 1978], file with the court a petition for review, a copy of which shall be served on the board secretary, stating all exceptions taken to the decision and indicating the court in which the appeal is to be heard. The court shall not consider any exceptions not stated in the petition. Failure to file such petition for review in the manner and within the time stated shall operate as a waiver of the right to judicial review and shall result in the decision of the board becoming final; except that for good cause shown, within the time stated, the judge of the district court may issue an order granting one extension of time not to exceed sixty days.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-26-17, enacted by Laws 1957, ch. 247, § 17.

Section applies only to licensing decisions. - This section sets forth venue provisions governing the judicial review only of orders of the board which relate to the denial, suspension or revocation of licenses. It is inapplicable to judicial review of price agreement order of state board of barber examiners. *Tudesque v. New Mexico State Bd. of Barber Exmrs.*, 65 N.M. 42, 331 P.2d 1104 (1958).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 51 Am. Jur. 2d Licenses and Permits § 51. Stay pending review of judgment or order revoking or suspending a professional, trade or occupational license, 166 A.L.R. 575.  
53 C.J.S. Licenses §§ 43, 62.

## **§ 61-1-18. Record filed by board; contents.**

Within thirty days after service of the copy of the petition for review, the board shall prepare, certify and file with the clerk of the district court in the proper county the record of the case, comprising a copy of the notice of hearing required under Sections 4 and 5 [61-1-4 and 61-1-5 NMSA 1978]; a complete transcript of the testimony taken at the hearing; copies of all pertinent documents and other written evidence introduced at the hearing; a copy of the decision of the board containing the items specified in Section 16 [61-1-16 NMSA 1978]; and a copy of the petition for review containing the exceptions filed to the decision. For good cause shown within the time stated, the judge of the district court may issue an order granting one extension of time not to exceed sixty days.

With permission of the court, the record may be shortened by stipulation of all parties to the review proceeding. Any party unreasonably refusing to stipulate to limit the record may be taxed by the court for such additional costs as may be occasioned by the refusal. The court may require or permit subsequent corrections or additions to the record when deemed desirable.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-26-18, enacted by Laws 1957, ch. 247, § 18.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 53 C.J.S. Licenses §§ 43, 62.

### **§ 61-1-19. Stay.**

At any time before or during the review proceeding, the aggrieved person may apply to the board or file a motion in accordance with the Rules of Civil Procedure for the District Courts in the reviewing court for an order staying the operation of the board decision pending the outcome of the review. The board or court may grant or deny the stay in its discretion. No such order granting or denying a stay shall be reviewable.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-26-19, enacted by Laws 1957, ch. 247, § 19; 1976, ch. 4, § 1; 1981, ch. 349, § 16.

Law reviews. - For annual survey of New Mexico law relating to administrative law, see 12 N.M.L. Rev. 1 (1982).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 51 Am. Jur. 2d Licenses and Permits § 84. Validity and construction of state statutory provision forbidding court to stay, pending review, judgment or order revoking or suspending professional, trade, or occupational license, 42 A.L.R.4th 516.

### **§ 61-1-20. Scope of review.**

Upon the review of any board decision under the Uniform Licensing Act [61-1-1 to 61-1-31 NMSA 1978], the judge shall sit without a jury, and may hear oral arguments and receive written briefs, but no evidence not offered at the hearing shall be taken, except that in cases of alleged omissions or errors in the record, testimony thereon may be taken by the court. The court may affirm the decision of the board or remand the case for further proceedings; or it may reverse the decision if the substantial rights of the petitioner have been prejudiced because the administrative findings, inferences, conclusions or decisions are: in violation of constitutional provisions; or in excess of the statutory authority or jurisdiction of the board; or made upon unlawful procedure; or affected by other error of law; or unsupported by substantial evidence on the entire record as submitted; or arbitrary or capricious.

If the court reverses or remands the decision of the board, the judge shall set out in writing, which writing shall become a part of the record, the reasons for such reversal or remand.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-26-20, enacted by Laws 1957, ch. 247, § 20.

Reviews of real estate commission governed by different provision. - Because, where statutes are in conflict with one another and one cannot be applied without doing violence to another, the specific provisions should govern over the general, 61-29-13 NMSA 1978, adopted in 1959 as part of the Real Estate Broker and Salesman Act, rather than this section, adopted in 1957 as part of the Uniform Licensing Act, governs reviews of the real estate commission. *Poorbaugh v. New Mexico Real Estate Comm'n*, 91 N.M. 622, 578 P.2d 323 (1978).

Options of reviewing court. - The court may affirm the decision of the board or remand the case for further proceedings; or it may reverse the decision if the substantial rights of the petitioner have been prejudiced because the administrative findings, inferences, conclusions or decisions are: in violation of constitutional provisions; or in excess of the statutory authority or jurisdiction of the board; or made upon unlawful procedure; or affected by other error of law; or unsupported by substantial evidence on the entire record as submitted; or arbitrary or capricious. *In re Willoughby*, 82 N.M. 443, 483 P.2d 498 (1971).

The district court is limited in its review to determining whether the order of the board was unreasonable or unlawful; whether the order of the board was supported by substantial evidence; and, generally, whether the action of the board was within the scope of its authority. *Seidenberg v. New Mexico Bd. of Medical Exmrs.*, 80 N.M. 135, 452 P.2d 469 (1969); *Fiber v. New Mexico Bd. of Medical Exmrs.*, 93 N.M. 67, 596 P.2d 510 (1979).

The supreme court must conduct the same review as the district court while at the same time determining whether the district court erred in the first appeal. *Padilla v. Real Estate Comm'n*, 106 N.M. 96, 739 P.2d 965 (1987).

Court may not substitute its judgment for that of the board. *McDaniel v. New Mexico Bd. of Medical Exmrs.*, 86 N.M. 447, 525 P.2d 374 (1974); *Fiber v. New Mexico Bd. of Medical Exmrs.*, 93 N.M. 67, 596 P.2d 510 (1979).

This section does not permit the court to make the findings or to fix the penalty for such is the function of the New Mexico real estate commission. *McCaughtry v. New Mexico Real Estate Comm'n*, 82 N.M. 116, 477 P.2d 292 (1970).

Board's findings to be upheld if supported by substantial evidence. - The district court is bound to uphold the board's findings if they were supported by substantial evidence, regardless of whether the court might find otherwise or might believe different

witnesses. *Family Dental Center v. New Mexico Bd. of Dentistry*, 97 N.M. 464, 641 P.2d 495 (1982).

"Substantial evidence" is defined as "more than merely any evidence and more than a scintilla of evidence and contemplates such relevant legal evidence as a reasonable person might accept as sufficient to support a conclusion." *Young v. Board of Pharmacy*, 81 N.M. 5, 462 P.2d 139 (1969).

"Substantial evidence" means such relevant evidence as a reasonable mind might accept as adequate to support a conclusion. *Family Dental Center v. New Mexico Bd. of Dentistry*, 97 N.M. 464, 641 P.2d 495 (1982).

Where reviewing court to defer to board. - The court may give special weight to the decision of the board of medical examiners where the issue before the board is essentially one of a scientific or medical nature; however, where the facts are not in dispute and the question is a legal one, the court will not hesitate to overrule the decision of the board. *Fiber v. New Mexico Bd. of Medical Exmrs.*, 93 N.M. 67, 596 P.2d 510 (1979).

Supreme court review. - The supreme court, in reviewing the district court's judgment, must, in the first instance, make the same review of the administrative agency's action as did the district court. *Seidenberg v. New Mexico Bd. of Medical Exmrs.*, 80 N.M. 135, 452 P.2d 469 (1969).

Grounds for reversal. - The courts are vested with the power and authority to set aside an order of such agency if it is unreasonable, unlawful, arbitrary, capricious or not supported by evidence. *McDaniel v. New Mexico Bd. of Medical Exmrs.*, 86 N.M. 447, 525 P.2d 374 (1974).

Reversal must be based on specified ground. - When the judge substitutes his own judgment in reversing the decision of the board, rather than basing his reversal upon any of the grounds set forth in this section, his judgment will be reversed and that of the board reinstated. *In re Willoughby*, 82 N.M. 443, 483 P.2d 498 (1971).

It is well established that a district court, on appeal, is restricted to whether, as a matter of law, the administrative body acted fraudulently, arbitrarily or capriciously, whether the administrative order is substantially supported by evidence and, generally, whether the action of the administrative body was within the scope of its authority. *Seidenberg v. New Mexico Bd. of Medical Exmrs.*, 80 N.M. 135, 452 P.2d 469 (1969).

Findings and conclusions as to intent to deceive. - Where a license to sell real estate was revoked for false or fraudulent representations in applications with respect to unpaid liens or judgments, but the real estate commission's findings and conclusions did not resolve in any meaningful way whether licensee intended to deceive and to induce the commission to act in reliance upon a misrepresentation of fact known by him to be untrue, and there were no specific findings and conclusions by the commission to afford

the supreme court a clear understanding that the decision was based upon false representations relevant and material to facts bearing upon the good repute and competence of the licensee in the public interest, the cause would be remanded to the commission with express directions to enter proper findings of fact and conclusions of law, together with a final order. *Padilla v. Real Estate Comm'n*, 106 N.M. 96, 739 P.2d 965 (1987).

New evidence not heard on review. - The scope of review of the district court upon appeal from the board excludes evidence not offered at the hearing, except that in cases of alleged omissions or errors in the record, as testimony thereon may be taken by the court. *In re Willoughby*, 82 N.M. 443, 483 P.2d 498 (1971).

Absence of board member not prejudicial. - Where one of the board members is absent during part of the testimony and is apparently rounding up a witness to testify at the hearing absent an indication that the board as a whole was biased or prejudiced toward appellee, it would not constitute a basis to overturn the board's decision. *In re Willoughby*, 82 N.M. 443, 483 P.2d 498 (1971).

Substantial evidence to support real estate commission's suspension of broker's license. - See *Elliott v. New Mexico Real Estate Comm'n*, 103 N.M. 273, 705 P.2d 679 (1985).

Review in light of 61-6-12 NMSA 1978. - The district court may find that the differences in methodology of examination scoring between this state and another do not rationally relate to the question of "equivalent" "qualifications and requirements," as those terms are used in the second sentence of 61-6-12 NMSA 1978 (now 61-6-13A NMSA 1978). *Fiber v. New Mexico Bd. of Medical Exmrs.*, 93 N.M. 67, 596 P.2d 510 (1979).

Findings unsupported by substantial evidence. - Where there is a failure to establish the nature of pills sold and whether a prescription is required by law, findings that pharmacist willfully and unlawfully sold without prescription certain dangerous drugs as defined by the Federal Food and Drug Laws would not be supported by law and should be set aside. *Young v. Board of Pharmacy*, 81 N.M. 5, 462 P.2d 139 (1969).

Arbitrary action defined as willfully in disregard of facts. - Arbitrary and capricious action on the part of an administrative agency has been defined as willful and unreasonable action, without consideration and in disregard of facts or circumstances. Where there is room for two opinions, action is not arbitrary or capricious when exercised honestly and upon due consideration, even though it may be believed that an erroneous conclusion has been reached. *McDaniel v. New Mexico Bd. of Medical Exmrs.*, 86 N.M. 447, 525 P.2d 374 (1974).

Law reviews. - For article, "The Use of the Substantial Evidence Rule to Review Administrative Findings of Fact in New Mexico," see 10 N.M. L. Rev. 103 (1979-80).

For article, "Substantial Evidence Reconsidered: The Post-Duke City Difficulties and Some Suggestions for Their Resolution," see 18 N.M.L. Rev. 525 (1988).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 51 Am. Jur. 2d Licenses and Permits § 51. Right of person wrongfully refused license upon proper application therefor to do act for which license is required, 30 A.L.R.2d 1006.  
53 C.J.S. Licenses §§ 43, 62.

### **§ 61-1-21. Power of board to reopen the case.**

A. At any time after the hearing and prior to the filing of a petition for review, the person aggrieved may request the board to reopen the case to receive additional evidence or for other cause.

B. The board need not reconvene and may be polled about whether to grant or refuse a request to reopen the case. The board shall grant or refuse the request in writing, and that decision and the request shall be made a part of the record. The decision to grant or refuse a request to reopen the case shall be made, signed by the person designated by the board, and served upon the applicant or licensee within fifteen days after the board receives the request.

C. The granting or refusing of a request to reopen the case shall be within the board's discretion. The board may reopen the case on its own motion at any time before petition for review is filed; thereafter, it may do so only with the permission of the reviewing court. If the board reopens the case, it shall provide notice and a hearing to the applicant or licensee. The notice of the hearing shall be served upon the applicant or licensee within fifteen days after service of the decision to reopen the case. The hearing shall be held within forty-five days after service of the notice, and a decision shall be rendered, signed and served upon the applicant or licensee within thirty days after the hearing.

D. The board's decision to refuse a request to reopen the case shall not be reviewable except for an abuse of discretion.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-26-21, enacted by Laws 1957, ch. 247, § 21; 1981, ch. 349, § 17.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 51 Am. Jur. 2d Licenses and Permits § 51. 53 C.J.S. Licenses §§ 43, 61.

### **§ 61-1-22. Remand for hearing newly discovered evidence; procedure before the board.**

At any time after the petition for review has been filed, the aggrieved person may apply

to the reviewing court for leave to present additional evidence. If the court is satisfied that the evidence is material to the issues, that it is not merely cumulative and that it could not reasonably have been presented at the hearing before the board, the court may remand the case to the board where additional evidence shall be heard. The board may then affirm or modify its findings of fact and its decision, and shall file with the reviewing court as a part of the record the additional evidence, together with the affirmation of, or modifications in, its findings or decision.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-26-22, enacted by Laws 1957, ch. 247, § 22.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 51 Am. Jur. 2d Licenses and Permits §§ 16, 57, 139.

### **§ 61-1-23. Appeal to supreme court.**

Any party to the review proceeding, including the board, may appeal to the supreme court from the decision of the district court under rules of procedure applicable in other civil cases. No appeal bond shall be required of the board. The appealing party may apply to the district court for a stay of that court's decision or a stay of the board's decision, whichever shall be appropriate, pending the outcome of the appeal to the supreme court.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-26-23, enacted by Laws 1957, ch. 247, § 23.

Cross-references. - As to procedure on appeal to the supreme court, see Rule 12-101.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 51 Am. Jur. 2d Licenses and Permits § 51. 53 C.J.S. Licenses §§ 43, 62.

### **§ 61-1-24. Power of board to seek injunctive relief.**

Any board may appear in its own name in the courts of the state and may apply to courts having jurisdiction for injunctions to prevent violations of statutes administered by the board and of rules and regulations issued pursuant to those statutes, and such courts shall have power to grant such injunctions regardless of whether criminal prosecution has been or may be instituted as a result of such violations.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-26-24, enacted by Laws 1957, ch. 247, § 24.

Law reviews. - For note, "Police Power and the Design of Buildings," see 5 Nat. Resources J. 122 (1965).



Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 51 Am. Jur. 2d Licenses and Permits §§ 85, 149.  
53 C.J.S. Licenses § 85.

### **§ 61-1-25. Declaratory judgment.**

The validity of any rule adopted by a board may be determined upon petition for a declaratory judgment thereon addressed to the district court of Santa Fe county when it appears that the rule, or its threatened application, interferes with or impairs, or threatens to interfere with or impair, the legal rights or privileges of the petitioner. The court shall declare the rule invalid if it finds that the rule violates or conflicts with constitutional or statutory provisions or exceeds the statutory authority of the board.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-26-25, enacted by Laws 1957, ch. 247, § 25.

Cross-references. - For declaratory judgments, see 44-6-1 NMSA 1978 et seq.

Law reviews. - For note, "Police Power and the Design of Buildings," see 5 Nat. Resources J. 122 (1965).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 22A Am. Jur. 2d Declaratory Judgments §§ 73, 76.  
53 C.J.S. Licenses § 37.

### **§ 61-1-26. Judicial review procedure exclusive.**

The provisions of the Uniform Licensing Act [61-1-1 to 61-1-31 NMSA 1978] providing a uniform method of judicial review of board actions of the kind specified in Section 3 [61-1-3 NMSA 1978] shall constitute an exclusive method of court review in such cases and shall be in lieu of any other review procedure available under statute or otherwise. Nothing herein, however, shall be construed to bar the use of any available remedies to test the legality of any type of board action not specified in Section 3 [61-1-2 NMSA 1978].

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-26-26, enacted by Laws 1957, ch. 247, § 26.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 51 Am. Jur. 2d Licenses and Permits § 51.  
53 C.J.S. Licenses §§ 43, 62.

### **§ 61-1-27. Amending and repealing.**

The provisions of the Uniform Licensing Act [61-1-1 to 61-1-31 NMSA 1978] may be

amended, repealed or superseded by another act of the legislature only by direct reference to the section or sections of this act being amended, repealed or superseded.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-26-27, enacted by Laws 1957, ch. 247, § 27; 1981, ch. 349, § 18.

### **§ 61-1-28. Purpose of act; liberal interpretation.**

The legislature expressly declares that its purpose in enacting the Uniform Licensing Act [61-1-1 to 61-1-31 NMSA 1978] is to promote uniformity with respect to the conduct of board hearings and judicial review and that the Uniform Licensing Act is to be liberally construed to carry out its purpose.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-26-28, enacted by Laws 1957, ch. 247, § 28.

Severability clauses. - Laws 1957, ch. 247, § 29, provides for the severability of the act if any part or application thereof is held invalid.

### **§ 61-1-29. Adoption of regulations; notice and hearing.**

A. The procedures specified in Sections 61-1-29 through 61-1-31 NMSA 1978 shall be applicable to proceedings by a board to adopt, amend or repeal rules or regulations of general applicability which implement or interpret a law enforced or administered by the board. These procedures shall not apply to:

(1) statements, policies, procedures or regulations concerning only internal management or discipline of a board and not affecting the rights of or procedures available to licensees, applicants or the public generally;

(2) declaratory rulings issued pursuant to Section 61-1-33 NMSA 1978;

(3) decisions, statements or interpretations issued or actions taken in the course of disciplinary proceedings against a licensee; or

(4) formal or informal opinions of the attorney general issued pursuant to requests of the board.

B. No regulation or amendment or repeal thereof shall be adopted by the board until after a public hearing by the board.

C. The board shall make reasonable efforts to give notice of any rulemaking proceeding to its licensees and to the members of the public. Notice of the hearing shall be given at least thirty days prior to the hearing date and shall state the subject, the time and the place of the hearing and the manner in which interested persons may present their

views. The notice shall also state where interested persons may secure copies of any proposed regulations. The notice of the public hearing shall include but not necessarily be limited to publishing the notice in a newspaper of general circulation in the state, and the board shall give notice to all persons who have made a written request to the board for advance notice.

D. At the hearing, the board shall allow all interested persons reasonable opportunity to submit data, views or arguments orally or in writing and to examine witnesses testifying at the hearing. Any person heard or represented at the hearing shall be given written notice of the action of the board. The board may designate a hearing officer to take evidence in the hearing. A record shall be made of all proceedings at the hearing.

E. No regulation or amendment or repeal thereof shall become effective until thirty days after its filing under the State Rules Act [14-3-24, 14-3-25, 14-4-1 to 14-4-9 NMSA 1978].

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-26-29, enacted by Laws 1971, ch. 54, § 3; 1981, ch. 349, § 19.

Cross-references. - As to legal newspaper, see 14-11-2 NMSA 1978.

Notice procedure of pharmacy board does not violate due process. *Montoya v. O'Toole*, 94 N.M. 303, 610 P.2d 190 (1980).

Board must disclose reasoning behind regulation. - In propounding regulations the board of pharmacy need not make formal findings. The only requirements which it must meet are that the public and the reviewing courts are informed as to the reasoning behind the regulation. The comments of the one board member suffice in this regard. *Pharmaceutical Mfrs. Ass'n v. New Mexico Bd. of Pharmacy*, 86 N.M. 571, 525 P.2d 931 (Ct. App. 1974).

Subsection C is applicable to repeal of regulations by an administrative agency. *Rivas v. Board of Cosmetologists*, 102 N.M. 592, 686 P.2d 934 (1984).

Law reviews. - For annual survey of New Mexico law relating to administrative law, see 12 N.M.L. Rev. 1 (1982).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 51 Am. Jur. 2d Licenses and Permits §§ 46, 125.  
53 C.J.S. Licenses § 37.

### **§ 61-1-30. Emergency regulations; appeal.**

A. If the board determines that an emergency exists which requires immediate action to protect the public peace, health, welfare or safety, it may, with the written concurrence

of the governor, adopt a regulation or amendment or repeal thereof, and the emergency regulation shall become effective immediately upon its filing under the State Rules Act [14-3-24, 14-3-25, 14-4-1 to 14-4-9 NMSA 1978]. The emergency regulation shall not continue in effect longer than forty-five days unless within that time the board commences proceedings to adopt the regulation by issuing the notice required under Section 61-1-29 NMSA 1978. If the board commences proceedings under Section 61-1-29 NMSA 1978, the emergency regulation shall remain in effect until a permanent regulation takes effect or until the procedures are otherwise completed. In no event shall any emergency regulation remain in effect for more than one hundred twenty days.

B. Any person who is or may be affected by an emergency regulation adopted by the board may appeal to the court of appeals for relief. An appeal of an emergency regulation is perfected by filing a notice of appeal with the court of appeals and the board within the period of time the emergency regulation is in effect. The notice of appeal shall be accompanied by a copy of the emergency regulation. Within three days of the date the board receives the notice of appeal, the board shall file with the court of appeals a statement setting forth the facts requiring the emergency action. The board shall also deliver a copy of the statement to the appellant. The appellant shall have five days to file with the court of appeals a written response to the board's statement. The appellant shall also deliver a copy of its response to the board. The court of appeals may set aside the emergency regulation only if it finds that the board's exercise of its emergency regulation-making authority is arbitrary, capricious, contrary to law or an abuse of discretion.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-26-30, enacted by Laws 1971, ch. 54, § 4; 1981, ch. 349, § 20.

Law reviews. - For annual survey of New Mexico law relating to administrative law, see 12 N.M.L. Rev. 1 (1982).

### **§ 61-1-31. Validity of regulation; judicial review.**

A. Any person who is or may be affected by a regulation adopted by the board may appeal to the court of appeals for relief. All appeals shall be upon the record made at the hearing by the board and shall be taken to the court of appeals within thirty days after filing of the regulation under the State Rules Act [14-3-24, 14-3-25, 14-4-1 to 14-4-9 NMSA 1978].

B. An appeal to the court of appeals under this section is perfected by the timely filing of a notice of appeal with the court of appeals, with a copy attached of the regulation from which the appeal is taken. The appellant shall certify in his notice of appeal that arrangements have been made with the board for preparation of a sufficient number of transcripts of the record of the hearing on which the appeal depends to support his appeal to the court, at the expense of the appellant, including three copies which he shall furnish to the board.

C. Upon appeal, the court of appeals shall set aside the regulation only if found to be:

- (1) arbitrary, capricious or an abuse of discretion;
- (2) contrary to law; or
- (3) against the clear weight of substantial evidence of the record.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-26-31, enacted by Laws 1971, ch. 54, § 5; 1981, ch. 349, § 21.

Interpretations overturned only if clearly wrong. - Reviewing courts overturn the administrative interpretation of a statute by appropriate agencies only if they are clearly incorrect. Since detailmen handle controlled drugs and are part of the interstate drug shipment operation, even though they do not ship drugs themselves, the interpretation by the board of pharmacy of 26-1-16 NMSA 1978 to allow licensing of detailmen is not clearly erroneous and will not be overturned by a reviewing court. *Pharmaceutical Mfrs. Ass'n v. New Mexico Bd. of Pharmacy*, 86 N.M. 571, 525 P.2d 931 (Ct. App. 1974).

Law reviews. - For annual survey of New Mexico law relating to administrative law, see 12 N.M.L. Rev. 1 (1982).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 51 Am. Jur. 2d Licenses and Permits § 51. Right to attack validity of statute, ordinance or regulation relating to occupational or professional license as affected by applying for, or securing, license, 65 A.L.R.2d 660. 53 C.J.S. Licenses § 37.

### **§ 61-1-32. Petition for adoption, amendment or repeal of regulations.**

Any interested person may request in writing that a board adopt, amend or repeal a regulation. Within one hundred twenty days after receiving the written request, the board shall either initiate proceedings in accordance with Section 61-1-29 NMSA 1978 to adopt the regulation or issue a concise written statement of its reason for denial of the request. The denial of such a request is not subject to judicial review.

History: 1978 Comp., § 61-1-32, enacted by Laws 1981, ch. 349, § 22.

Law reviews. - For annual survey of New Mexico law relating to administrative law, see 12 N.M.L. Rev. 1 (1982).

### **§ 61-1-33. Declaratory rulings.**

A. Any licensee of a board whose rights may be affected by the application of any statute enforced or administered by that board or by any decision, order or regulation of that board, may request in writing a declaratory ruling from the board concerning the applicability of the statute, decision, order or regulation to a particular set of facts. The board shall respond in writing to such a written request within one hundred twenty days.

B. The board may also issue declaratory rulings on its own motion.

C. The effect of a declaratory ruling shall be limited to the board and to the licensee, if any, who requested the declaratory ruling.

History: 1978 Comp., § 61-1-33, enacted by Laws 1981, ch. 349, § 23.

Law reviews. - For annual survey of New Mexico law relating to administrative law, see 12 N.M.L. Rev. 1 (1982).

Severability clauses. - Laws 1981, ch. 349, § 25, provides for the severability of the Uniform Licensing Act if any part or application thereof is held invalid.

## **Article 2**

### **Optometry**

#### **§ 61-2-1. Short title. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

Chapter 61, Article 2 NMSA 1978 may be cited as the "Optometry Act".

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-1-1, enacted by Laws 1973, ch. 353, § 1; 1985, ch. 241, § 1.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-2-18 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Am. Jur. 2d Physicians, Surgeons and Other Healers § 8.

Optometry as within statute relating to practice of medicine, 22 A.L.R. 1173.

Constitutionality of statute prescribing conditions of practicing medicine as affected by discrimination against or in favor of optometrists, 37 A.L.R. 682; 42 A.L.R. 1342; 54 A.L.R. 600.

Constitutionality of statute or ordinance prohibiting or regulating advertising by physician, surgeon or other person professing healing arts, 54 A.L.R. 400.

Constitutionality of statutes and validity of regulations relating to optometry, 98 A.L.R. 905; 22 A.L.R.2d 939.

Corporation or individual not himself licensed, right of, to practice optometry through licensed employee, 102 A.L.R. 343; 128 A.L.R. 585.

Prescription, one who fills, under reciprocity arrangement with optometrist, as subject to

charge of practice of optometry without license, 121 A.L.R. 1455.  
Drugless practitioner or healer, liability for malpractice, 19 A.L.R.2d 1188.  
What constitutes practice of "optometry," 88 A.L.R.2d 1290.  
Liability of optometrist or optician for malpractice, 51 A.L.R.3d 1273.  
70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers §§ 6 to 8.

## **§ 61-2-2. Definitions. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

As used in the Optometry Act [this article]:

A. "practice of optometry" means:

(1) the employment of any subjective or objective means or methods, including the prescription or administration of topical ocular pharmaceutical agents, for the purpose of determining the visual defects or abnormal conditions of the human eye and its adnexa; and

(2) the employing, adapting or prescribing of lenses, prisms, contact or corneal lenses or other optical appliances and prescribing or administering of topical ocular pharmaceutical agents for the correction, relief or referral of visual defects or abnormal conditions of the human eye and its adnexa.

The "practice of optometry" shall not include the use of surgery, injections or any controlled substances in the treatment of eye diseases. Persons who sell or dispense eyeglasses upon prescription and who do not prescribe ophthalmic lenses for the eyes shall not employ, adapt, dispense, modify, provide, sell, give or fit contact or corneal lenses;

B. "ophthalmic lens" means a lens which has a spherical, cylindrical or prismatic value and which is ground pursuant to a prescription and intended to be used as eyeglasses or spectacles;

C. "contact or corneal lens" means any lens to be worn on the anterior segment of the human eye, to be prescribed, dispensed, adapted, employed, modified, provided, sold and fitted by a licensed optometrist or physician;

D. "prescription" means a formula written for ophthalmic lenses or for a topical ocular pharmaceutical agent which comes under the provisions of the New Mexico Drug and Cosmetic Act by a person duly licensed and containing the following essential elements:

(1) an order given individually for the person for whom prescribed, either directly from the prescriber to the pharmacist or indirectly by means of a written order signed by the prescriber, and shall bear the name and address of the prescriber, his license classification, the name and address of the patient, the name and quantity of the drug prescribed, directions for use and the date of issue; or

(2) dioptric power of spheres, cylinders and prisms, axes of cylinders, position of prism base and, if so desired by the prescriber, light transmission properties and lens curve values;

(3) designation of pupillary distance; and

(4) name of patient, date of prescription, expiration date and the name and office location of prescriber; provided, however, that:

(5) those who sell and dispense eyeglasses upon the written prescription of a physician, surgeon or optometrist may determine the:

(a) type, form, size and shape of ophthalmic lenses;

(b) placement of optical centers for distance-seeing and near-work;

(c) designation of type and placement of reading segments in multi-vision lenses;

(d) type and quality of frame or mounting, type of bridge and distance between lenses, type, length and angling of temples; and

(e) designation of pupillary distance;

E. "eyeglasses" means any exterior optical [optical] device using ophthalmic lenses for the correction or relief of disturbances in and anomalies of human vision and includes spectacles and other devices using ophthalmic lenses; and

F. "board" means the board of optometry.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-1-2, enacted by Laws 1973, ch. 353, § 2; 1977, ch. 30, § 1; 1979, ch. 3, § 1; 1985, ch. 241, § 2.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-2-18 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

New Mexico Drug and Cosmetic Act. - See 26-1-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

"Optometry". - Optometry and the practice of optometry relate basically to the testing of the loss of eyesight and the correction thereof by the use of optical appliances or other means, not including drugs, medicines or surgery. 1957-58 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 58-158.

Duplicating of lens as "practice of optometry". - A person who duplicates an ophthalmic lens without a prescription is practicing optometry and as such must be licensed under the act or is in violation of the same. 1953-54 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 5909.



Contact lenses. - Even though not specifically named in former Optometry Practice Act, contact lenses could be considered a lens or other optical appliance. 1957-58 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 58-158.

Audiometric testing should not be undertaken by optometrist because the various healing arts professions should stay within the confines of their individual professions as defined by the separate licensing acts enacted by the state legislature. 1957-58 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 58-158.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Am. Jur. 2d Physicians, Surgeons and Other Healers §§ 8, 39, 40.

70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers §§ 3 to 5.

### **§ 61-2-3. Criminal offender's character evaluation. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

The provisions of the Criminal Offender Employment Act [28-2-1 to 28-2-6 NMSA 1978] shall govern any consideration of criminal records required or permitted by the Optometry Act [this article].

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-1-2.1, enacted by Laws 1974, ch. 78, § 11.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-2-18 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers § 19.

### **§ 61-2-4. License required. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

Unless licensed or exempted under the Optometry Act [this article], no person shall:

- A. practice optometry;
- B. represent himself or offer his services as being able to practice optometry;
- C. prescribe eyeglasses or give a prescription to a patient; or
- D. duplicate or replace an ophthalmic lens, not including contact lenses, without a current prescription, or without a written authorization from the patient if the prescription is not available.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-1-3, enacted by Laws 1973, ch. 353, § 3.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-2-18 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Cross-references. - As to incorporation of optometrists under Professional Corporation Act, see 53-6-1 NMSA 1978 et seq.

Retail ophthalmic dispenser may not legally fit contact or corneal lenses either independently or under the supervision of a New Mexico licensed practitioner of optometry or medicine. 1957-58 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 58-176.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Am. Jur. 2d Physicians, Surgeons and Other Healers §§ 26, 37, 38, 132.

Constitutionality of statutes and validity of regulations relating to optometry, 98 A.L.R. 905; 22 A.L.R.2d 939.

Right of corporation or individual, not himself licensed, to practice optometry through licensed employee, 102 A.L.R. 343; 128 A.L.R. 585.

Validity of governmental regulation of optometry, 22 A.L.R.2d 939.

What constitutes practice of optometry, 88 A.L.R.2d 1290.

70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers §§ 12, 14, 17, 26, 27.

### **§ 61-2-5. Board created; terms; appointment; continuance; removal. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. There is created a six-member "board of optometry" composed of five persons who have resided in and have been continuously engaged in the practice of optometry in New Mexico for at least five years immediately prior to their appointment and one person who shall represent the public. The public member of the board shall not have been licensed as an optometrist, nor shall such public member have any significant financial interest, whether direct or indirect, in the occupation regulated.

B. Professional members of the board shall be appointed by the governor from a list of five names for each vacancy, submitted to him by the state organization affiliated with the American optometric association. Not more than one professional board member shall maintain his place of business or reside in any one county, and professional appointments shall be made on a geographical basis to effect representation of all areas of the state. Professional board members shall be appointed for staggered terms of five years, or less, each. The terms shall be made in such a manner that the term of one professional board member ends on June 30 of each year commencing with 1974. The public board member shall be appointed by the governor upon the effective date of this act to a five-year term expiring June 30, 1984, and vacancy appointments of a public member shall be for the unexpired term. Board members shall serve until their successors have been appointed and qualified. A profession-member vacancy shall be filled for the unexpired term by the appointment by the governor of a licensed optometrist from the general area of the state represented by the former member. All members of the board of optometry in office on the effective date of the Optometry Act shall serve out their unexpired terms.

C. The governor may remove any member from the board for the neglect of any duty

required by law, for incompetence, for improper or unprofessional conduct as defined by board regulation or for any reason which would justify the suspension or revocation of his license to practice optometry.

D. No board member shall serve more than two consecutive terms and any member failing to attend, after proper notice, three consecutive meetings shall automatically be removed as a board member, unless excused for reasons set forth in board regulations.

E. In the event of a vacancy for any reason, the board secretary shall immediately notify the governor, the board members and the state optometric association of the vacancy, the reason for its occurrence and the action taken by the board, so as to expedite the appointment of a new board member.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-1-4, enacted by Laws 1973, ch. 353, § 4; 1979, ch. 12, § 1.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-2-18 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

"Effective date of the Optometry Act". - The "effective date of the Optometry Act", referred to in this section, is April 3, 1973, which is the effective date of Laws 1973, ch. 353, § 18.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers § 21.

### **§ 61-2-6. Organization; meetings; compensation; powers and duties. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. The board shall annually elect a chairman, a vice chairman and a secretary-treasurer, each of whom shall serve until his successor is elected and qualified.

B. The board shall meet in January and July of each year for the purpose of examining candidates for licensure. Special meetings may be called by the chairman and shall be called upon the written request of a majority of the board members. Candidates for licensure by endorsement shall be examined at the next regular meeting after the date of their application. Notification of special meetings shall be made by certified mail unless such notice is waived by the entire board and the action noted in the minutes. Notice of all regular meetings shall be made by regular mail at least ten days prior to the meeting. Meetings of the board shall be held at the capitol in Santa Fe or at such other city in the state as is agreed upon at least thirty days prior to the meeting. A majority of the members constitutes a quorum.

C. Members of the board may be reimbursed as provided in the Per Diem and Mileage Act [10-8-1 to 10-8-8 NMSA 1978] but shall receive no other compensation, perquisite or allowance.

D. The board shall:

- (1) administer and enforce the provisions of the Optometry Act [this article];
- (2) adopt, publish and file, in accordance with the Uniform Licensing Act [61-1-1 to 61-1-31 NMSA 1978] and the State Rules Act [14-3-24, 14-3-25, 14-4-1 to 14-4-9 NMSA 1978], all rules and regulations for the implementation and enforcement of the provisions of the Optometry Act;
- (3) adopt and use a seal;
- (4) administer oaths and take testimony on any matters within the board's jurisdiction;
- (5) keep an accurate record of all its meetings, receipts and disbursements;
- (6) keep a record of all examinations held, together with the names and addresses of all persons taking the examinations and the examination results. Within thirty days after any examination, the board shall give written notice to each applicant examined of the results of the examination as to the respective applicant;
- (7) certify as passing each applicant who obtains a grade of at least seventy-five percent on each subject upon which he is examined; providing that any applicant failing may apply for re-examination at the next scheduled examination date;
- (8) keep a book of registration in which the name, address and license number of all licensees shall be recorded, together with a record of all license renewals, suspensions and revocations;
- (9) grant, deny, renew, suspend or revoke licenses to practice optometry in accordance with the provisions of the Uniform Licensing Act for any cause stated in the Optometry Act;
- (10) develop and administer qualifications for certification for the use of topical ocular pharmaceutical agents, including minimum educational requirements and examination, as required by Section 61-2-10 NMSA 1978 and provide the board of pharmacy with an annual list of optometrists certified to use topical ocular pharmaceutical agents;
- (11) provide for the suspension of an optometrist's license for sixty days upon a determination of use of pharmaceutical agents without prior certification in accordance with Section 61-2-10 NMSA 1978, after proper notice and an opportunity to be heard before the board; and
- (12) have the power to employ agents or attorneys.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-1-5, enacted by Laws 1973, ch. 353, § 5; 1977, ch. 30, § 2; 1979, ch. 12, § 2; 1985, ch. 241, § 3.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-2-18 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers §§ 21 to 24.

**§ 61-2-7. Disposition of funds; optometry fund created; method of payments; bonds. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. There is created the "optometry fund."

B. All funds received by the board and money collected under the Optometry Act [this article] shall be deposited with the state treasurer, who shall place the same to the credit of the optometry fund.

C. All payments out of the optometry fund shall be made on vouchers issued and signed by the secretary-treasurer of the board upon warrants drawn by the department of finance and administration in accordance with the budget approved by that department.

D. All amounts in the optometry fund shall be subject to the order of the board and shall be used only for the purpose of meeting necessary expenses incurred in:

(1) the performance of the provisions of the Optometry Act and the duties and powers imposed thereby; and

(2) the promotion of optometric education and standards in this state within the budgetary limits.

E. All funds which may have accumulated to the credit of the board under any previous law shall be transferred to the optometry fund and shall continue to be available for use by the optometry board in accordance with the provisions of the Optometry Act. All money unused at the end of the fiscal year shall not revert, but shall remain in the optometry fund for use in accordance with the provisions of the Optometry Act.

F. The secretary-treasurer and any employee who handles money or who certifies the receipt or disbursement of money received by the board shall, within thirty days after election or employment by the board, execute a bond in accordance with the provisions of the Surety Bond Act [10-2-13 to 10-2-16 NMSA 1978], conditioned on the faithful performance of the duties of the office or position and on an accounting of all funds coming into his hands.

G. The secretary-treasurer shall make, at the end of each fiscal year, an itemized report to the governor of all receipts and disbursements of the board for the prior fiscal year, together with a report of the records and information required by the Optometry Act. A copy of the annual report to the governor shall be presented to the board at its first meeting in July of each year.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-1-6, enacted by Laws 1973, ch. 353, § 6.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-2-18 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Withdrawals from fund. - The regulation and licensing department may not withdraw money from the optometry fund without approval from the board of optometry. 1988 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 88-63.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers § 21.

### **§ 61-2-8. Qualifications for licensure as an optometrist. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

Each applicant for licensure as an optometrist shall furnish evidence satisfactory to the board that the applicant:

A. has reached the age of majority;

B. is of good moral character and of temperate habits;

C. has completed at least an approved four-year high school course of study or the equivalent thereof as determined by regulations of the board;

D. is a citizen of the United States or has taken out his first naturalization papers; and

E. has graduated and been awarded a doctor of optometry degree from a school or college of optometry approved and accredited by the board, and in the event the applicant applies for licensure by endorsement, he shall have been awarded a doctor of optometry degree from a school or college of optometry approved and accredited by the board which had a minimum course of study of four thousand clock hours of instruction leading to such degree.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-1-7, enacted by Laws 1973, ch. 353, § 7.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-2-18 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Cross-references. - As to the age of majority, see 28-6-1 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Am. Jur. 2d Physicians, Surgeons and Other Healers §§ 51 to 62.

Constitutionality of statutes and validity of regulations relating to optometry, 98 A.L.R. 905; 22 A.L.R.2d 939.

Validity of governmental regulation of optometry, 22 A.L.R.2d 939.

70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers § 19.

**§ 61-2-9. Licensure by examination; licensure by endorsement. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. An applicant meeting the qualifications set forth in Section 61-2-8 NMSA 1978, shall:

(1) file his application under oath, on forms supplied by the board, for an examination by the board. The examination shall be confined to the subjects within the curriculum of colleges of optometry approved and accredited by the board and shall include written tests and practical demonstrations and may include oral tests; or

(2) file his application under oath on forms supplied by the board which conform to board regulations on endorsement and furnish proof satisfactory to the board of his having been licensed by examination in another state which had qualifications equal to or exceeding those required in this state on the date of his original licensure, and satisfying the board that he holds a doctor of optometry degree from a school or college approved and accredited by the board which was obtained after the completion of a course of study with a minimum of four thousand clock hours of instruction. The applicant must have been actively engaged in the practice of optometry in the state of licensure or in federal service for seven consecutive years immediately prior to the year in which application is made. This proof shall be accepted in lieu of the written portion of the examination. Applicants for licensure without written examination shall be examined to the satisfaction of the board by practical, oral and clinical demonstration in the presence of a majority of the board and a detailed record of such examination shall be kept and made available to the applicant at his request.

B. All applicants successfully passing the examinations shall be issued a license by the board upon payment of the license fee.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-1-8, enacted by Laws 1973, ch. 353, § 8.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-2-18 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Cross-references. - For license fees, see 61-2-11 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Am. Jur. 2d Physicians, Surgeons and Other Healers §§ 59, 60, 67.

70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers § 20.

**§ 61-2-10. Certification for use of topical ocular pharmaceutical agents; display. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. The board shall issue certification for the use of topical ocular diagnostic pharmaceutical agents to optometrists, licensed on the effective date of this section, who have completed appropriate forms issued by the board and submitted proof of

successful completion of the educational requirements for certification established by the board, which requirements shall be not less than those required in Paragraph (2) of Subsection B of this section.

B. The board shall issue certification for the use of topical ocular diagnostic pharmaceutical agents to optometrists, licensed after the effective date of this section, who have completed appropriate forms issued by the board and submitted proof of:

(1) having satisfactorily completed a course in pharmacology as applied to optometry with particular emphasis on the topical application of diagnostic pharmaceutical agents to the eye for the purpose of examination of the human eye and the analysis of ocular functions, which course is offered by an institution accredited by a regional or professional accreditation organization recognized or approved by the national commission on accrediting or the United States secretary of education; or

(2) having postgraduate education with a minimum of seventy hours of instruction in general and ocular pharmacology as applied to optometry taught by an accredited institution and approved by the board.

C. The board shall issue certification for the use of topical ocular pharmaceutical agents to optometrists who have successfully completed an examination and submitted proof of having satisfactorily completed a course in pharmacology as applied to optometry, with particular emphasis on the application of pharmaceutical agents for the purpose of examination of the human eye, analysis of ocular functions and treatment of visual defects or abnormal conditions of the human eye and its adnexa. The course shall constitute a minimum of one hundred five classroom-clinical hours of instruction in general and ocular pharmacology, including therapeutic pharmacology, as applied to optometry, and shall be taught by an accredited institution and approved by the board.

D. The certification authorized by this section shall be displayed in a conspicuous place in the optometrist's principal office or place of business.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-1-8.1, enacted by Laws 1977, ch. 30, § 3; 1985, ch. 241, § 4.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-2-18 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

"Effective date of this section". - The effective date of this section, referred to in the introductory paragraph of Subsection B, means the effective date of Laws 1977, ch. 30, § 3, which is June 17, 1977.

Necessity of submission of proof of course completion. - To become certified to use topical ocular pharmaceutical agents, an optometrist must pass an examination and submit proof of completion of the course in pharmacology to the board. To hold otherwise would render the certification process meaningless. The board would then have to contact every pharmacology school in the country to ask if any New Mexico



optometrists had completed any courses. *Molina v. McQuinn*, 107 N.M. 384, 758 P.2d 798 (1988).

The word "use" in Subsection C extends to prescribing drugs for patients who are treated by an optometrist. *Molina v. McQuinn*, 107 N.M. 384, 758 P.2d 798 (1988).

**§ 61-2-10.1. Glaucoma; iritis; procedures for treatment; consultation with physician eye specialist. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

In the treatment of glaucoma or iritis, an optometrist who has diagnosed the disease shall consult with a physician eye specialist, and after consultation, shall prescribe an ongoing treatment program for the patient.

History: Laws 1986, ch. 80, § 1.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-2-18 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

**§ 61-2-11. License fees; licensure under prior law. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. Applicants for licensure as an optometrist shall pay the following fees:

(1) for licensure without written examination, a fee set by the board in an amount not to exceed one hundred fifty dollars (\$150);

(2) for licensure by examination, a fee set by the board in an amount not to exceed one hundred dollars (\$100);

(3) for the issuance of a certificate of license, a fee set by the board in an amount not to exceed twenty-five dollars (\$25.00);

(4) for the annual renewal of license, a fee set by the board in an amount not to exceed one hundred dollars (\$100); and

(5) for late renewal after September 1 of any year, a late charge set by the board in an amount not to exceed twenty-five dollars (\$25.00), which late fee is in addition to any other fees.

B. Any person licensed as an optometrist under any prior laws of this state, whose license is valid on the effective date of the Optometry Act, shall be held to be licensed under the provisions of the Optometry Act [this article] and shall be entitled to the annual renewal of his present license as provided therein.

C. Prior to engaging in the active practice of optometry in this state, each licensee shall furnish the board evidence that he holds a registration number with the bureau of revenue [revenue processing division of the taxation and revenue department] of New Mexico and has completed, as a condition of licensure by endorsement, such continuing education requirements as set by the regulations of the board.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-1-9, enacted by Laws 1973, ch. 353, § 9; 1981, ch. 50, § 1.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-2-18 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

"Effective date of the Optometry Act". - The "effective date of the Optometry Act", referred to in this section, is April 3, 1973, which is the effective date of Laws 1973, ch. 353, § 18.

Revenue processing division. - The bureau of revenue, referred to in Subsection C, was abolished by Laws 1977, ch. 249, § 5. Section 4 of that act establishes the taxation and revenue department, consisting of several divisions, including a revenue processing division. See 7-2-2 and 9-11-4 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers § 21.

### **§ 61-2-12. License; display; renewal; retirement; resumption of practice. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. Every person to whom a certificate of license has been issued shall display the certificate of license in a conspicuous place in his principal office or place of business.

B. Each license shall be renewed annually on or before July 1 of each year by the licensee remitting to the secretary of the board the proper fee and proofs of registration with the bureau of revenue [revenue processing division of the taxation and revenue department] and [proof] of continued education as required by regulation of the board. Notice of renewal shall be sent to each licensee by the board before July 1 of each year. Failure to renew his license on or before September 1 shall subject the licensee to such late charge as shall be determined by regulation of the board not to exceed the limit set forth in the Optometry Act [this article]. Any license not renewed by October 1 of each year shall be automatically revoked. Upon receipt of the renewal certificate, each licensee shall attach a copy of the same to his certificate of license.

C. Each optometrist applying for the renewal of his license shall furnish to the secretary of the board satisfactory evidence that he has attended in the preceding year, at least two days of the annual education program as conducted by the New Mexico optometric association, or its equivalent as determined by the board. The secretary shall send a written notice of the continuing education requirements at least thirty days prior to

August 1 in each year, to the last known address of the licensee. Failure of a licensee to meet such annual postgraduate educational requirements shall be grounds for the revocation of his license. Any license revoked because of the failure to meet the continuing education requirements shall be reinstated by the board upon the presentation of evidence of postgraduate study of a standard approved by the board and the payment of all fees due.

D. Any optometrist who intends to retire from the practice of optometry shall notify the board in writing before the expiration of his renewal of licensure and the secretary of the board shall acknowledge the receipt of such notice and record the same. If, within a period of five years from the year of retirement, the optometrist desires to resume practice, he shall so notify the board in writing and, upon giving proof of completing such refresher courses prescribed by regulation of the board and the payment of an amount equivalent to all lapsed renewal fees, his certificate of license shall be restored to him in full effect. Any optometrist not currently licensed, because of failure to timely renew, because of retirement or for any other reason, who practices optometry in this state shall be subject to the penalties provided for violation of the Optometry Act.

E. Before engaging in the practice of optometry and after a license has been issued to him, each registered optometrist shall notify the secretary of the board in writing of the address at which he intends to begin practice, and subsequently of any changes in his business address or location. Any notices the board is required to give a licensee shall legally have been given when delivered to the latest address furnished by the licensee to the board.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-1-10, enacted by Laws 1973, ch. 353, § 10.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-2-18 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Cross-references. - For penalties for violation of Optometry Act, see 61-2-14 NMSA 1978.

Revenue processing division. - The bureau of revenue, referred to in Subsection B, was abolished by Laws 1977, ch. 249, § 5. Section 4 of that act establishes the taxation and revenue department, consisting of several divisions, including a revenue processing division. See 7-2-2 and 9-11-4 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers § 11.

### **§ 61-2-13. Refusal, suspension or revocation of license. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

The board may refuse to issue, suspend or revoke any license, in accordance with the provisions of the Uniform Licensing Act [61-1-1 to 61-1-31 NMSA 1978], for any of the

following reasons:

A. conviction of a felony, as shown by a certified copy of the record of the court of conviction;

B. malpractice or incompetence;

C. continued practice by a person knowingly having an infectious or contagious disease;

D. advertising by means of knowingly false, misleading or deceptive statements or advertising or attempting to practice under a name other than one's own;

E. habitual drunkenness or addiction to the use of habit-forming drugs;

F. aiding or abetting in the practice of optometry any person not duly licensed to practice optometry in this state;

G. lending, leasing or in any other manner placing his certificate of license at the disposal or in the service of any person not licensed to practice optometry in this state;

H. employing, procuring or inducing an unlicensed person to practice optometry in this state;

I. violating any of the provisions of the Optometry Act [this article]; or

J. committing any act defined as "unprofessional conduct" by regulation of the board filed in accordance with the State Rules Act [14-3-24, 14-3-25, 14-4-1 to 14-4-9 NMSA 1978]. Without limiting the right of the board to determine what acts on the part of a licensee constitute unprofessional conduct, the following acts shall be deemed to be unprofessional conduct:

(1) any conduct of a character tending to deceive or defraud the public;

(2) the obtaining of a fee by fraud or misrepresentation;

(3) charging unusual, unreasonable or exorbitant fees;

(4) "splitting" or dividing a fee with any person;

(5) advertising professional superiority;

(6) advertising by any means, or granting, a discount for professional services, prosthetic devices, eyeglasses, lenses, frames or mountings whether sold separately or as part of the professional services; or

(7) using any type of "price advertising" which would tend to imply the furnishing of professional services without cost or at a reduced cost to the public.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-1-11, enacted by Laws 1973, ch. 353, § 11.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-2-18 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Constitutional basis for prohibitions against advertising. - Laws prohibiting price advertising and similar advertising by professional persons have as their constitutional basis the rationale that the state has such an interest in the health of its citizens that it may prevent advertising or price promulgation by professional individuals engaged in treating the human body or any part thereof. 1963-64 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 63-119. (opinion rendered under former law.)

Applicability to optometrists in state. - An optometrist doing business in New Mexico must carry on his profession in accordance with the laws of this state. 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-80.

Out-of-state advertising. - The placing of prohibited trade advertising with out-of-state media by a New Mexico optometrist fell within the prohibition of the former New Mexico Optometry Act (67-7-1, 1953 Comp. et seq.). 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-80.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Am. Jur. 2d Physicians, Surgeons and Other Healers §§ 74 to 100.

Right of corporation or individual, not himself licensed, to practice optometry through licensed employee, 102 A.L.R. 343; 128 A.L.R. 585.

Revocability of license for fraud or other misconduct before or at time of its issuance, 165 A.L.R. 1138.

Stay pending review of judgment or order revoking or suspending license, 166 A.L.R. 575.

Validity of governmental regulation of optometry, 22 A.L.R.2d 939.

Comment note on hearsay evidence in proceedings before state administrative agencies, 36 A.L.R.3d 12.

Improper or immoral sexually related conduct toward patient as ground for disciplinary action against physician, dentist, or other licensed healer, 54 A.L.R.4th 1104.

70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers §§ 35 to 42.

## **§ 61-2-14. Offenses. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

Each of the following acts committed by any person constitutes a misdemeanor, punishable upon conviction by a fine of not less than fifty dollars (\$50.00) nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100) or by imprisonment not to exceed six months, or both:

A. practicing or attempting to practice optometry without a current license issued by the board;

B. permitting any person in one's employ, supervision or control to practice optometry, unless that person is licensed or exempted in accordance with the provisions of the Optometry Act [this article];

C. making a willfully false oath or affirmation where the oath or affirmation is required by the Optometry Act;

D. selling or using any designation, diploma or certificate tending to imply that one is a practitioner of optometry, unless one holds a license as provided by the Optometry Act;

E. refusal, after a request, to provide a patient a copy of his spectacle prescription, not including a contact lens prescription, providing the prescription is not over one year old;

F. duplicating or replacing an ophthalmic lens, not including contact lens, without a current prescription not more than two years old or without a written authorization from the patient if the prescription is not available;

G. practicing optometry during any period of time in which one's license has been revoked or suspended as provided by the Optometry Act;

H. except for licensed optometrists and as provided in Subsection A of Section 61-2-15 NMSA 1978, using any trial lenses, trial frames, graduated test cards or other appliances or instruments for the purpose of examining the eyes or rendering assistance to anyone who desires to have an examination of the eyes; provided, however, that it is not the intent of this subsection to prevent any school nurse, schoolteacher or employee in public service from ascertaining the possible need of vision services, provided that such person, clinic or program does not attempt to diagnose or prescribe ophthalmic lenses for the eyes or recommend any particular practitioner or system of practice;

I. advertising by any means the fabricating, adapting, employing, providing, sale or duplication of eyeglasses or any part thereof. This subsection does not preclude the use of a business name, trade name or trademark not relating to price or the use of the address, telephone number, office hours and designation of the provider in or at retail outlets, on business cards, eyeglass cleaners and cases or in news media or in public directories, mailings and announcements of location openings or the use of the words "doctors' prescriptions for eyeglasses filled" or "eyeglass repairs, replacements and adjustments"; or

J. selling of prescription eyeglasses or contact lenses, frames or mountings for lenses in an establishment in which the majority of its income is not derived from being engaged in that endeavor.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-1-12, enacted by Laws 1973, ch. 353, § 12; 1985, ch. 241, § 5.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-2-18 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Constitutionality of advertising restraints. - Subsection (m) of 67-7-13, 1953 Comp., prohibiting price advertising of eyeglasses, lenses and the like, did not impose a constitutionally prohibited burden upon interstate commerce, and was not preempted by federal legislation; nor did it constitute a deprivation of property in violation of the due process clause or a violation of the privileges and immunities clause of the fourteenth amendment. *Head v. New Mexico Bd. of Exmrs. in Optometry*, 374 U.S. 424, 83 S. Ct. 1759, 10 L. Ed. 2d 983 (1963).

Constitutional basis for prohibitions against advertising. - Laws prohibiting price advertising and similar advertising by professional persons have as their constitutional basis the rationale that the state has such an interest in the health of its citizens that it may prevent advertising or price promulgation by professional individuals engaged in treating the human body or any part thereof. 1963-64 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 63-119. (opinion rendered under former law.)

Freedom of speech issue not decided. - Argument that injunction against a newspaper and radio station, prohibiting the accepting or publishing within New Mexico of a Texas optometrist's advertisement, constituted an invalid restraint upon freedom of speech protected by the fourteenth amendment was neither made to the state courts nor reserved in notice of appeal, and would not be considered by the supreme court. *Head v. New Mexico Bd. of Exmrs. in Optometry*, 374 U.S. 424, 83 S. Ct. 1759, 10 L. Ed. 2d 983 (1963).

Cable television system not "advertising". - Cable television system which did not sell advertising space, nor receive any compensation whatsoever from advertisers or broadcasters for the electronic service it performed, and was supported entirely by the sale of subscriptions to viewers, in return for which it performed the service of increasing the viewer's capacity to receive television signals, was not "advertising" within meaning of statute forbidding advertising of optometry and optometry services; neither did operators share a "community of purpose" with out-of-state optometrists or broadcasters sufficient to render them liable as accessories. *Midwest Video v. Campbell*, 80 N.M. 116, 452 P.2d 185 (1969).

Fact that one consequence of the cable television systems' activities was to expose a number of New Mexicans to price advertising inducements to which they might not otherwise have been exposed was merely an incidental effect of an otherwise lawful activity, and did not, of itself, absent intention or purpose, make the activity "advertising." *Midwest Video v. Campbell*, 80 N.M. 116, 452 P.2d 185 (1969).

Applicability to optometrists in state. - An optometrist doing business in New Mexico must carry on his profession in accordance with the laws of this state. 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-80.

Out-of-state advertising. - The placing of prohibited trade advertising with out-of-state media by a New Mexico optometrist would lie within the prohibition of the former New Mexico Optometry Act (67-7-1, 1953 Comp. et seq.). 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-80.

Stay of federal proceedings pending state construction. - Former 67-7-13(m), 1953 Comp., which forbade the advertising of prices or terms on eyeglasses, spectacles, etc., should have been exposed to state construction as to its application to the plaintiffs or limiting action before the federal courts were asked to pass on its constitutionality; therefore, proceedings challenging its validity before a three-judge federal district court would be stayed for a reasonable time pending state court interpretation of the statute. *Midwest Video Corp. v. Campbell*, 250 F. Supp. 158 (D.N.M. 1965).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Am. Jur. 2d Physicians, Surgeons and Other Healers §§ 125 to 131, 135, 141, 143, 144.

Constitutionality of statute or ordinance prohibiting or regulating advertising by physician, surgeon or other person professing healing arts, 54 A.L.R. 400.

Constitutionality of statutes and validity of regulations relating to optometry, 98 A.L.R. 905; 22 A.L.R.2d 939.

Right of corporation or individual, not himself licensed, to practice optometry through licensed employee, 102 A.L.R. 343; 128 A.L.R. 585.

One who fills prescription under reciprocity arrangement with optometrist as subject to charge of practice of optometry without license, 121 A.L.R. 1455.

What constitutes practice of "optometry," 88 A.L.R.2d 1290.

70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers §§ 12, 28, 53 to 57.

## **§ 61-2-15. Exemptions. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. Nothing in the Optometry Act [this article], except as provided in Section 61-2-16 NMSA 1978, shall be construed to apply to licensed physicians or surgeons, or persons, clinics or programs under their responsible supervision and control. Persons, clinics and programs under the responsible supervision and control of a licensed physician or surgeon shall not use either loose or fixed trial lenses for the sole purpose of determining the prescription for eyeglasses or contact lenses. The fitting of a contact lens to a patient shall be done at the practitioner's place of practice.

B. Nothing in the Optometry Act, except as provided in Sections 61-2-2, 61-2-14, 61-2-16 and 61-2-17 NMSA 1978, shall be construed to apply to persons selling eyeglasses who do not represent themselves as being qualified to detect or correct ocular anomalies and who do not traffic upon assumed skill in adapting ophthalmic lenses to the eyes.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-1-13, enacted by Laws 1973, ch. 353, § 13.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-2-18 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.



Cross-references. - For restrictions on treatment and diagnosis of eye problems by physician's assistants, see 61-6-8 NMSA 1978.

Person who duplicates ophthalmic lens without prescription is practicing optometry and as such must be licensed under the act or is in violation of the same. 1953-54 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 5909.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers § 13.

### **§ 61-2-16. Freedom of choice. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. In expending public money for any purpose involving the care of vision, any state board, commission or department created or existing by statute, including public schools or other state or municipal agencies or any of their employees, who, in the performance of their duties, are responsible for such expenditures shall not, directly or indirectly, refer the name or address of any particular ocular practitioner or system of practice to any person eligible for a vision examination or the correction of any visual or muscular anomaly, except in emergency situations. For the purpose of this subsection, "ocular practitioner" includes all validly licensed optometrists, physicians and surgeons.

B. Every policy of insurance or medical or health service contract providing for payment or reimbursement for any eye care service shall be construed to include payment or reimbursement for professional services rendered by a licensed optometrist, and no insurance policy or medical or health service contract shall discriminate between ocular practitioners rendering similar services.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-1-14, enacted by Laws 1973, ch. 353, § 14; 1985, ch. 241, § 6.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-2-18 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

### **§ 61-2-17. Power to enjoin violations. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

Upon conviction of any person for violation of any provision of the Optometry Act [this article], the board or any interested person may, in addition to the penalty herein provided, petition the district court for an order restraining and enjoining said person from further or continued violation of the Optometry Act and the order may be enforced by contempt proceedings.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-1-15, enacted by Laws 1973, ch. 353, § 15.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-2-18 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Cross-references. - For penalties for violation of the Optometry Act, see 61-2-14 NMSA 1978.

Severability clauses. - Laws 1973, ch. 353, § 16, provides for the severability of the Optometry Act if any part or application thereof is found invalid.

### **§ 61-2-18. Termination of agency life; delayed repeal. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

The board of optometry is terminated on July 1, 1991 pursuant to the Sunset Act [12-9-11 to 12-9-21 NMSA 1978]. The board shall continue to operate according to the provisions of Chapter 61, Article 2 NMSA 1978 until July 1, 1992. Effective July 1, 1992, Article 2 of Chapter 61 NMSA 1978 is repealed.

History: 1978 Comp., § 61-2-18, enacted by Laws 1979, ch. 12, § 3; 1981, ch. 241, § 16; 1985, ch. 87, § 1.

Delayed repeals. - Laws 1985, ch. 87, § 1 amends this section to repeal Chapter 61, Article 2 NMSA 1978, effective July 1, 1992.

## **Article 3**

### **Nursing**

#### **§ 61-3-1. Short title. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

Sections 61-3-1 through 61-3-30 NMSA 1978, may be cited as the "Nursing Practice Act".

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-2-1, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 44, § 1.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-3-31 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers § 5.

#### **§ 61-3-2. Purpose. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

The purpose of the Nursing Practice Act [61-3-1 to 61-3-30 NMSA 1978] is to safeguard life and health and to promote the public welfare by regulating both the practice of nursing and schools of nursing in the state.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-2-2, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 44, § 2.

Requiring nurse to "float" not unlawful or serious misconduct. - A hospital's "floating" policy is not necessarily something that "public policy would condemn." Therefore, requiring a nurse to "float" is not the kind of unlawful or serious misconduct for which recognition of the tort of wrongful discharge was intended. *Francis v. Memorial Gen. Hosp.*, 104 N.M. 698, 726 P.2d 852 (1986).

Delayed repeals. - See 61-3-31 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

### **§ 61-3-3. Definitions. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

As used in the Nursing Practice Act [61-3-1 to 61-3-30 NMSA 1978]:

A. "professional nursing" means the performance of any act in which substantial knowledge derived from the biological, physical and behavioral sciences is applied:

(1) to the care, counsel and health teaching of persons who are either experiencing changes in the normal health processes or who require assistance in the maintenance of health, in the management of illness, injury or infirmity or in the achievement of a dignified death; or

(2) to the administration of medications and treatments as prescribed by a person authorized in this state to prescribe such medications and treatments.

The foregoing definition shall not prevent the expanded practice of the registered nurse who has completed a recognized program of study in the expanded practice area or its equivalent as determined by the board;

B. "practical nursing" means nursing under the direction of a physician, dentist or registered nurse which involves the performance of those services required in observing and caring for the ill, injured or infirm; promoting preventive measures in community health; giving counsel and acting to safeguard life and health; and administering treatment and medication, prescribed by a person authorized in this state to prescribe such medications and treatments, that requires the skill, judgment and knowledge of a licensed practical nurse.

The foregoing definition shall not prevent the advanced practice of a licensed practical nurse who has satisfactorily completed a recognized program of study or its equivalent as determined by the board;

C. "registered nurse" means a nurse who practices professional nursing and whose name and pertinent information are entered in the register of licensed registered nurses maintained by the board;

D. "licensed practical nurse" means a nurse who practices practical nursing and whose name and pertinent information are entered in the register of licensed practical nurses maintained by the board;

E. "board" means the board of nursing;

F. "certified registered nurse anesthetist" means a person licensed as a registered nurse under the Nursing Practice Act who is a graduate of an approved school of nurse anesthesia, certified by the American association of nurse anesthetists' council on certification, and whose certification is filed as required by the board. A certified registered nurse anesthetist may administer all types of anesthesia recognized and approved by the American association of nurse anesthetists;

G. "anesthesia" means a state of insensibility to pain produced by the administration of anesthetic agents; and

H. "certified nurse practitioner" means a registered nurse, as described in Subsection C of this section, licensed to practice in this state, who must have satisfactorily completed a postgraduate program designed for the education and preparation of nurse practitioners. The board shall review and endorse nurse practitioners' qualifications for certification. For acts beyond those described in Subsection A of this section, a certified nurse practitioner shall act only under the supervision of a physician or surgeon licensed to practice in New Mexico. The name of and pertinent information concerning each nurse practitioner certified by the board shall be entered on the list of nurse practitioners maintained by the board.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-2-3, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 44, § 3; 1973, ch. 149, § 1; 1975, ch. 328, § 1; 1977, ch. 220, § 1; 1979, ch. 379, § 1; 1985, ch. 67, § 1.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-3-31 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Additional midwife license not required. - A family nurse practitioner authorized by the board of nursing to perform services constituting midwifery need not, as well, have a midwife license from the health services division. 1981 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 81-7.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Am. Jur. 2d Physicians, Surgeons and Other Healers § 7.

Nurse as physician within rule as to privileged communications, 68 A.L.R. 177.

Degree of care and skill required of a nurse, 51 A.L.R.2d 972.

70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers § 5.

#### **§ 61-3-4. Criminal offender's character evaluation. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

The provisions of the Criminal Offender Employment Act [28-2-1 to 28-2-6 NMSA 1978]

shall govern any consideration of criminal records required or permitted by the Nursing Practice Act [61-3-1 to 61-3-30 NMSA 1978].

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-2-3.1, enacted by Laws 1974, ch. 78, § 12.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-3-31 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

### **§ 61-3-5. License required. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. Unless licensed as a registered nurse under the Nursing Practice Act [61-3-1 to 61-3-30 NMSA 1978], no person shall:

(1) practice professional nursing;

(2) use the title "registered nurse", "professional nurse" or the abbreviation "R.N." or any other abbreviation thereof or use any other title, abbreviation, letters, figures, signs or devices to indicate that the person is a registered nurse; or

(3) engage in a nursing specialty as defined by the board.

B. Unless licensed as a licensed practical nurse under the Nursing Practice Act, no person shall:

(1) practice practical nursing; or

(2) use the title "licensed practical nurse" or the abbreviation "L.P.N." or any other abbreviation thereof or use any other title, abbreviation, letters, figures, signs or devices to indicate that the person is a licensed practical nurse.

C. Unless certified as a certified nurse practitioner under the Nursing Practice Act, no person shall:

(1) practice as a nurse practitioner; or

(2) use the title "certified nurse practitioner" or the abbreviations "C.N.P." or "N.P." or any other title, abbreviation, letters, figures, signs or devices to indicate or imply that the person is a certified nurse practitioner.

D. Unless certified as a certified registered nurse anesthetist under the Nursing Practice Act, no person shall:

(1) practice as a nurse anesthetist; or

(2) use the title "certified registered nurse anesthetist" or the abbreviation "C.R.N.A." or

any other title, abbreviation, letters, figures, signs or devices to indicate or imply that the person is a certified registered nurse anesthetist.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-2-4, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 44, § 4; 1977, ch. 220, § 2; 1985, ch. 67, § 2.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-3-31 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Cross-references. - For exemption of registered nurses from the Barbering Act, see 61-17-12 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Am. Jur. 2d Physicians, Surgeons and Other Healers § 26.

Revocability of license for fraud or other misconduct before or at time of its issuance, 165 A.L.R. 1138.

70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers § 12.

### **§ 61-3-6. Administration of anesthesia; exceptions. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

It is unlawful for any person, other than a person licensed in New Mexico to practice medicine, osteopathy or dentistry or a currently certified registered nurse anesthetist when acting under the direction of and in the immediate area of a licensed physician or dentist, to administer anesthesia to any person. Nothing in this section prohibits a person currently licensed in the healing arts from administering local anesthesia or from using hypnosis.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-2-4.1, enacted by Laws 1973, ch. 149, § 2; 1979, ch. 379, § 2; 1985, ch. 67, § 3.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-3-31 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Nursing license required. - The board of nursing may not license a person as an anesthetist if he is not a registered nurse or a licensed practical nurse in the state of New Mexico. 1973 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 73-62.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Nurse's liability for her own negligence or malpractice, 51 A.L.R.2d 970.

Duty and liability of person administering anesthetic, 53 A.L.R.2d 142.

Applicability, in action against nurse in her professional capacity, of statute of limitations applicable to malpractice, 8 A.L.R.3d 1336.

Liability of operating surgeon for negligence of nurse assisting him, 12 A.L.R.3d 1017.

Liability of hospital for negligence of nurse assisting operating surgeon, 29 A.L.R.3d 1065.

## **§ 61-3-7. Repealed.**

Repeals. - Laws 1979, ch. 379, § 12, repeals 61-3-7 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1973, ch. 149, § 3, exempting persons employed to administer general anesthesia on the effective date of the act from the provisions of the act, effective April 6, 1979. For provisions of former section, see the 1978 Original Pamphlet.

## **§ 61-3-8. Board created; members; qualifications; terms; vacancies; removal. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. There is created a seven-member "board of nursing." The board shall consist of four registered nurses, two licensed practical nurses, and one member who shall represent the public and shall not have been licensed as a registered or practical nurse, nor shall such public member have any significant financial interest, direct or indirect, in the occupation regulated. Not more than two board members shall be appointed from any one county, and not more than two registered nurse members shall be from any one field of nursing. The members of the board holding office on the effective date of this act shall finish out their current terms, provided that they continue to reside in New Mexico. The nurse members of the board shall be appointed by the governor for staggered terms of three years each from lists submitted to him by any generally recognized organization of nurses in this state. Appointments shall be made in such manner that the terms of three board members expire on July 1 of one year, the terms of three board members expire on July 1 of the next year and the terms of two board members expire on July 1 of the succeeding year. Vacancies shall be filled by appointment by the governor for the unexpired term within sixty days of such vacancy. Board members shall serve until their successors have been appointed and qualified.

B. Members of the board shall be citizens of the United States and residents of this state. Registered nurse members shall be licensed in this state, shall have had, since graduation, at least five years' experience in nursing, shall be currently engaged in professional nursing and shall have been actively engaged in professional nursing for at least three years immediately preceding appointment or reappointment. The licensed practical nurse members shall be licensed in this state, shall have been graduated from an approved practical nursing education program, shall have been licensed by examination, shall have had at least five years' experience since graduation, shall be currently engaged in practical nursing and shall have been actively engaged in practical nursing for at least three years immediately preceding appointment or reappointment.

C. No board member shall serve more than two full or partial terms, consecutive or otherwise.

D. Any board member failing to attend three consecutive meetings, either regular or special, shall automatically be removed as a member of the board.

E. The governor may remove any member from the board for neglect of any duty required by law, for incompetency or for unprofessional or dishonorable conduct in accordance with regulations prescribed by the board.

F. In the event of a vacancy on the board for any reason, the secretary of the board shall immediately notify the governor, the board members and any generally recognized nursing organization, of such vacancy, the reason for its occurrence and the action taken by the board, so as to expedite the appointment of a new board member.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-2-5, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 44, § 5; 1977, ch. 220, § 3; 1979, ch. 379, § 3.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-3-31 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Compiler's notes. - The provisions allowing for staggered terms for eight board members near the end of Subsection A were inadvertently included by the 1979 amendment.

"Effective date of this act". - The "effective date of this act", referred to in the fourth sentence in Subsection A, is July 1, 1977, which is the effective date of Laws 1977, ch. 220, § 22.

Number of terms. - For purposes of Subsection C of this section, the number of terms served is computed as of the time the law went into effect, that is, the appointment of the first board under the present Nursing Practice Act. 1973 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 73-24.

A board member who had served one full term under the present Nursing Practice Act, as well as a partial term prior to the time that the act went into effect, could be reappointed for a term of office. 1973 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 73-24.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers § 21.

### **§ 61-3-9. Board meetings; quorum; officers. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. The board shall annually elect a chairman, vice chairman and secretary from its entire membership.

B. The board shall meet at least once every three months. Special meetings may be called by the chairman and shall be called upon the written request of three or more members of the board. Notification of special meetings shall be made by certified mail unless such notice is waived by the entire board and noted in the minutes. Notice of all regular meetings shall be made by regular mail at least ten days prior to the meeting,



and copies of the minutes of all meetings shall be mailed to each board member within thirty days after any meeting.

C. A majority of the board, including at least one officer, constitutes a quorum.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-2-6, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 44, § 6; 1985, ch. 67, § 4.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-3-31 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers § 21.

### **§ 61-3-10. Powers; duties. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

The board:

A. shall adopt and revise such rules and regulations as may be necessary to enable it to carry into effect the provisions of the Nursing Practice Act [61-3-1 to 61-3-30 NMSA 1978] and to maintain high standards of practice;

B. shall prescribe standards and approve curricula for educational programs preparing persons for licensure under the Nursing Practice Act;

C. shall provide for surveys of educational programs preparing persons for licensure under the Nursing Practice Act;

D. shall grant, deny or withdraw approval from education programs for failure to meet prescribed standards, provided that a majority of the board concurs in any decision;

E. shall provide for the examination, licensing and renewal of licenses of applicants;

F. shall conduct hearings upon charges relating to discipline of a licensee or the denial, suspension or revocation of a license, in accordance with the procedures of the Uniform Licensing Act [61-1-1 to 61-1-31 NMSA 1978];

G. shall cause the prosecution of all persons including firms, associations, institutions and corporations violating the Nursing Practice Act, and have the power to incur such expense as is necessary therefor;

H. shall keep a record of all proceedings;

I. shall make an annual report to the governor;

J. shall appoint and employ a qualified registered nurse, who shall not be a member of the board, to serve as executive officer to the board, and to define the duties and

responsibilities of the executive officer, except that the power to grant, deny or withdraw approval for schools of nursing or to revoke, suspend or withhold any license authorized by the Nursing Practice Act shall not be delegated by the board;

K. shall provide for such qualified assistants as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of the Nursing Practice Act. Such employees shall be paid a salary commensurate with their duties;

L. shall, for the purpose of protecting the health and well-being of the citizens of New Mexico and promoting current nursing knowledge and practice, adopt rules and regulations establishing continuing educational requirements as a condition of license renewal;

M. may appoint advisory committees consisting of at least three members expert in the pertinent field of health care to assist it in the performance of its duties. Committee members may be reimbursed as provided in the Per Diem and Mileage Act [10-8-1 to 10-8-8 NMSA 1978]; and

N. may adopt and revise rules and regulations designed to maintain an inactive status listing for registered nurses and licensed practical nurses.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-2-7, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 44, § 7; 1977, ch. 220, § 4.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-3-31 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Duplicate certificate. - Under 61-8-8 NMSA 1978, the board could establish regulations for issuing a duplicate certificate, but no fee could be charged therefor. 1966 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 66-99.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers §§ 22 to 24.

### **§ 61-3-10.1. Rules and regulations for certification; training programs. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. As used in this section, "hemodialysis technician" means a person who has been employed and trained by a hemodialysis clinic or unit for the purpose of participating in the direct care of patients undergoing hemodialysis.

B. The board of nursing shall adopt rules and regulations by January 1, 1990 for the certification of training programs for hemodialysis technicians offered by a hemodialysis clinic or unit.

C. The rules and regulations adopted pursuant to Subsection B of this section shall address subject areas that include, but are not limited to, the following:

(1) the content of training programs that shall include both classroom and clinical components; and

(2) the criteria that a training program shall meet in order to be certified by the board of nursing.

D. After completing a certified training program for hemodialysis technicians offered by a hemodialysis clinic or unit, the hemodialysis technician may:

(1) perform arterial venous punctures for dialysis access;

(2) inject intradermal xylocaine in preparation for dialysis access; and

(3) connect dialysis access to heparinized isotonic saline.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 93, § 1.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-3-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 93 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

### **§ 61-3-11. Bonds; expenses. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. The executive officer and any employee of the board who handles money or who certifies the receipt or disbursement of money received by the board, shall, within thirty days after election or employment by the board, execute a bond in a penal sum to be set by the board, conditioned on the faithful performance of the duties of the office and on accounting for all funds coming into his hands. The bonds shall be signed by a surety company authorized to do business in this state and shall be in such form as to meet the approval of the board.

B. Members of the board may be reimbursed as provided in the Per Diem and Mileage Act [10-8-1 to 10-8-8 NMSA 1978], but shall receive no other compensation, perquisite or allowance.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-2-8, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 44, § 8.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-3-31 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

### **§ 61-3-12. Examination; notice to applicants. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

At least twice a year the board shall provide for the examination of all applicants seeking licensure under the provisions of the Nursing Practice Act [61-3-1 to 61-3-30 NMSA 1978].

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-2-9, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 44, § 9; 1975, ch. 40, § 1; 1979, ch. 379, § 4.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-3-31 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers § 20.

### **§ 61-3-13. Qualifications for licensure as a registered nurse. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

Before being considered for licensure as a registered nurse, either by endorsement or examination, under Section 61-3-14 NMSA 1978, an applicant shall furnish evidence satisfactory to the board that the applicant:

A. has completed at least an approved four-year high school course of study or the equivalent thereof as determined by the regulations of the board; and

B. has completed a course of study and has graduated from an approved school of nursing.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-2-10, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 44, § 10; 1977, ch. 220, § 5; 1979, ch. 379, § 5.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-3-31 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Am. Jur. 2d Physicians, Surgeons and Other Healers §§ 51 to 62.

70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers § 20.

### **§ 61-3-14. Licensure of registered nurses. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. Applicants for licensure by examination shall be required to pass the national licensing examination for registered nurses. The applicant who successfully passes the examination may be issued by the board a license to practice as a registered nurse.

B. The board may issue a license to practice as a registered nurse without an

examination to an applicant who has been duly licensed by taking the national licensing examination for registered nurses under the laws of another state if the applicant meets the qualifications required of registered nurses in this state.

C. The board may issue a license to practice as a registered nurse to applicants licensed under the laws of another territory or foreign country if the applicant meets the qualifications required of registered nurses in this state and passes the national licensing examination for registered nurses.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-2-11, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 44, § 11; 1977, ch. 220, § 6; 1979, ch. 379, § 6; 1982, ch. 108, § 1.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-3-31 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Successful passing of examination prerequisite for license. - The qualifications referred to in Subsection B clearly include the successful passing of the test pool examination or the equivalent; if the applicant's examination or mark elsewhere do not meet the equivalent standards in New Mexico, the application for licensure should be denied and the applicant required to qualify by examination. 1968 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 68-112.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers § 20.

### **§ 61-3-15. Temporary licensure for registered nurses. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

An applicant for licensure as a registered nurse, pursuant to Subsection B of Section 61-3-14 NMSA 1978, may be issued a temporary license for a period not exceeding six months or for a period of time necessary for the board to insure that the applicant has met the requirements set out in Section 61-3-14 NMSA 1978, whichever is less.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-2-12, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 44, § 12; 1976, ch. 22, § 1; 1977, ch. 220, § 7.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-3-31 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

### **§ 61-3-16. Fees for licensure as registered nurses. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

Applicants for licensure as registered nurses shall pay the following fees, which fees shall not be returnable:

A. for licensure without examination, the fee shall be set by the board not to exceed

seventy-five dollars (\$75.00);

B. for licensure by examination when the examination is the first for the applicant in this state, the fee shall be set by the board not to exceed seventy-five dollars (\$75.00); and

C. for licensure by examination when the examination is other than the first examination, the fee shall be set by the board not to exceed thirty dollars (\$30.00) for each section taken.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-2-13, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 44, § 13; 1977, ch. 220, § 8; 1982, ch. 108, § 2.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-3-31 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

### **§ 61-3-17. Registration under previous law. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

Any person licensed as a professional or registered nurse under any prior laws of this state, whose license is valid on the effective date of the Nursing Practice Act, shall be held to be licensed as a registered nurse under the provisions of the Nursing Practice Act [61-3-1 to 61-3-30 NMSA 1978] and shall be entitled to renewal of this license as provided in the Nursing Practice Act.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-2-14, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 44, § 14; 1977, ch. 220, § 9.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-3-31 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

"Effective date of the Nursing Practice Act". - The "effective date of the Nursing Practice Act", referred to in this section, is July 1, 1968, which is the effective date of Laws 1968, ch. 44, § 28.

### **§ 61-3-18. Qualifications for licensure as a licensed practical nurse. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

Before being considered for licensure as a licensed practical nurse, either by endorsement or examination, under Section 61-3-19 NMSA 1978, an applicant shall furnish evidence satisfactory to the board that the applicant:

A. has completed at least an approved four-year high school course of study or the equivalent thereof as determined by reasonable regulations of the board; and

B. has completed an approved course of study for the preparation of licensed practical nurses.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-2-15, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 44, § 15; 1973, ch. 182, § 1; 1977, ch. 220, § 10.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-3-31 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Am. Jur. 2d Physicians, Surgeons and Other Healers §§ 51 to 62.

70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers § 19.

### **§ 61-3-19. Licensure of licensed practical nurses. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. Applicants for licensure by examination shall be required to pass the national licensing examination for licensed practical nurses. The applicant who successfully passes the examination may be issued by the board a license to practice as a licensed practical nurse.

B. The board may issue a license as a licensed practical nurse without an examination to an applicant who has been duly licensed by taking the national licensing examination for licensed practical nurses under the laws of another state if the applicants meet the qualifications required of licensed practical nurses in this state.

C. The board may issue a license to practice as a licensed practical nurse to applicants licensed under the laws of another territory or foreign country if the applicant meets the qualifications required of practical nurses in this state and successfully passes the national licensing examination for practical nurses.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-2-16, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 44, § 16; 1977, ch. 220, § 11; 1979, ch. 379, § 7; 1982, ch. 108, § 3.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-3-31 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Successful passing of examination prerequisite for license. - The qualifications referred to in Subsection B clearly include the successful passing of the test pool examination or the equivalent; if the applicant's examination or mark elsewhere does not meet the equivalent standards in New Mexico, the application for licensure should be denied and the applicant required to qualify by examination. 1968 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 68-112.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers § 20.

**§ 61-3-20. Temporary licensure for licensed practical nurses. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

An applicant for licensure as a licensed practical nurse, pursuant to Subsection B of Section 61-3-19 NMSA 1978, may be issued a temporary license for a period not exceeding six months or for a period of time necessary for the board to insure that the applicant has met the requirements set out in Section 61-3-19 NMSA 1978, whichever is less.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-2-17, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 44, § 17; 1976, ch. 22, § 2; 1977, ch. 220, § 12.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-3-31 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

**§ 61-3-21. Registration under previous law. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

Any person licensed as a practical nurse under any prior laws of this state whose license is valid on the effective date of the Nursing Practice Act shall be held to be licensed under the provisions of the Nursing Practice Act [61-3-1 to 61-3-30 NMSA 1978] and shall be entitled to renewal of this license as provided in the Nursing Practice Act.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-2-18, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 44, § 18.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-3-31 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

"Effective date of the Nursing Practice Act". - The "effective date of the Nursing Practice Act", referred to in this section, is July 1, 1968, which is the effective date of Laws 1968, ch. 44, § 28.

**§ 61-3-22. Fees for licensure as licensed practical nurses. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

Applicants for licensure as [licensed] practical nurses shall pay the following fees, which fees shall not be returnable:

A. for licensure without examination, the fee shall be set by the board not to exceed forty-five dollars (\$45.00);

B. for licensure by examination when the examination is the first for the applicant in this state, the fee shall be set by the board not to exceed forty-five dollars (\$45.00); and



C. for licensure by examination when the examination is other than the first examination, the fee shall be set at fifteen dollars (\$15.00) for each examination.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-2-19, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 44, § 19; 1977, ch. 220, § 13.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-3-31 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

### **§ 61-3-23. Permit to practice for graduate nurses. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. The board may issue a permit to practice to an applicant upon completion of an approved course of study and upon application to take the first national licensing examination after graduation.

B. The permit to practice shall be issued for practice under direct supervision at a specified place of employment in the state.

C. The permit to practice shall be valid from issuance until results of the national licensing examination are disseminated by the board office to the examinees, at which time all permits are void and those applicants who have passed the examination may be issued a license to practice.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-2-19.1, enacted by Laws 1977, ch. 220, § 14; 1982, ch. 108, § 4.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-3-31 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

#### **§ 61-3-23.1. Permit to practice for graduate nursing specialties. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. Graduate Nurse Specialists. A one time, nonrenewable permit may be issued to graduate nurse specialists awaiting examination and results as per requirements set forth by the board of nursing in the rules and regulations.

History: 1978 Comp., § 61-3-23.1, enacted by Laws 1979, ch. 379, § 8.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-3-31 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Compiler's notes. - There is no Subsection B in this section as it appears in the 1979 Session Laws.

### **§ 61-3-24. Renewal of licenses. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. Any person licensed under the provisions of the Nursing Practice Act [61-3-1 to 61-3-30 NMSA 1978] who intends to continue practice shall renew the license biennially by the end of the applicant's birthday month.

B. At least six weeks before the end of the birthday month, the board shall mail to the licensee an application blank which shall be returned to the board before the end of the birthday month together with proof of completion of continuing education requirements as required by the board and the renewal fee set by the board in an amount not to exceed thirty dollars (\$30.00).

C. Upon receipt of the application and fee, the board shall verify the accuracy of the application and issue to the applicant a certificate of renewal for the biennium. Renewal shall render the holder a legal practitioner of nursing for the period stated on the renewal certificate.

D. Applicants for renewal who have not been actually engaged in nursing for five years or more shall furnish the board evidence of having completed refresher courses of continuing education as required by regulations adopted by the board.

E. Any person who allows his license to lapse by failure to secure renewal as provided in this section shall be reinstated by the board on payment of the fee for the current biennium plus a reinstatement fee to be set by the board in an amount which shall not exceed sixty dollars (\$60.00), provided that all requirements have been met.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-2-20, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 44, § 20; 1977, ch. 220, § 15; 1979, ch. 379, § 9; 1982, ch. 108, § 5; 1985, ch. 67, § 5.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-3-31 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

### **§ 61-3-25. Licenses. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

All licenses issued by the board shall be signed by the chairman and secretary of the board, or its designated representatives, and shall have its seal affixed.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-2-21, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 44, § 21; 1979, ch. 379, § 10.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-3-31 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

### **§ 61-3-26. Schools of nursing; standards; approval. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. An institution desiring to conduct a nursing education program to prepare registered or licensed practical nurses shall apply to the board for approval and submit evidence that:

(1) it is prepared to carry out a program in professional nursing education or a program in practical nursing education, as the case may be; and

(2) it is prepared to meet such standards as shall be established by the board.

B. A survey of the institution or institutions with which the school is to be affiliated shall be made by a member of the board or an authorized employee of the board, who shall submit a written report of the survey to the board. If, in the opinion of the board, the requirements for approval are met, a certificate of approval shall be issued.

C. From time to time, as deemed necessary by the board, it shall be the duty of the board, through a board member or an authorized employee, to survey all schools of nursing in this state.

D. For the purpose of evaluating the educational qualifications for licensure of candidates as either a registered or licensed practical nurse under Subsection B of either Section 61-3-13 or 61-3-18 NMSA 1978, the board shall set standards comparable to the minimum standards applicable in this state, for recognition of schools of nursing in other jurisdictions.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-2-22, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 44, § 22; 1977, ch. 220, § 16.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-3-31 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 78 C.J.S. Schools and School Districts § 6.

**§ 61-3-27. Fund established; disposition; method of payment.  
(Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. There is created a "board of nursing fund."

B. All funds received by the board and money collected under the Nursing Practice Act [61-3-1 to 61-3-30 NMSA 1978] shall be deposited with the state treasurer. The state treasurer shall place the money to the credit of the board of nursing fund.

C. Payments out of the board of nursing fund shall be on vouchers issued and signed by the person designated by the board upon warrants drawn by the department of finance and administration in accordance with the budget approved by the department of finance and administration.

D. All amounts paid into the board of nursing fund shall be subject to the order of the board and shall only be used for the purpose of meeting necessary expenses incurred in the enforcement of the purposes of the Nursing Practice Act, the duties imposed thereby and the promotion of nursing education and standards in this state. All money unused at the end of the fiscal year shall remain in the board of nursing fund for use in accordance with the provisions of the Nursing Practice Act to further the purposes of the Nursing Practice Act.

E. All funds which may have accumulated to the credit of the board under any previous act shall be continued for use by the board in administration of the Nursing Practice Act.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-2-23, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 44, § 23; 1977, ch. 220, § 17.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-3-31 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

### **§ 61-3-28. Disciplinary proceedings; judicial review; application of Uniform Licensing Act. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. In accordance with the procedures as contained in the Uniform Licensing Act [61-1-1 to 61-1-31 NMSA 1978], the board may deny, revoke or suspend any license held or applied for under the Nursing Practice Act [61-3-1 to 61-3-30 NMSA 1978], upon grounds that the licensee or applicant:

- (1) is guilty of fraud or deceit in procuring or attempting to procure a license or certificate of registration;
- (2) is convicted of a felony subsequent to licensure;
- (3) is unfit or incompetent;
- (4) is habitually intemperate or is addicted to the use of habit-forming drugs;
- (5) is mentally incompetent;
- (6) is guilty of unprofessional conduct;
- (7) has willfully or repeatedly violated any provisions of the Nursing Practice Act; or
- (8) has had a license to practice nursing revoked, suspended or denied in any jurisdiction, territory or possession of the United States or another country for acts of the licensee similar to acts described in this subsection. A certified copy of the record of the jurisdiction, territory or possession of the United States or another country making such revocation, suspension or denial would be conclusive evidence thereof.

B. Disciplinary proceedings may be instituted by any person, shall be by sworn complaint and shall conform with the provisions of the Uniform Licensing Act. Any party to the hearing may obtain a copy of the hearing record upon payment of costs for the copy.

C. Any person filing a sworn complaint shall be immune from liability arising out of civil action if the complaint is filed in good faith and without actual malice.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-2-24, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 44, § 24; 1977, ch. 220, § 18; 1982, ch. 108, § 6; 1985, ch. 67, § 6.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-3-31 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Am. Jur. 2d Physicians, Surgeons and Other Healers §§ 74 to 120.

Revocability of license for fraud or other misconduct before or at time of its issuance, 165 A.L.R. 1138.

Stay pending review of judgment or order revoking or suspending license, 166 A.L.R. 575.

Privilege of communications by or to nurse or attendant, 47 A.L.R.2d 742.

Nurse's liability for her own negligence or malpractice, 51 A.L.R.2d 970.

Liability of operating surgeon for negligence of nurse assisting him, 12 A.L.R.3d 1017.

Comment note on hearsay evidence in proceedings before state administrative agencies, 36 A.L.R.3d 12.

Validity, construction and application of statutes making public proceedings open to the public, 38 A.L.R.3d 1070.

Revocation of nurse's license to practice profession, 55 A.L.R.3d 1141.

Physician's or other healer's conduct, or conviction of offense, not directly related to medical practice, as ground for disciplinary action, 34 A.L.R.4th 609.

70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers §§ 24, 38 to 42.

### **§ 61-3-29. Exceptions. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

The Nursing Practice Act [61-3-1 to 61-3-30 NMSA 1978] shall not apply to or affect:

A. gratuitous nursing by friends or members of the family;

B. nursing assistance in case of emergencies;

C. nursing by students when enrolled in approved schools of nursing or approved courses for the education of professional or practical nurses when such nursing is part of the educational program;

D. nursing in this state by a legally licensed nurse of another state whose employment

requires the nurse to accompany and care for a patient temporarily residing in this state, provided that the temporary residence does not exceed three months and the nurse does not claim to be licensed in this state;

E. nursing in this state by any person who is employed by the United States government or any bureau, division or agency thereof, while in the discharge of his official duties;

F. the practice of midwifery by any person other than a registered nurse who is certified or licensed in this state to practice midwifery;

G. any person working as a home health aide, unless performing acts defined as professional nursing or practical nursing under the Nursing Practice Act;

H. any nursing aide or orderly, unless performing acts defined as professional nursing or practical nursing under the Nursing Practice Act; or

I. any registered nurse holding a current license in another jurisdiction who is enrolled in any professional course requiring nursing practice as a part of the educational program.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-2-25, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 44, § 25; 1977, ch. 220, § 19; 1985, ch. 67, § 7.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-3-31 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Midwifery: state regulation, 54 A.L.R.4th 929.

70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers §§ 5, 13.

**§ 61-3-29.1. Diversion program created; advisory committee; renewal fee; requirements; immunity from civil actions. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. The board shall establish a diversion program to rehabilitate nurses whose competencies may be impaired because of the abuse of drugs or alcohol so that nurses can be treated and returned to or continue the practice of nursing in a manner which will benefit the public. The intent of the diversion program is to develop a voluntary alternative to traditional disciplinary actions and an alternative to lengthy and costly investigations and administrative proceedings against such nurses, at the same time providing adequate safeguards for the public.

B. The board shall appoint one or more diversion evaluation advisory committees, hereinafter called the "advisory committee", each of which shall be composed of at least five members with expertise in chemical dependency. Two members of each advisory committee shall be registered nurses and one member shall be a licensed practical nurse. No current member of the board of nursing shall be appointed to an advisory

committee. The executive officer of the board shall be the liaison between each advisory committee and the board.

C. Each advisory committee shall function under the direction of the board and in accordance with regulations of the board. The regulations shall include directions to an advisory committee to:

- (1) establish criteria for admission and continuance in the program;
- (2) review sworn complaints filed with the board against a licensed nurse involving drug abuse or alcohol;
- (3) review voluntary requests of each nurse requesting diversion;
- (4) develop a written diversion agreement to be approved by the board which sets forth the requirements that must be met by the nurse and the conditions under which the diversion program may be successfully completed or terminated;
- (5) recommend to the board in favor of or against each nurse's admission into and release from a diversion program;
- (6) receive and review all reports regarding each nurse's progress in treatment and recovery;
- (7) report violations to the board;
- (8) submit statistical reports to the board;
- (9) coordinate educational programs and research related to chemically dependent nurses; and
- (10) monitor peer-assistant and employee-assistant programs in the state.

D. The board may increase the renewal fee for each nurse in the state not to exceed ten dollars (\$10.00) for the purpose of implementing and maintaining the diversion program.

E. Files of nurses in the diversion program shall be maintained in the board office and shall be confidential except for making a report to the board concerning any nurse who is not cooperating and complying with the diversion agreement. However, such files shall be subject to discovery or subpoena. The confidential provisions of this subsection are of no effect if the nurse admitted to the diversion program leaves the state prior to the completion of the program.

F. Any person making a report to the board or to an advisory committee regarding a nurse suspected of practicing nursing while habitually intemperate or addicted to the use of habit-forming drugs or making a report of a nurse's progress or lack of progress

in rehabilitation, shall be immune from civil action for defamation or other cause of action resulting from such reports, provided such reports are made in good faith and with some reasonable basis in fact.

History: 1978 Comp., § 61-3-29.1, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 285, § 1.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-3-31 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

### **§ 61-3-30. Violations; penalties. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

It is a misdemeanor for any person, firm, association or corporation to:

A. sell, fraudulently obtain or furnish any nursing diploma, license, examination or record or to aid or abet therein;

B. practice professional nursing as defined by the Nursing Practice Act [61-3-1 to 61-3-30 NMSA 1978] unless exempted or duly licensed to do so under the provisions of that act;

C. practice practical nursing as defined by the Nursing Practice Act unless exempted or duly licensed to do so under the provisions of that act;

D. use in connection with his name any designation tending to imply that such person is a registered nurse or a licensed practical nurse unless duly licensed under the provisions of the Nursing Practice Act;

E. conduct a school of nursing or a course for the education of professional or practical nurses for licensing unless the school or course has been approved by the board;

F. practice nursing after his license has lapsed or been suspended or revoked. Such person shall be considered an illegal practitioner;

G. employ unlicensed persons to practice as registered nurses or as licensed practical nurses; or

H. otherwise violate any provisions of the Nursing Practice Act.

The board shall assist the proper legal authorities in the prosecution of all persons violating the provisions of the Nursing Practice Act. In prosecutions under the Nursing Practice Act, it shall not be necessary to prove a general course of conduct. Proof of a single act, a single holding out or a single attempt constitutes a violation, and upon conviction, such person shall be sentenced to be imprisoned in the county jail for a definite term not to exceed one year or to the payment of a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) or both.



History: 1953 Comp., § 67-2-26, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 44, § 26; 1977, ch. 220, § 20; 1985, ch. 67, § 8.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-3-31 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

### **§ 61-3-31. Termination of agency life; delayed repeal. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

The board of nursing is terminated on July 1, 1991 pursuant to the Sunset Act [12-9-11 to 12-9-21 NMSA 1978]. The board shall continue to operate according to the provisions of Chapter 61, Article 3 NMSA 1978 until July 1, 1992. Effective July 1, 1992, Article 3 of Chapter 61 NMSA 1978 is repealed.

History: 1978 Comp., § 61-3-31, enacted by Laws 1979, ch. 379, § 11; 1981, ch. 241, § 17; 1985, ch. 67, § 9; 1985, ch. 87, § 2.

Delayed repeals. - Laws 1985, ch. 67, § 9 and Laws 1985, ch. 87, § 2 amend this section to repeal Chapter 61, Article 3 NMSA 1978, effective July 1, 1992.

## **Article 4**

### **Chiropractic**

#### **§ 61-4-1. Short title. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

This act may be cited as the "Chiropractic Practice Act".

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-3-9, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 3, § 1.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-4-17 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Cross-references. - As to practice of chiropractic being unaffected by act relating to osteopathic medicine and surgery, see 61-10-4 NMSA 1978. For exemption of chiropractors from Barbering Act, see 61-17-12 NMSA 1978.

Meaning of "this act". - The term "this act" refers to Laws 1968, ch. 3, the provisions of which are presently compiled as 61-4-1 to 61-4-4, 61-4-6 to 61-4-10, 61-4-12 to 61-4-16 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Evidence of confidential communications, 68 A.L.R. 177.

Kind or character of treatment which may be given by one licensed as chiropractor, 86 A.L.R. 630.

Care and skill required of chiropractor, 19 A.L.R.2d 1188.

Competency as expert in personal injury action as to injured person's condition, medical requirements, nature and extent of injury and the like, 52 A.L.R.2d 1384.

Competency of physician or surgeon, of school of practice other than that to which defendant belongs, to testify in malpractice case, 85 A.L.R.2d 1022.

## **§ 61-4-2. Definitions. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

As used in the Chiropractic Practice Act:

A. "chiropractic" means the science, art and philosophy of things natural, the science of locating and removing interference with the transmissions or expression of nerve forces in the human body, by the correction of misalignments or subluxations of the articulations and adjacent structures, more especially those of the vertebral column and pelvis, for the purpose of restoring and maintaining health. It shall include the use of all natural agencies to assist in the healing act, such as food, water, heat, cold, electricity and mechanical appliances. It shall exclude operative surgery and prescription or use of drugs or medicine, except that X ray, analytical instruments and routine laboratory procedures, not involving the penetration of human tissues except for blood testing, may be used for the purpose of examination;

B. "board" means the New Mexico chiropractic board; and

C. "chiropractor" includes both doctor of chiropractic and chiropractic physician, and means a person who practices chiropractic as defined in the Chiropractic Practice Act.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-3-10, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 3, § 2.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-4-17 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Chiropractic Practice Act. - See 61-4-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Chiropractor is not a "physician" and his profession or calling is not the practice of medicine; he is one skilled in the art of healing in a limited manner, although not one skilled in physic since such latter term refers to the practice of medicine. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 59-96.

Licensed chiropractor must be considered a "practitioner of the healing arts." Katz v. New Mexico Dep't of Human Servs., 95 N.M. 530, 624 P.2d 39 (1981).

Acupuncture falls within scope of chiropractic. 1976 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 76-32.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Am. Jur. 2d Physicians, Surgeons and Other Healers § 5.

Kind or character of treatment which may be given by one licensed as chiropractor, 86

A.L.R. 630.

Scope of practice of chiropractic, 16 A.L.R.4th 58.

70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers § 5.

**§ 61-4-3. Board created; appointment; officers; duties; compensation. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. There is created the "chiropractic board." The board shall consist of five persons, four of whom shall have been continuously engaged in the practice of chiropractic in New Mexico for five years immediately prior to their appointment. The fifth person shall represent the public and shall not have practiced chiropractic in this state or any other jurisdiction. No person shall be appointed to the board who is an officer or employee of or who is financially interested in any school or college of chiropractic, medicine, surgery or osteopathy.

B. Members of the board shall be appointed by the governor for staggered terms; one of the members shall be appointed for a term ending July 1, 1980, one for a term ending July 1, 1981, one for a term ending July 1, 1982, one for a term ending July 1, 1983 and one for a term ending July 1, 1984. Thereafter, appointments shall be made for terms of five years or less and be made in such a manner that the term of one board member expires on July 1 of each year. A list of five names for each professional-member vacancy shall be submitted by the New Mexico Chiropractic Association to the governor for his consideration in the appointment of board members. A vacancy shall be filled by appointment for the unexpired term. Board members shall serve until their successors have been appointed and qualified.

C. The board shall annually elect a chairman and a secretary-treasurer. Three members of the board constitute a quorum. The board shall meet at least every three months. Special meetings may be called by the chairman and shall be called upon the written request of two members of the board. Notification of special meetings shall be made by certified mail unless such notice is waived by the entire board and the action noted in the minutes. Notice of all regular meetings shall be made by regular mail at least ten days prior to the meeting, and copies of the minutes of all meetings shall be mailed to each board member within thirty days after any meeting.

D. Any board member failing to attend three consecutive meetings, either regular or special, shall automatically be removed as a member of the board.

E. The board shall adopt a seal and promulgate and file, in accordance with the State Rules Act [14-3-24, 14-3-25, 14-4-1 to 14-4-9 NMSA 1978], all rules and regulations necessary for the implementation and enforcement of the provisions of the Chiropractic Practice Act.

F. The board shall cause examinations to be held at least twice a year, and all applicants shall be notified in writing of each examination.

G. The board, for the purpose of protecting the health and well-being of the citizens of this state and maintaining and continuing informed professional knowledge and awareness, shall establish by regulations adopted in accordance with the provisions of the Uniform Licensing Act [61-1-1 to 61-1-31 NMSA 1978] mandatory continuing education requirements for chiropractors licensed in this state.

H. Failure to comply with regulations adopted by the board shall result in automatic revocation of license, except for proper proof of illness or disability.

I. Members of the board shall be reimbursed as provided in the Per Diem and Mileage Act [10-8-1 to 10-8-8 NMSA 1978], but shall receive no other compensation, perquisite or allowance, for each day necessarily spent in the discharge of their duties.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-3-11, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 3, § 3; 1973, ch. 169, § 1; 1977, ch. 109, § 1; 1979, ch. 77, § 1; 1983, ch. 187, § 1.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-4-17 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Chiropractic Practice Act. - See 61-4-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers §§ 21 to 24.

#### **§ 61-4-4. Application requirements. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

Each applicant for a license to practice chiropractic shall:

A. make application on forms furnished by the board;

B. submit evidence on oath satisfactory to the board that the applicant has reached the age of majority, has completed a preliminary education equal to the requirements for graduation from high school, is of good moral character and, after January 1, 1976, except for any student presently enrolled in a college of chiropractic, has completed two years of college-level study in an accredited institution of higher learning and is a graduate of a college of chiropractic which meets the standards of professional education prescribed in Section 61-4-5 NMSA 1978; and

C. pay in advance to the board fees:

USE THE ZOOM COMMAND TO VIEW THE FOLLOWING FORM:

(1) for examination for licensure as a chiropractic doctor  
.....\$100;

and

(2) for issuance of a license, an amount set by regulation of the board to be not less than fifty dollars (\$50.00) nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100).

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-3-12, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 3, § 4; 1973, ch. 35, § 1; 1973, ch. 237, § 1; 1978, ch. 114, § 1; 1983, ch. 187, § 2.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-4-17 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Cross-references. - As to the age of majority, see 28-6-1 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Am. Jur. 2d Physicians, Surgeons and Other Healers §§ 51 to 60.

70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers § 19.

### **§ 61-4-5. Evidence of graduation; creditation [accreditation] of college. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

In addition to the requirements prescribed in Section 61-4-4 NMSA 1978, all applicants for licensure that have matriculated at a chiropractic college after October 1, 1975, shall present evidence of having graduated from a chiropractic college having status with the accrediting commission of the council on chiropractic education or the equivalent criterion thereof.

History: Laws 1968, ch. 3, § 5; 1953 Comp., § 67-3-13; Laws 1975, ch. 176, § 1.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-4-17 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

### **§ 61-4-6. Examination; subjects; method of treatment; recording license. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. The board shall examine, in writing, all qualified applicants on, but not limited to, the following subjects:

- (1) anatomy;
- (2) physiology;
- (3) chemistry;
- (4) bacteriology;

- (5) pathology;
- (6) diagnosis;
- (7) hygiene and sanitation; and
- (8) chiropractic principles and practice.

B. Following the written examination, the board shall examine each applicant in the act of chiropractic adjusting, procedures and methods as shall reveal the applicant's qualifications.

C. The board shall issue a license to all applicants whose applications have been filed with and approved by the board and who have paid the required fees and passed the examination with a general average of not less than seventy-five percent with no subject below sixty percent. A license shall be refused to any applicant who fails to make application as provided in this section, fails the examination or fails to pay the required fees.

D. The license, when granted by the board, carries with it the title of doctor of chiropractic and entitles the holder to diagnose, including the use of x-rays, and treat injuries, deformities or other physical or mental conditions relating to the basic concepts of chiropractic by the use of any or all methods as provided in this section, such as palpating, diagnosing, adjusting and treating injuries and defects of human beings by the application of manipulative, manual and mechanical means, including all natural agencies imbued with the healing act, such as food, water, heat, cold, electricity and drugless appliances, but excluding operative surgery and prescription or use of drugs or medicine, except that x-ray, analytical instruments or routine laboratory procedures, not involving the penetration of human tissues except for blood testing, may be used for the purpose of examination.

E. Every person holding a license to practice chiropractic in this state shall record the license in the office of the clerk of the county where he resides and practices prior to engaging in the practice of chiropractic. Upon a change of residence or practice, the license must be recorded in the county where the new residence or practice is located. The county clerk shall attach his certificate of record and date of recording to the license, and the licensee shall thereafter prominently display the license or a photostatic copy in his principal place of practice. Failure to record the license or display it shall act as a suspension of the license to practice chiropractic until so recorded and displayed and shall subject the licensee to the penalties for practicing without a license.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-3-14, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 3, § 6; 1975, ch. 176, § 2; 1983, ch. 187, § 3.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-4-17 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Limitation on right of chiropractors and osteopathic physicians to participate in public medical welfare programs, 8 A.L.R.4th 1056.

70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers § 20.

**§ 61-4-7. Disposition of funds; chiropractic fund created; method of payment; bond. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. There is created the "chiropractic fund."

B. All funds received by the board and money collected under the Chiropractic Practice Act shall be deposited with the state treasurer. The state treasurer shall place the money to the credit of the chiropractic fund.

C. Payments out of the chiropractic fund shall be made on vouchers issued and signed by the secretary of the board upon warrants drawn by the department of finance and administration in accordance with the budget approved by the department of finance and administration.

D. All amounts paid into the chiropractic fund shall be subject to the order of the board and shall only be used for the purpose of meeting necessary expenses incurred in the performance of the purposes of the Chiropractic Practice Act, the duties imposed thereby and the promotion of chiropractic education and standards in this state. All money unused at the end of the fiscal year shall remain in the chiropractic fund for use in accordance with the provisions of the Chiropractic Practice Act to further its purpose.

E. All funds which may have accumulated to the credit of the board under any previous act shall be continued for use by the chiropractic board in the administration of the Chiropractic Practice Act.

F. The treasurer of the board shall give bond in the amount of five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for the faithful discharge of his duties, in such form as meets the approval of the board. The treasurer shall make, at the first meeting after July 1 of each year, an itemized report of all receipts and disbursements of the board for the prior year.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-3-15, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 3, § 7.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-4-17 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Chiropractic Practice Act. - See 61-4-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

**§ 61-4-8. License without examination. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

The board may, in its discretion, issue a license without examination to a chiropractor

who has been licensed in any state, territory or foreign jurisdiction and who is a graduate of [a] standard college of chiropractic, if:

A. the applicant is of good moral character;

B. the requirements of practice in the state, territory or province in which the applicant is licensed are equal to those of this state; and

C. the applicant pays the fee designated in Section 4 [61-4-4 NMSA 1978].

The board may also, in its discretion, issue a license without examination to any chiropractor who has continuously practiced in another state for at least seven of the last ten years prior to application, or to any chiropractor who is a graduate of a standard college of chiropractic and has served in the military services of the United States for two years or more within one year prior to application, or to any applicant showing evidence of having passed the examination conducted by the national board of chiropractic examiners.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-3-16, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 3, § 8.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-4-17 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Am. Jur. 2d Physicians, Surgeons and Other Healers, §§ 61, 67, 68.

### **§ 61-4-9. Privileges and obligations. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

Licensed chiropractors shall observe all health and hygiene laws and regulations of the state and its political subdivisions and shall report births and deaths to the proper authorities. Reports rendered by chiropractors shall be accepted by officers of departments or agencies to which they are made.

It is the purpose of the Chiropractic Practice Act to grant to chiropractors the right to practice chiropractic as taught and practiced in standard colleges of chiropractic and to entitle the holder of a license the right to diagnose, palpate and treat injuries, deformities and other physical or mental conditions relating to the basic concepts of chiropractic, by use of any methods provided in the Chiropractic Practice Act, such as by application of manipulative, manual and mechanical means, including all natural agencies imbued with the healing act, such as food, water, heat, cold, electricity and drugless appliances, but excluding operative surgery and prescription or use of drugs or medicine, except that X ray, analytical instruments and routine laboratory procedures, not involving the penetration of human tissues except for blood testing, may be used for the purpose of examination.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-3-17, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 3, § 9.



Delayed repeals. - See 61-4-17 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Cross-references. - As to incorporation of chiropractors under Professional Corporation Act, see 53-6-1 NMSA 1978 et seq.

Chiropractic Practice Act. - See 61-4-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Chiropractic as healing art. - Restriction of 59-18-19 (now see 59A-22-32) NMSA 1978, prohibiting discrimination against an insured in the choice of a practitioner of the healing arts, applies to chiropractors. 1972 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 72-58.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Am. Jur. 2d Physicians, Surgeons and Other Healers §§ 44, 132.

Kind or character of treatment which may be given by one licensed as chiropractor, 86 A.L.R. 630.

Limitation on right of chiropractors and osteopathic physicians to participate in public medical welfare programs, 8 A.L.R.4th 1056.

Scope of practice of chiropractic, 16 A.L.R.4th 58.

70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers §§ 6, 7.

### **§ 61-4-10. Refusal, suspension or revocation of license. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

The board may refuse to issue or may suspend or revoke any license in accordance with the procedures as contained in the Uniform Licensing Act [61-1-1 to 61-1-31 NMSA 1978] upon the grounds that the licensee or applicant:

A. is convicted of a felony; provided, a copy of the record of conviction, certified to by the clerk of the court entering the conviction, shall be conclusive evidence of such conviction;

B. is guilty of fraud or deceit in procuring or attempting to procure a license in the chiropractic profession or in connection with applying for or procuring license renewal;

C. is guilty of incompetence;

D. is habitually intemperate or is addicted to the use of habit-forming drugs or is addicted to any vice to such a degree as to render him unfit to practice chiropractic;

E. is guilty of practicing or attempting to practice under an assumed name, or fails to use the title "doctor of chiropractic" or the initials "D.C." in connection with his practice or advertisements;

F. is guilty of failing to comply with any of the provisions of the Chiropractic Practice Act or rules and regulations promulgated by the board and filed in accordance with the

State Rules Act [14-3-24, 14-3-25, 14-4-1 to 14-4-9 NMSA 1978];

G. is guilty of willfully or negligently practicing beyond the scope of chiropractic practice as defined in the Chiropractic Practice Act;

H. is guilty of advertising by means of knowingly false statements;

I. has been declared mentally incompetent by regularly constituted authorities or is manifestly incapacitated to practice chiropractic;

J. advertises or attempts to attract patronage in any unethical manner prohibited by the rules and regulations of the board;

K. is guilty of obtaining any fee by fraud or misrepresentation;

L. is guilty of making false or misleading statements regarding his skill or the efficacy or value of treatment or remedy prescribed or administered by him or at his direction;

M. is guilty of aiding or abetting the practice of chiropractic by a person not licensed by the board;

N. has incurred a prior suspension or revocation in a sister state where the suspension or revocation of a license to practice chiropractic was based upon acts by the licensee similar to acts described in this section and by board rules promulgated pursuant to Subsection F of this section; provided, a certified copy of the record of suspension or revocation of the state making such suspension or revocation is conclusive evidence thereof; or

O. is guilty of making a false, misleading or fraudulent claim.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-3-18, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 3, § 10; 1971, ch. 67, § 1; 1981, ch. 235, § 1.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-4-17 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Chiropractic Practice Act. - See 61-4-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Am. Jur. 2d Physicians, Surgeons and Other Healers §§ 74 to 100.

Care and skill required of chiropractor, 19 A.L.R.2d 1188.

Competency of physician or surgeon, of school of practice other than that to which defendant belongs, to testify in malpractice case, 85 A.L.R.2d 1022.

Bias of members of license revocation board, 97 A.L.R.2d 1210.

Physician's or other healer's conduct in connection with defense of or resistance to malpractice action as ground for revocation of license or other disciplinary action, 44 A.L.R.4th 248.

Improper or immoral sexually related conduct toward patient as ground for disciplinary action against physician, dentist, or other licensed healer, 54 A.L.R.4th 1104.

Filing of false insurance claims for medical services as ground for disciplinary action against dentist, physician, or other medical practitioner, 70 A.L.R.4th 132.

70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers §§ 24, 38 to 42.

### **§ 61-4-11. Criminal offender's character evaluation. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

The provisions of the Criminal Offender Employment Act [28-2-1 to 28-2-6 NMSA 1978] shall govern any consideration of criminal records required or permitted by the Chiropractic Practice Act.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-3-18.1, enacted by Laws 1974, ch. 78, § 13.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-4-17 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Chiropractic Practice Act. - See 61-4-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

### **§ 61-4-12. Penalties. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

Each of the following acts constitutes a misdemeanor punishable upon conviction by a fine of not less than fifty dollars (\$50.00) nor more than five hundred dollars (\$500) or by imprisonment not to exceed six months, or both:

- A. practice of chiropractic or an attempt to practice chiropractic without a license;
- B. obtaining of, or attempting to obtain, a license, or practice in the profession, for money or any other thing of value by fraudulent misrepresentation;
- C. willfully falsifying any oath or affirmation required by the Chiropractic Practice Act;
- D. practicing or attempting to practice under an assumed name; or
- E. advertising or attempting to attract patronage in any unethical manner prohibited by the rules and regulations of the board.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-3-19, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 3, § 11; 1975, ch. 176, § 3.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-4-17 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Chiropractic Practice Act. - See 61-4-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers §§ 28, 53 to 57.

**§ 61-4-13. Annual renewal of license; fee; notice. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

Any person licensed to practice chiropractic in this state shall, on or before July 1 of each year, pay to the board an annual fee set by regulation in an amount not less than fifty dollars (\$50.00) nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100) for a certificate of renewal for his license to practice chiropractic and shall submit proof of completion of continuing education requirements as required by the board. The board shall send written notice to every person holding a license prior to June 1 of each year, directed to the last known address of the licensee, notifying him that it is necessary for him to pay the renewal fee as provided in the Chiropractic Practice Act. Proper forms shall accompany the notice upon which the licensee shall make application for the renewal of his license.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-3-20, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 3, § 12; 1977, ch. 109, § 2; 1978, ch. 114, § 2; 1983, ch. 187, § 4.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-4-17 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Chiropractic Practice Act. - See 61-4-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Am. Jur. 2d Physicians, Surgeons and Other Healers §§ 26, 44, 56.

**§ 61-4-14. Failure to renew; cancellation; reinstatement; permissive temporary cancellation. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

Any licensee who fails to comply with the requirements for renewal as set forth in Section 12 [61-4-13 NMSA 1978], shall, upon order of the board, forfeit his right to practice chiropractic in this state and his license and any certificates of renewal shall be cancelled. The board may reinstate him upon payment of all fees or penalties due and upon the presentation of evidence of attendance at educational programs as may be provided by rules and regulations of the board. Any person licensed to practice chiropractic in this state who desires to withdraw from active practice in this state may apply to the board for a temporary suspension of his license with the right to renew and reinstate his license upon a showing that he has paid his annual license renewal fee on or before the first day of July of each year, provided that no suspension shall be granted for a period of less than one year.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-3-21, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 3, § 13.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-4-17 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Am. Jur. 2d Physicians, Surgeons and Other Healers § 79.  
70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers §§ 38, 52.

### **§ 61-4-15. Exemptions. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

The Chiropractic Practice Act does not apply to:

A. any commissioned officer of the armed forces of the United States in the discharge of his official duties;

B. a chiropractor who is legally qualified to practice in the state or territory in which he resides, when in actual consultation with a licensed chiropractor of this state;

C. any bona fide student of any standard chiropractic college chiropractically analyzing and adjusting the human body under supervision of a licensed chiropractor; or

D. any chiropractor residing on the border of an adjacent state and authorized to practice under the laws thereof whose practice extends into the limits of New Mexico, provided that he does not open an office or appoint a place to practice chiropractic within the limits of this state.

Nothing in the Chiropractic Practice Act prevents any regularly licensed physician or surgeon who has procured a license to practice chiropractic in accordance with the Chiropractic Practice Act from practicing both medicine, surgery and chiropractic.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-3-22, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 3, § 14.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-4-17 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Chiropractic Practice Act. - See 61-4-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

### **§ 61-4-16. Existing licensees. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

Any person licensed as a chiropractor under any prior law of this state whose license is valid on the effective date of the Chiropractic Practice Act shall be deemed as licensed under the provisions of the Chiropractic Practice Act.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-3-23, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 3, § 15.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-4-17 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Chiropractic Practice Act. - See 61-4-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

"Effective date of the Chiropractic Practice Act". - The "effective date of the Chiropractic Practice Act", referred to in this section, is February 9, 1968, which is the effective date of Laws 1968, ch. 3, § 17.

### **§ 61-4-17. Termination of agency life; delayed repeal. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

The chiropractic board is terminated on July 1, 1991 pursuant to the Sunset Act [12-9-11 to 12-9-21 NMSA 1978]. The board shall continue to operate according to the provisions of Chapter 61, Article 4 NMSA 1978 until July 1, 1992. Effective July 1, 1992, Article 4 of Chapter 61 NMSA 1978 is repealed.

History: 1978 Comp., § 61-4-17, enacted by Laws 1979, ch. 77, § 2; 1981, ch. 241, § 18; 1985, ch. 87, § 3.

Delayed repeals. - Laws 1985, ch. 87, § 3 amends this section to repeal Chapter 61, Article 4 NMSA 1978, effective July 1, 1992.

## **Article 5**

### **Dentistry**

#### **§ 61-5-1. Short title. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

This act [61-5-1 to 61-5-9, 61-5-11 to 61-5-22 NMSA 1978] may be cited as the "Dental Act".

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-4-1, enacted by Laws 1971, ch. 125, § 1.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-5-23 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1971, ch. 125, § 1, repeals 67-4-1, 1953 Comp., relating to the creation of the board of dental examiners, and enacts the above section. For present provisions relating to the creation of the board of dental examiners, see 61-5-4 NMSA 1978.

Former dentistry act not monopolistic. - Laws 1919, ch. 35, regulating dentistry, was not an attempt to confer a monopoly upon those able to comply with its conditions, as the conditions were just and reasonable. *State v. Culdice*, 33 N.M. 641, 275 P. 371 (1929).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Liability of dentist for injury by X ray, 41 A.L.R. 385.

Kind or character of treatment which may be given by one licensed as dentist, 86 A.L.R. 625.

Newspapers, magazines or radio broadcasting stations, practice of dentistry through, 114 A.L.R. 1506.

Dentist as physician or surgeon within statutes, 115 A.L.R. 261.

Dental hygienists, constitutionality, construction and application of statute regulating, 11 A.L.R.2d 724.

Regulation of prosthetic dentistry, 45 A.L.R.2d 1243.

Duty and liability of person administering anesthetic, 53 A.L.R.2d 142.

Liability of dentist for extending operation or treatment beyond that expressly authorized, 56 A.L.R.2d 695.

Duty and liability of dentist to patient, 11 A.L.R.4th 748.

## **§ 61-5-2. Definitions. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

As used in the Dental Act [61-5-1 to 61-5-9, 61-5-11 to 61-5-22 NMSA 1978]:

A. "practice of dentistry" means:

(1) the diagnosis, treatment, correction, change, relief, prevention, prescription of remedy or surgical operation for any disease, pain, deformity, deficiency, injury, lesion or other physical condition of human teeth, gums, jaws, oral cavity or adjacent tissues by an individual or his agent or employee gratuitously or for any fee, reward, emolument or any other form of compensation whether direct or indirect, including the prescription or administration of any drug, medicine, biologic, apparatus, brace, device, anesthetic or other therapeutic or diagnostic substance or technique;

(2) the representation, directly or indirectly, publicly or privately, of an ability or willingness to do any act mentioned in Paragraph (1) of this subsection; or

(3) with specific reference to the teeth, gums, jaws, oral cavity or adjacent tissues in living persons, for an individual, his agent or employee to do, propose, agree or attempt to do or make an examination or give an estimate of cost with intent to:

(a) perform surgery, an extraction or any other operation or to administer an anesthetic in connection therewith;

(b) diagnose or treat any condition, disease, pain, deformity, deficiency, injury, lesion or other physical condition;

(c) correct a malposition;

(d) treat a fracture;

(e) remove calcareous deposits;

(f) replace missing anatomy with an artificial substitute;

(g) construct, make, furnish, supply, reproduce, alter or repair an artificial substitute or restorative or corrective appliance or take orders for such work from a regularly licensed dentist or place an artificial substitute or restorative or corrective appliance in the mouth or attempt to adjust it;

(h) give interpretations or readings of dental roentgenograms; or

(i) do any other remedial, corrective or restorative work;

B. "board" means the board of dentistry;

C. "dentist" means an individual who has graduated and received a diploma from a reputable dental college, school or dental department of a university, as classified by the council on dental education of the American dental association, and, except as the context otherwise requires, holds a license to practice dentistry in New Mexico;

D. "dental hygienist" means a person licensed as a dental hygienist under the Dental Act to perform dental hygiene, to take roentgenograms and perform such activities and functions under the general supervision of a dentist as provided for under the Dental Act and the rules and regulations of the board;

E. "dental hygiene" means the science and practice of the prevention of oral disease through the provision of educational, clinical and therapeutic services, including but not limited to the treatment of human teeth by removing from the surface thereof calcareous deposits and stains, by removing accumulated accretions and polishing the surface of the teeth, administering a local anesthetic under the indirect supervision of a dentist and by performing such other dental functions under the general supervision of a dentist as permitted by the rules and regulations of the board;

F. "certified dental assistant" means a person certified by the board as meeting qualifications set forth in the rules and regulations of the board filed in accordance with the State Rules Act [14-3-24, 14-3-25, 14-4-1 to 14-4-9 NMSA 1978];

G. "general supervision" means the authorization by a dentist of the procedures to be used by a dental hygienist and the execution of the procedures in accordance with the dentist's diagnosis and treatment plan; and

H. "indirect supervision" means that the dentist is in the dental office, authorizes the procedures and remains in the dental office while the procedures are being performed by the dental hygienist.



History: Laws 1945, ch. 35, § 1; 1941 Comp. Supp., § 51-412a; 1953 Comp., § 67-4-13; Laws 1963, ch. 219, § 1; reenacted as 1953 Comp., § 67-4-2, by Laws 1971, ch. 125, § 2; 1985, ch. 130, § 1.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-5-23 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Former definition of dentistry not vague. - Laws 1919, ch. 35, § 9, defining the practice of dentistry, was not too vague, indefinite and uncertain to serve as basis for a criminal information for practicing dentistry contrary to the provisions of the act, the actions complained of being within the police power of the state. *State v. Culdice*, 33 N.M. 641, 275 P. 371 (1929).

Board cannot permit unlicensed persons to practice dentistry. - The board cannot, by rules and regulations, allow unlicensed persons to perform services which, under statutory provisions, constitute the practice of dentistry. *Family Dental Center v. New Mexico Bd. of Dentistry*, 97 N.M. 464, 641 P.2d 495 (1982).

Supervision of dental hygienist. - No services which constitute dental hygiene can be performed unless a licensed dentist is physically and immediately present in the office or building where the work is being performed, in order that he can meet his statutory duty to supervise the services of the dental hygienist. 1971 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 71-121.

Actions by unlicensed assistants held to be unlawful practice. - Unlicensed assistants performing such dental services as taking impressions and adjusting dentures constitutes the unlawful practice of dentistry. *Family Dental Center v. New Mexico Bd. of Dentistry*, 97 N.M. 464, 641 P.2d 495 (1982).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Am. Jur. 2d Physicians, Surgeons and Other Healers § 6.

70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers § 5.

### **§ 61-5-3. License required. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. Unless licensed to practice dentistry under the Dental Act [61-5-1 to 61-5-9, 61-5-11 to 61-5-22 NMSA 1978], no person shall:

(1) practice dentistry;

(2) use the title "dentist," "dental surgeon," "oral surgeon" or any other title, abbreviation, letters, figures, signs or devices that indicate the person is a licensed dentist; or

(3) perform any of the acts enumerated under the definition of the practice of dentistry as defined in Section 61-5-2 NMSA 1978.

B. Unless licensed as a dental hygienist under the Dental Act, no person shall:

(1) practice dental hygiene as defined in the Dental Act and in the rules and regulations of the board; or

(2) use the title "dental hygienist" or the abbreviation "D.H." or any other abbreviation thereof, or use any other title, abbreviation, letters, figures, signs or devices that indicate the person is a licensed dental hygienist.

C. Unless certified as a dental assistant by the board as provided in the Dental Act, no person shall:

(1) practice as a "certified dental assistant" as defined in the rules and regulations of the board; or

(2) use the title or represent himself as a certified "dental assistant" or use any other title, abbreviation, letters, figures, signs or devices that indicate the person is certified as a dental assistant.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-4-3, enacted by Laws 1971, ch. 125, § 3.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-5-23 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1971, ch. 125, § 3, repeals 67-4-3, 1953 Comp., relating to districts for selection of members of board of dental examiners, and enacts the above section. For present provisions relating to districts, see 61-5-5 NMSA 1978.

Actions by unlicensed assistants held to be unlawful practice of dentistry. - Unlicensed assistants performing such dental services as taking impressions and adjusting dentures constitutes the unlawful practice of dentistry. *Family Dental Center v. New Mexico Bd. of Dentistry*, 97 N.M. 164, 641 P.2d 495 (1982).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Am. Jur. 2d Physicians, Surgeons and Other Healers § 26.

Entrapment to commit offense of practicing dentistry without license, 18 A.L.R. 186; 66 A.L.R. 478; 86 A.L.R. 263.

Unlicensed dentist's right to recover for services, 30 A.L.R. 860; 42 A.L.R. 1226; 118 A.L.R. 646.

Kind or character of treatment which may be given by one licensed as dentist, 86 A.L.R. 625.

Corporation or individual not himself licensed, right of, to practice dentistry through licensed employees, 103 A.L.R. 1240.

Constitutionality and construction of statutes or regulations prohibiting one who has no license to practice dentistry from owning, maintaining or operating an office therefor, 20 A.L.R.2d 808.

70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers §§ 7, 12, 16.

**§ 61-5-4. Board created; members; qualifications; terms; vacancies.  
(Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. There is created a "board of dentistry." The seven-member board consists of five practicing dentists, each from a separate dental district of the state as defined in the Dental Act [61-5-1 to 61-5-9, 61-5-11 to 61-5-22 NMSA 1978], one licensed dental hygienist, and one person who shall represent the public. The public member of the board shall not have been licensed as a dentist or dental hygienist, nor shall such public member have any significant financial interest, whether direct or indirect, in the occupation regulated. The duty of the board is to carry out the purposes and enforce the provisions of the Dental Act.

B. Dentist members of the board and the dental hygienist member shall be appointed by the governor for staggered terms from a list of names of five qualified persons for each vacancy, to be supplied to him by the New Mexico dental association and New Mexico dental hygienist association. One of the dentist members shall be appointed for a term ending February 1, 1972, and the four remaining dentist members shall be appointed for terms ending February 1 of 1973, 1974, 1975 and 1976, respectively. Thereafter, appointments for dentist members are for terms of five years or less, and made so that the term of one dentist member expires on February 1 of each year. A dentist-member vacancy is filled by appointment by the governor for the unexpired term within ninety days of such vacancy from a list of five names submitted by the New Mexico dental association.

C. On July 1, 1979, the governor shall appoint the two remaining members of the board of dentistry, one person licensed as a dental hygienist, to a term expiring February 1, 1982, and one person who shall represent the public, to a term expiring February 1, 1984. Thereafter, appointments for the two such members are for terms of five years or less so that the expiration dates fall in five-year periods based upon the initial expiration dates stated in this subsection. All board members shall serve until their successors have been appointed and qualified.

D. Dentist members of the board, at the time of their appointment, shall:

- (1) be residents of the state and the dental district from which they are appointed;
- (2) be licensed dentists who have practiced in New Mexico for five years or more immediately preceding their appointment; and
- (3) not be connected in any way with a dental college or school or the dental department of any institution of learning.

E. The dental hygienist member shall be a resident of the state and shall not be connected in any way with a dental college or school or the dental department of any institution of learning.

F. No board member shall serve more than two full or partial terms, consecutive or otherwise.

G. Any dentist member not residing in the dental district from which he was appointed and any board member who is absent from three consecutive meetings, either regular or special, is automatically removed as a member of the board.

H. The governor may remove any member from the board for neglect of any duty required by law, for incompetency or for unprofessional or dishonorable conduct as defined by the board's regulations.

I. In the event of any vacancy, the secretary of the board shall immediately notify the governor, the board members and the New Mexico dental association of such vacancy, the reason for its occurrence and action taken by the board, so as to expedite appointment of a new board member.

History: Laws 1919, ch. 35, § 2; C.S. 1929, § 37-102; 1941 Comp., § 51-402; Laws 1951, ch. 73, § 1; 1953, ch. 21, § 1; 1953 Comp., § 67-4-2; Laws 1965, ch. 65, § 1; reenacted as 1953 Comp., § 67-4-4, by Laws 1971, ch. 125, § 4; 1979, ch. 121, § 1.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-5-23 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Cross-references. - For establishment of dental districts, see 61-5-5 NMSA 1978.

Residential restrictions. - There is no reason why residential restrictions cannot be placed on membership on a professional board so long as the whole state is represented. 1953-54 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 5750.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers § 21.

### **§ 61-5-5. Dental districts created. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

For the purpose of selecting members of the board of dentistry under the Dental Act [61-5-1 to 61-5-9, 61-5-11 to 61-5-22 NMSA 1978], there are created five dental districts, composed of the following counties:

A. dental district number one consists of the counties of San Juan, Rio Arriba, Taos, Sandoval, McKinley, Santa Fe and Los Alamos;

B. dental district number two consists of the counties of Colfax, Union, Mora, Harding, San Miguel, Curry, Quay and Guadalupe;

C. dental district number three consists of the counties of Bernalillo, Valencia and

Torrance;

D. dental district number four consists of the counties of Catron, Socorro, Grant, Sierra, Hidalgo, Luna, Dona Ana and Otero; and

E. dental district number five consists of the counties of Lincoln, De Baca, Roosevelt, Chaves, Eddy and Lea.

History: Laws 1953, ch. 21, § 3; 1941 Comp. Supp., § 51-402a; 1953 Comp., § 67-4-3; reenacted as 1953 Comp., § 67-4-5, by Laws 1971, ch. 125, § 5.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-5-23 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

**§ 61-5-6. Board meetings; quorum; officers; register of licenses; bond of secretary-treasurer; compensation. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. The board shall elect annually a president, vice president and secretary-treasurer from its membership, each of whom shall serve until his successor is elected. A majority of the board constitutes a quorum for the transaction of business.

B. The board shall hold regular quarterly meetings and such other special meetings as may be called by the president or which shall be called upon the written requests of two or more board members. Examinations for licensure as a dentist or a dental hygienist shall be held in June of each year, and subsequent examinations shall be held if ten or more applications for either examination are received by the board secretary prior to October 1. The examinations shall be held at such times and places as will be most convenient and practical to both the applicants and the board.

C. Notification of special meetings shall be made by certified mail unless waived by the entire board and noted in the minutes. Notice of all regular meetings shall be made by regular mail to board members at least ten days prior to the meeting. Notice of all examinations shall be made by certified mail to each applicant at least thirty days prior to the date of such examination and copies of the minutes of all meetings shall be mailed to each board member within forty-five days after any meeting.

D. The board shall keep a record book in which shall be registered the name, license number, date of original issuance, the name of the school, college or university from which each licensee graduated and the date of such graduation, the current address of the licensee and a record of credit for the annual dues or renewal fees.

E. Members of the board and their authorized representatives shall be reimbursed as provided in the Per Diem and Mileage Act [10-8-1 to 10-8-8 NMSA 1978], but shall receive no other compensation, perquisite or allowance except for the secretary-treasurer who shall be allowed, in addition to per diem and mileage, a reasonable salary

which shall be fixed by the board.

F. The secretary-treasurer and any employee who handles money or who certifies the receipt or disbursement of money received by the board shall, within thirty days after election or employment by the board, execute a bond in a penal sum to be fixed by the board, conditioned on the faithful performance of the duties of the office or position and on an accounting of all funds coming into his hands. The bond shall be signed by a surety company authorized to do business in this state and shall be in such form as to meet the approval of the board.

G. The board shall maintain a minute book in which the minutes of all meetings and transactions of the board shall be kept, and shall keep a cash book or other journal where all money received and expended by the board is shown.

History: Laws 1919, ch. 35, § 3; C.S. 1929, § 37-103; 1941 Comp., § 51-403; 1953 Comp., § 67-4-4; reenacted as 1953 Comp., § 67-4-6, by Laws 1971, ch. 125, § 6; 1976 (S.S.), ch. 2, § 1.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-5-23 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers § 21.

### **§ 61-5-7. Duties and powers of board. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

The board shall:

A. adopt and periodically review and revise, in accordance with the State Rules Act [14-3-24, 14-3-25, 14-4-1 to 14-4-9 NMSA 1978], such rules and regulations as may be necessary to:

- (1) regulate the examination and licensure of dentists and dental hygienists;
- (2) provide for the certification of dental assistants and the regulation of their practice;
- (3) regulate the practice of dentistry and dental hygiene; and
- (4) carry into effect and enforce the provisions of the Dental Act [61-5-1 to 61-5-9, 61-5-11 to 61-5-22 NMSA 1978];

B. adopt a seal, maintain an office, provide bylaws for its own government and have the power to sue and be sued;

C. prescribe standards and approve curricula both for educational programs for the preparation of persons for licensure or certification under the Dental Act and for any

programs for continuing education which may be adopted by rules or regulations of the board;

D. approve, deny or withdraw accreditation from educational programs for failure to meet standards as prescribed by the council on dental education of the American dental association;

E. provide for the examination, licensing or renewal of licenses of applicants for licensure as dentists or dental hygienists and the certification of dental assistants;

F. conduct hearings upon charges relating to the discipline of a licensee or the denial, suspension or revocation of a license as a dentist or a dental hygienist or the certification as a dental assistant in accordance with the procedures of the Uniform Licensing Act [61-1-1 to 61-1-31 NMSA 1978];

G. cause the prosecution of all persons violating the Dental Act and have the power to incur such expenses as is [are] necessary therefor;

H. keep a record of all transactions and proceedings;

I. by regulation set procedures and a system of warnings and minor penalties for lesser infractions of the Dental Act or the rules and regulations of the board;

J. make an annual report to the governor;

K. provide for such qualified assistants as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of the Dental Act. Such employees shall be paid a salary commensurate with their duties;

L. appoint a licensed dentist to serve as the board's representative to the western interstate commission for higher education;

M. adopt and file, in accordance with the provisions of the State Rules Act, regulations establishing continuing education requirements as a condition for the renewal of licensure and certification; and

N. the board may employ a competent attorney and fix the compensation to be paid such attorney from the funds of the board.

History: Laws 1919, ch. 35, § 1; C.S. 1929, § 37-101; 1941 Comp., § 51-401; 1953 Comp., § 67-4-1; reenacted as 1953 Comp., § 67-4-7, by Laws 1971, ch. 125, § 7; 1976, (S.S.), ch. 2, § 2; 1979, ch. 121, § 2; 1981, ch. 230, § 1.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-5-23 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Employment of attorney. - The state board of dental examiners (now the board of dentistry) was specifically authorized, under former dental act, to employ and pay an attorney from funds appropriated to it in order to assist in prosecutions to prevent unauthorized practice of dentistry. 1937-38 Op. Att'y Gen. 162.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Am. Jur. 2d Physicians, Surgeons and Other Healers § 45.

70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers §§ 22 to 24.

### **§ 61-5-7.1. Dental hygienist committee; creation; appointment; powers and duties; administration. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. There is created the dental hygienist committee, consisting of five members, one from each of the five dental districts. The governor shall appoint the initial members of the dental hygienist committee in such manner that one member shall be appointed for a one-year term, one member shall be appointed for a two-year term, one member shall be appointed for a three-year term, one shall be appointed for a four-year term and one member shall be appointed for a five-year term. Thereafter the members of the dental hygienist committee shall be appointed for staggered terms of five years each. The members shall be appointed from a list of qualified dental hygienists submitted to the governor by the New Mexico dental hygienist association.

B. The members of the dental hygienists [hygienist] committee, at the time of their appointment, shall:

(1) be residents of the state and the dental district from which they are appointed;

(2) be licensed dental hygienists who have practiced in New Mexico for five years or more immediately preceding their appointment; and

(3) not be connected in way with a dental college or school or the dental department of any educational institution.

C. The members shall receive per diem and mileage in accordance with the provisions of the Per Diem and Mileage Act [10-8-1 to 10-8-8 NMSA 1978] but shall receive no other compensation, perquisite or allowance.

D. Notwithstanding any other provisions of the Dental Act [61-5-1 to 61-5-9, 61-5-11 to 61-5-22 NMSA 1978], no action shall be taken by the board in any of the following areas without first receiving the recommendation of the dental hygienist committee:

(1) areas and methods of practice for dental hygienists;

(2) licensure of dental hygienists, including the contents and conduct of any examination;



(3) disciplinary actions taken against any dental hygienist; or

(4) the promulgation or implementation of any rule or regulation affecting or regulating dental hygienists.

E. The board shall act in a timely manner on the recommendations of the dental hygienist committee unless the board finds that a recommendation is:

(1) arbitrary or capricious;

(2) beyond the jurisdiction of the dental hygienist committee; or

(3) not supported by the record.

F. The dental hygienist committee is authorized to hold hearings or conduct quarterly meetings and take any other action which it deems necessary to make the recommendations required by Subsection D of this section. The dental board shall provide the necessary expenses incurred by the dental hygienist committee and the board in implementing and executing the provisions of this section.

History: 1978 Comp., § 61-5-7.1, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 181, § 1.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-5-23 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Recommendations to board of dentistry. - The dental hygiene committee may make recommendations about the practice of dental hygiene to the board of dentistry upon the request of the board or on its own initiative, but the board of dentistry is not required to follow those recommendations. 1987 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 87-82.

Compliance with Open Meetings Act. - The dental hygiene committee must comply fully with the Open Meetings Act, Sections 10-15-1 through 10-15-4 NMSA 1978. 1987 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 87-82.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers §§ 21, 22.

**§ 61-5-8. Unlicensed practice prohibited; qualifications for dentistry license; application; prior licenses valid. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

No person shall practice or attempt to practice dentistry as defined in the Dental Act [61-5-1 to 61-5-9, 61-5-11 to 61-5-22 NMSA 1978] without first applying for and obtaining a license for this purpose from the board, except those persons who at the time of passage of the Dental Act hold a valid license to practice dentistry in New Mexico under

prior laws. An applicant for licensure as a dentist, either by endorsement or examination, under Section 61-5-9 NMSA 1978 shall make application for licensure on forms furnished by the board and shall furnish evidence satisfactory to the board that he:

A. is of good moral character;

B. has reached the age of majority;

C. has completed at least an approved four-year high school course of study or its equivalent as determined by regulation of the board;

D. is a graduate of, and holds a diploma from, a reputable dental college, school or dental department of a university, as classified by the council on dental education of the American dental association; and

E. has paid in advance to the board:

(1) for licensure as a dentist by examination, a fee set by the board in an amount not to exceed two hundred fifty dollars (\$250); or

(2) for licensure as a dentist without written examination, a fee set by the board not to exceed two hundred fifty dollars (\$250); and

(3) for initial issuance of a license as a dentist, a license fee of fifteen dollars (\$15.00).

History: Laws 1919, ch. 35, § 4; C.S. 1929, § 37-104; Laws 1939, ch. 201, § 1; 1941 Comp., § 51-404; 1953 Comp., § 61-4-5; reenacted as 1953 Comp., § 67-4-8, by Laws 1971, ch. 125, § 8; 1973, ch. 74, § 1; 1981, ch. 230, § 2.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-5-23 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Cross-references. - For the age of majority, see 28-6-1 NMSA 1978.

Compiler's notes. - The phrase "at the time of passage of the Dental Act" in the introductory paragraph refers to the time of passage of Laws 1971, ch. 125, which was approved on March 17, 1971.

State's legitimate interest in licensing persons to practice dentistry or dental hygiene is to assure that the individual is competent. 1980 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 80-20.

Fee not returnable. - Application fee for examination could not be returned in the event that the examination was not taken by the applicant. 1939-40 Op. Att'y Gen. 87.

Law reviews. - For note, "On Building Better Laws for New Mexico's Environment," see 4 N.M.L. Rev. 105 (1973).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Am. Jur. 2d Physicians, Surgeons and Other Healers §§ 51 to 62.

Constitutionality and construction of statutes or regulations prohibiting one who has no license to practice dentistry or medicine from owning, maintaining or operating an office therefor, 20 A.L.R.2d 808.

Practicing dentistry without a license as a continuing or separate offense, 99 A.L.R.2d 654.

70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers §§ 12, 16, 19, 20.

### **§ 61-5-9. Licensure as a dentist; contents of license; renewal. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. Applicants for licensure as a dentist by examination shall be required to pass the national dental examination of the council of national board of dental examiners of the American Dental Association or, if this test is not available, then another written examination determined by the board. Each written examination shall be supplemented by the board's administering to each applicant a practical or clinical examination that reasonably tests the applicant's qualifications to practice dentistry. Upon an applicant successfully passing the written and clinical examinations, the board shall issue to him a license to practice dentistry.

B. The board shall issue a license as a dentist without written examination to an applicant who has been duly licensed by examination as a dentist under the laws of another state or territory if:

(1) the applicant meets the qualifications set forth in Section 61-5-8 NMSA 1978 and either:

(a) the written portion of the examination was approved by the council of national board of dental examiners of the American Dental Association and was monitored or proctored by a member of the dental board of such state; or

(b) the written examination was not a national board examination and the applicant has practiced as a licensed dentist in a state or in federal service for a minimum of seven consecutive years immediately prior to the year in which his application is filed; and

(2) the applicant has passed such clinical or practical examinations as the board deems necessary.

C. All dental licenses issued by the board shall bear:

(1) a serial number;

(2) the full name of the licensee;

- (3) the date of issue;
- (4) the seal of the board;
- (5) the signatures of a majority of the board members; and
- (6) the attestation of the board president and secretary.

D. All licensees shall be required to renew their licenses triennially. Each licensee shall be given a thirty-day notice of the triennial renewal date pertinent to that licensee by June 1 of the renewal year. Each licensee shall, before July 1 of the renewal year, transmit to the secretary of the board a signed statement stating his current address, his compliance with the regulations requiring continuing education, the serial number of his license and a renewal fee in an amount set by regulation of the board not to exceed one hundred dollars (\$100) for each year. Any license granted by the board is automatically suspended if its holder fails to apply for his renewal certificate by July 1 of the renewal year and shall be automatically revoked unless the licensee furnishes proof that he has met the continuing education requirements and pays to the board a late fee in an amount set by regulation of the board not to exceed one hundred dollars (\$100), together with all other unpaid fees, by August 1 of the renewal term.

Each licensee's triennial renewal year shall be determined by the last digit of the licensee's serial number, and by beginning July 1, 1984:

- (1) those licensees whose license serial numbers have as the last digit zero through three shall renew their licenses for one year by July 1, 1984 and shall renew their licenses every three years thereafter;
- (2) those licensees whose license serial numbers have as the last digit four through six shall renew their licenses for two years by July 1, 1984 and shall renew their licenses every three years thereafter; and
- (3) those licensees whose license serial numbers have as a last digit seven through nine shall renew their licenses for three years by July 1, 1984 and shall renew their licenses every three years thereafter.

E. Any dentist who wishes to retire from the practice of dentistry shall notify the board in writing before the expiration of his current license, and the secretary of the board shall acknowledge the receipt of such notice and record the same. If, within a period of five years from the year of retirement, the dentist wishes to resume practice, he shall so notify the board in writing and, upon giving proof of completing such refresher courses as prescribed by regulation of the board and the payment of an amount equivalent to all lapsed renewal fees, his certificate of license shall be restored to him in full effect.

F. Any person who practices dentistry after his license has lapsed or has been retired, suspended or revoked shall be considered an illegal practitioner, subject to the

penalties provided for this violation of the Dental Act [61-5-1 to 61-5-9, 61-5-11 to 61-5-22 NMSA 1978].

History: Laws 1919, ch. 35, §§ 4, 5, 8, 10; C.S. 1929, §§ 37-104, 37-105, 37-108, 37-110; 1941 Comp., §§ 51-404, 51-405, 51-407, 51-408; 1953 Comp., §§ 67-4-5, 67-4-6, 67-4-8, 67-4-9; Laws 1959, ch. 268, § 2; 1961, ch. 18, § 1; reenacted as 1953 Comp., § 67-4-9 by Laws 1971, ch. 125, § 9; 1981, ch. 230, § 3; 1983, ch. 200, § 1.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-5-23 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Cross-references. - As to disciplinary proceedings for violations of the Dental Act, see 61-5-14 NMSA 1978. As to penalties for violations, see 61-5-21 NMSA 1978.

State's legitimate interest in licensing persons to practice dentistry or dental hygiene is to assure that the individual is competent. 1980 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 80-20.

Law reviews. - For note, "On Building Better Laws for New Mexico's Environment," see 4 N.M.L. Rev. 105 (1973).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Am. Jur. 2d Physicians, Surgeons and Other Healers §§ 31, 59, 60, 67, 68, 79.  
70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers §§ 19, 23.

### **§ 61-5-10. Criminal offender's character evaluation. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

The provisions of the Criminal Offender Employment Act [28-2-1 to 28-2-6 NMSA 1978] shall govern any consideration of criminal records required or permitted by the Dental Act [61-5-1 to 61-5-9, 61-5-11 to 61-5-22 NMSA 1978].

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-4-9.1, enacted by Laws 1974, ch. 78, § 14.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-5-23 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

### **§ 61-5-11. Unlicensed practice as a dental hygienist prohibited; limitations on practice; qualifications for license; application; prior licenses valid. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

No person shall practice or attempt to practice dental hygiene as defined in the Dental Act [61-5-1 to 61-5-9, 61-5-11 to 61-5-22 NMSA 1978] and in regulations of the board without first applying for and obtaining a license for this purpose from the board, except those persons who at the time of passage of the Dental Act hold a valid license to practice as a dental hygienist under the former Dental Hygienist Act. An applicant for

licensure as a dental hygienist, either by examination or endorsement under Section 61-5-12 NMSA 1978 shall make application on forms furnished by the board and shall submit evidence satisfactory to the board that he:

A. is of good moral character;

B. is at least eighteen years of age;

C. has completed at least an approved four-year high school course or its equivalent as determined by regulation of the board;

D. has successfully completed a course of training or the equivalent thereof in dental hygiene that is recognized by the board and is approved by the council on [dental] education of the American dental association; and

E. has paid in advance to the board:

(1) for licensure as a dental hygienist by examination, an examination fee set by the board in an amount not to exceed two hundred dollars (\$200); and

(2) for initial issuance of a license as a dental hygienist, a license fee of fifteen dollars (\$15.00); or

(3) for licensure as a dental hygienist without examination, a fee set by the board not to exceed two hundred dollars (\$200), which fee also includes the initial license fee.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-4-10, enacted by Laws 1971, ch. 125, § 10; 1981, ch. 230, § 4.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-5-23 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1971, ch. 125, § 10 repealed former 67-4-10, 1953 Comp., relating to suspension or revocation of licenses, and enacted a new 67-4-10, 1953 Comp. For present provisions relating to the suspension or revocation of licenses, see 61-5-14 NMSA 1978.

Compiler's notes. - The phrase "at the time of passage of the Dental Act," in the introductory paragraph, refers to the time of passage of Laws 1971, ch. 125, which was approved on March 17, 1971.

The former Dental Hygienist Act, referred to in the introductory paragraph, which appeared as 67-4-22 to 67-4-34, 1953 Comp., was repealed by Laws 1971, ch. 125, § 23, and is now covered by the Dental Act.

State's legitimate interest in licensing persons to practice dentistry or dental hygiene is to assure that the individual is competent. 1980 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 80-20.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Constitutionality, construction and application of statute relating to dental hygienists, 11 A.L.R.2d 742.  
70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers §§ 7, 19, 20.

**§ 61-5-12. Licensure as a dental hygienist; contents of license; renewal. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. Applicants for licensure as a dental hygienist by examination shall be required to pass the national dental hygiene examinations of the council of national board of dental examiners of the American Dental Association or, if this test is not available, then another written examination determined by the board. Each written examination shall be supplemented by a practical examination in the removal of deposits from and the polishing of the surface of the teeth and in such other subject matter as the board deems necessary to test the qualifications of the applicant. Upon an applicant successfully passing the written and clinical examinations, the board shall issue to him a license as a dental hygienist.

B. The board shall issue a license as a dental hygienist without written examination to an applicant who has been duly licensed by examination under the laws of another state or territory if:

- (1) the applicant meets the qualifications set forth in Section 61-5-11 NMSA 1978;
- (2) the written portion of the examination was approved by the council of national board of dental examiners of the American Dental Association and was monitored or proctored by a member of the dental board of such state; and
- (3) the applicant has passed such clinical or practical examinations as the board deems necessary.

C. All dental hygiene licenses issued by the board shall bear:

- (1) a serial number;
- (2) the full name and address of the licensee;
- (3) the date of issue;
- (4) the seal of the board;
- (5) signatures of a majority of the board; and
- (6) the attestation of the board president and secretary.

D. All licensees shall be required to renew their licenses triennially. Each licensee shall

be given a thirty-day notice of the triennial renewal date pertinent to that licensee by June 1 of the renewal year. Each licensee shall, before July 1 of the renewal year, transmit to the secretary of the board a signed statement stating his current address, the licensee's compliance with the regulations requiring continued education, the serial number of his license and a renewal fee in an amount set by regulation of the board not to exceed fifty dollars (\$50.00) for each year. Any license as a dental hygienist granted by the board is automatically suspended if its holder fails to apply for his renewal certificate by July 1 of the renewal year and shall be automatically revoked unless the licensee furnishes proof that he has met the continuing education requirements and pays to the board a late fee in an amount set by regulation of the board not to exceed one hundred dollars (\$100), together with all other unpaid fees, by August 1 of the renewal year.

Each licensee's triennial renewal year shall be determined by the last digit of the licensee's serial number, and beginning by July 1, 1984:

(1) those licensees whose license serial numbers have as the last digit zero through three shall renew their licenses for one year by July 1, 1984 and shall renew their licenses every three years thereafter;

(2) those licensees whose license serial numbers have as the last digit four through six shall renew their licenses for two years by July 1, 1984 and shall renew their licenses every three years thereafter; and

(3) those licensees whose license serial numbers have as a last digit seven through nine shall renew their licenses for three years by July 1, 1984 and shall renew their licenses every three years thereafter.

E. Any dental hygienist who wishes to retire from practice as a dental hygienist shall notify the board in writing before the expiration of his current license, and the secretary of the board shall acknowledge the receipt of such notice and record the same. If, within a period of five years from the date of retirement, the dental hygienist wishes to resume practice, he shall so notify the board in writing and, upon giving proof of completing such refresher courses as prescribed by regulations of the board and the payment of an amount set by the board in lieu of all lapsed renewal fees, his certificate of license shall be restored to him in full effect.

F. Any person who practices as a dental hygienist after his license has lapsed, been retired, suspended or revoked shall be considered an illegal practitioner, subject to the penalties provided for this violation of the Dental Act [61-5-1 to 61-5-9, 61-5-11 to 61-5-22 NMSA 1978].

G. Any holder of a valid license and renewal certificate who desires to change to the employment of another dentist or institution shall return his present permit to practice in the designated location to the secretary of the board and, upon payment of a three dollar (\$3.00) transfer fee, the board shall issue a new certificate valid for the new



employment location.

H. The board shall adopt rules and regulations governing the issuance of renewal certificates and change of location permits.

History: Laws 1951, ch. 78, §§ 5 to 9; 1941 Comp. Supp., §§ 51-421 to 51-424; 1953 Comp., §§ 67-4-23 to 67-4-26; Laws 1959, ch. 267, [§ 1]; reenacted as 1953 Comp., § 67-4-11, by Laws 1971, ch. 125, § 11; 1981, ch. 230, § 5; 1983, ch. 200, § 2.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-5-23 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Cross-references. - For penalty for violation of the Dental Act, see 61-5-21 NMSA 1978.

State's legitimate interest in licensing persons to practice dentistry or dental hygiene is to assure that the individual is competent. 1980 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 80-20.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Dental hygienists, constitutionality, construction and application of statute regulating, 11 A.L.R.2d 724.  
70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers §§ 19, 20.

### **§ 61-5-13. Fund established; disposition; method of payment. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. There is created a "board of dentistry fund."

B. All funds received by the board and money collected under the Dental Act [61-5-1 to 61-5-9, 61-5-11 to 61-5-22 NMSA 1978] shall be deposited with the state treasurer. The state treasurer shall credit this money to the board of dentistry fund.

C. Payment out of the board of dentistry fund shall be on vouchers issued and signed by the secretary-treasurer of the board upon warrants drawn by the department of finance and administration in accordance with the budget approved by that department.

D. All amounts paid into the board of dentistry fund are subject to the order of the board and are to be used only for meeting necessary expenses incurred in executing the provisions and duties of the Dental Act, and for promoting dental education and standards in this state. All money unused at the end of any fiscal year remains in the board of dentistry fund for use in accordance with provisions of the Dental Act.

E. All funds which have accumulated to the credit of the board under any previous law shall be continued for use by the board in administration of the Dental Act.

History: Laws 1945, ch. 74, § 6; 1941 Comp. Supp., § 51-2806; 1953 Comp., § 67-5-22; Laws 1961, ch. 11, § 3; reenacted as 1953 Comp., § 67-4-12, by Laws 1971, ch. 125, § 12.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-5-23 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

### **§ 61-5-14. Disciplinary proceedings; application of Uniform Licensing Act. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. In accordance with the procedures contained in the Uniform Licensing Act [61-1-1 to 61-1-31 NMSA 1978], the board may deny, revoke or suspend any license held or applied for under the Dental Act [61-5-1 to 61-5-9, 61-5-11 to 61-5-22 NMSA 1978], upon grounds that the licensee or applicant:

- (1) is guilty of fraud, deceit or misrepresentation in procuring or attempting to procure any license or certification provided for in the Dental Act;
- (2) has been adjudged mentally incompetent by regularly constituted authorities;
- (3) has repeatedly and persistently violated any of the dental laws of New Mexico or any other state or territory, and has been convicted thereof;
- (4) has been convicted of a felony;
- (5) is addicted to the use of habit-forming drugs or is chronically or persistently inebriated;
- (6) employs a solicitor for the purpose of procuring dental patients;
- (7) employs or permits, or has employed or permitted, unlicensed persons to practice dentistry or dental hygiene in the office under his control or management;
- (8) has been convicted of practicing dentistry under a corporate or trade or firm name in violation of any provisions of the Dental Act;
- (9) has been convicted of the commission of any illegal operation;
- (10) has failed, neglected or refused to comply with any part of the Dental Act or with any of the rules and regulations of the board which are filed under the State Rules Act [14-3-24, 14-3-25, 14-4-1 to 14-4-9 NMSA 1978];
- (11) has failed, neglected or refused to annually renew any license or certificate provided for under the Dental Act;
- (12) is grossly inefficient or incompetent in the practice of dentistry or dental hygiene as defined by rules and regulations of the board;
- (13) advertised or attempted to attract patronage in any false, misleading or deceptive manner prohibited by rules and regulations of the board;

(14) obtained or attempted to obtain any fee by fraud or misrepresentation;

(15) made false or misleading statements regarding his skill or the efficacy or value of the dental treatment, prosthesis or remedy prescribed or administered by him or at his direction in the treatment of any disease or other condition of the human mind or body; or

(16) dispenses, prescribes, administers or distributes controlled substances as defined in the New Mexico Controlled Substances Act [30-31-1 to 30-31-40 NMSA 1978] for any person other than in the course of his professional practice.

B. Disciplinary proceedings may be instituted by sworn complaint of any person, including members of the board, and shall conform with the provisions of the Uniform Licensing Act. Any party to a hearing may obtain a copy of the hearing record upon payment of costs for such copy.

History: Laws 1919, ch. 35, § 6; C.S. 1929, § 37-106; Laws 1937, ch. 62, § 1; 1941 Comp., § 51-409; 1953 Comp., § 67-4-10; reenacted as 1953 Comp., § 67-4-13, by Laws 1971, ch. 125, § 13; 1981, ch. 230, § 6.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-5-23 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Burden of proof for suspension of license. - The standard of proof utilized by the board of dentistry in determining that a dentist's license should be suspended is a preponderance of the evidence. *Foster v. Board of Dentistry*, 103 N.M. 776, 714 P.2d 580 (1986).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Am. Jur. 2d Physicians, Surgeons and Other Healers §§ 74 to 100, 102, 106, 107.

Validity of statute providing for revocation of license, 5 A.L.R. 94; 79 A.L.R. 323.

Grounds for revocation of license, 54 A.L.R. 1504; 82 A.L.R. 1184.

Restoration of license wrongfully revoked, 95 A.L.R. 1424.

Moral turpitude, what offenses involve, within statute providing grounds for denying license, 109 A.L.R. 1459.

Conviction, what amounts to, within statute making conviction ground for refusing to grant license, 113 A.L.R. 1179.

Statutory power to revoke or suspend dentist's license for "unprofessional conduct" as exercisable without antecedent adoption of regulation as to what shall constitute such conduct, 163 A.L.R. 909.

Revocability of license for fraud or other misconduct before or at the time of its issuance, 165 A.L.R. 1138.

Conviction as proof of ground for revocation or suspension of dentist's license where a conviction as such is not an independent cause, 167 A.L.R. 228.

Governing law as to existence or character of offense for which one has been convicted in a federal court, or court of another state, as bearing upon disqualification to practice

as dentist, 175 A.L.R. 803.

Admissibility and necessity of expert evidence in proceeding for revocation of license, 6 A.L.R.2d 675.

Bias of members of license revocation board, 97 A.L.R.2d 1210.

Physician's or other healer's conduct, or conviction of offense, not directly related to medical practice, as ground for disciplinary action, 34 A.L.R.4th 609.

Physician's or other healer's conduct in connection with defense of or resistance to malpractice action as ground for revocation of license or other disciplinary action, 44 A.L.R.4th 248.

Improper or immoral sexually related conduct toward patient as ground for disciplinary action against physician, dentist, or other licensed healer, 54 A.L.R.4th 1104.

Filing of false insurance claims for medical services as ground for disciplinary action against dentist, physician, or other medical practitioner, 70 A.L.R.4th 132.

70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers §§ 38 to 43.

### **§ 61-5-15. Duties of attorney general and district attorneys. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

It shall be the attorney general's duty to represent the board of dentistry in any court in which an action is filed for review of an order of the board as provided for in the Dental Act [61-5-1 to 61-5-9, 61-5-11 to 61-5-22 NMSA 1978]. The attorney general may, at his discretion, call to his assistance in such action the district attorney of the county in which the action is filed. Also, the board shall have the right to employ, out of its own funds, any other attorney or attorneys to represent the board in any such action.

History: Laws 1937, ch. 162, § 2; 1941 Comp., § 51-410; 1953 Comp., § 67-4-11; reenacted as 1953 Comp., § 67-4-14, by Laws 1971, ch. 125, § 14.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-5-23 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

### **§ 61-5-16. Injunction to stop unlicensed dental practice. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

The attorney general, prosecuting attorney, board of dentistry or any citizen of any county where any person practices dentistry, as defined by the laws of New Mexico, without possessing a valid license to do so may, in accordance with the laws of New Mexico governing injunctions, maintain an action in the name of the state to enjoin such person from practicing dentistry until a valid license to practice dentistry be secured. And any person who has been so enjoined who violates the injunction shall be punished for contempt of court; provided, that the injunction does not relieve any person practicing dentistry without a valid license from a criminal prosecution therefor as provided by law. Such remedy by injunction is in addition to any remedy provided for the criminal prosecution of such offender. In charging any person in a complaint for injunction, or in an affidavit, information or indictment with practicing dentistry without a

valid license, it is sufficient to charge that the person did, upon a certain day and in a certain county, engage in the practice of dentistry without a valid license, without averring any further or more particular facts concerning the same.

History: Laws 1937, ch. 62, § 3; 1941 Comp., § 51-411; 1953 Comp., § 67-4-12; reenacted as 1953 Comp., § 67-4-15, by Laws 1971, ch. 125, § 15.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-5-23 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Cross-references. - As to injunction against further violations of the Dental Act by one convicted of a violation thereof, see 61-5-22 NMSA 1978. As to injunctions generally, see Rules 1-065 and 1-066.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Unlicensed dentist's right to recover for services, 30 A.L.R. 860; 42 A.L.R. 1226; 118 A.L.R. 646.

Right of one licensed as a regular physician to practice dentistry, 86 A.L.R. 624.

Corporation or individual not himself licensed, right to practice dentistry through licensed employees, 103 A.L.R. 1240.

Constitutionality and construction of statutes or regulations prohibiting one who has no license to practice dentistry from owning, maintaining or operating an office therefor, 20 A.L.R.2d 808.

### **§ 61-5-17. Practice under other than own name unlawful. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

It is unlawful for any person or persons to practice dentistry or dental surgery under the name of any company, association or corporation. Any person practicing or offering to practice dentistry or dental surgery shall practice under his own name or names only, provided that nothing in the Dental Act [61-5-1 to 61-5-9, 61-5-11 to 61-5-22 NMSA 1978] shall be construed to prevent licensed dentists from incorporating under the Professional Corporations Act.

History: Laws 1919, ch. 35, § 11; C.S. 1929, § 37-111; 1941 Comp., § 51-413; 1953 Comp., § 67-4-15; reenacted as 1953 Comp., § 67-4-16, by Laws 1971, ch. 125, § 16.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-5-23 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Professional Corporations Act. - Laws 1963, ch. 16, enacts the Professional Corporations Act, the provisions of which are presently compiled as 53-6-1 to 53-6-3, 53-6-5, 53-6-7, 53-6-11 to 53-6-13 NMSA 1978.

Dentists may form a professional corporation for the practice of dentistry so long as the name of the corporation contains all of the names of the members of the professional corporation plus the words "professional corporation" or some other word or

abbreviation of a word authorized by the Professional Corporations Act. 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-63.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Am. Jur. 2d Physicians, Surgeons and Other Healers § 87.

70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers § 57.

### **§ 61-5-18. Practice of dental hygiene; dental hygienists licensed in other states. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. A dental hygienist shall practice only under the supervision of a licensed dentist in accordance with the rules and regulations of the board.

B. The holder of a license certificate for the year of issue or of a license certificate for the current year, has the right to practice denial [dental] hygiene in New Mexico only:

(1) in the office of a duly licensed dentist;

(2) in a clinic or clinics as an employee of the health and environment department;

(3) in a clinic or clinics in a state institution as an employee of the institution;

(4) in a clinic established by a board-approved hospital, as an employee of the hospital, where service is rendered only to patients of the hospital; or

(5) as an employee of the state or a local board of education.

C. Any dental hygienist who has been lawfully licensed to practice in another state and who submits proof that he has received, in writing, a notification by the board that he possesses the necessary character and professional qualifications may enter into a contract of employment, to serve exclusively with any state hospital or state institution, [or] any institution or dental program approved or maintained by the health and environment department, providing that the dental hygienist shall practice only under the supervision of a licensed dentist in accordance with the rules and regulations of the board; and further provided that the dental hygienist must become duly licensed to practice by the board within eighteen months after the date of employment or he shall be automatically terminated and shall not be rehired until he has obtained a license to practice dental hygiene in New Mexico.

History: Laws 1951, ch. 78, § 13; 1941 Comp. Supp., § 51-429; 1953 Comp., § 67-4-31; reenacted as 1953 Comp., § 67-4-17, by Laws 1971, ch. 125, § 17; 1972, ch. 6, § 2; 1981, ch. 230, § 7.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-5-23 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Presence of dentist necessary. - No services which constitute dental hygiene can be performed unless a licensed dentist is physically and immediately present in the office or building where the work is being performed, in order that he can meet his statutory duty to supervise the services of the dental hygienist. 1971 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 71-121.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers §§ 7, 26, 27.

### **§ 61-5-19. Licensure under prior laws; display of license. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. Any person licensed as a dentist or a dental hygienist under any prior laws of this state whose license is valid on the effective date of the Dental Act is held to be licensed under the Dental Act [61-5-1 to 61-5-9, 61-5-11 to 61-5-22 NMSA 1978] and is entitled to renewal of this license as provided in the Dental Act.

B. All licenses for practice as a dentist or as a dental hygienist shall be displayed in a conspicuous place in the office wherein he practices this profession and shall, upon request, be exhibited to any of the members of the board of dentistry or its authorized agent.

History: Laws 1919, ch. 35, § 5; C.S. 1929, § 37-105; 1941 Comp., § 51-405; Laws 1951, ch. 77, § 1; 1953 Comp., § 67-4-6; reenacted as 1953 Comp., § 67-4-18, by Laws 1971, ch. 125, § 18.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-5-23 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

"Effective date of the Dental Act". - The "effective date of the Dental Act", referred to in Subsection A, is March 17, 1971, which is the effective date of Laws 1971, ch. 125, § 24.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers § 26.

### **§ 61-5-20. Exemptions. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

Nothing in the Dental Act [61-5-1 to 61-5-9, 61-5-11 to 61-5-22 NMSA 1978] shall be construed to prohibit:

A. regularly licensed physicians or surgeons from extracting teeth or treating any disease coming within the province of the practice of medicine. The exception of this section does not apply to physicians and surgeons who have abandoned their practice as physicians and surgeons and are in fact practicing dentistry;

B. an unlicensed person from performing for a licensed dentist merely mechanical work upon inert matter in the construction, making, alteration or repairing of any artificial dental substitute, dental restorative or corrective appliance, when the casts or impressions for such work have been furnished by a licensed dentist and where the work is directly supervised by the dentist for whom done or under a written authorization signed by him. The burden of proving the written authorization or direct supervision is upon the person charged with the violation of this provision;

C. any dentist who meets the qualifications of Subsections A through E of Section 61-5-8 NMSA 1978 and who submits proof that he has received a written notification by the board of dentistry that he possesses the necessary character and professional qualifications, from entering into a contract to serve exclusively as a member of their medical staff, with any state hospital or state institution, any institution or dental program approved by resolution of the health services division of the health and environment department or maintained by the health services division; provided, that the contracting dentist must be duly licensed to practice by the board of dentistry within eighteen months after the date of his employment or he shall be automatically terminated and may not be rehired until he has obtained his license; or

D. any dentist who has been lawfully licensed to practice dentistry in another state from appearing for educational purposes before any group of dentists licensed to practice dentistry in this state, any group of dental hygienists licensed to practice dental hygiene in this state, or any students duly enrolled in a school of dental hygiene recognized by the board of dentistry. Students of dental hygiene enrolled in a school of dental hygiene recognized by the board of dentistry are not in violation of the above sections while engaged in educational procedures offered by the school.

History: Laws 1945, ch. 35, § 2; 1941 Comp. Supp., § 51-412b; Laws 1951, ch. 72, § 1; 1953 Comp., § 67-4-14; Laws 1963, ch. 97, § 1; reenacted as 1953 Comp., § 67-4-19, by Laws 1971, ch. 125, § 19; 1972, ch. 6, § 1; 1979, ch. 120, § 1.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-5-23 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

State license exemption. - Since this section allows any dentist licensed in another state, who receives notification by the board that he possesses the necessary character and qualifications, to practice dentistry exclusively as a member of the medical staff of a state institution, the state personnel board may not promulgate rules requiring a New Mexico license; however, the board may require other qualifications to establish the professional competency of its employees. 1974 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 74-20.

Actions by unlicensed assistants held to be unlawful practice of dentistry. - Unlicensed assistants performing such dental services as taking impressions and adjusting dentures constitutes the unlawful practice of dentistry. *Family Dental Center v. New Mexico Bd. of Dentistry*, 97 N.M. 464, 641 P.2d 495 (1982).



Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Am. Jur. 2d Physicians, Surgeons and Other Healers §§ 31, 36, 45, 63, 67.

### **§ 61-5-21. Penalty. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. Any person who practices or attempts to practice dentistry in this state without having a current license as provided in the Dental Act [61-5-1 to 61-5-9, 61-5-11 to 61-5-22 NMSA 1978] is guilty of a fourth degree felony. Any person who practices or attempts to practice dental hygiene in this state without having a current license as provided in the Dental Act, or any person who violates any of the provisions of the Dental Act for which no specific penalty has been provided, is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than five hundred dollars (\$500) nor more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both.

B. The district attorney shall prosecute all violations under the Dental Act.

History: Laws 1919, ch. 35, § 12; 1927, ch. 92, § 1; C.S. 1929, § 37-112; 1941 Comp., § 51-414; Laws 1951, ch. 78, § 15; 1941 Comp. Supp., § 51-432; 1953 Comp., §§ 67-4-16, 67-4-33; reenacted as 1953 Comp., § 67-4-20, by Laws 1971, ch. 125, § 20; 1981, ch. 230, § 8.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-5-23 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Practicing dentistry without a license as a continuing or separate offense, 99 A.L.R.2d 654.  
70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers §§ 28, 33.

### **§ 61-5-22. Injunction. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

Upon conviction of any person for violation of any provision of the Dental Act [61-5-1 to 61-5-9, 61-5-11 to 61-5-22 NMSA 1978], the convicting court may, in addition to the penalty provided in Section 61-5-21 NMSA 1978, enjoin him from any further or continued violations of the Dental Act and enforce the order by contempt proceedings.

History: Laws 1927, ch. 92, § 2; C.S. 1929, § 37-113; 1941 Comp., § 51-415; 1953 Comp., § 67-4-17; Laws 1963, ch. 219, § 3; reenacted as 1953 Comp., § 67-4-21, by Laws 1971, ch. 125, § 21.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-5-23 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Cross-references. - As to injunction against unlicensed practice of dentistry, see 61-5-16 NMSA 1978.

Severability clauses. - Laws 1971, ch. 125, § 22, provides for the severability of the act if any part or application thereof is held invalid.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Am. Jur. 2d Physicians, Surgeons and Other Healers § 122.

### **§ 61-5-23. Termination of agency life; delayed repeal. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

The board of dentistry is terminated on July 1, 1991 pursuant to the Sunset Act [12-9-11 to 12-9-21 NMSA 1978]. The board shall continue to operate according to the provisions of Chapter 61, Article 5 NMSA 1978 until July 1, 1992. Effective July 1, 1992, Article 5 of Chapter 61 NMSA 1978 is repealed.

History: 1978 Comp., § 61-5-23, enacted by Laws 1979, ch. 121, § 3; 1981, ch. 241, § 19; 1985, ch. 87, § 4; 1985, ch. 130, § 2.

Delayed repeals. - Laws 1985, ch. 87, § 4 and Laws 1985, ch. 130, § 2 amend this section to repeal Chapter 61, Article 5 NMSA 1978, effective July 1, 1992.

### **§ 61-5-24. Short title. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

This act [61-5-24 to 61-5-34 NMSA 1978] may be cited as the "Impaired Dentist Act".

History: Laws 1981, ch. 229, § 1.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-5-23 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

### **§ 61-5-25. Definition. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

As used in the Impaired Dentist Act [61-5-24 to 61-5-34 NMSA 1978] "board" means the board of dentistry.

History: Laws 1981, ch. 229, § 2.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-5-23 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

### **§ 61-5-26. Grounds for restriction, suspension or revocation of license. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

The license of any dentist to practice dentistry in this state shall be subject to restriction,

suspension or revocation in case of inability of the licensee to practice dentistry with reasonable skill and safety to patients by reason of one or more of the following:

A. mental illness;

B. physical illness including, but not limited to, deterioration through the aging process or loss of motor skill; or

C. habitual or excessive use or abuse of drugs, as defined in the Controlled Substances Act [30-31-1 to 30-31-40 NMSA 1978], or alcohol.

History: Laws 1981, ch. 229, § 3.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-5-23 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

### **§ 61-5-27. Board; additional powers and duties. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. If the board has reasonable cause to believe that a dentist licensed to practice dentistry in this state is unable to practice dentistry with reasonable skill and safety to patients because of a condition described in Section 3 [61-5-26 NMSA 1978] of the Impaired Dentist Act, the board shall cause an examination, as described in Subsection B of this section, of such dentist to be made and shall, following the examination, take appropriate action within the provisions of that act [61-5-24 to 61-5-34 NMSA 1978].

B. Examination of a dentist under this section shall be conducted by an examining committee as provided in the following:

(1) except as otherwise provided in Paragraph (2) of this subsection, the board shall refer all cases of an examination to the board of dentistry for examination by an examining committee created by the board of dentistry solely for the purpose of each examination; the examining committee shall be composed of three practicing physicians contracted for by the board of dentistry and at least one physician shall be a licensed psychiatrist if a case of mental illness is involved; or

(2) in the event that the board of dentistry can contract or arrange with the state medical society for the use of the examining committees created pursuant to Paragraph (1) of Subsection B of Section 61-7-4 NMSA 1978, the examination of the dentist's ability to practice with reasonable skill and safety shall be determined by such committee in cooperation with the board of dentistry.

History: Laws 1981, ch. 229, § 4.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-5-23 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

## **§ 61-5-28. Examination by committee. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. The examining committee assigned to examine a dentist pursuant to referral by the board under Section 4 [61-5-27 NMSA 1978] of the Impaired Dentist Act shall conduct an examination of the dentist for the purpose of determining the dentist's fitness to practice dentistry with reasonable skill and safety to patients, either on a restricted or unrestricted basis, and shall report its findings and recommendations to the board. The findings and recommendations shall be based on findings by the examining committee that the dentist examined possesses one or more of the impairments set forth in Section 3 [61-5-26 NMSA 1978] of the Impaired Dentist Act and such impairment does, in fact, affect the ability of the dentist to skillfully and safely practice dentistry. The examining committee shall order the dentist to appear before it for hearing and give him ten days' notice of time and place of the hearing, together with a statement of the cause for such examination. The notice shall be served upon the dentist either personally or by registered or certified mail with return receipt requested.

B. If the examining committee, in its discretion, deems a mental or physical examination of the dentist necessary to its determination of the fitness of the dentist to practice, the examining committee shall order the dentist to submit to such examination. Any person licensed to practice dentistry in this state shall, by so practicing or by making or filing an annual registration to practice dentistry in this state, be deemed to have:

(1) given his consent to submit to mental or physical examination when so directed by the examining committee; and

(2) waived all objections to the admissibility of the examining committee's report to the board on the grounds of privileged communication.

C. Any dentist ordered to a hearing before the examining committee under the provisions of Subsection A of this section shall be entitled to a mental or physical examination by that committee if he makes a request therefor.

D. Any dentist who submits to a diagnostic mental or physical examination as ordered by the examining committee shall have a right to designate his own physician to be present at the examination and make an independent report to the board.

E. Failure of a dentist to comply with an examining committee order under Subsection B of this section to appear before it for hearing or to submit to mental or physical examination under this section shall be reported by the examining committee to the board, and, unless due to circumstances beyond the control of the dentist, shall be grounds for the immediate and summary suspension by the board of the dentist's license to practice dentistry in this state until the further order of the board.

History: Laws 1981, ch. 229, § 5.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-5-23 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

### **§ 61-5-29. Voluntary restriction of licensure. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A dentist may request in writing to the board a restriction of his license to practice dentistry. The board may grant the request for restriction and shall have authority, if it deems appropriate, to attach conditions to the licensure of the dentist to practice dentistry within specified limitations and waive the commencement of any proceeding under Section 8 [61-5-31 NMSA 1978] of the Impaired Dentist Act. Removal of a voluntary restriction on licensure to practice dentistry shall be subject to the procedure for reinstatement of license in Section 9 [61-5-32 NMSA 1978] of the Impaired Dentist Act.

History: Laws 1981, ch. 229, § 6.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-5-23 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

### **§ 61-5-30. Report to the board; action. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. The examining committee shall report to the board its findings on the examination of the dentist under Section 5 [61-5-28 NMSA 1978] of the Impaired Dentist Act, the determination of the examining committee as to the fitness of the dentist to engage in the practice of dentistry with reasonable skill and safety to patients, either on a restricted or unrestricted basis, and any management that the examining committee may recommend. Such recommendation by the examining committee shall be advisory only and shall not be binding on the board.

B. The board may accept or reject the recommendation of the examining committee to permit a dentist to continue to practice with or without any restriction on his license to practice dentistry or may refer the matter back to the examining committee for further examination and report thereon.

C. In the absence of a voluntary agreement by a dentist under Section 6 [61-5-29 NMSA 1978] of the Impaired Dentist Act for restriction of the licensure of the dentist to practice dentistry, any dentist shall be entitled to a hearing under and in accordance with the procedure contained in the Uniform Licensing Act [61-1-1 to 61-1-31 NMSA 1978] before the board and a determination on the evidence as to whether or not restriction, suspension or revocation of licensure shall be imposed.

History: Laws 1981, ch. 229, § 7.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-5-23 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

## **§ 61-5-31. Proceedings. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. The board may formally proceed against a dentist under the Impaired Dentist Act [61-5-24 to 61-5-34 NMSA 1978] in accordance with the procedures contained in the Uniform Licensing Act [61-1-1 to 61-1-31 NMSA 1978].

B. At the conclusion of the hearing, the board shall make the following findings:

(1) whether or not the dentist is impaired by one of the grounds for restriction, suspension or revocation listed in Section 3 [61-5-26 NMSA 1978] of the Impaired Dentist Act;

(2) whether or not such impairment, if found in Paragraph (1) of this subsection, does in fact limit the dentist's ability to practice dentistry skillfully and safely;

(3) to what extent such impairment limits the dentist's ability to practice dentistry skillfully and safely and whether the board finds that such impairment is such that the dentist [dentist's license] should be suspended, [or] revoked or [that he should be] restricted in his practice of dentistry; and

(4) if the finding in Paragraph (3) of this subsection recommends suspension or restriction of the dentist's ability to practice dentistry, then the board shall make specific recommendations as to the length and nature of the suspension or restriction and shall recommend how such suspension or restriction shall be carried out and supervised.

C. At the conclusion of the hearing, the board shall make a determination of the merits and may order one or more of the following:

(1) placement of the dentist on probation on such terms and conditions as it deems proper for the protection of the public;

(2) suspension or restriction of the license of the dentist to practice dentistry for the duration of his impairment;

(3) revocation of the license of the dentist to practice dentistry; or

(4) reinstatement of the dentist's license to practice dentistry without restriction.

D. The board may temporarily suspend the license of any dentist without a hearing, simultaneously with the institution of proceedings under the Uniform Licensing Act [61-1-1 to 61-1-31 NMSA 1978], if it finds that the evidence in support of the examining committee's determination is clear and convincing and that his continuation in practice would constitute an imminent danger to public health and safety.

E. Neither the record of the proceeding nor any order entered against a dentist may be

used against him in any other legal proceeding except upon judicial review as provided in Section 10 [61-5-33 NMSA 1978] of the Impaired Dentist Act.

History: Laws 1981, ch. 229, § 8.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-5-23 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

### **§ 61-5-32. Reinstatement of license. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A dentist whose licensure has been restricted, suspended or revoked under the Impaired Dentist Act [61-5-24 to 61-5-34 NMSA 1978], voluntarily or by action of the board, shall have a right at reasonable intervals to petition for reinstatement of his license and to demonstrate that he can resume the competent practice of dentistry with reasonable skill and safety to patients. The petition shall be made in writing and on a form prescribed by the board. Action of the board on the petition shall be initiated by referral to, and examination by, the examining committee pursuant to the provisions of Sections 4 and 5 [61-5-27 and 61-5-28 NMSA 1978] of that act. The board may, in its discretion, upon written recommendation of the examining committee, restore the licensure of the dentist on a general or limited basis.

History: Laws 1981, ch. 229, § 9.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-5-23 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

### **§ 61-5-33. Judicial review. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

All orders of the board under Subsection C of Section 8 [61-5-31 NMSA 1978] of the Impaired Dentist Act shall be subject to judicial review as provided for under the Uniform Licensing Act [61-1-1 to 61-1-31 NMSA 1978]. The decision of the board shall not be stayed or enjoined pending such review by a district court that [but] may be stayed or enjoined pending review by the court of appeals or the New Mexico supreme court.

History: Laws 1981, ch. 229, § 10.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-5-23 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

### **§ 61-5-34. Protected action and communication. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

There shall be no liability on the part of and no action for damages against:

A. any member of the examining committee or the board for any action undertaken or

performed by such member within the scope of the functions of the committee or board under the Impaired Dentist Act [61-5-24 to 61-5-34 NMSA 1978] when acting without malice and in the reasonable belief that the action taken by him is warranted; or

B. any person providing information to the examining committee or to the board without malice in the reasonable belief that such information is accurate.

History: Laws 1981, ch. 229, § 11.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-5-23 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Severability clauses. - Laws 1981, ch. 229, § 12, provides for the severability of the act if any part or application thereof is held invalid.

## **Article 6**

### **Medicine and Surgery**

#### **§ 61-6-1. Short title; purpose. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. Chapter 61, Article 6 NMSA 1978 may be cited as the "Medical Practice Act".

B. In the interest of the public health, safety and welfare and to protect the public from the improper, unprofessional, incompetent and unlawful practice of medicine, it is necessary to provide laws and regulations controlling the granting and use of the privilege to practice medicine and to establish a board of medical examiners to implement and enforce those laws and regulations.

C. The primary duties and obligations of the board of medical examiners are to issue licenses to qualified physicians, to register qualified physician assistants, to discipline incompetent or unprofessional physicians or physician assistants and to aid in the rehabilitation of impaired physicians and physician assistants for the purpose of protecting the public.

History: 1978 Comp., § 61-6-1, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 269, § 1.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-6-35 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Recompilations. - Laws 1989, ch. 269, § 2 recompiles former 61-6-1 NMSA 1978, relating to appointment, qualifications and terms of board of medical examiners, as 61-6-2 NMSA 1978, effective July 1, 1989.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 269, § 33 makes the Medical Practice Act effective on July 1, 1989.



**§ 61-6-2. Board of medical examiners; appointment; terms; qualifications. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. There is created the six-member "New Mexico board of medical examiners". The board shall be composed of one public member and five reputable physicians of known ability who are graduates of medical colleges or schools in good standing, as defined in Section 61-6-6 NMSA 1978, and who have been registered practitioners in and bona fide residents of New Mexico for a period of five years immediately preceding the date of their appointment. The public member shall be a resident of New Mexico, shall not have been licensed or have practiced as a physician and shall have no significant financial interest, direct or indirect, in the occupation regulated.

B. The governor shall appoint the physician members from a list of names submitted to him by the New Mexico medical society or its authorized governing body or council. The list shall contain five names of qualified physicians for each physician member to be appointed. Vacancies in the terms of physician members shall be appointed in the same manner.

C. Two of the physician members of the board first appointed shall hold their offices for a period of two years, and the remaining three physician members shall hold their offices for a period of four years. Thereafter, the physician members shall hold their offices for a period of four years. All board members shall hold office until their successors are appointed and qualified.

D. The public member shall be appointed to a four-year term.

E. Any board member failing to attend three consecutive meetings, either regular or special, shall automatically be removed as a member of the board unless excused from attendance by the board for good cause shown.

History: Laws 1923, ch. 44, § 1; C.S. 1929, § 110-101; 1941 Comp., § 51-501; Laws 1949, ch. 139, § 1; 1953 Comp., § 67-5-1; Laws 1955, ch. 44 [§ 1]; 1969, ch. 46, § 1; 1979, ch. 40, § 1; 1978 Comp., § 61-6-1, recompiled as § 61-6-2 by Laws 1989, ch. 269, § 2.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-6-35 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Cross-references. - For Uniform Licensing Act, see 61-1-1 to 61-1-31 NMSA 1978.

The 1989 amendment, effective July 1, 1989, renumbered this section, which formerly was 61-6-1 NMSA 1978; inserted "or schools" near the middle of the second sentence of Subsection A; substituted the present provisions of Subsection D for " The public member, upon the effective date of this act, shall be appointed to a term expiring January 1, 1982. Thereafter the public member shall be appointed to a four-year term";

substituted all of the present language of Subsection E following "removed" for "as a member of this board"; and made minor stylistic changes throughout the section.

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1989, ch. 269, § 32 repeals former 61-6-2 NMSA 1978, as amended by Laws 1955, ch. 44, § 1, relating to meetings and quorums of the board, effective July 1, 1989. For former provisions, see 1986 Replacement Pamphlet. For present comparable provisions, see 61-6-3 NMSA 1978.

Governor's power not usurped. - Requirement that the governor appoint to the board of medical examiner's nominees who were submitted by the New Mexico medical society, where only the governor has this prerogative, would not unconstitutionally usurp the governor's power. *Seidenberg v. New Mexico Bd. of Medical Exmrs.*, 80 N.M. 135, 452 P.2d 469 (1969).

Review of board's proceedings. - On review of proceedings of board of medical examiners, court is limited to a determination of whether the board's order was reasonable, lawful and had substantial evidence to support it. *Seidenberg v. New Mexico Bd. of Medical Exmrs.*, 80 N.M. 135, 452 P.2d 469 (1969).

Corporation to perform medical services. - Because the legislature chose to expressly prohibit the corporate practice, apart from professional corporations, in the case of dentists and podiatrists, and chose to expressly permit, with limitation, other forms of corporate practice in the case of psychologists and engineers, it may be inferred from the legislature's silence in the case of medical doctors that a corporation may be formed to provide medical services. 1987 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 87-39.

A corporation, organized and controlled by non-physicians, may provide medical services to the general public through employed physicians, unless prohibited by statute or unless it exercises lay control of medical judgment or engages in lay exploitation of the medical profession in a manner prohibited by public policy. 1987 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 87-39.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Am. Jur. 2d Physicians, Surgeons and Other Healers §§ 131, 135.

Optometry as within statute relating to practice of medicine, 22 A.L.R. 1173.

Constitutionality of statute prescribing conditions of practicing medicine or surgery as affected by question of discrimination against particular school or method, 54 A.L.R. 600.

Liability to patient for results of medical or surgical treatment by one not licensed as required by law, 57 A.L.R. 978.

Practice of medicine or surgery, interstate commerce clause as affecting requirement of license, 82 A.L.R. 1388.

Right of corporation or individual, not himself licensed, to practice medicine or surgery through licensed employees, 103 A.L.R. 1240.

Newspapers, magazines or radio, practice of medicine through, 114 A.L.R. 1506.

Dentist as a physician or surgeon within statutes, 115 A.L.R. 261.

Treatment by electricity as practice of medicine or surgery within statute, 115 A.L.R. 957.

Medical practice acts, health service plan as violation of, 119 A.L.R. 1290.

Prescriptions, one who fills under reciprocal arrangement with physician, as subject to charge of practice of medicine without license, 121 A.L.R. 1455.

Application to masseurs of statutes governing practice of medicine, 17 A.L.R.2d 1183.

Constitutionality and construction of statutes or regulations prohibiting one who has no license to practice medicine from owning, maintaining or operating an office therefor, 20 A.L.R.2d 808.

Malpractice in diagnosis and treatment of brain injuries, diseases or conditions, 29 A.L.R.2d 501.

Liability for injury by X ray, 41 A.L.R.2d 329.

Illegal practice of medicine under statute, ordinance or other measure involving chemical treatment of public water supply, 43 A.L.R.2d 453.

Malpractice as to treatment of skin disease, disorder, blemish or scar, 45 A.L.R.2d 1271.

Standard of care required of persons administering anesthetic, 53 A.L.R.2d 142.

Failure of attendance as ground for recovery against physician employed to treat fracture or dislocation, 54 A.L.R.2d 261.

Degree of care and skill required in diagnosis of fracture or dislocation, 54 A.L.R.2d 275.

Liability of physician for extending operation or treatment beyond that expressly authorized, 56 A.L.R.2d 695.

Liability of physician for lack of diligence in attending patient, 57 A.L.R.2d 379.

Liability of physician who abandons case, 57 A.L.R.2d 432.

Duty of post-operative care, 57 A.L.R.2d 442.

Malpractice in nose and throat treatment, 58 A.L.R.2d 216.

Malpractice in administering medicine to which patient is unusually susceptible or allergic, 64 A.L.R.2d 1281.

Degree of care and skill required in eye treatment or surgery, 68 A.L.R.2d 426.

Malpractice in treatment of tuberculosis, 75 A.L.R.2d 814.

Malpractice in treatment of the ear, 76 A.L.R.2d 783.

Physician's or surgeon's malpractice in connection with care and treatment of hemophiliac or diagnosis of hemophilia, 1 A.L.R.3d 1107.

Practice by attorneys and physicians as corporate entities or associations under professional service corporation statutes, 4 A.L.R.3d 383.

Physician's or surgeon's malpractice in connection with diagnosis or treatment of rectal or anal disease, 5 A.L.R.3d 916.

Malpractice in connection with intravenous or other forced or involuntary feeding of patient, 6 A.L.R.3d 668.

Validity and construction of contract exempting hospital or doctor from liability for negligence to patient, 6 A.L.R.3d 704.

Liability of physician, surgeon, anesthetist or dentist for injury resulting from foreign object left in patient, 10 A.L.R.3d 9.

Liability of operating surgeon for negligence of nurse assisting him, 12 A.L.R.3d 1017.

Liability in connection with insertion of prosthetic or other corrective devices in patient's

body, 14 A.L.R.3d 967.

Liability of physician or hospital where patient suffers heart attack or the like while undergoing unrelated medical procedure, 17 A.L.R.3d 796.

Malpractice in diagnosis and treatment of diseases or conditions of the heart or vascular system, 19 A.L.R.3d 825.

Doctor's liability for mistakenly administering drug, 23 A.L.R.3d 1334.

Medical malpractice, and measure and element of damages, in connection with sterilization or birth control procedures, 27 A.L.R.3d 906.

Allowance of punitive damages in medical malpractice action, 27 A.L.R.3d 1274.

Malpractice in diagnosis and treatment of tetanus, 28 A.L.R.3d 1364.

Malpractice in connection with diagnosis and treatment of epilepsy, 30 A.L.R.3d 988.

Physician's failure to advise patient to consult specialist or one qualified in a method of treatment which physician is not qualified to give, 35 A.L.R.3d 349.

Attending physician's liability for injury caused by equipment furnished by hospital, 35 A.L.R.3d 1068.

Liability of physician or dentist for injury to patient from physical condition of office premises, 36 A.L.R.3d 1341.

Liability for negligence in diagnosing or treating aspirin poisoning, 36 A.L.R.3d 1358.

Surgeon's liability for inadvertently injuring organ other than that intended to be operated on, 37 A.L.R.3d 464.

Construction of "good Samaritan" statute excusing from civil liability one rendering care in emergency, 39 A.L.R.3d 222.

Release of one responsible for injury as affecting liability of physician or surgeon for negligent treatment of injury, 39 A.L.R.3d 260.

Medical malpractice in connection with diagnosis, care or treatment of diabetic, 42 A.L.R.3d 482.

Recovery against physician on basis of breach of contract to achieve particular result or cure, 43 A.L.R.3d 1221.

Physician's tort liability for unauthorized disclosure of confidential information about patient, 48 A.L.R.4th 668.

Tort liability of medical society or professional association for failure to discipline or investigate negligent or otherwise incompetent medical practitioner, 72 A.L.R.4th 1148.

70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers § 21; 73 C.J.S. Public Administrative Law and Procedure § 13.

### **§ 61-6-3. Meetings of the board; quorum. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. The board shall hold four regular meetings every fiscal year. Two of those meetings shall be licensing meetings.

B. During the second quarter of each year, the board shall hold its annual meeting during which it shall elect officers.

C. The board shall hold its regular licensing meetings during the second and fourth

quarters of each fiscal year at a time and place determined by a quorum or at a time and place determined by the president. The president shall provide written notice to all members of the board.

D. In addition to the regular meetings, the board may hold special meetings at the call of the president after written notice to all members of the board or at the written request of any two members.

E. A majority of the members of the board shall constitute a quorum and shall be capable of conducting any board business. The vote of a majority of a quorum shall prevail, even though the vote may not represent an actual majority of all the board members.

History: 1978 Comp., § 61-6-3, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 269, § 3.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-6-35 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1989, ch. 269, § 3 repeals 61-6-3 NMSA 1978, as amended by Laws 1979, ch. 63, § 1, relating to bond of secretary-treasurer, reimbursement of board members, and duties of officers, and enacts the above section, effective July 1, 1989. For provisions of former section, see 1986 Replacement Pamphlet.

Implied powers of board. - Although the statutes are silent in respect to the powers of the board to contract generally, the board possesses the implied authority necessary to fulfill the duties for which the board was created. Among the implied powers of the board would be the authority to maintain office equipment, files and records incident to the carrying out of the board's statutory functions. 1961-62 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 62-87.

Board of medical examiners may negotiate lease of office space for board use; however, such lease may not, in the absence of specific statutory authority, lawfully be entered into for a time period in excess of that for which the legislature has made an appropriation for the payment of such expenses. 1961-62 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 62-87.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers § 21.

#### **§ 61-6-4. Election; duties of officers; reimbursement of board members. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. At its annual meeting, the board shall elect a president, a vice president and a secretary-treasurer.

B. The president shall preside over the meetings and affairs of the board.

C. The vice president shall perform such duties as may be assigned by the president and shall serve as president due to the absence or incompetence of the president.

D. The secretary-treasurer shall:

(1) report to the governor the doings and proceedings of the board together with the amounts of all money received and disbursed by the board by December 1 of each year;

(2) with the advice and consent of the board, submit the board budget recommendation to the legislature and the department of finance and administration;

(3) keep a correct and itemized account of all money received and disbursed and make a report to the board at each meeting;

(4) issue interim licenses; and

(5) perform any other functions assigned by the board or by the president between meetings.

E. The secretary-treasurer may be compensated at the discretion of the board.

F. Board members shall receive per diem and mileage as provided in the Per Diem and Mileage Act [10-8-1 to 10-8-8 NMSA 1978] and shall receive no other compensation, perquisite or allowance, except that the secretary-treasurer may be additionally compensated as provided in Subsection E of this section and board members may be additionally compensated in accordance with Subsection G of this section.

G. Board members performing interviews of applicants as required by Sections 61-6-11 and 61-6-13 NMSA 1978 may be compensated at the board's discretion.

History: 1978 Comp., § 61-6-4, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 269, § 4.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-6-35 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Recompilations. - Laws 1989, ch. 269, § 6 recompiles former 61-6-4 NMSA 1978, relating to definitions, as 61-6-6 NMSA 1978, effective July 1, 1989.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 269, § 33 makes the Medical Practice Act effective on July 1, 1989.

### **§ 61-6-5. Duties and powers. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

The board shall:

A. enforce and administer the provisions of the Medical Practice Act [this article], the Physician Assistant Act [61-6-7 to 61-6-10 NMSA 1978] and the Impaired Physician Act [61-7-1 to 61-7-11 NMSA 1978];

B. adopt, publish and file, in accordance with the Uniform Licensing Act [61-1-1 to 61-1-31 NMSA 1978] and the State Rules Act [14-3-24, 14-3-25, 14-4-1 to 14-4-9 NMSA 1978], all rules and regulations for the implementation and enforcement of the provisions of the Medical Practice Act, the Physician Assistant Act and the Impaired Physician Act;

C. adopt and use a seal;

D. administer oaths to all applicants, witnesses and others appearing before the board, as appropriate;

E. take testimony on any matters within the board's jurisdiction;

F. keep an accurate record of all its meetings, receipts and disbursements;

G. keep a record of all examinations held, together with the names and addresses of all persons taking the examinations and the examination results, and at the earliest date possible give written examination results to each applicant examined;

H. certify as passing each applicant who obtains a passing grade indicating successful completion of each subject upon which he is examined;

I. maintain records in which the name, address and license number of all licensees shall be recorded, together with a record of all license renewals, suspensions, revocations, probations, stipulations, censures, reprimands and fines;

J. grant, deny, review, suspend and revoke licenses to practice medicine and censure, reprimand, fine and place on probation and stipulation physicians in accordance with the Uniform Licensing Act for any cause stated in the Medical Practice Act;

K. hire staff and administrators as necessary to carry out the provisions of the Medical Practice Act;

L. have the authority to hire or contract with investigators to investigate possible violations of the Medical Practice Act;

M. have the authority to hire a competent attorney to give advice and counsel in regard to any matter connected with the duties of the board, to represent the board in any legal proceedings and to aid in the enforcement of the laws in relation to the medical profession and to fix the compensation to be paid to such attorney; provided, however, that such attorney shall be compensated from the funds of the board, including those provided for in Section 61-6-28 NMSA 1978;

N. establish continuing medical education requirements for physicians and continuing education requirements for physician assistants; and

O. establish committees as it deems necessary for carrying on its business.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-5-3.2, enacted by Laws 1973, ch. 361, § 2; 1989, ch. 269, § 5.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-6-35 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

The 1989 amendment, effective July 1, 1989, substituted the present catchline for "Administration of act"; and substituted the present provisions for " The New Mexico board of medical examiners shall enforce and administer the provisions of this act".

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers §n 23.

### **§ 61-6-6. Definitions. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

As used in Chapter 61, Article 6 NMSA 1978:

A. "acting in good faith" means acting without malice as the primary motive, without knowledge or belief that one is in error in taking a particular action;

B. "board" means the New Mexico board of medical examiners;

C. "licensed physician" means a medical doctor licensed under the Medical Practice Act [this article] to practice medicine in New Mexico;

D. "medical college or school in good standing" means a board approved medical college or school which has as high a standard as that required by the association of American medical colleges and the council on medical education of the American medical association;

E. "medical student" means a student enrolled in a board approved medical college or school in good standing;

F. "person" means an individual or any legal entity of any kind whatever;

G. "physician assistant" means a skilled person registered by the board as being qualified by academic and practical training to provide patient services under the supervision and direction of the licensed physician who is responsible for the performance of that assistant;



H. "postgraduate year one" or "intern" means a first year postgraduate student upon whom a degree of doctor of medicine and surgery or equivalent degree has been conferred by a medical college or school in good standing approved by the board;

I. "postgraduate year two through five" or "resident" means a graduate of a medical college or school in good standing approved by the board who is in training in a board approved and accredited residency training program in a hospital or facility affiliated with an approved hospital and has been appointed to the position of "resident" or "assistant resident" for the purpose of postgraduate medical training; and

J. "the practice of medicine" consists of:

(1) advertising, holding out to the public or representing in any manner that one is authorized to practice medicine in this state;

(2) offering or undertaking to prescribe any drug or medicine for the use of any other person;

(3) offering or undertaking to give or administer any dangerous drug or medicine for the use of any other person, except as directed by a licensed physician;

(4) offering or undertaking to perform any operation or procedure upon any person;

(5) offering or undertaking to diagnose, correct and treat in any manner, or by any means, methods, devices or instrumentalities any disease, illness, pain, wound, fracture, infirmity, deformity, defect or abnormal physical or mental condition of any person; or

(6) acting as the representative or agent of any person in doing any of the things listed in Paragraphs (1) through (5) of this subsection.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-5-3.1, enacted by Laws 1973, ch. 361, § 1; 1982, ch. 110, § 1; 1978 Comp., § 61-6-4, recompiled as § 61-6-6 by Laws 1989, ch. 269, § 6.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-6-35 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

The 1989 amendment, effective July 1, 1989, renumbered this section, which formerly was 61-6-4 NMSA 1978; added present Subsection A; redesignated former Subsections A and B as present Subsections B and C; in present Subsection C substituted "medical doctor licensed under the Medical Practice Act" for "physician licensed"; added Subsections D, E, and F; redesignated former Subsection C as present Subsection G while substituting therein "physician assistant" for "physician's assistant" and "registered" for "certified"; and added Subsections H through J.

Recompilations. - Laws 1989, ch. 9, § 1 recompiles former 61-6-6 NMSA 1978, relating to certification as physician's assistant, as 61-6-7 NMSA 1978, effective March 4, 1989.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers §§ 2, 3, 5.

**§ 61-6-7. Short title; registration as a physician assistant; scope of practice; annual registration of employment; employment change; fees. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. Sections 61-6-7 through 61-6-10 NMSA 1978 may be cited as the "Physician Assistant Act".

B. The board may register qualified persons as physician assistants. No person shall perform, attempt to perform or hold himself out as a physician assistant without first applying for and obtaining registration with the board and without annually registering his employment and supervising physician in accordance with board regulations.

C. Physician assistants may prescribe, administer and distribute dangerous drugs other than controlled substances provided that the prescribing, administering and distributing are done under the direction of a supervising physician and within the parameters of a board approved formulary and guidelines established under Subsection C of Section 61-6-9 NMSA 1978. The distribution process shall comply with state laws concerning prescription packaging, labeling and record keeping requirements. Physician assistants shall not otherwise dispense dangerous drugs.

D. A physician assistant shall perform only those acts and duties assigned him by a supervising physician that are within the scope of practice of the supervising physician.

E. An applicant for registration as a physician assistant shall complete application forms as supplied by the board and shall pay a registration fee as provided in Section 61-6-19 NMSA 1978 and if no fee is provided in that section, then a fee of not more than one hundred fifty dollars (\$150) shall be set by the board to defray the cost of processing the application, which fee is not returnable. Upon being registered by the board, the applicant shall have his name and address and other pertinent information enrolled by the board on a roster of physician assistants.

F. Each registered physician assistant shall annually submit proof of completion of continuing education as required by the board and shall annually renew his registration, supervising physician and place of employment with the board. Upon any change in employment or supervising physician between annual registrations, each physician assistant shall reregister his employment and supervising physician and shall pay any additional registration fees as provided in Section 61-6-19 NMSA 1978 and if no fee is provided in that section, then a fee of not more than seventy-five dollars (\$75.00) shall be set by the board. All applications for registration shall include the applicant's name, current address, the name and office address of both his employer and the supervising licensed physician and other additional information as the board deems necessary. Upon any change of employment or change of supervising physician, prior registration

shall automatically become void or inactive.

G. Each annual renewal of registration of employment shall be accompanied by a fee as provided in Section 61-6-19 NMSA 1978 and if no fee is provided in that section, then a fee of not more than seventy-five dollars (\$75.00) shall be set by the board and shall be used by the board in defraying the cost of administering the Physician Assistant Act.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-5-3.3, enacted by Laws 1973, ch. 361, § 3; 1977, ch. 110, § 2; 1978 Comp., § 61-6-6, recompiled as § 61-6-7 by Laws 1989, ch. 9, § 1.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-6-35 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

The 1989 amendment, effective March 4, 1989, renumbered this section, which formerly was 61-6-6 NMSA 1978; added present Subsection A; substituted the present provisions of Subsection B for former Subsection A, which read "No person shall perform or attempt to perform as a physician's assistant without first applying for and obtaining a certificate of qualification from the board as a physician's assistant and having his employment registered in accordance with board regulations"; added present Subsection C; redesignated former Subsection B as present Subsection D and made minor stylistic changes therein; rewrote former Subsections C and D and redesignated them as present Subsections E and F; and added Subsection G.

Recompilations. - Laws 1989, ch. 9, § 3 recompiles former 61-6-7 NMSA 1978, relating to denial, suspension or revocation, as 61-6-8 NMSA 1978, effective March 4, 1989.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Liability to patient for results of medical or surgical treatment by one not licensed as required by law, 57 A.L.R. 978.

Right of corporation or individual, not himself licensed, to practice medicine, surgery or dentistry through licensed employees, 103 A.L.R. 1240.

Liability of operating surgeon for negligence of nurse assisting him, 12 A.L.R.3d 1017.

Filing of false insurance claims for medical services as ground for disciplinary action against dentist, physician, or other medical practitioner, 70 A.L.R.4th 132.

### **§ 61-6-7.1. Definitions. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

As used in the Physician Assistant Act [61-6-7 to 61-6-10 NMSA 1978]:

A. "administer" means to apply a prepackaged drug directly to the body of a patient by any means;

B. "dispense" means to deliver a drug directly to a patient and includes the compounding, labeling and repackaging of a drug from a bulk or original container;

C. "distribute" means to administer or supply directly to a patient under the direct care of the distributing physician assistant one or more doses of drugs prepackaged by a

licensed pharmacist and excludes the compounding or repackaging from a bulk or original container; and

D. "prescribe" means to issue an order individually for the person for whom prescribed, either directly from the prescriber to the pharmacist or indirectly by means of a written order signed by the prescriber, bearing the name and address of the prescriber, his license classification, the name and address of the patient, the name of the drug prescribed, directions for use and the date of issue.

History: 1978 Comp., § 61-6-7.1, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 9, § 2.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-6-35 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Emergency clauses. - Laws 1989, ch. 9, § 10 makes the act effective immediately. Approved March 4, 1989.

### **§ 61-6-8. Denial, suspension or revocation. (Effective until July 1 1992.)**

In accordance with the procedures contained in the Uniform Licensing Act [61-1-1 to 61-1-31 NMSA 1978], the board may deny, revoke or suspend any registration to practice as a physician assistant or may place on probation, enter stipulation, censure, reprimand or fine any person registered as a physician assistant for:

A. procuring, aiding or abetting a criminal abortion;

B. soliciting patients for any practitioner of the healing arts;

C. soliciting or receiving any form of compensation from any person other than his registered employer for performing as a physician assistant;

D. willfully or negligently divulging a professional confidence or discussing a patient's condition or a physician's diagnosis without the express permission of the physician and patient;

E. conviction for any offense punishable by incarceration in a state penitentiary or federal prison. A copy of the record of conviction, certified by the clerk of the court entering the conviction, is conclusive evidence;

F. the habitual or excessive use of intoxicants or drugs;

G. fraud or misrepresentation in applying for or procuring registration to perform as a physician assistant in this state or in applying for or procuring an annual registration;

H. impersonating another person registered as a physician assistant or allowing any

person to use his certificate of qualification or registration;

I. aiding or abetting the practice of medicine by a person not licensed by the board;

J. gross negligence in the performance of duties, tasks or functions assigned to him by a licensed physician;

K. manifest incapacity or incompetence to perform as a physician assistant;

L. conduct resulting in the suspension or revocation by another state of a registration, license or certification to perform as a physician assistant, based upon acts by the physician assistant similar to acts constituting grounds for suspension or revocation in New Mexico. A certified copy of the record of the suspension or revocation of the state imposing the penalty is conclusive evidence thereof;

M. conduct unbecoming in a person registered as a physician assistant or detrimental to the best interests of the public;

N. conduct outside the scope of duties assigned by the supervising physician;

O. repeated similar negligent acts; or

P. injudicious prescribing, administering or distributing of dangerous drugs.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-5-3.4, enacted by Laws 1973, ch. 361, § 4; 1978 Comp., § 61-6-7, recompiled as § 61-6-8 by Laws 1989, ch. 9, § 3.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-6-35 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

The 1989 amendment, effective March 4, 1989, renumbered this section which formerly was 61-6-7 NMSA 1978; substituted all of the language of the undesignated introductory paragraph beginning with "revoke" for "or suspend any registration or deny or revoke any certificate of qualification upon the grounds that the applicant or physician's assistant is guilty of "; in Subsection D, substituted "confidence" for "secret" and added "and patient" at the end of the subsection; inserted "conviction for" at the beginning of Subsection E; substituted "registration" for "a certificate of qualification" near the beginning of Subsection G; added Subsections N through P; and made minor stylistic changes throughout the section.

Recompilations. - Laws 1989, ch. 9, § 4 recompiles former 61-6-8 NMSA 1978, relating to rules and regulations, as 61-6-9 NMSA 1978, effective March 4, 1989.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Bias of members of license revocation board, 97 A.L.R.2d 1210.

Wrongful or excessive prescription of drugs as ground for revocation or suspension of physician's or dentist's license to practice, 22 A.L.R.4th 668.

Physician's or other healer's conduct in connection with defense of or resistance to malpractice action as ground for revocation of license or other disciplinary action, 44 A.L.R.4th 248.

70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers §§ 24, 35 to 42.

### **§ 61-6-9. Physician assistants; rules and regulations. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

The board may adopt and enforce reasonable rules and regulations:

A. setting qualifications of education, skill and experience for registration of a person as a physician assistant and providing forms and procedures for obtaining certificates of registration, and for annual registration of employment, supervising physician and place of employment;

B. for examining and evaluating applicants for registration as a physician assistant as to their skill, knowledge and experience in the field of medical care;

C. establishing administrative guidelines under which physician assistants shall prescribe, administer and distribute dangerous drugs other than controlled substances, but these guidelines shall restrict distribution privileges to distribution for immediate or acute medical needs of patients unless the board determines that special circumstances exist, such as distribution in a family planning clinic or clinic services for poor persons who, because of their circumstances, could not purchase the needed drugs from a retail pharmacy; and

D. for the purpose of carrying out all other provisions of the Physician Assistant Act [61-6-7 to 61-6-10 NMSA 1978].

Provided, however, the board shall not adopt any rule or regulation allowing a physician assistant to measure the powers, range or accommodative status of human vision; diagnose vision problems; prescribe lenses, prisms, vision training or contact lenses; or fit contact lenses, but this foregoing restriction does not preclude vision screening. The board shall not adopt any rule or regulation allowing a physician assistant to perform diagnosis or medical, surgical, mechanical, manipulative and orthopedic treatment of the human foot.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-5-3.5, enacted by Laws 1973, ch. 361, § 5; 1978 Comp., § 61-6-8, recompiled as § 61-6-9 by Laws 1989, ch. 9, § 4.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-6-35 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

The 1989 amendment, effective March 4, 1989, renumbered this section, which formerly was 61-6-8 NMSA 1978; added "Physician assistants" at the beginning of the catchline; in Subsection A substituted "registration" for "certification" near the beginning of the

subsection, and "registration" for "qualification" near the end of the subsection, and added all of the language following "employment"; in Subsection B substituted "registration" for "certificates of qualification"; added present Subsection C; redesignated former Subsection C as present Subsection D; in Subsection D substituted "the Physician Assistant Act" for "this act"; and made minor stylistic changes throughout the section.

Recompilations. - Laws 1989, ch. 9, § 5 recompiles former 61-6-9 NMSA 1978, relating to responsibility, as 61-6-10 NMSA 1978, effective March 4, 1989.

Rule disallowed which authorized delegation of dispensation of dangerous drugs. - The board of medical examiners acted outside the scope of its authority and contrary to law when it promulgated a rule allowing physicians, in certain circumstances, to delegate to physicians's assistants the task of dispensing dangerous drugs in view of 61-6-16G(3) NMSA 1978 (now see 61-6-17 NMSA 1978). *New Mexico Pharmaceutical Ass'n v. State*, 106 N.M. 73, 738 P.2d 1318 (1987).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 73 C.J.S. Public Administrative Law and Procedure §§ 87 to 102.

## **§ 61-6-10. Supervising physician; responsibility. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. As a condition of registration and annual renewal of registration, all physician assistants practicing in New Mexico shall inform the board of the physician under whose supervision they will practice. All supervising physicians shall be licensed under the Medical Practice Act [this article] and shall be approved by the board.

B. Every physician using, supervising or employing a registered physician assistant shall be individually responsible and liable for the performance of the acts and omissions delegated to the physician assistant. Nothing in this section shall be construed to relieve the physician assistant of any responsibility and liability for any of his own acts and omissions.

C. No physician may have under his supervision more than two currently registered physician assistants, except where a physician is working in a health facility providing health service to the public primarily on a free or reduced fee basis, which is funded in whole or in part out of public funds or the funds of private charitable institutions, the board may authorize a greater number upon a finding that the program provides adequate supervision of the physician assistants.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-5-3.6, enacted by Laws 1973, ch. 361, § 6; 1978 Comp., § 61-6-9, recompiled as § 61-6-10 by Laws 1989, ch. 9, § 5.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-6-35 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Cross-references. - As to notice required upon employment of physician's assistant, see 61-14C-1 NMSA 1978.

The 1989 amendment, effective March 4, 1989, renumbered this section, which formerly was 61-6-9 NMSA 1978; added "Supervising physician" at the beginning of the catchline; added Subsection A; designated the formerly undesignated first and second sentences as Subsection B; designated the formerly undesignated third sentence as Subsection C; and made minor stylistic changes throughout the section.

Recompilations. - Laws 1989, ch. 269, § 7 recompiles former 61-6-10 NMSA 1978, relating to admission to examination, as 61-6-11 NMSA 1978, effective July 1, 1989.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Liability to patient for results of medical or surgical treatment by one not licensed as required by law, 57 A.L.R. 978.

Release of one responsible for injury as affecting liability of physician or surgeon for negligent treatment of injury, 39 A.L.R.3d 260.

### **§ 61-6-11. Licensure by examination; admission to examination; graduates of foreign colleges. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. The board may admit to examination for license any person who is a graduate of a medical college or school in good standing as defined in Subsection D of Section 61-6-6 NMSA 1978 and who has completed one year of post-graduate training approved by the board in accordance with its regulations.

B. The board may administer the examination as prescribed by the federation of state boards of medical examiners. The board shall determine a grade constituting successful completion of the exam.

C. Alternatively, the board may issue a license to any applicant successfully completing an examination accepted by the board as administered in this or another state.

D. A graduate of a medical college located outside the United States and its possessions may be granted a license to practice medicine in New Mexico provided he presents evidence to the board that he is a person of good moral character and is a legal resident of the United States and provided that he presents satisfactory evidence to the board that he has successfully passed the examination as required and given by the educational council for foreign medical graduates, has successfully completed two years of post-graduate medical education and also successfully passes the examination as prescribed by the board.

E. All applicants for licensure by examination shall personally appear before the board or any designated member of the board for an interview.



F. Every applicant for licensure under this section shall pay an application fee and an examination fee as provided in Section 61-6-19 NMSA 1978.

History: Laws 1923, ch. 44, § 3; C.S. 1929, § 110-104; Laws 1939, ch. 80, § 1; 1941 Comp., § 51-504; 1953 Comp., § 67-5-4; Laws 1959, ch. 189, § 1; 1969, ch. 46, § 3; 1976, ch. 16, § 1; 1983, ch. 260, § 1; 1978 Comp., § 61-6-10, recompiled as § 61-6-11 by Laws 1989, ch. 269, § 7.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-6-35 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

The 1989 amendment, effective July 1, 1989, renumbered this section, which formerly was 61-6-10 NMSA 1978; added "Licensure by examination" to the catchline and deleted therefrom "medical college in good standing defined" preceding "admission"; in Subsection A substituted "may admit" for "shall, upon production of evidence satisfactory to it, admit" and "person" for "reputable person who has applied for citizenship in the United States or is a citizen of the United States", inserted "or school", substituted "Subsection D of Section 61-6-6 NMSA 1978" for "this section", and deleted "in a hospital" following "training"; in Subsection B substituted the present provisions for the former definition of a "medical college in good standing"; added present Subsection C; redesignated former Subsection C as present Subsection D; in present Subsection D substituted "and is a legal resident" for "and has applied for citizenship in the United States or is a citizen", and inserted "has successfully completed two years of post-graduate medical education"; deleted former Subsection D, relating to license by endorsement and without examination for graduates of foreign medical colleges; added Subsections E and F; and made minor stylistic changes throughout the section.

Recompilations. - Laws 1989, ch. 269, § 8 recompiles former 61-6-11 NMSA 1978, relating to criminal offender's character evaluation, as 61-6-12 NMSA 1978, effective July 1, 1989.

Reinstatement after license revocation. - Once a physician's license has been revoked the only method of reinstating the former licensee to full privileges is by means of reapplication. 1953-54 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 5839.

Law reviews. - For note, "On Building Better Laws for New Mexico's Environment," see 4 N.M.L. Rev. 105 (1973).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Am. Jur. 2d Physicians, Surgeons and Other Healers §§ 55 to 60.  
70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers §§ 19, 20.

## **§ 61-6-12. Criminal offender's character evaluation. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

The provisions of the Criminal Offender Employment Act [28-2-1 to 28-2-6 NMSA 1978]

shall govern any consideration of criminal records required or permitted by the Medical Practice Act [this article].

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-5-4.1, enacted by Laws 1974, ch. 78, § 15; 1978 Comp., § 61-6-11, recompiled as § 61-6-12 by Laws 1989, ch. 269, § 8.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-6-35 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

The 1989 amendment, effective July 1, 1989, renumbered this section, which formerly was 61-6-11 NMSA 1978, and substituted "the Medical Practice Act" for "Sections 67-5-1 through 67-5-26 NMSA 1953".

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1989, ch. 269, § 32 repeals former 61-6-12 NMSA 1978, as amended by Laws 1979, ch. 63, § 2, relating to examinations, licenses without examination, and temporary licenses, effective July 1, 1989. For former provisions, see 1986 Replacement Pamphlet. For present comparable provisions, see 61-6-13 NMSA 1978.

### **§ 61-6-13. Licensure by endorsement. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. The board may grant a license without examination and by endorsement to an applicant who has been a regularly licensed physician in the district of Columbia or another state, territory or jurisdiction and who has qualifications and requirements equivalent to those required in New Mexico, provided that the applicant is properly endorsed by the officers of the examining board with jurisdiction and provided that the applicant shall not have failed an examination prescribed by the New Mexico board of medical examiners.

B. The board may grant a license without examination and by endorsement to any applicant who has been licensed in a province of the dominion of Canada if the license is certified by the Canadian medical council and provided that the applicant shall not have failed an examination prescribed by the board. The board may also extend such endorsement privileges as it deems fit and accept in lieu of the examination herein prescribed a certificate of examination issued by the national board of medical examiners.

C. A graduate of a medical college located outside the United States and its territories or possessions, who is of good moral character, who is a legal resident of the United States and who has been regularly licensed and has practiced medicine immediately preceding his application in another state or territory having qualifications and requirements equivalent to those required in New Mexico may, when properly endorsed by the officers of the examining board that has jurisdiction in the state or territory in which the applicant was examined and licensed, be granted a license by endorsement and without examination at the discretion of the board in the same manner as if the applicant had graduated from a medical college located in the United States or its

possessions.

D. All applicants for licensure under this section shall personally appear before the board or any designated board member for an interview.

E. All applicants for licensure under this section shall pay an application fee as provided in Section 61-6-19 NMSA 1978.

History: 1978 Comp., § 61-6-13, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 269, § 9.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-6-35 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Cross-references. - As to perjury generally, see 30-25-1 NMSA 1978.

Recompilations. - Laws 1989, ch. 269, § 10 recompiles former 61-6-13 NMSA 1978, relating to organized youth camp or school licenses, as 61-6-14 NMSA 1978, effective July 1, 1989.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 269, § 33 makes the Medical Practice Act effective on July 1, 1989.

Practice of medicine limited. - The practice of medicine, as characterized by the art of diagnosing, administration and prescribing of drugs and medicines, surgery, psychiatric examination, analysis and consultation, is limited in New Mexico to persons who, as determined by the New Mexico board of medical examiners, are duly accredited graduates of approved medical schools and have successfully passed a written examination or who have been granted their licenses by way of endorsement from the officers of examining boards of other states or certified to the New Mexico board of medical examiners by the national board of medical examiners. 1957-58 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 58-136.

Entitlement to license. - Absent properly issued and reasonable regulations, a person is entitled to a license if he meets all the qualifications established by the legislature. 1965 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 65-11.

Function of interview. - The interview is a helpful aid in determining whether or not an applicant has met the New Mexico qualifications for licensing by endorsement. 1965 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 65-11.

Osteopath is a physician and surgeon who has been trained in that "system or school of medicine which is taught and practiced in standard colleges of osteopathy and surgery," substantially the same as those in which applicants for a license to practice medicine are required to be examined. 1933-34 Op. Att'y Gen. 155.

Findings regarding "equivalent" "qualifications and requirements". - The district court may find that the differences in methodology of examination scoring between this state

and another do not rationally relate to the question of "equivalent" "qualifications and requirements" as those terms are used in Subsection A. *Fiber v. New Mexico Bd. of Medical Exmrs.*, 93 N.M. 67, 596 P.2d 510 (1979).

Law reviews. - For note, "On Building Better Laws for New Mexico's Environment," see 4 N.M.L. Rev. 105 (1973).

For article, "Survey of New Mexico Law, 1979-80: Administrative Law," see 11 N.M.L. Rev. 1 (1981).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Am. Jur. 2d Physicians, Surgeons and Other Healers §§ 67, 68.  
70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers § 20.

### **§ 61-6-14. Organized youth camp or school temporary licenses and temporary licenses for out-of-state physicians. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. The secretary-treasurer of the board may issue to any applicant qualified to practice medicine and surgery in this state, either by examination or by endorsement, who will be temporarily in attendance at any organized youth camp or school, a temporary license to practice medicine and surgery, the practice to be confined to enrollees, leaders and employees of the camp or school, and the following provisions shall apply:

(1) the temporary license shall be issued for a period not to exceed three months from date of issuance; and

(2) the temporary license may be issued upon written application of the applicant accompanied by such proof of his qualifications as the secretary-treasurer of the board, in his discretion, may require.

B. The secretary-treasurer of the board may issue to any applicant who is licensed to practice medicine in another state, territory of the United States or another country and who is qualified to practice medicine and surgery in this state a temporary license to practice medicine under the sponsorship of and in association with a licensed New Mexico physician. The following provisions shall apply:

(1) the temporary license may be issued upon written application of the applicant accompanied by such proof of his qualifications as the secretary-treasurer of the board, in his discretion, may require. Temporary licenses may be granted to allow the applicant to assist in teaching, conducting research, performing specialized diagnostic and treatment procedures and implementing new technology. Licensees may engage in only those activities specified on the temporary license, and the temporary license shall identify the New Mexico physician who will sponsor and associate with the applicant during the time the applicant practices medicine in New Mexico. The sponsoring or

associating physician shall submit an affidavit attesting to the qualifications of the applicant and activities the applicant will perform; and

(2) the temporary license shall be issued for a period not to exceed three months from date of issuance and may be renewed upon application and payment of fees as provided in Section 61-6-19 NMSA 1978.

C. Whenever an eligible applicant has filed his application and complied with all other requirements of the Medical Practice Act [this article] in the interim between regular board meetings, the secretary-treasurer may issue an interim license to hold good until the next regular licensing meeting of the board.

D. The application for a temporary license under this section shall be accompanied by a license fee as provided in Section 61-6-19 NMSA 1978.

History: 1941 Comp., § 51-125; Laws 1953, ch. 48, § 2; 1953 Comp., § 67-5-7; Laws 1969, ch. 46, § 5; 1988, ch. 11, § 1; 1978 Comp., § 61-6-13, recompiled as § 61-6-14 by Laws 1989, ch. 269, § 10.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-6-35 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

The 1988 amendment, effective February 18, 1988, added "temporary" and "and temporary licenses for out-of-state physicians" to the catchline; deleted "of medical examiners" following "of the board" and "apply for a license to" following "qualified to" near the beginning of Subsection A, and added "and the following provisions shall apply" at the end of the Subsection; redesignated former Subsections B and C as present Subsections A(1) and A(2), substituting "permit may" for "permit shall" in Subsection A(2); deleted former Subsection D, regarding a \$25.00 license fee; and added present Subsection B.

The 1989 amendment, effective July 1, 1989, renumbered in this section, which formerly was 61-6-13 NMSA 1978; in Subsection A deleted "the average temporary daily population of which exceeds one hundred persons, for a period of not less than two weeks nor more than three months" following "school" near the middle of the introductory paragraph; added all of the language of Subsection B(2) following "fees"; added present Subsection C; redesignated former Subsection C as present Subsection D while substituting all of the language thereof following "fee" for "as determined by the board, but not to exceed one hundred dollars (\$100), payable to the board"; and deleted "or permit" following "license" several times throughout the section.

Recompilations. - Laws 1989, ch. 269, § 11 recompiles former 61-6-14 NMSA 1978, relating to refusal, revocation or suspension of license, as 61-6-15 NMSA 1978, effective July 1, 1989.

**§ 61-6-15. License may be refused, revoked or suspended; licensee may be fined, censured or reprimanded; procedure; practice after**

**suspension or revocation; penalty; unprofessional and dishonorable conduct defined; fees and expenses; notice of claim. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. The board may refuse to license and may revoke or suspend any license which has been issued by the board or any previous board and may fine, censure or reprimand any licensee upon satisfactory proof being made to the board that the applicant for or holder of the license has been guilty of unprofessional or dishonorable conduct. All proceedings shall be as required by the Uniform Licensing Act [61-1-1 to 61-1-31 NMSA 1978].

B. The board may, in its discretion and for good cause shown, place the licensee on probation on such terms and conditions as it deems proper for protection of the public and for the purpose of the rehabilitation of the probationer, or both. Upon expiration of the term of probation, if a term is set, further proceedings may be abated by the board if the holder of the license furnishes the board with evidence that he is competent to practice medicine, is of good moral character and has complied with the terms of probation.

C. If evidence fails to establish to the satisfaction of the board that the licensee is competent and is of good moral character or if evidence shows that he has not complied with the terms of probation, the board may revoke or suspend the license forthwith. If a license to practice medicine in this state is suspended, the holder of the license may not practice during the term of suspension; and any person whose license has been revoked or suspended by the board and who thereafter practices or attempts or offers to practice medicine in New Mexico, unless his period of suspension has expired or been modified by the board or his license reinstated, is guilty of a felony and shall be punished as provided in Section 61-6-20 NMSA 1978.

D. "Unprofessional or dishonorable conduct", as used in this section, means among other things, but not limited to because of enumeration:

(1) procuring, aiding or abetting a criminal abortion;

(2) employing any person to solicit patients for him;

(3) representing to a patient that a manifestly incurable condition of sickness, disease or injury can be cured;

(4) obtaining any fee by fraud or misrepresentation;

(5) willfully or negligently divulging a professional confidence;

(6) conviction of any offense punishable by incarceration in a state penitentiary or federal prison. A copy of the record of conviction, certified by the clerk of the court

entering the conviction, is conclusive evidence;

(7) habitual or excessive use of intoxicants or drugs;

(8) fraud or misrepresentation in applying for or procuring a license to practice in this state or in connection with applying for or procuring annual renewal, including cheating on or attempting to subvert the licensing examinations;

(9) making false or misleading statements regarding his skill or the efficacy or value of the medicine, treatment or remedy prescribed or administered by him or at his direction in the treatment of any disease or other condition of the human body or mind;

(10) impersonating another person licensed to practice medicine, permitting or allowing any person to use his license or certificate of registration or practicing medicine under a false or assumed name;

(11) aiding or abetting the practice of medicine by a person not licensed by the board;

(12) gross negligence in the practice of medicine;

(13) manifest incapacity or incompetence to practice medicine;

(14) the suspension or revocation by another state of a license to practice medicine, based upon acts by the licensee similar to acts described in this section. A certified copy of the record of suspension or revocation of the state making the suspension or revocation is conclusive evidence;

(15) the use of any false, fraudulent or deceptive statement in any document connected with the practice of medicine;

(16) fee splitting;

(17) the prescribing of narcotic, stimulant or hypnotic drugs for other than accepted therapeutic purposes;

(18) conduct likely to deceive, defraud or harm the public;

(19) repeated similar negligent acts;

(20) employing abusive billing practices;

(21) failure to report to the board any adverse action taken against him by:

(a) another licensing jurisdiction;

(b) any peer review body;

(c) any health care entity;

(d) any professional or medical society or association;

(e) any governmental agency;

(f) any law enforcement agency; or

(g) any court for acts or conduct similar to acts or conduct that would constitute grounds for action as defined in this section;

(22) failure to report to the board surrender of a license or other authorization to practice medicine in another state or jurisdiction or surrender of membership on any medical staff or in any medical or professional association or society following, in lieu of and while under disciplinary investigation by any of those authorities or bodies for acts or conduct similar to acts or conduct that would constitute grounds for action as defined in this section;

(23) failure to furnish the board, its investigators or representatives with information requested by the board;

(24) abandonment of patients;

(25) being found mentally incompetent or insane by a court of competent jurisdiction;

(26) injudicious prescribing; and

(27) conduct unbecoming in a person licensed to practice medicine or detrimental to the best interests of the public.

E. As used in this section, "fee splitting" includes offering, delivering, receiving or accepting any unearned rebate, refunds, commission preference, patronage dividend, discount or other unearned consideration, whether in the form of money or otherwise, as compensation or inducement of referring patients, clients or customers to any person irrespective of any membership, proprietary interest or co-ownership in or with any person to whom the patients, clients or customers are referred.

F. Licensees shall bear all costs of disciplinary proceedings unless exonerated.

G. Licensees whose licenses are in a probationary status shall pay reasonable expenses for maintaining probationary status, including but not limited to laboratory costs when laboratory testing of biological fluids are included as a condition of probation.

H. For the purpose of investigating the competence of medical practitioners covered by



the Medical Practice Act [this article] who practice medicine in the state of New Mexico, any entity issuing professional liability insurance to physicians or indemnifying physicians for professional liability in New Mexico shall report to the board all settlements or judgments against licensed physicians whether they are tried in court or settled out of court.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-5-9; Laws 1969, ch. 46, § 6; 1979, ch. 63, § 3; 1983, ch. 260, § 2; 1978 Comp., § 61-6-14, recompiled as § 61-6-15 by Laws 1989, ch. 269, § 11.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-6-35 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

The 1989 amendment, effective July 1, 1989, renumbered this section, which formerly was 61-6-14 NMSA 1978, inserted in the catchline "licensee may be fined, censured or reprimanded", "unprofessional and dishonorable conduct defined", and "fees and expenses"; in Subsection A twice substituted "may" for "shall" and inserted "and may fine, censure or reprimand any licensee" in the first sentence, and deleted "in connection with the issuance, renewal, suspension or revocation of licenses" following "proceedings" in the second sentence; designated the former third and fourth sentences of Subsection A as present Subsection B; designated the former fifth and sixth sentences of Subsection A as present Subsection C, while substituting "61-6-20" for "61-6-18" at the end of the last sentence therein; redesignated former Subsection B as present Subsection D; substituted "confidence" for "secret" in Subsection D(5); substituted all of the present language of Subsection D(8) beginning with "annual" for "an annual registration"; added all of the language of Subsection D(10) following "registration"; substituted the present provisions of Subsection D(15) for "making a fraudulent claim"; added present Subsections D(18) through D(26); redesignated former Subsection D(18) as present Subsection D(27); redesignated former Subsection C as present Subsection E; deleted former Subsection D, relating to hospital report of loss of physician's privilege; added Subsections F and G; redesignated former Subsection E as present Subsection H; in Subsection H substituted "entity" for "company", inserted "or indemnifying physicians for professional liability", and substituted "settlements or judgments" for "malpractice claims"; and made minor stylistic changes throughout the section.

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1989, ch. 269, § 32 repeals former 61-6-15 NMSA 1978, as amended by Laws 1973, ch. 361, § 7, relating to definition of "practice of medicine" and exceptions from this article, effective July 1, 1989. For former provisions, see 1986 Replacement Pamphlet.

Due process. - Subsection D(27) of this section, defining "unprofessional or dishonorable conduct" to include conduct unbecoming in one licensed to practice medicine or detrimental to the best interests of the public, is not void for vagueness. *McDaniel v. New Mexico Bd. of Medical Exmrs.*, 86 N.M. 447, 525 P.2d 374 (1974).

Terms of probation not unconstitutionally vague. - Where one of the terms of probation imposed by the board on a physician found guilty of unprofessional conduct for falsely

prescribing demerol for the alleged use of another when in fact the drug was for his own use was that he not take or have in this possession "any dangerous drugs" without the consent of his psychiatrist, and the physician thereafter prescribed the drug ritalin for a patient and diverted some of it for his own use, revocation of the physician's license for violating his probation was justified, as under the facts the terms thereof were not unconstitutionally vague. *McDaniel v. New Mexico Bd. of Medical Exmrs.*, 86 N.M. 447, 525 P.2d 374 (1974).

Prior judicial determination unnecessary. - An administrative determination of "unlawful, illegal or unauthorized" conduct sufficient to support a conclusion of "unprofessional conduct," as provided in this section, is not dependent upon a prior judicial determination of criminal guilt. *Strance v. New Mexico Bd. of Medical Exmrs.*, 83 N.M. 15, 487 P.2d 1085 (1971).

Restraint of proceedings. - Board of medical examiners has exclusive jurisdiction of the granting and revoking of certificates admitting physicians and surgeons to practice, and as statutes do not provide for disqualification of board members, proceedings before the board may not be restrained merely by reason of the fact that the board itself initiated the proceedings against a physician and was, therefore, an interested party. *Seidenberg v. New Mexico Bd. of Medical Exmrs.*, 80 N.M. 135, 452 P.2d 469 (1969).

Reinstatement after revocation. - Board of medical examiners has the power to suspend a license inherent in its power to revoke, but when revocation is accomplished, the only method of reinstating revoked licensee to full privileges is by the means of reapplication. 1953-54 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 5839.

Under former law, the legislature did not define unprofessional conduct, nor prohibit advertising by physicians; former statute did not go far enough to give power to the board of medical examiners to revoke the license of a physician for advertising unless said advertising was false, immoral and against the public welfare. 1939-40 Op. Att'y Gen. 23.

Subsection D(5) does not create privilege. - Subsection D(5) does not create a privilege; it only describes ethical constraints placed upon a physician. *Trujillo v. Puro*, 101 N.M. 408, 683 P.2d 963 (Ct. App. 1984).

No lay control of professional medical judgments. - An entity, such as a clinic, hospital or other similar corporate entity employing physicians, may not engage in conduct amounting to the practice of medicine by exerting lay control of professional medical judgments. 1987 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 87-39.

Law reviews. - For article, "New Mexico's 1969 Criminal Abortion Law," see 10 Nat. Resources J. 591 (1970).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Am. Jur. 2d Physicians, Surgeons and Other Healers §§ 74 to 100.

Validity of statute providing for revocation of license of physician or surgeon, 5 A.L.R. 94; 79 A.L.R. 323.

Infectious or contagious disease, liability of physician for permitting exposure to, 5 A.L.R. 926; 13 A.L.R. 1465.

Liquor law, violation of, as infamous crime or offense involving moral turpitude for which physician's license may be revoked, 40 A.L.R. 1049; 71 A.L.R. 217.

Advertising by physician, surgeon or other person professing healing arts, constitutionality of statute or ordinance prohibiting or regulating, 54 A.L.R. 400.

Grounds for revocation of valid license of physician or surgeon, 54 A.L.R. 1504; 82 A.L.R. 1184.

Moral turpitude, what offenses involve, within statute providing grounds for denying license, 109 A.L.R. 1459.

Conviction, what amounts to within statute making conviction ground for refusing license, 113 A.L.R. 1179.

Practice of medicine, dentistry or law through radio broadcasting stations, newspapers or magazines, 114 A.L.R. 1506.

Acquittal or dismissal in criminal prosecution, effect of, on revocation of license of physician, 123 A.L.R. 779.

Statutory power to revoke or suspend license of physician for "unprofessional conduct" as exercisable without antecedent adoption of regulation as to what shall constitute such conduct, 163 A.L.R. 909.

Revocability of license for fraud or other misconduct before or at the time of its issuance, 165 A.L.R. 1138.

Conviction as proof of ground for revocation or suspension of license of physician or surgeon where conviction as such is not an independent cause, 167 A.L.R. 228.

Governing law as to existence or character of offense for which one has been convicted in a federal court or court of another state, as bearing upon his qualification to practice as physician or surgeon, 175 A.L.R. 803.

Admissibility and necessity of expert evidence in proceedings for revocation of license, 6 A.L.R.2d 675.

Professional incompetency as ground for disciplinary measure, 28 A.L.R.3d 487.

Duty of physician or surgeon to warn or instruct nurse or attendant, 63 A.L.R.3d 1020.

Criminal responsibility for physical measures undertaken in connection with treatment of mentally disordered patient, 99 A.L.R.3d 854.

Use, in attorney or physician disciplinary proceeding, of evidence obtained by wrongful police action, 20 A.L.R.4th 546.

Wrongful or excessive prescription of drugs as ground for revocation or suspension of physician's or dentist's license to practice, 22 A.L.R.4th 668.

Imposition of civil penalties, under state statute, upon medical practitioner for fraud in connection with claims under medicaid, medicare, or similar welfare programs for providing medical services, 32 A.L.R.4th 671.

Physician's or other healer's conduct, or conviction of offense, not directly related to medical practice, as ground for disciplinary action, 34 A.L.R.4th 609.

Recovery for emotional distress resulting from statement of medical practitioner or official, allegedly constituting outrageous conduct, 34 A.L.R.4th 688.

Applicability of statute of limitations or doctrine of laches to proceeding to revoke or

suspend license to practice medicine, 51 A.L.R.4th 1147.

Improper or immoral sexually related conduct toward patient as ground for disciplinary action against physician, dentist, or other licensed healer, 54 A.L.R.4th 1104.

Filing of false insurance claims for medical services as ground for disciplinary action against dentist, physician, or other medical practitioner, 70 A.L.R.4th 132.

Denial by hospital of staff privileges or referrals to physician or other health care practitioner as violation of Sherman Act (15 USCS § 1 et seq.), 89 A.L.R. Fed. 419.

70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers §§ 24, 35 to 43, 50, 53 to 57.

**§ 61-6-16. Reporting of settlements and judgments, professional review actions and acceptance of surrendered license; immunity from civil damages; penalty. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. All entities which make payments under a policy of insurance, self-insurance or otherwise in settlement or satisfaction of judgment in a medical malpractice action or claim, all hospitals, all health care entities and all professional review bodies shall report to the board all payments relating to malpractice actions or claims arising in New Mexico, all appropriate professional review actions of physicians and the acceptance or surrender of clinical privileges by a physician while under investigation or in lieu of an investigation. For the purposes of this section, the meaning of these terms shall be as contained in Section 431 of the Health Care Quality Improvement Act of 1986, 42 U.S.C.A. § 11151.

B. No hospitals required to report under this section, health care entities or professional review bodies which provide such information in good faith shall be subject to suit for civil damages as a result thereof.

C. Any hospital, health care entity or professional review body failing to comply with the reporting requirements provided in this section shall be subject to civil penalty not to exceed two thousand dollars (\$2,000).

History: 1978 Comp., § 61-6-16, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 269, § 12.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-6-35 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Recompilations. - Laws 1989, ch. 269, § 13 recompiles former 61-6-16 NMSA 1978, relating to exceptions from this article, as 61-6-17 NMSA 1978, effective July 1, 1989.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 269, § 33 makes the Medical Practice Act effective on July 1, 1989.

Law reviews. - For case note, "WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAW: A Clinical Psychologist Is Qualified to Give Expert Medical Testimony Regarding Causation:

Madrid v. University of California, d/b/a Los Alamos National Laboratory," see 18 N.M.L. Rev. 637 (1988).

### **§ 61-6-17. Exceptions to act. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

The Medical Practice Act [this article] shall not apply to or affect:

- A. gratuitous services rendered in cases of emergency;
- B. the domestic administration of family remedies;
- C. the practice of midwifery as regulated in this state;
- D. commissioned medical officers of the armed forces of the United States and medical officers of the United States public health service or the veterans administration of the United States in the discharge of their official duties or within federally controlled facilities, provided that such persons who hold medical licenses in New Mexico shall be subject to the provisions of the Medical Practice Act and provided that all such persons shall be fully licensed to practice medicine in one or more jurisdictions of the United States;
- E. the practice of medicine by a physician, unlicensed in New Mexico, who performs emergency medical procedures in air or ground transportation of a patient from inside of New Mexico to another state or back, provided that the physician is duly licensed in that state;
- F. the practice, as defined and limited under their respective licensing laws, of:
  - (1) osteopathy;
  - (2) dentistry;
  - (3) podiatry;
  - (4) nursing;
  - (5) optometry;
  - (6) psychology;
  - (7) chiropractic;
  - (8) pharmacy;
  - (9) acupuncture; or

(10) physical therapy;

G. any act, task or function performed by a physician assistant at the direction of and under the supervision of a licensed physician, when:

(1) the assistant is registered and has annually renewed his registration with the board as one qualified by training or experience to function as an assistant to a physician;

(2) the act, task or function is performed at the direction of and under the supervision of a licensed physician in accordance with rules and regulations promulgated by the board; and

(3) the acts of the physician assistant are within the scope of duties assigned or delegated by the supervising physician and the acts are within the scope of the assistant's training;

H. any act, task or function of laboratory technicians or technologists, x-ray technicians, nurse practitioners or medical technologists permitted by law or established by custom as part of the duties required in their employment by:

(1) a licensed physician or a hospital, clinic or institution licensed or approved by the health services division of the health and environment department or an agency of the federal government; or

(2) a health care program operated or financed by an agency of the state or federal government; and

I. the practice of the religious tenets of any church in the ministrations to the sick or suffering by mental or spiritual means as provided by law; provided that the Medical Practice Act shall not be construed to exempt any person from the operation or enforcement of the sanitary and quarantine laws of the state.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-5-10.1, enacted by Laws 1973, ch. 361, § 8; 1978 Comp., § 61-6-16, recompiled as § 61-6-17 by Laws 1989, ch. 269, § 13.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-6-35 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Cross-references. - For Public Health Act, see 24-1-1 NMSA 1978 et seq.

The 1989 amendment, effective July 1, 1989, renumbered this section, which formerly was 61-6-16 NMSA 1978; substituted "Medical Practice Act" for "Sections 67-5-1 through 67-5-23 NMSA 1978" in the introductory paragraph and Subsection I; substituted "regulated in this state" for "regulated by the health and social services department" in Subsection C; substituted present Subsection D for former Subsection D, which read "surgeons of the United States in the discharge of their official duties";

substituted present Subsection E for former Subsection F, which read as set out in the 1986 Replacement Pamphlet; added Subsections F(9) and F(10); made minor stylistic changes in Subsections G(1) and G(2); substituted present Subsection G(3) for former Subsection G(3), which read as set out in the 1986 Replacement Pamphlet; in Subsection H(1) inserted "licensed physician or a" and substituted "health services division of the health and environment department" for "health and social services department"; and, in Subsection I, inserted "as provided by law".

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1989, ch. 269, § 32 repeals former 61-6-17 NMSA 1978, as amended by Laws 1982, ch. 110, § 2, relating to fees for license by endorsement application and for examination, effective July 1, 1989. For former provisions, see 1986 Replacement Pamphlet. For present comparable provisions, see 61-6-19 NMSA 1978.

Chiropractors' services are not physicians' services under the Medicaid program. Chiropractors' services thus are not included in the general categories of medical treatment which must be included in the state plan. *Katz v. New Mexico Dep't of Human Servs.*, 95 N.M. 530, 624 P.2d 39 (1981).

Board to determine credentials. - While a New Mexico license was not required as a prerequisite to the employment of a doctor by the Carrie Tingley hospital, only the New Mexico board of medical examiners had authority to determine the present standing or validity of his credentials in other states. 1957-58 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 58-136.

Delegation of dispensation of dangerous drugs. - The board of medical examiners acted outside the scope of its authority and contrary to law when it promulgated a rule allowing physicians, in certain circumstances, to delegate to physicians' assistants the task of dispensing dangerous drugs. *New Mexico Pharmaceutical Ass'n v. State*, 106 N.M. 73, 738 P.2d 1318 (1987).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Am. Jur. 2d Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Healers §§ 35 to 50.

Optometry as within statute relating to practice of medicine, 22 A.L.R. 1173.

Dentist as physician or surgeon within statutes, 115 A.L.R. 261.

70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers §§ 6, 7, 26, 27.

## **§ 61-6-18. Medical students; interns; residents. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. Nothing in the Medical Practice Act [this article] shall prevent a medical student properly registered or enrolled in a medical college or school in good standing from diagnosing or treating the sick or afflicted provided that the medical student does not receive compensation for services and such services are rendered under the supervision of the school faculty as part of his course of study.

B. Nothing in the Medical Practice Act shall require an intern who is appointed in a

program accredited and approved by the board to obtain a license to pursue such training.

C. Any person serving in the assigned rotations and performing the assigned duties of an approved residency in a residency training program accredited in New Mexico may do so for an aggregate period not to exceed four years or completion of residency, whichever is shorter, without a license to practice medicine; provided, however, that any such person shall first register with the board in the manner and form required by the board and may not serve as a "resident" until the board has given its formal approval to the applicant.

History: 1978 Comp., § 61-6-18, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 269, § 14.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-6-35 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Recompilations. - Laws 1989, ch. 269, § 16 recompiles former 61-6-18 NMSA 1978, relating to penalty for practicing without a license, as 61-6-20 NMSA 1978, effective July 1, 1989.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 269, § 33 makes the Medical Practice Act effective on July 1, 1989.

### **§ 61-6-19. Fees. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. The board shall impose the following fees:

(1) an application fee not to exceed four hundred dollars (\$400) for licensure by endorsement as provided in Section 61-6-13 NMSA 1978;

(2) an application fee not to exceed four hundred dollars (\$400) for licensure by examination as provided in Section 61-6-11 NMSA 1978;

(3) an examination fee equal to the cost of purchasing the examination plus an administration fee not to exceed fifty percent of that cost;

(4) a triennial renewal fee not to exceed four hundred fifty dollars (\$450);

(5) a late fee not to exceed one hundred fifty dollars (\$150) for applicants who fail to renew their license within forty-five days of the required renewal date;

(6) a late fee not to exceed two hundred dollars (\$200) for applicants who fail to renew their licenses within ninety days of the renewal date;

(7) a reinstatement fee not to exceed the current application fee for reinstatement of a revoked, suspended or inactive license;



- (8) a reasonable administrative fee for verification and duplication of license or registration and copying of records;
- (9) a reasonable publication fee for the purchase of a publication containing the names of all practitioners licensed under the Medical Practice Act [this article];
- (10) an impaired physician fee not to exceed one hundred fifty dollars (\$150) for a three-year period;
- (11) an interim license fee not to exceed one hundred dollars (\$100);
- (12) a temporary license fee not to exceed one hundred dollars (\$100);
- (13) an application fee not to exceed one hundred fifty dollars (\$150) for physician assistants applying for initial registration; and
- (14) a registration fee not to exceed seventy-five dollars (\$75.00) for physician assistants annually reregistering their certificate of registration, supervising physician and place of employment.

B. All fees are nonrefundable and shall be used by the board to carry out its duties efficiently.

History: 1978 Comp., § 61-6-19, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 269, § 15.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-6-35 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 269, § 33 makes the Medical Practice Act effective on July 1, 1989.

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1989, ch. 269, § 32 repeals former 61-6-19 NMSA 1978, as amended by Laws 1969, ch. 46, § 9, relating to rules and regulations of the board, effective July 1, 1989. For former provisions, see 1986 Replacement Pamphlet. For present comparable provisions, see 61-6-5B NMSA 1978.

Disposition of fees. - The application fees paid pursuant to this section by applicants for licenses to practice medicine revert to the general fund at the end of the licensing year. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 60-28.

Licensing year. - The licensing year for physicians licensed to practice medicine in New Mexico is the calendar year. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 60-28.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers § 22; 73 C.J.S. Public Administrative Law and Procedure § 8.

## **§ 61-6-20. Practicing without license; penalty. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

Any person who practices medicine or who attempts to practice medicine without first complying with the provisions of the Medical Practice Act [this article] and without being the holder of a license entitling him to practice medicine in New Mexico is guilty of a fourth degree felony and upon conviction shall be sentenced under the provisions of the Criminal Sentencing Act [31-18-12 to 31-18-21 NMSA 1978] to imprisonment for a definite period not to exceed eighteen months and, in the discretion of the sentencing court, to a fine not to exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000), or both. Each occurrence of practicing medicine or attempting to practice medicine without complying with the Medical Practice Act shall be a separate violation.

History: Laws 1923, ch. 44, § 9; C.S. 1929, § 110-110; 1941 Comp., § 51-510; 1953 Comp., § 67-5-12; Laws 1955, ch. 44 [§ 1]; 1969, ch. 46, § 8; 1978 Comp., § 61-6-18, recompiled as § 61-6-20 by Laws 1989, ch. 269, § 16.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-6-35 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Cross-references. - For definition of "practice of medicine," see 61-6-15 NMSA 1978. As to injunction to prevent unauthorized practice of medicine, see 61-6-21 NMSA 1978.

The 1989 amendment, effective July 1, 1989, renumbered this section, which formerly was 61-6-18 NMSA 1978; added the second sentence, and, in the first sentence, substituted "the Medical Practice Act" for "Sections 67-5-23 NMSA 1978" and the present language following "is guilty of" for "felony, upon conviction, punished by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) or imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed one year or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court", and made minor stylistic changes.

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1979, ch. 132, § 9, repealed former 61-6-20 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1977, ch. 207, § 1, relating to rules and regulations for care of infants born alive and for experimentation with aborted fetuses, effective March 27, 1979. For former provisions, see the 1978 Original Pamphlet. For present provisions, see 24-9A-3 and 24-9A-4 NMSA 1978.

Injunction not precluded. - The state has authority to punish one who engages in the practice of medicine without a license, but this remedy is not exclusive and does not preclude injunction to protect the public health, morals, safety and welfare from irreparable injury. State ex rel. Marron v. Compere, 44 N.M. 414, 103 P.2d 273 (1940).

Law reviews. - For article, "Constitutional Limitations on the Exercise of Judicial Functions by Administrative Agencies," see 7 Nat. Resources J. 599 (1972).

For comment, "Perspectives on the Abortion Decision," see 9 N.M.L. Rev. 175 (1978-79).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Am. Jur. 2d Physicians, Surgeons and Other Healers §§ 125 to 130.

Constitutionality of statute prescribing conditions of practicing medicine or surgery as affected by question of discrimination against particular school or method, 16 A.L.R. 709; 37 A.L.R. 680; 42 A.L.R. 1342; 54 A.L.R. 600.

Liability to patient for results of medical or surgical treatment by one not licensed as required by law, 44 A.L.R. 1418; 57 A.L.R. 978.

Entrapment to commit offense of practicing medicine without license, 86 A.L.R. 272.

Corporation or individual not himself licensed, right of, to practice medicine or surgery through licensed employees, 103 A.L.R. 1240.

Health service plan as violation of medical practice acts, 119 A.L.R. 1290.

One who fills prescriptions under reciprocal arrangement with physician or optometrist as subject to charge of practice of medicine or optometry without license, 121 A.L.R. 1455.

Group medical and hospital service plan as illegal practice of medicine, 167 A.L.R. 327.

Constitutionality and construction of statutes or regulations prohibiting one who has no license to practice medicine from owning, maintaining or operating an office therefor, 20 A.L.R.2d 808.

Illegal practice of medicine under statute, ordinance or other measure involving chemical treatment of public water supply, 43 A.L.R.2d 453.

Beauty shop practices, statute regulating practice of medicine as applicable to, 56 A.L.R.2d 904.

70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers §§ 28 to 33.

### **§ 61-6-21. Continuing medical education; penalty. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. The board may establish rules and regulations pertaining to continuing medical education for physicians and continuing education for physician assistants.

B. The board may suspend the license or registration of any physician or physician assistant who fails to comply with continuing medical education or continuing education requirements, until such time as the requirements are fulfilled.

History: 1978 Comp., § 61-6-21, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 269, § 17.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-6-35 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Recompilations. - Laws 1989, ch. 269, § 18 recompiles former 61-6-21 NMSA 1978, relating to injunction to prevent practice without a license, as 61-6-22 NMSA 1978, effective July 1, 1989.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 269, § 33 makes the Medical Practice Act effective on July 1, 1989.

### **§ 61-6-22. Injunction to prevent practice without a license. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

The attorney general, the prosecuting attorney, the board or any citizen of any county where any person engages in the practice of medicine as defined by the laws of New Mexico without possessing a valid license to do so may, in accordance with the laws of the state governing injunctions, maintain an action in the name of the state to enjoin such person from engaging in the practice of medicine until a valid license to practice medicine is secured from the board. Any person who has been so enjoined who violates the injunction shall be punished for contempt of court. Provided, however, the injunction shall not relieve the person practicing medicine without a valid license from criminal prosecution therefor as provided by law, but such remedy by injunction shall be in addition to any remedy now provided for criminal prosecution of such offender. In charging any person in a petition for injunction or in an information or indictment with a violation of law by practicing medicine without a valid license, it is sufficient to charge that the person did, on a certain day and in a certain county, engage in the practice of medicine without having a valid license without alleging any further or more particular facts.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-5-15; Laws 1969, ch. 46, § 10; 1978 Comp., § 61-6-21, recompiled as § 61-6-22 by Laws 1989, ch. 269, § 18.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-6-35 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Cross-references. - For penalty for practicing medicine without a license, see 61-6-18 NMSA 1978. As to injunctions, see Rules 1-065 and 1-066.

The 1989 amendment, effective July 1, 1989, renumbered this section which formerly was 61-6-21 NMSA 1978, corrected a misspelling in the catchline, substituted "the board" for "the board of medical examiners" in two places in the first sentence, and made numerous minor stylistic changes.

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1989, ch. 269, § 32 repeals former 61-6-22 NMSA 1978, as amended by Laws 1987, ch. 204, § 1, relating to annual registration fees, effective July 1, 1989. For former provisions, see 1986 Replacement Pamphlet. For present comparable provisions, see 61-6-19 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Am. Jur. 2d Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Healers § 122.  
43A C.J.S. Injunctions § 242.

### **§ 61-6-23. Investigation; subpoena. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

For the purpose of investigating complaints against physicians or physician assistants licensed or registered under the provisions of Chapter 61, Article 6 NMSA 1978, the board may issue investigative subpoenas prior to the issuance of a notice of contemplated action as set forth in Section 61-1-4 NMSA 1978.

History: 1978 Comp., § 61-6-23, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 269, § 19.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-6-35 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Recompilations. - Laws 1989, ch. 269, § 23 recompiles former 61-6-23 NMSA 1978, relating to issuance and display of registration certificate, as 61-6-27 NMSA 1978, effective July 1, 1989.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 269, § 33 makes the Medical Practice Act effective on July 1, 1989.

### **§ 61-6-24. Limitations on actions. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. No action that would have any of the effects specified in Sections 61-6-8 and 61-6-15 NMSA 1978 may be initiated by the board later than two years after it is brought to the board's attention.

B. The time limitation contained in Subsection A of this section shall be tolled by any civil or criminal litigation in which the licensee or applicant is a party arising substantially from the same facts, conduct, transaction or transactions which would be the basis of the board's decision.

History: 1978 Comp., § 61-6-24, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 269, § 20.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-6-35 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Recompilations. - Laws 1989, ch. 269, § 24 recompiles former 61-6-24 NMSA 1978, relating to practitioners changing location or beginning practice, as 61-6-28 NMSA 1978, effective July 1, 1989.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 269, § 33 makes the Medical Practice Act effective on July 1, 1989.

### **§ 61-6-25. False statement; penalty. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

Any person making a false statement under oath or a false affidavit shall be guilty of a fourth degree felony and upon conviction shall be sentenced in accordance with the Criminal Sentencing Act [31-18-12 to 31-18-21 NMSA 1978] to eighteen months

imprisonment and, in the sentencing court's discretion, to a fine of not more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000).

History: 1978 Comp., § 61-6-25, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 269, § 21.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-6-35 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 269, § 33 makes the Medical Practice Act effective on July 1, 1989.

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1989, ch. 269, § 32 repeals former 61-6-25 NMSA 1978, as amended by Laws 1969, ch. 46, § 14, relating to publication and distribution of lists of registrants, effective July 1, 1989. For former provisions, see 1986 Replacement Pamphlet. For present comparable provisions, see 61-6-29 NMSA 1978.

### **§ 61-6-26. Triennial renewal fees; penalty for failure to renew license. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. Before July 1 of every third year, every licensed practitioner of medicine in this state shall have applied for a certificate of triennial renewal of license for the ensuing three years. The board may establish a method to provide for staggered triennial renewal terms and may prorate triennial renewal fees and impaired physicians fees until staggered triennial renewal is established. The fact that a practitioner has not received a renewal form from the board shall not relieve him of the duty to renew his license nor shall such omission on the part of the board operate to exempt him from the penalties provided by Chapter 61, Article 6 NMSA 1978 for failure to renew his license.

B. All licensed practitioners shall pay a triennial renewal fee and impaired physicians fee as provided in Section 61-6-19 NMSA 1978 and all practitioners shall re turn the completed renewal form together with the renewal fee and proof of continuing medical education.

C. Each application for triennial renewal of license shall state the practitioner's full name, business address, the date and number of his license and all other information requested by the board.

D. Any practitioner who fails to submit his application for triennial renewal on or before July 1 but who submits his application for triennial renewal within forty-five days thereafter shall be assessed a late fee as provided in Section 61-6-19 NMSA 1978.

E. Any practitioner who fails to submit application for triennial renewal between forty-five and ninety days of the July 1 deadline shall be assessed a cumulative late fee as provided in Paragraphs (5) and (6) of Subsection A of Section 61-6-19 NMSA 1978.

F. The board may, in its discretion, summarily suspend for nonpayment of fees the

license of any practitioner who has failed to renew his license within ninety days of July 1.

History: 1978 Comp., § 61-6-26, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 269, § 22.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-6-35 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Recompilations. - Laws 1989, ch. 269, § 26 recompiles former 61-6-26 NMSA 1978, relating to fees and other requirements for delinquent registrants, as 61-6-30 NMSA 1978, effective July 1, 1989.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 269, § 33 makes the Medical Practice Act effective on July 1, 1989.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers §§ 35 to 38; 73 C.J.S. Public Administrative Law and Procedure §§ 60, 100.

### **§ 61-6-27. Issuance and display of renewal certificate. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

The board shall issue to each duly licensed practitioner, upon his application in accordance with the provisions of the Medical Practice Act [this article] and upon payment of the appropriate fees and upon documentation of continuing education requirements, a certificate of triennial renewal, under the seal of the board, for the ensuing three years. The certificate of renewal shall contain the practitioner's name, his business address, the date and number of his license to practice and such other information as the board deems advisable. The certificate of triennial renewal shall, at all times, be displayed conspicuously in the principal office or practice location of the practitioner to whom it has been issued.

History: 1941 Comp., § 51-2802, enacted by Laws 1945, ch. 74, § 2; 1953 Comp., § 67-5-18; Laws 1969, ch. 46, § 12; 1978 Comp., § 61-6-23, recompiled as § 61-6-27 by Laws 1989, ch. 269, § 23.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-6-35 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

The 1989 amendment, effective July 1, 1989, renumbered this section, which formerly was 61-6-27 NMSA 1978; substituted "renewal certificate" for "registration certificate" in the catchline; divided the former first sentence into the present first two sentences; in the first sentence, substituted "in accordance with the provisions of the Medical Practice Act and upon payment of the appropriate fees and upon documentation of continuing education requirements" for "in accordance with the provisions of Sections 67-5-1 through 67-5-23 NMSA 1953", "certificate of triennial renewal" for "certificate of annual registration", and "for the ensuing three years" for "for the ensuing year and ending

December 31st of that year"; in the second sentence, substituted "certificate of renewal" for "certificate of registration"; in the last sentence, substituted "certificate of triennial renewal" for "certificate of annual registration" and "the principal office of practice location" for "the office"; and made minor stylistic changes throughout the section.

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1989, ch. 269, § 32 repeals former 61-6-27 NMSA 1978, as amended by Laws 1961, ch. 11, § 3, relating to disposal of registration fees, effective July 1, 1989. For former provisions, see 1986 Replacement Pamphlet. For present comparable provisions, see 61-6-19 NMSA 1978.

### **§ 61-6-28. Practitioners changing location or beginning practice. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

Any practitioner who changes the location of his office or residence during the period between any two triennial renewal dates shall, before doing so, notify the board of such change. Any person who desires to begin the practice of medicine and surgery in this state shall, before beginning such practice, register and pay the triennial renewal fee for that year as provided in the Medical Practice Act [this article].

History: 1941 Comp., § 51-2803, enacted by Laws 1945, ch. 74, § 3; 1953 Comp., § 67-5-19; Laws 1969, ch. 46, § 13; 1978 Comp., § 61-6-24, recompiled as § 61-6-28 by Laws 1989, ch. 269, § 24.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-6-35 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

The 1989 amendment, effective July 1, 1989, renumbered this section, which formerly was 61-6-24 NMSA 1978, and substituted "triennial renewal" for "annual registration" in both sentences and "the Medical Practice Act" for "Sections 67-5-1 through 67-5-23 NMSA 1978" in the second sentence.

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1989, ch. 269, § 32 repeals former 61-6-28 NMSA 1978, as amended by Laws 1969, ch. 46, § 16, relating to the penalty for failure to register, effective July 1, 1989. For former provisions, see 1986 Replacement Pamphlet. For present comparable provisions, see 61-6-26 NMSA 1978.

### **§ 61-6-29. Publication and distribution of lists of registrants. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

The board shall publish annually a printed list of all practitioners registered under the Medical Practice Act [this article]. The board shall distribute the published listing to practicing physicians licensed under that act, to each district attorney's office, to the attorney general and to other interested parties as the board sees fit.



History: 1978 Comp., § 61-6-29, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 269, § 25.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-6-35 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1989, ch. 269, § 25 repeals former 61-6-29 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1961, ch. 130, § 1, relating to suspension of license for mental illness, and enacts the above section, effective July 1, 1989. For provisions of former section, see 1986 Replacement Pamphlet.

### **§ 61-6-30. Restoration of good standing; fees and other requirements for delinquent registrants. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. Before restoring to good standing a license or certificate of registration which has been in a revoked, suspended or inactive status for any cause for more than two years, the board may require the applicant to pass an oral or written examination, or both, to determine his present fitness to resume practice and may impose conditions in its discretion.

B. The authority of the board to impose terms and conditions includes, but is not limited to, the following:

(1) requiring the applicant to obtain additional training and to pass an examination upon completion of such training; or

(2) restricting or limiting the extent, scope or type of practice of the applicant.

C. The board shall also consider the moral background and the activities of the applicant during the period of suspension or inactivity.

D. If the board in its discretion determines that the applicant is qualified to be reissued a license or certificate of registration in good standing, the applicant shall also pay to the board all fees for the current and all delinquent years.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-5-21; Laws 1969, ch. 46, § 15; 1978 Comp., § 61-6-26, recompiled as § 61-6-30 by Laws 1989, ch. 269, § 26.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-6-35 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

The 1989 amendment, effective July 1, 1989, renumbered this section, which formerly was 61-6-26 NMSA 1978; in the catchline, inserted "Restoration of good standing"; in Subsection A, inserted "license or", "revoked", and "and may impose conditions in its discretion" and deleted "state medical" preceding "board"; in the introductory language of Subsection B, inserted "but is not limited to"; in Subsection D, inserted "license or"

and substituted "all fees" for "the regular annual registration fee"; and made minor stylistic changes.

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1989, ch. 269, § 32 repeals former 61-6-30 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1961, ch. 130, § 2, relating to clerk of court's order of commitment establishing mental illness of licensee, effective July 1, 1989. For former provisions, see 1986 Replacement Pamphlet.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Am. Jur. 2d Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Healers § 79.

70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers § 52; 73 C.J.S.

Public Administrative Law and Procedure §§ 27, 28.

### **§ 61-6-31. Disposition of funds; board of medical examiners fund created; method of payments. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. There is created the "board of medical examiners fund".

B. All funds received by the board and money collected under the Medical Practice Act [this article], the Physician Assistant Act [61-6-7 to 61-6-10 NMSA 1978] and the Impaired Physician Act [61-7-1 to 61-7-11 NMSA 1978] shall be deposited with the state treasurer, who shall place the same to the credit of the medical examiners fund.

C. All payments out of the fund shall be made on vouchers issued and signed by the secretary-treasurer of the board or his designee upon warrants drawn by the department of finance and administration in accordance with the budget approved by that department.

D. All amounts in the board of medical examiners fund shall be subject to the order of the board and shall be used only for the purpose of meeting necessary expenses incurred in:

(1) the performance of the provisions of the Medical Practice Act, the Physician Assistant Act and the Impaired Physician Act and the duties and powers imposed thereby; and

(2) the promotion of medical education and standards in this state within the budgetary limits.

E. All funds which may have accumulated to the credit of the board under any previous law shall be transferred to the medical examiners fund and shall continue to be available for use by the board in accordance with the provisions of the Medical Practice Act, the Physician Assistant Act and the Impaired Physician Act. All money unused at the end of the fiscal year shall not revert, but shall remain in the medical examiners fund for use in accordance with the provisions of the Medical Practice Act, the Physician

Assistant Act and the Impaired Physician Act.

F. The secretary-treasurer and any employee of the board who handles money or who certifies the receipt or disbursement of money received by the board shall, within thirty days after election or employment by the board, execute a bond in accordance with the provisions of the Surety Bond Act [10-2-13 to 10-2-16 NMSA 1978] conditioned on the faithful performance of the duties of the office or position and on an accounting of all funds coming into his hands.

History: 1978 Comp., § 61-6-31, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 269, § 27.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-6-35 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Recompilations. - Laws 1989, ch. 269, § 28 recompiles former 61-6-31 NMSA 1978, relating to termination of suspension and restoration of suspended license, as 61-6-32 NMSA 1978, effective July 1, 1989.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 269, § 33 makes the Medical Practice Act effective on July 1, 1989.

### **§ 61-6-32. Termination of suspension of license for mental illness; restoration; terms and conditions. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. A suspension under Paragraph (25) of Subsection D of Section 61-6-15 NMSA 1978 may, in the discretion of the board, be terminated, but the suspension shall continue and the board shall not restore to the former practitioner the privilege to practice medicine and surgery in this state until:

(1) the board receives competent evidence that the former practitioner is not mentally ill; and

(2) the board is satisfied, in the exercise of its discretion and with due regard for the public interest, that the practitioner's former privilege to practice medicine and surgery may be safely restored.

B. If the board, in the exercise of its discretion, determines that the practitioner's former privilege to practice medicine may be safely restored, it may restore such privilege upon whatever terms and conditions it deems advisable. If the practitioner fails, refuses or neglects to abide by the terms and conditions, his license to practice medicine may, in the discretion of the board, be again suspended indefinitely.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-5-26, enacted by Laws 1961, ch. 130, § 3; 1978 Comp., § 61-6-31, recompiled as § 61-6-32 by Laws 1989, ch. 269, § 28.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-6-35 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

The 1989 amendment, effective July 1, 1989, renumbered this section, which formerly was 61-6-31 NMSA 1978; added the catchline; designated the formerly undesignated introductory paragraph as Subsection A, substituting therein "under Paragraph (25) of Subsection D of Section 61-6-15 NMSA 1978" for "under Section 1 of this act"; redesignated former Subsections A and B as present Subsections A(1) and A(2), respectively, and former Subsection C as present Subsection B, deleting "and surgery" following "medicine" in both sentences therein; and made minor stylistic changes.

Recompilations. - Laws 1989, ch. 269, § 31 recompiles former 61-6-32 NMSA 1978, relating to termination of agency life, as 61-6-35 NMSA 1978, effective July 1, 1989.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers § 52.

### **§ 61-6-33. Licensure status. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

Upon a verified written request, any practitioner licensed under the Medical Practice Act [this article] may request his license be put in retirement or voluntary lapsed status. Upon request for reinstatement of active status, the board may impose conditions as provided in Section 61-6-29 NMSA 1978.

History: 1978 Comp., § 61-6-33, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 269, § 29.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-6-35 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 269, § 33 makes the Medical Practice Act effective on July 1, 1989.

### **§ 61-6-34. Protected actions; communication. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. No member of the board shall bear liability or be subject to civil damages or criminal prosecutions for any action undertaken or performed within the proper functions of the board.

B. All written and oral communications made by any person to the board relating to actual and potential disciplinary action shall be confidential communications and are not public records for the purposes of the Inspection of Public Records Act. All data, communications and information acquired by the board relating to actual or potential disciplinary action shall not be disclosed except to the extent necessary to carry out the board's purposes or in a judicial appeal from the board's actions.

C. No person or legal entity providing information to the board, whether as a report, a complaint or testimony, shall be subject to civil damages or criminal prosecutions.

History: 1978 Comp., § 61-6-34, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 269, § 30.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-6-35 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 269, § 33 makes the Medical Practice Act effective on July 1, 1989.

Inspection of Public Records Act. - The reference to the Inspection of Public Records Act in the first sentence in Subsection B is apparently to Article 2 (14-2-1 to 14-2-3 NMSA 1978) of Chapter 14.

## **§ 61-6-35. Termination of agency life; delayed repeal. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

The New Mexico board of medical examiners is terminated on July 1, 1991 pursuant to the Sunset Act [12-9-11 to 12-9-21 NMSA 1978]. The board shall continue to operate according to the provisions of Chapter 61, Article 6 NMSA 1978 until July 1, 1992. Effective July 1, 1992, Article 6 of Chapter 61 NMSA 1978 is repealed.

History: 1978 Comp., § 61-6-32, enacted by Laws 1979, ch. 40, § 2; 1981, ch. 241, § 20; 1985, ch. 87, § 5; 1978 Comp., § 61-6-32, recompiled as § 61-6-35 by Laws 1989, ch. 269, § 31.

Delayed repeals. - Laws 1985, ch. 87, § 5 amends this section to repeal Chapter 61, Article 6 NMSA 1978, effective July 1, 1992.

The 1989 amendment, effective July 1, 1989, recompiled former 61-6-32 NMSA 1978 as the above section.

## **Article 7**

### **Impaired Physicians**

#### **§ 61-7-1. Short title.**

This act [61-7-1 to 61-7-11 NMSA 1978] may be cited as the "Impaired Physician Act".

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-42-1, enacted by Laws 1976, ch. 3, § 1; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 67-8A-1.

Law reviews. - For article, "Medical Malpractice Legislation in New Mexico," see 7 N.M.L. Rev. 5 (1976-77).

## **§ 61-7-2. Definition.**

As used in the Impaired Physician Act [61-7-1 to 61-7-11 NMSA 1978] "board" means the board of medical examiners or the board of osteopathic medical examiners.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-42-2, enacted by Laws 1976, ch. 3, § 2; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 67-8A-2.

## **§ 61-7-3. Grounds for restriction, suspension or revocation of license.**

The license of any physician to practice medicine in this state shall be subject to restriction, suspension or revocation, in case of inability of the licensee to practice medicine with reasonable skill or safety to patients by reason of one or more of the following:

A. mental illness;

B. physical illness including, but not limited to deterioration through the aging process or loss of motor skill; or

C. habitual or excessive use or abuse of drugs, as defined in the Controlled Substances Act [30-31-1 to 30-31-40 NMSA 1978], or alcohol.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-42-3, enacted by Laws 1976, ch. 3, § 3; recompiled as 1953 Comp., 67-8A-3.

Cross-references. - As to refusal, revocation or suspension of license generally, see 61-6-15 NMSA 1978. As to suspension of license for mental illness, see 61-6-32 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Am. Jur. 2d Physicians, Surgeons and Other Healers §§ 80, 90, 100.

Validity of statute providing for revocation of license of physician or surgeon, 5 A.L.R. 94; 79 A.L.R. 323.

Liquor law, violation of, as infamous crime or offense involving moral turpitude for which physician's license may be revoked, 40 A.L.R. 1049; 71 A.L.R. 217.

Grounds for revocation of valid license of physician or surgeon, 54 A.L.R. 1504; 82 A.L.R. 1184.

Conviction as proof of ground for revocation or suspension of license of physician or surgeon where conviction as such is not an independent cause, 167 A.L.R. 228.

Admissibility and necessity of expert evidence in proceedings for revocation of license, 6 A.L.R.2d 675.

70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers §§ 38, 39.

## **§ 61-7-4. Board of medical examiners; board of osteopathic medical examiners; additional powers and duties.**

A. If the board has reasonable cause to believe that a physician licensed to practice medicine in this state is unable to practice medicine with reasonable skill and safety to patients because of a condition described in Section 3 [61-7-3 NMSA 1978] of the Impaired Physician Act, such board shall cause an examination, as described in Subsection B of this section, of such physician to be made and shall, following such examination, take appropriate action within the provisions of that act [61-7-1 to 61-7-11 NMSA 1978].

B. Examination of a physician under this section shall be conducted by an examining committee as provided in the following:

(1) except as otherwise provided in Paragraph (2) of this subsection, the board shall refer all cases of such examination to the state medical society or the New Mexico osteopathic medical association for examination by an examining committee created by such state society or association exclusively for the purpose of such examination; such examining committee shall be composed of three practicing physicians selected by the president of the state medical society or the president of the New Mexico osteopathic medical association. The examining committee shall include at least one psychiatrist if a question of mental illness is involved; or

(2) if the physician to be examined is not a member of the state medical society or the New Mexico osteopathic medical association, or if the state medical society or the New Mexico osteopathic medical association is unable or unwilling to act on a referral by the board for examination, the board shall designate three physicians to be members of the examining committee. The examining committee shall include at least one psychiatrist if a question of mental illness is involved.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-42-4, enacted by Laws 1976, ch. 3, § 4; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 67-8A-4.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 73 C.J.S. Public Administrative Law and Procedure §§ 49 to 86.

## **§ 61-7-5. Examination by committee.**

A. The examining committee assigned to examine a physician pursuant to referral by the board under Section 4 [61-7-4 NMSA 1978] of the Impaired Physician Act shall conduct an examination of such physician for the purpose of determining the physician's fitness to practice medicine with reasonable skill or safety to patients, either on a restricted or unrestricted basis, and shall report its findings and recommendations to the board. Such findings and recommendations shall be based on findings by the examining

committee, that the physician examined possesses one or more of the impairments set forth in Section 3 [61-7-3 NMSA 1978] of the Impaired Physician Act and such impairment does, in fact, affect the ability of the physician to skillfully or safely practice medicine. The examining committee shall order the physician to appear before it for hearing and give him ten days' notice of time and place of the hearing, together with a statement of the cause for such examination. Such notice shall be served upon the physician either personally or by registered or certified mail with return receipt requested.

B. If the examining committee, in its discretion, deems a mental or physical examination of the physician necessary to its determination of the fitness of the physician to practice, the committee shall order the physician to submit to such examination. Any person licensed to practice medicine in this state shall, by so practicing or by making or filing of annual registration to practice medicine in this state, be deemed to have:

(1) given his consent to submit to mental or physical examination when so directed by the examining committee; and

(2) waived all objections to the admissibility of the examining committee's report to the board on the grounds of privileged communication. Any physician ordered to a hearing before the committee under the provisions of Subsection A of this section shall be entitled to a mental or physical examination by that committee if he makes a request therefor.

C. Any physician who submits to a diagnostic mental or physical examination as ordered by the examining committee shall have a right to designate another physician to be present at the examination and make an independent report to the board.

D. Failure of a physician to comply with a committee order under Subsection B of this section to appear before it for hearing or to submit to mental or physical examination under this section shall be reported by the committee to the board, and, unless due to circumstances beyond the control of the physician, shall be grounds for the immediate and summary suspension by the board of the physician's license to practice medicine in this state until the further order of the board.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-42-5, enacted by Laws 1976, ch. 3, § 5; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 67-8A-5.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 73 C.J.S. Public Administrative Law and Procedure § 60.

### **§ 61-7-6. Voluntary restriction of licensure.**

A physician may request in writing to the board a restriction of his license to practice medicine. The board may grant such request for restriction and shall have authority, if it



deems appropriate, to attach conditions to the licensure of the physician to practice medicine within specified limitations and waive the commencement of any proceeding under Section 8 [61-7-8 NMSA 1978] of the Impaired Physician Act. Removal of a voluntary restriction on licensure to practice medicine shall be subject to the procedure for reinstatement of license in Section 9 [61-7-9 NMSA 1978] of the Impaired Physician Act.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-42-6, enacted by Laws 1976, ch. 3, § 6; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 67-8A-6.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Am. Jur. 2d Physicians, Surgeons and Other Healers § 32.  
70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers § 27.

### **§ 61-7-7. Report to the board; action.**

A. The examining committee shall report to the board its findings on the examination of the physician under Section 5 [61-7-5 NMSA 1978] of the Impaired Physician Act, the determination of the committee as to the fitness of the physician to engage in the practice of medicine with reasonable skill or safety to patients, either on a restricted or unrestricted basis, and any management that the committee may recommend. Such recommendation by the committee shall be advisory only and shall not be binding on the board.

B. The board may accept or reject the recommendation of the examining committee to permit a physician to continue to practice with or without any restriction on his license to practice medicine, or may refer the matter back to the examining committee for further examination and report thereon.

C. In the absence of a voluntary agreement by a physician under Section 6 [61-7-6 NMSA 1978] of the Impaired Physician Act for restriction of the licensure of such physician to practice medicine, any physician shall be entitled to a hearing under and in accordance with the procedure contained in the Uniform Licensing Act [61-1-1 to 61-1-31 NMSA 1978] before the board and a determination on the evidence as to whether or not restriction, suspension or revocation of licensure shall be imposed.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-42-7, enacted by Laws 1976, ch. 3, § 7; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 67-8A-7.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 73 C.J.S. Public Administrative Law and Procedure § 60.

### **§ 61-7-8. Proceedings.**

A. The board may formally proceed against a physician under the Impaired Physician Act [61-7-1 to 61-7-11 NMSA 1978] in accordance with the procedures contained in the Uniform Licensing Act [61-1-1 to 61-1-31 NMSA 1978].

B. At the conclusion of the hearing, the board shall make the following findings:

(1) whether or not the physician is impaired by one of the grounds for restriction, suspension or revocation listed in Section 3 [61-7-3 NMSA 1978] of the Impaired Physician Act;

(2) whether or not such impairment, if found in Paragraph (1) of this subsection, does in fact limit the physician's ability to practice medicine skillfully or safely;

(3) to what extent such impairment limits the physician's ability to practice medicine skillfully or safely and whether the board finds that such impairment is such that the physician should be suspended, revoked or restricted in his practice of medicine; and

(4) if the finding in Paragraph (3) of this subsection recommends suspension or restriction of the physician's ability to practice medicine, then the board shall make specific recommendations as to the length and nature of the suspension or restriction and shall recommend how such suspension or restriction shall be carried out and supervised.

C. At the conclusion of the hearing, the board shall make a determination of the merits and may order one or more of the following:

(1) placement of the physician on probation on such terms and conditions as it deems proper for the protection of the public;

(2) suspension of or restriction of the license of the physician to practice medicine for the duration of his impairment;

(3) revocation of the license of the physician to practice medicine; or

(4) reinstatement of the physician's license to practice medicine without restriction.

D. The board may temporarily suspend the license of any physician without a hearing, simultaneously with the institution of proceedings under the Uniform Licensing Act, if it finds that the evidence in support of the examining committee's determination is clear and convincing and that his continuation in practice would constitute an imminent danger to public health and safety.

E. Neither the record of the proceeding nor any order entered against a physician may be used against him in any other legal proceeding except upon judicial review as provided in Section 10 [61-7-10 NMSA 1978] of the Impaired Physician Act.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-42-8, enacted by Laws 1976, ch. 3, § 8; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 67-8A-8.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Am. Jur. 2d Physicians, Surgeons and Other Healers §§ 102 to 116.

Admissibility and necessity of expert evidence in proceedings for revocation of license, 6 A.L.R.2d 675.

Applicability of statute of limitations or doctrine of laches to proceeding to revoke or suspend license to practice medicine, 51 A.L.R.4th 1147.

70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers § 50; 73A Public Administrative Law and Procedure §§ 115 to 171.

### **§ 61-7-9. Reinstatement of license.**

A physician whose licensure has been restricted, suspended or revoked under the Impaired Physician Act [61-7-1 to 61-7-11 NMSA 1978], voluntarily or by action of the board, shall have a right, at reasonable intervals, to petition for reinstatement of his license and to demonstrate that he can resume the competent practice of medicine with reasonable skill and safety to patients. Such petition shall be made in writing and on a form prescribed by the board. Action of the board on such petition shall be initiated by referral to, and examination by, the examining committee pursuant to the provisions of Sections 4 and 5 [61-7-4, 61-7-5 NMSA 1978] of that act. The board may, in its discretion, upon written recommendation of the examining committee, restore the licensure of the physician on a general or limited basis.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-42-9, enacted by Laws 1976, ch. 3, § 9; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 67-8A-9.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Am. Jur. 2d Physicians, Surgeons and Other Healers §§ 74 to 120.

70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers § 52.

### **§ 61-7-10. Judicial review.**

All orders of the board under Subsection C of Section 8 [61-7-8 NMSA 1978] of the Impaired Physician Act shall be subject to judicial review as provided for under the Uniform Licensing Act [61-1-1 to 61-1-31 NMSA 1978]. The decision of the board shall not be stayed or enjoined pending such review by a district court that [but] may be stayed or enjoined pending review by the court of appeals or the New Mexico supreme court.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-42-10, enacted by Laws 1976, ch. 3, § 10; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 67-8A-10.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Am. Jur. 2d Physicians, Surgeons and Other Healers § 117, 118.  
70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers §§ 25, 51.

### **§ 61-7-11. Protected action and communication.**

There shall be no liability on the part of and no action for damages against:

- A. any member of the examining committee or the board for any action undertaken or performed by such member within the scope of the functions of such committee or board under the Impaired Physician Act [61-7-1 to 61-7-11 NMSA 1978] when acting without malice and in the reasonable belief that the action taken by him is warranted; or
- B. any person providing information to the committee or to the board without malice in the reasonable belief that such information is accurate.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-42-11, enacted by Laws 1976, ch. 3, § 11; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 67-8A-11.

Severability clauses. - Laws 1976, ch. 3, § 12, provides for the severability of the act if any part or application thereof is held invalid.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 63A Am. Jur. 2d Public Officers and Employees §§ 358 to 370.  
Malice as ground of attack on or relief from acts or regulations of public officers in exercise of discretionary powers, 57 A.L.R. 208.  
73 C.J.S. Public Administrative Law and Procedure § 15.

### **§ 61-7-12. Impaired physician treatment program.**

- A. The board has the authority to enter into an agreement with a nonprofit corporation to implement an impaired physician treatment program.
- B. For the purposes of section, "impaired physician treatment program" means a program of care and rehabilitation services provided by those organizations authorized by the board to provide for the detection, intervention and monitoring of impaired physicians.

History: 1978 Comp., § 61-7-12, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 204, § 2.

## **Article 7A**

### **Nutrition and Dietetics Practices**

### **§ 61-7A-1. Short title. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

Sections 1 through 15 [61-7A-1 to 61-7A-15 NMSA 1978] of this act may be cited as the "Nutrition and Dietetics Practice Act".

History: Laws 1989, ch. 387, § 1.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-7A-15 NMSA 1978.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 387, § 19 makes the Nutrition and Dietetics Practice Act effective on July 1, 1989.

### **§ 61-7A-2. Legislative findings; purpose of act. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

A. The legislature finds that the application of scientific knowledge relating to food plays an important part in the treatment of disease and in the attainment and maintenance of health. The legislature further finds that the rendering of dietetics services in institutions and other settings requires trained and competent professionals.

B. The purpose of the Nutrition and Dietetics Practice Act [61-7A-1 to 61-7A-15 NMSA 1978] is to safeguard life and health and to promote the public welfare by providing for the licensure and regulation of the persons engaged in the practice of nutrition and dietetics in the state and by providing the consumer a means of identifying those qualified to practice nutrition or dietetics.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 387, § 2.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-7A-15 NMSA 1978.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 387, § 19 makes the Nutrition and Dietetics Practice Act effective on July 1, 1989.

### **§ 61-7A-3. Definitions. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

As used in the Nutrition and Dietetics Practice Act [61-7A-1 to 61-7A-15 NMSA 1978]:

- A. "association" means the American dietetic association;
- B. "board" means the nutrition and dietetics practice board;
- C. "commission" means the commission on dietetic registration that is a member of the

national commission on health certifying agencies, which national commission establishes national standards of competence for individuals participating in the health care delivery system;

D. "dietitian" means a health care professional who engages in nutrition or dietetics practice and uses the title dietitian;

E. "nutrition or dietetics practice" means the integration and application of principles derived from the sciences of nutrition, biochemistry, physiology, food management and behavioral and social sciences to achieve and maintain human health through the provision of nutrition care services;

F. "nutrition care services" means:

(1) assessment of the nutritional needs of individuals and groups and determining resources and constraints in the practice setting;

(2) establishment of priorities, goals and objectives that meet nutritional needs in a manner consistent with available resources and constraints;

(3) provision of nutrition counseling in health and disease;

(4) development, implementation and management of nutrition care systems; and

(5) evaluation, adjustment and maintenance of appropriate standards of quality in food and nutrition care;

G. "nutritional assessment" means the evaluation of the nutritional needs of individuals and groups based upon appropriate biochemical, anthropometric, physical and dietary data to determine nutrient needs and recommend appropriate nutritional intake, including enteral and parenteral nutrition;

H. "nutrition counseling" means advising and assisting individuals or groups on appropriate nutritional intake by integrating information from the nutritional assessment with information on food and other sources of nutrients and meal preparation consistent with cultural background and socioeconomic status;

I. "nutrition associate" means a health care professional who engages in nutrition or dietetics practice under the supervision of a dietitian or nutritionist; and

J. "nutritionist" means a health care professional who engages in nutrition or dietetics practice and uses the title nutritionist.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 387, § 3.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-7A-15 NMSA 1978.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 387, § 19 makes the Nutrition and Dietetics Practice Act effective on July 1, 1989.

**§ 61-7A-4. License required; exemptions. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

A. After April 1, 1990, no person shall engage in nutrition or dietetics practice, or use or include the titles or represent himself to be a dietitian, nutritionist or nutrition associate unless he is licensed under the Nutrition and Dietetics Practice Act [61-7A-1 to 61-7A-15 NMSA 1978].

B. Nothing in the Nutrition and Dietetics Practice Act is intended to:

(1) limit, interfere with or prevent any other licensed health care professional from engaging in nutrition and dietetics practice within the limits of his licensure, except that he shall not hold himself out as a dietitian, nutritionist or nutrition associate;

(2) limit, interfere with or prevent employees of state or federal agencies from using the term "dietitian" or "nutritionist" as defined in state or federal personnel qualifications where these terms are used in their job titles, except that the use of these terms shall be limited to the period and practice of their employment with the state or federal agency establishing those qualifications;

(3) prevent an individual who does not hold himself out as a dietitian, nutritionist or nutrition associate from furnishing oral or written nutritional information on food, food materials or dietary supplements or from engaging in the explanation to customers about foods or food products in connection with the marketing and distribution of those products;

(4) prevent any person from providing weight control services provided the program has been reviewed by, consultation is available from and no program change can be initiated without prior approval by a licensed dietitian or licensed nutritionist, a dietitian or nutritionist licensed in another state which has licensure requirements at least as stringent as the requirements for licensure under the Nutrition and Dietetics Practice Act, or a dietitian registered by the commission;

(5) prevent a dietetic technician registered (DTR) from engaging in nutrition or dietetics practice under the supervision of a licensed dietitian or licensed nutritionist;

(6) apply to or affect students of approved or accredited dietetics or nutrition training or education programs who engage in nutrition or dietetics practice under the supervision of a licensed dietitian or licensed nutritionist as a part of their approved or accredited training or education program for the duration of that program; or

(7) interfere with or prevent persons recognized in their communities as curanderos or

medicine men from advising or ministering to people according to traditional practices, as long as they do not hold themselves out to be dietitians, nutritionists or nutrition associates.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 387, § 4.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-7A-15 NMSA 1978.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 387, § 19 makes the Nutrition and Dietetics Practice Act effective on July 1, 1989.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 51 Am. Jur. 2d Licenses and Permits §§ 4, 14, 45 to 46; 39 Am. Jur. 2d Health § 25.  
39A C.J.S. Health and Environment §§ 37, 47; 53 C.J.S. Licenses §§ 5, 7, 30, 37 to 40.

### **§ 61-7A-5. Board created. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

A. There is created the "nutrition and dietetics practice board", administratively attached to the regulation and licensing department. The board shall consist of seven members who are New Mexico residents and who are appointed by the governor for staggered three-year terms. Three members shall be dietitians and nutritionists with at least three years of nutrition or dietetics practice in New Mexico and four members shall represent the public. The initial three professional members appointed shall meet the requirements for licensure and be licensed by the deadline specified for licensure in the Nutrition and Dietetics Practice Act [61-7A-1 to 61-7A-15 NMSA 1978]. The public members shall not have been licensed as a dietitian or nutritionist or have any financial interest, direct or indirect, in the professions regulated.

B. Initial appointments to the board shall be made in such a manner that two members shall be appointed to a one-year term expiring June 30, 1990; three members shall be appointed for one-year terms expiring June 30, 1991; and two members shall be appointed for three-year terms expiring June 30, 1992. Thereafter, the members of the board shall be appointed for three-year terms.

C. Each member shall hold office until the expiration of the term for which appointed or until a successor has been appointed. Vacancies shall be filled for the balance of the unexpired term within ninety days of the vacancy by appointment of the governor.

D. No board member shall serve more than two full terms consecutively.

E. The board shall elect annually a chairman and such other officers as it deems necessary. The board shall meet as often as necessary for the conduct of business, but no less than twice a year. Meetings shall be called by the chairman or upon the written request of three or more members of the board. Four members, at least two of whom are professional members and at least two of whom are public members, shall



constitute a quorum.

F. The members of the board shall be reimbursed as provided for nonsalaried public officers in the Per Diem and Mileage Act [10-8-1 to 10-8-8 NMSA 1978] and shall receive no other compensation, perquisite or allowance.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 387, § 5.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-7A-15 NMSA 1978.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 387, § 19 makes the Nutrition and Dietetics Practice Act effective on July 1, 1989.

### **§ 61-7A-6. Board; duties. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

A. The board shall:

- (1) evaluate the qualifications of applicants for licensure under the Nutrition and Dietetics Practice Act [61-7A-1 to 61-7A-15 NMSA 1978];
- (2) issue licenses to applicants who meet the requirements of the Nutrition and Dietetics Practice Act;
- (3) investigate persons engaging in practices that may violate the provisions of the Nutrition and Dietetics Practice Act;
- (4) revoke, suspend or deny a license in accordance with the provisions of the Uniform Licensing Act [61-1-1 to 61-1-31 NMSA 1978];
- (5) adopt an annual budget;
- (6) adopt a code of ethics; and
- (7) adopt in accordance with the Uniform Licensing Act and file in accordance with the State Rules Act [14-3-24, 14-3-25, 14-4-1 to 14-4-9 NMSA 1978] rules and regulations necessary to carry out the provisions of the Nutrition and Dietetics Practice Act; provided, no rule or regulation may be adopted, amended or repealed except by a vote of two-thirds of the board members.

B. The board may contract with the regulation and licensing department for office space and administrative support.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 387, § 6.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-7A-15 NMSA 1978.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 387, § 19 makes the Nutrition and Dietetics Practice Act effective on July 1, 1989.

**§ 61-7A-7. Licensure; requirements. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

A. The board shall issue a license as a dietitian to any person who files a completed application, pays all required fees and certifies and furnishes evidence satisfactory to the board that the applicant has a valid current registration with the commission which gives the applicant the right to use the term "registered dietitian" or "R.D.".

B. The board shall issue a license as a nutritionist to any person who files a completed application, pays all required fees and certifies and furnishes evidence satisfactory to the board that the applicant:

(1) has received a master's degree or doctorate in human nutrition, nutrition education, foods and nutrition or public health nutrition from a college or university accredited by a member of the council on post-secondary accreditation; or

(2) maintains membership in one of the following organizations:

(a) the American institute of nutrition;

(b) the American society for clinical nutrition; or

(c) the American board of nutrition; and

(3) has successfully completed any training or educational programs and other requirements set out in the rules and regulations adopted pursuant to the Nutrition and Dietetics Practice Act [61-7A-1 to 61-7A-15 NMSA 1978].

C. Notwithstanding the provisions of Subsection B of this section, the board may establish separate criteria for licensure as a nutritionist for persons who have completed coursework in the field of nutrition and dietetics beyond a baccalaureate degree in nutrition and dietetics or a related field from a college or university accredited by a member of the council on post-secondary education and who have been engaged in nutrition and dietetics practice for a minimum of three years of the five years immediately preceding June 30, 1990 and who apply for licensure no later than December 31, 1990.

D. The board shall issue a license as a nutrition associate to any person who files a completed application, pays all required fees and certifies and furnishes evidence satisfactory to the board that the applicant:

(1) has received a baccalaureate or higher degree from a college or university accredited by a member of the council on post-secondary accreditation and fulfilled

minimum academic requirements in the field of dietetics and related disciplines as approved by the association; and

(2) works under the supervision of a dietitian or nutritionist. Such supervision shall include a minimum of four hours onsite supervision per month plus phone consultation as needed.

E. A valid license issued pursuant to the Nutrition and Dietetics Practice Act shall be displayed at the licensee's place of employment.

F. Licenses, including initial licenses, shall be issued for a period of one year.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 387, § 7.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-7A-15 NMSA 1978.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 387, § 19 makes the Nutrition and Dietetics Practice Act effective on July 1, 1989.

### **§ 61-7A-8. Licensure by credentials. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

The board may license an applicant who is licensed as a dietitian, nutritionist or nutrition associate in another state, provided that in the judgment of the board the standards for licensure in that state are not less stringent than those provided for licensure in the Nutrition and Dietetics Practice Act [61-7A-1 to 61-7A-15 NMSA 1978].

History: Laws 1989, ch. 387, § 8.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-7A-15 NMSA 1978.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 387, § 19 makes the Nutrition and Dietetics Practice Act effective on July 1, 1989.

### **§ 61-7A-9. Provisional permit. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

A provisional permit to practice as a dietitian or nutritionist may be issued by the board upon the filing of an application and submission of evidence of successful completion of the education requirements. No fee in addition to the application and license fees shall be charged for the issuance of a provisional permit. The permit shall be valid only until the last day of the period for which it is issued or until the provisional permittee's application has been approved and a license issued, whichever is first.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 387, § 9.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-7A-15 NMSA 1978.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 387, § 19 makes the Nutrition and Dietetics Practice Act effective on July 1, 1989.

**§ 61-7A-10. License renewal; continuing education requirements. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

A. Every person licensed under the Nutrition and Dietetics Practice Act [61-7A-1 to 61-7A-15 NMSA 1978] shall renew his license annually on or before the expiration date of the initial or renewal license.

B. The board shall issue a renewal license to the licensee upon receipt of the renewal application, the renewal fee and proof satisfactory to the board of compliance with continuing education requirements.

C. Continuing education requirements for licensees shall be established by the board, provided that:

(1) for dietitians, the requirements shall be those established by the commission; and

(2) for nutritionists and nutrition associates, at least seventy-five clock hours, or the equivalent, during a five-year period shall be required to be obtained in increments of fifteen clock hours annually or as otherwise permitted by the board.

D. Any person who allows his license to lapse by failing to renew his license within thirty days of expiration may be reinstated by the board and issued a renewal license upon submission of a renewal application with proof satisfactory to the board of compliance with the continuing education and other requirements of the Nutrition and Dietetics Practice Act and payment of the annual renewal fee and an additional reinstatement fee.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 387, § 10.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-7A-15 NMSA 1978.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 387, § 19 makes the Nutrition and Dietetics Practice Act effective on July 1, 1989.

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

**§ 61-7A-11. Fees. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

A. The board shall establish a schedule of reasonable fees for applications, licenses

and renewal of licenses. Fees shall be established based on processing requirements for each category.

B. The initial application fee shall be set in an amount not to exceed fifty dollars (\$50.00).

C. The initial license fee shall be set in an amount not to exceed one hundred fifty dollars (\$150).

D. A license renewal fee shall be established in an amount not to exceed seventy-five dollars (\$75.00) per year.

E. A license reinstatement fee shall be established in an amount not to exceed fifty dollars (\$50.00).

History: Laws 1989, ch. 387, § 11.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-7A-15 NMSA 1978.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 387, § 19 makes the Nutrition and Dietetics Practice Act effective on July 1, 1989.

**§ 61-7A-12. Nutrition and dietetics fund created; disposition; method of payment. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

A. There is created in the state treasury the "nutrition and dietetics fund", to be administered by the department under the supervision of the board.

B. All funds received or collected by the board or the department under the Nutrition and Dietetics Practice Act [61-7A-1 to 61-7A-15 NMSA 1978] shall be deposited with the state treasurer, who shall place the money to the credit of the nutrition and dietetics fund. No balance in the fund at the end of any fiscal year shall revert to the general fund.

C. Money in the nutrition and dietetics fund is appropriated to the board for the purpose of implementing and administering the provisions of the Nutrition and Dietetics Practice Act.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 387, § 12.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-7A-15 NMSA 1978.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 387, § 19 makes the Nutrition and Dietetics Practice Act effective on July 1, 1989.

Appropriations. - Laws 1989, ch. 387, § 18, effective July 1, 1989, appropriates \$20,000 from the general fund to the nutrition and dietetics fund for expenditure in the seventy-eighth fiscal year to carry out the provisions of the Nutrition and Dietetics Practice Act, and provides that, prior to the end of the seventy-eighth fiscal year, an amount equal to the amount appropriated shall be transferred to the general fund from the nutrition and dietetics fund.

### **§ 61-7A-13. Denial, suspension, revocation and reinstatement of licenses. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

A. The board may refuse to issue or renew or may deny, suspend or revoke any license held or applied for under the Nutrition and Dietetics Practice Act [61-7A-1 to 61-7A-15 NMSA 1978] in accordance with the procedures set forth in the Uniform Licensing Act [61-1-1 to 61-1-31 NMSA 1978] upon grounds that the licensee or applicant:

(1) is guilty of fraud or misrepresentation in the procurement of any license under the Nutrition and Dietetics Practice Act;

(2) is subject to the imposition of any disciplinary action by an agency of another state which regulates dietitians, nutritionists or nutrition associates but not to exceed the period or extent of that action;

(3) is convicted of a crime other than a misdemeanor. The record of conviction or a certified copy of it shall be conclusive evidence of the conviction;

(4) is grossly negligent or incompetent in his practice as a dietitian, nutritionist or nutrition associate;

(5) has failed to fulfill continuing education requirements;

(6) has violated or aided or abetted any person to violate any of the provisions of the Nutrition and Dietetics Practice Act or any rules or regulations duly adopted under that act; or

(7) has engaged in unethical or unprofessional conduct as defined in the code of ethics adopted by the board.

B. One year from the date of revocation of a license under the Nutrition and Dietetics Practice Act, application may be made to the board for restoration of the license. The board shall provide by regulation for the criteria governing application and examination for restoration of a revoked license.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 387, § 13.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-7A-15 NMSA 1978.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 387, § 19 makes the Nutrition and Dietetics Practice Act effective on July 1, 1989.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 51 Am. Jur. 2d Licenses and Permits §§ 58 to 62.  
Licenses §§ 50 to 63.

### **§ 61-7A-14. Penalty; enforcement. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

A. Violation of any provision of the Nutrition and Dietetics Practice Act [61-7A-1 to 61-7A-15 NMSA 1978] is a misdemeanor.

B. The department or the board may bring civil action in any district court to enforce any of the provisions of the Nutrition and Dietetics Practice Act.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 387, § 14.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-7A-15 NMSA 1978.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 387, § 19 makes the Nutrition and Dietetics Practice Act effective on July 1, 1989.

### **§ 61-7A-15. Termination of agency life; delayed repeal. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

The board is terminated on July 1, 1995 pursuant to the Sunset Act [12-9-11 to 12-9-21 NMSA 1978]. The board shall continue to operate according to the provisions of the Nutrition and Dietetics Practice Act [61-7A-1 to 61-7A-15 NMSA 1978] until July 1, 1996. Effective July 1, 1996, the Nutrition and Dietetics Practice Act is repealed.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 387, § 15.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 387, § 19 makes the Nutrition and Dietetics Practice Act effective on July 1, 1989.

Severability clauses. - Laws 1989, ch. 387, § 17, provides for the severability of the act if any part or application thereof is held invalid.

## **Article 8**

### **Podiatry**

### **§ 61-8-1. Short title. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

This act [61-8-1 to 61-8-16 NMSA 1978] may be cited as the "Podiatry Act".

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-6-1, enacted by Laws 1977, ch. 221, § 1.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-8-17 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Podiatry or chiropody statutes: validity, construction, and application, 45 A.L.R.4th 888.

## **§ 61-8-2. Definitions. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

As used in the Podiatry Act [61-8-1 to 61-8-16 NMSA 1978]:

A. "board" means the board of podiatry;

B. "practice of podiatry" means engaging in that primary health care profession, the members of which examine, diagnose, treat and prevent by medical, surgical and mechanical means ailments affecting the human foot and ankle, and the structures governing their functions, but does not include amputation of the foot or the personal administration of a general anesthetic. A podiatrist, under the laws of this state, is defined as a foot or podiatric physician; and

C. "podiatry" and "podiatrist" are synonymous with the words "chiropody" and "chiropodist."

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-6-2, enacted by Laws 1977, ch. 221, § 2.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-8-17 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Am. Jur. 2d Physicians, Surgeons and Other Healers § 4.

70 C.J.S. Physicians, and Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers § 5.

## **§ 61-8-3. License required. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

Unless licensed as a podiatrist under the Podiatry Act [61-8-1 to 61-8-16 NMSA 1978], no person shall practice podiatry.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-6-3, enacted by Laws 1977, ch. 221, § 3.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-8-17 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.



Cross-references. - For Uniform Licensing Act, see 61-1-1 NMSA 1978 et seq. For prohibition against diagnosis or treatment of the foot by physician's assistant, see 61-6-9 NMSA 1978. For prohibition against use of fluoroscopic or X-ray machine for shoe-fitting, see 74-3-14 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Am. Jur. 2d Physicians, Surgeons and Other Healers § 43.

Practicing medicine, surgery, dentistry, optometry, podiatry or other healing arts without license as a separate or continuing offense, 99 A.L.R.2d 654.

Regulation of chiropody, 45 A.L.R.4th 888.

70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers § 12.

#### **§ 61-8-4. Persons exempted. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

The Podiatry Act [61-8-1 to 61-8-16 NMSA 1978] shall not apply to:

A. gratuitous services rendered in cases of emergency;

B. the domestic administration of family remedies not involving remuneration;

C. medical officers of the United States service in the actual performance of their official duties, nor shall the provisions of the Podiatry Act be so construed as to be in conflict with existing laws regulating the practice of the healing arts in this state;

D. visiting podiatrists called into this state for consultation from another state, provided that such person is duly licensed and qualified in the state of his residence; such visitations, however, shall be limited in duration if in the opinion of the board, such person is actually engaging in the practice of podiatry in this state; and

E. the fitting, recommending or sale of corrective shoes, arch supports or similar mechanical devices by retail dealers or manufacturers, provided that the representatives, agents or employees of such dealers or manufacturers do not diagnose, treat or prescribe mechanically or otherwise for any ailment, disease or deformity of the foot or leg.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-6-4, enacted by Laws 1977, ch. 221, § 4.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-8-17 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Am. Jur. 2d Physicians, Surgeons and Other Healers § 43.

70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers § 13.

#### **§ 61-8-4.1. Criminal offender's character evaluation. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

The provisions of the Criminal Offender Employment Act [28-2-1 to 28-2-6 NMSA 1978] shall govern any consideration of criminal records required or permitted under the Podiatry Act [61-8-1 to 61-8-16 NMSA 1978].

History: 1978 Comp., § 61-8-4.1, enacted by Laws 1986, ch. 90, § 1.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-8-17 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Applicability. - Laws 1986, ch. 90, § 2 makes the provisions of § 1 applicable to applications for licensure pending or submitted after January 1, 1986.

**§ 61-8-5. Board created; members; qualifications; terms; vacancies; removal. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. There is created a "board of podiatry." The board shall consist of four members three of whom shall be podiatrists licensed to practice in New Mexico who have been members of the New Mexico podiatry society and actively engaged in the practice of podiatry for at least three consecutive years immediately prior to their appointment and one who shall represent the public and who shall not have been licensed as a podiatrist, nor shall such public member have any significant financial interest, whether direct or indirect, in the occupation regulated.

B. Members of the board required to be licensed podiatrists shall be appointed by the governor from a list of not more than five names for each vacancy, submitted to him by the New Mexico podiatry society. Board members shall be appointed for staggered terms of five years each, made in such a manner that the term of not more than two board members end on December 31 of each year commencing with 1978. Board members shall serve until their successors have been appointed and qualified. A vacancy shall be filled for the unexpired term by appointment by the governor. All members of the state board of podiatry in office on the effective date of the Podiatry Act shall serve out their unexpired terms.

C. The governor may remove any member from the board for neglect of any duty required by law, for incompetence, for improper or unprofessional conduct as defined by board regulation or for any reason which would justify the suspension or revocation of his license to practice podiatry.

D. No board member shall serve more than two consecutive full terms and any member failing to attend, after proper notice, three consecutive meetings shall automatically be removed as a board member, unless excused for reasons set forth in board regulations.

E. In the event of a vacancy for any reason, the secretary of the board shall immediately notify the governor, the board members and the New Mexico podiatry society of the

vacancy, the reason for its occurrence and the action taken by the board, so as to expedite the appointment of a new board member.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-6-5, enacted by Laws 1977, ch. 221, § 5; 1979, ch. 385, § 1.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-8-17 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

"Effective date of the Podiatry Act". - The phrase "effective date of the Podiatry Act", referred to in Subsection B, means July 1, 1977, the effective date of Laws 1977, ch. 221.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 63A Am. Jur. 2d Public Officers and Employees §§ 27 to 30, 36 to 44, 135 to 146, 154 to 169, 219 to 255.  
73 C.J.S. Public Administrative Law and Procedure §§ 9, 13 to 14.

### **§ 61-8-6. Board organization; meetings; compensation; powers and duties. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. The board shall meet annually in the month of June or July and shall elect a chairman, vice chairman and a secretary-treasurer from their membership, each of whom shall serve until his successor is selected and qualified.

B. The board shall hold a minimum of one examination for licensure each year in the month of June or July at such a place and at such a time as the board may designate. Notice of such examination shall be given to all applicants at least thirty days prior to the date of such examination. The board shall adopt and file in accordance with the State Rules Act [14-3-24, 14-3-25, 14-4-1 to 14-4-9 NMSA 1978] such regulations as it deems necessary to properly conduct its examinations and meetings.

C. Special meetings may be called by the chairman and shall be called upon the written request of any three board members. Notice of all regular meetings shall be made by regular mail at least ten days prior to such meeting and notification of special meetings shall be made by certified mail unless such notice is waived by the entire board and the action noted in the minutes.

D. Members of the board may be reimbursed as provided in the Per Diem and Mileage Act [10-8-1 to 10-8-8 NMSA 1978], but shall receive no other compensation, perquisite or allowance, except that the secretary-treasurer may receive an additional honorarium in an amount determined by the board.

E. The board shall:

(1) administer and enforce the provisions of the Podiatry Act [61-8-1 to 61-8-16 NMSA 1978];

(2) adopt, publish and file, in accordance with the Uniform Licensing Act [61-1-1 to 61-1-31 NMSA 1978] and the State Rules Act, all rules and regulations for the implementation and enforcement of the provisions of the Podiatry Act;

(3) adopt and use a seal;

(4) administer oaths and take testimony on any matters within the board's jurisdiction;

(5) keep an accurate record of all its meetings, receipts and disbursements;

(6) keep a record of all examinations held, together with the names and addresses of all persons taking such examinations and the examination results; and within forty-five days after any examination the board shall give written notice, to each applicant examined, of the results of the examination as to the respective applicant;

(7) certify as passing each applicant who obtains a grade of at least sixty percent on each subject upon which he is examined and an overall grade of seventy-five percent;

(8) keep a book of registration in which the name, address and license number of all licensed podiatrists shall be recorded together with a record of all license renewals, suspensions and revocations;

(9) grant, deny, renew, suspend or revoke licenses to practice podiatry in accordance with the provisions of the Uniform Licensing Act for any cause stated in the Podiatry Act;

(10) adopt regulations setting standards of preliminary and professional qualifications for the practice of podiatry;

(11) investigate, review and accredit any school or college of podiatric medicine requesting accreditation and meeting standards set by the board. Such standards shall provide that accreditation of a school or college of podiatric medicine by the council on podiatry education of the American podiatry association is a prerequisite to accreditation by the board;

(12) adopt such regulations and prepare and administer such examinations for the licensure and regulation of podiatric hygienists as are necessary to protect the public. The regulations shall include definitions and limitations on the practice of podiatric hygienists, qualifications for applicants for licensure, a license fee in an amount not to exceed ten dollars (\$10.00) per year, provisions for the regulation of podiatric hygienists and the suspension or revocation of licenses. The qualifications for an applicant for licensure shall require that the applicant has successfully completed at least one year of academic education in an institution accredited by the council on podiatry education of the American podiatry association or holds a current license as a registered nurse or a licensed practical nurse; and

(13) have the power to employ agents or attorneys.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-6-6, enacted by Laws 1977, ch. 221, § 6.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-8-17 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 63A Am. Jur. 2d Public Officers and Employees §§ 298 to 357, 431 to 435.

73 C.J.S. Public Administrative Law and Procedure §§ 49 to 114; 73A C.J.S. Public Administrative Law and Procedure §§ 114 to 171.

### **§ 61-8-7. Disposition of funds; podiatry fund created; method of payments; bonds. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. There is created the "podiatry fund."

B. All funds received by the board and money collected under the Podiatry Act [61-8-1 to 61-8-16 NMSA 1978] shall be deposited with the state treasurer, who shall place the same to the credit of the podiatry fund.

C. All payments out of the podiatry fund shall be made on vouchers issued and signed by the secretary-treasurer of the board upon warrants drawn by the department of finance and administration in accordance with the budget approved by that department.

D. All amounts in the podiatry fund shall be subject to the order of the board and shall be used only for the purpose of meeting the necessary expenses incurred in:

(1) the performance of the provisions of the Podiatry Act and the powers and duties imposed thereby; and

(2) the promotion of education and standards of practice in the field of podiatry in New Mexico within the budgetary limits.

E. All funds which may have accumulated to the credit of the board under any previous law shall be transferred to the podiatry fund and shall continue to be available for use by the board in accordance with the provisions of the Podiatry Act. Balances at the end of the fiscal year shall not revert, but shall remain in the podiatry fund for use in accordance with the provisions of the Podiatry Act.

F. The secretary-treasurer and any employee who handles money or who certifies the receipt or disbursement of money received by the board shall, within thirty days after election or employment by the board, execute a bond in accordance with the provisions of the Surety Bond Act [10-2-13 to 10-2-16 NMSA 1978], conditioned on the faithful performance of the duties of the office or position and on an accounting of all funds coming into his hands.

G. The secretary-treasurer shall make, at the end of each fiscal year, an itemized report

to the governor of all receipts and disbursements of the board for that fiscal year, together with a report of the records and information required by the Podiatry Act. A copy of the annual report to the governor shall be presented to the board at its annual meeting in June or July.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-6-7, enacted by Laws 1977, ch. 221, § 7.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-8-17 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

### **§ 61-8-8. Qualifications for licensure as a podiatrist. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

Each applicant for licensure as a podiatrist shall furnish evidence satisfactory to the board that the applicant:

A. has reached the age of majority;

B. is of good moral character and of temperate habits; and

C. has graduated and been awarded a doctor of podiatric medicine degree from a college of podiatric medicine approved and accredited by regulation of the board, and in the event the applicant applies for licensure under the provisions for reciprocity, he shall have been awarded a doctor of podiatric medicine degree from a school or college of podiatric medicine approved and accredited by the board which had a minimum course of study of four academic years of instruction or its equivalent leading to such degree.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-6-8, enacted by Laws 1977, ch. 221, § 8.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-8-17 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Cross-references. - As to age of majority, see 28-6-1 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Am. Jur. 2d Physicians, Surgeons and Other Healers §§ 43, 51 to 58, 61, 132.

Practicing medicine, surgery, dentistry, optometry or other healing arts without license as a separate or continuing offense, 99 A.L.R.2d 654.

70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers § 19.

### **§ 61-8-9. Licensure by examination; licensure by reciprocity. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. An applicant for licensure by examination shall meet the qualifications set forth in Section 61-8-8 NMSA 1978; shall submit evidence to the board that he has successfully

passed the examinations administered by the national board of podiatry examiners and furnish the board with an official transcript thereof; shall file his application under oath, on forms supplied by the board; and shall take such oral, clinical and written examinations as the board deems necessary. The examinations shall be in the English language, and the subjects covered by the examinations shall be determined by the board and taken from subjects taught in accredited colleges of podiatric medicine. The minimum requirements for licensing qualified applicants shall be an overall grade average of seventy-five percent and a grade of not less than sixty percent in any one subject.

B. An applicant for licensure by reciprocity shall meet the qualifications set forth in Section 61-8-8 NMSA 1978; shall file his application under oath on forms supplied by the board which conform to board regulations on reciprocity; shall furnish proof satisfactory to the board of his having been licensed by examination in another state which had qualifications equal to or exceeding those required in this state on the date of his original licensure; and shall satisfy the board that he holds the degree of doctor of podiatric medicine from a college of podiatric medicine approved by the board. In addition, each applicant for registration under the provisions for reciprocal licensure shall furnish the board an affidavit from his state board showing current registration and the fact that he has been licensed to practice podiatry and that he has practiced podiatry for at least five consecutive years immediately preceding the filing of his application for reciprocal privilege. The applicant shall further furnish an endorsement from his state podiatry association or society that the applicant has been a member in good standing of such state organization and also of the American podiatry association for at least three years immediately preceding the filing of his application, and the applicant shall also take and pass such oral and clinical examinations as the board deems necessary. The provisions of this paragraph shall be acceptable by the board in lieu of the written portion of the examination.

C. All applicants successfully passing the examinations shall be issued a license by the board upon the payment of the appropriate fee.

D. The board shall adopt such regulations as it deems necessary to conduct oral, clinical and written examinations and shall provide the necessary books, blanks and forms for the conduct of such examinations.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-6-9, enacted by Laws 1977, ch. 221, § 9.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-8-17 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Am. Jur. 2d Physicians, Surgeons and Other Healers §§ 59, 60.

70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers §§ 20, 23.

**§ 61-8-10. License fees; licensure under prior law; renewal.  
(Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. Applicants for licensure as a podiatrist shall pay the following fees:

(1) for licensure by oral, clinical and such written examination as the board deems necessary, a fee set by the board in an amount not to exceed five hundred dollars (\$500);

(2) for licensure on the basis of reciprocity, a fee set by the board in an amount not to exceed five hundred dollars (\$500);

(3) for the issuance of a certificate of license, a fee set by the board in an amount not to exceed twenty-five dollars (\$25.00);

(4) for the annual renewal of license on or before January 1 of each year, a renewal fee set by the board in an amount not to exceed two hundred dollars (\$200);

(5) for the late renewal after January 1 of each year, a late charge not to exceed fifty dollars (\$50.00) per month or part thereof commencing on January 2;

(6) in addition to the renewal fees and late charges, the applicant for the renewal of a license shall pay a reinstatement fee not to exceed two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) for the first twelve months of delinquency and a reinstatement fee of five hundred dollars (\$500) for a license that has lapsed more than one year but not more than three years; and

(7) for the issuance of a temporary license, a fee not to exceed one hundred dollars (\$100).

B. If any licensee permits his license to lapse for a period of three full years, the license shall automatically be canceled and shall not be reinstated.

C. The provisions of Paragraphs (4), (5) and (6) of Subsection A of this section shall not apply to licensees who practice in the service of the United States whose licenses shall be renewed upon application for such renewal within three months after the termination of such service.

D. Current renewal certificates issued by the board shall be displayed in the office of the licensee, and, in the case of the suspension or revocation of a license, no portion of a fee or penalty shall be returned.

E. Any person licensed as a podiatrist under the provisions of any prior laws of New Mexico, whose license is valid on the effective date of the Podiatry Act, shall be held to be licensed under the provisions of the Podiatry Act [61-8-1 to 61-8-16 NMSA 1978] and shall be entitled to the biennial renewal of his current license as provided in that law.



History: 1953 Comp., § 67-6-10, enacted by Laws 1977, ch. 221, § 10; 1979, ch. 385, § 3; 1989, ch. 185, § 1.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-8-17 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

The 1989 amendment, effective April 3, 1989, substituted "five hundred dollars (\$500)" for "one hundred twenty-five (\$125)" in Subsection A(1); substituted "five hundred dollars (\$500)" for "two hundred fifty dollars (\$250)" in Subsection A(2); substituted "twenty-five dollars (\$25.00)" for "fifteen dollars (\$15.00)" in Subsection A(3); in Subsection A(4) substituted "annual" for "biannual", deleted "even-numbered" preceding "year", and substituted "two hundred dollars (\$200)" for "one hundred dollars (\$100)", in Subsection A(5) substituted "January 1 of each year" for "December 31 of each odd-numbered year", substituted "charge not to exceed fifty dollars (\$50.00)" for "charge of five dollars (\$5.00)", and substituted "January 2" for "January 1 of the even-numbered year"; in Subsection A(6) substituted "fee not to exceed two hundred fifty dollars (\$250)" for "fee of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00)" and "fee of five hundred dollars (\$500)" for "fee of one hundred dollars (\$100)"; added Subsection A(7); substituted "current license" for "present license" in Subsection E; and deleted former Subsection F, relating to continuing education and post-graduate study requirements.

"The effective date of the Podiatry Act". - The phrase "effective date of the Podiatry Act", referred to in Subsection E, means July 1, 1977, the effective date of Laws 1977, ch. 221.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers §§ 22, 26.

### **§ 61-8-10.1. License renewal; continuing education; penalty for failure to renew. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. All licensees shall renew their licenses on or before January 1 of each year. Upon application for renewal, each licensee shall furnish evidence that he holds a registration number with the taxation and revenue department and has completed continuing education requirements as set forth in Subsection B of this section.

B. As a condition of renewal, all applicants must furnish the board with evidence of completion of post-graduate study as required by board regulation. Post-graduate study may be obtained from a college of podiatric medicine accredited by the American podiatry association, one of its constituent societies or affiliate organizations or other such courses approved by the board. This requirement may only be waived for reasons of prolonged illness or other incapacity.

C. The board may summarily suspend the license of any podiatrist who fails to renew his license or submit proof of completion of continuing education requirements within sixty days of January 1 as provided in Subsection A of this section. The board may

reinstate licenses suspended upon payment of all applicable late fees, delinquent renewal fees and reinstatement fees.

History: 1978 Comp., § 61-8-10.1, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 185, § 2.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-8-17 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Emergency clauses. - Laws 1989, ch. 185, § 3 makes the act effective immediately. Approved April 3, 1989.

### **§ 61-8-11. Suspension, revocation or refusal of license. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

The board may refuse to issue, or may suspend or revoke any license, in accordance with the provisions of the Uniform Licensing Act [61-1-1 to 61-1-31 NMSA 1978] for any one or more of the following reasons:

A. making a false statement in any affidavit required for an application for licensure, examination or registration under the provisions of the Podiatry Act [61-8-1 to 61-8-16 NMSA 1978];

B. conviction of a crime involving moral turpitude, as shown by a certified copy of the record of the court of conviction;

C. the habitual indulgence in the use of narcotics, ardent spirits, stimulants or other substances which impair intellect and judgment to an extent as will, in the opinion of the board, incapacitate a podiatrist from the proper performance of his professional duties;

D. lending the use of one's name to an unlicensed podiatrist;

E. selling, giving or prescribing any compound or substance containing narcotic drugs or other controlled substances for illegal purposes;

F. the willful betrayal of a professional confidence;

G. soliciting the public in any manner prohibited by the Podiatry Act;

H. use of advertising in any manner, except as permitted by Subsection B of Section 61-8-13 NMSA 1978;

I. gross malpractice or incompetency as defined by board regulation; or

J. any dishonest or unprofessional conduct defined by regulation of the board.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-6-11, enacted by Laws 1977, ch. 221, § 11.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-8-17 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Am. Jur. 2d Physicians, Surgeons and Other Healers §§ 74 to 120.

Practicing medicine, surgery, dentistry, optometry or other healing arts without license as a separate or continuing offense, 99 A.L.R.2d 654.

Physician's or other healer's conduct in connection with defense of or resistance to malpractice action as ground for revocation of license or other disciplinary action, 44 A.L.R.4th 248.

Podiatry or chiropody statutes: validity, construction, and application, 45 A.L.R.4th 888.

Improper or immoral sexually related conduct toward patient as ground for disciplinary action against physician, dentist, or other licensed healer, 54 A.L.R.4th 1104.

70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers §§ 24, 38 to 42, 53 to 57.

### **§ 61-8-12. Offenses; penalties. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

Each of the following acts committed by any person constitutes a misdemeanor, punishable upon conviction by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars (\$100) nor more than two hundred dollars (\$200) or by imprisonment not to exceed one year or both:

A. practicing or attempting to practice podiatry without a current valid license issued by the board;

B. obtaining registration under the Podiatry Act [61-8-1 to 61-8-16 NMSA 1978] by false or untrue statements to the board or by presenting a fraudulent diploma or license to the board;

C. swearing falsely or giving a false affidavit in any proceeding before the board;

D. advertising or using any designation, diploma or certificate tending to imply that one is a practitioner of podiatry, including the use of the words "chiropodist," "podiatrist," "M.Cp.," "D.S.C.," "D.P.M.," "foot specialist," "foot correctionist," "foot culturist," "foot practipedist," "foot treatments" or words of similar import, unless one holds a license or is exempted under the provisions of the Podiatry Act; or

E. practicing podiatry during any period of time in which one's license has been revoked or suspended as provided in the Podiatry Act.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-6-12, enacted by Laws 1977, ch. 221, § 12.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-8-17 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Am. Jur. 2d Physicians, Surgeons and Other Healers §§ 125 to 130.  
70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers § 28, 33.

**§ 61-8-13. Unprofessional conduct; exceptions. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. It shall be considered unprofessional conduct under Subsection J of Section 61-8-11 NMSA 1978 for any podiatrist licensed under the Podiatry Act [61-8-1 to 61-8-16 NMSA 1978] to:

- (1) employ agents or procurers to secure patients or solicit patients from the public;
- (2) advertise in newspapers, periodicals, telephone directories, streetcars or buses, motion picture theaters, circulars, booklets or on radio or television;
- (3) contrive to obtain newspaper, magazine, radio or television comment in cases where the podiatrist is involved;
- (4) boast of, claim or promise any radical or secret cures, treatments or remedies;
- (5) advertise his professional capacity as a podiatrist or doctor in any shoe store or in or on any sign relating to footwear;
- (6) use a fictitious name or designation to represent himself as a podiatrist or as a group or association of podiatrists, except that of a professional corporation organized under the laws of New Mexico or a registered partnership registered with the state of New Mexico. Any licensed podiatrist using a fictitious name for three years or more prior to the passage of the Podiatry Act may continue to conduct business under such name; or
- (7) practice podiatry in conjunction with any barber shop, beauty parlor, bath house, shoe store, department store or any similar business.

B. Nothing in Subsection A of this section shall be construed to prohibit the following acts:

- (1) publishing in type of ordinary size and style, as opposed to bold or display type, the name, location, office hours and telephone number of any licensed practicing podiatrist in any telephone directory;
- (2) publishing for a period of not more than ten consecutive days an announcement that the practitioner is opening a new office or practice, providing that such announcement shall be published within thirty days after the opening and shall state only the practitioner's name, location, office hours, telephone number, his occupation and the fact of the opening and shall be of a size not to exceed two inches in length and four

inches in width and of a type size not heavier nor larger than twelve point gothic, with a border not larger than four points;

(3) mailing one notice of the opening of a new practice or a notice of the assumption of an established practice consisting of a printed announcement which shall be in an envelope and shall state only the practitioner's name, location, telephone number, office hours and the designation "podiatrist," "foot specialist" or "practice limited to care of feet," and the usual language announcing the opening of an office;

(4) maintaining exterior signs about the office of the practitioner, in keeping with the medical and dental community, giving his name, address and occupation. The letters shall be no larger than six inches in height but neon lights, flashing lights or similar devices shall not be used; and

(5) conducting, in conjunction with a majority of the practicing podiatrists of the state or of a given city, a public educational program or informational campaign, provided that such program or campaign is approved and endorsed by the state society and done in the name of the society.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-6-13, enacted by Laws 1977, ch. 221, § 13.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-8-17 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Cross-references. - As to incorporation of podiatrists under the Professional Corporation Act, see 53-6-1 NMSA 1978.

Listing of association. - A listing in a telephone book of an association to practice podiatry was not advertising and did not violate former podiatry act. 1973 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 73-4.

Podiatrist may not advertise in telephone book as a "foot clinic." 1968 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 68-45.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Am. Jur. 2d Physicians, Surgeons and Other Healers §§ 87, 89, 141 to 143.

70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers § 39, 53 to 57.

### **§ 61-8-14. Limitation on licensure; temporary license. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. No license to practice podiatry shall be issued to a corporation, partnership or association, provided, however, that this subsection shall not prohibit licensed podiatrists from associating themselves in a professional corporation, partnership or association for the purpose of practicing podiatry.

B. In cases of emergency, the board may grant a temporary license to practice podiatry to persons meeting the requirements of Section 61-8-8 NMSA 1978, which license shall expire on the date of the next state board examination for licensure. No person may be issued more than one temporary license.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-6-14, enacted by Laws 1977, ch. 221, § 14.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-8-17 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Am. Jur. 2d Physicians, Surgeons and Other Healers §§ 53, 54, 150 to 152.

70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers § 26, 27.

### **§ 61-8-15. Privileged communications. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A podiatric physician cannot be examined without the consent of his patient as to any communication made by his patient with reference to any actual or supposed physical disease or injury or as to any knowledge obtained by personal examination of such patient or of any advice given the patient in the course of his professional employment; nor shall a podiatric physician's secretary, assistant or clerk be examined without the consent of his employer concerning any fact, the knowledge of which such person has acquired in the capacity of secretary, assistant or clerk to a licensed podiatrist.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-6-15, enacted by Laws 1977, ch. 221, § 15.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-8-17 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Am. Jur. 2d Physicians, Surgeons and Other Healers §§ 169, 170, 172.

### **§ 61-8-16. Power to enjoin violations. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

Upon conviction of any person for violation of any provision of the Podiatry Act [61-8-1 to 61-8-16 NMSA 1978], the board or any interested person may, in addition to the penalty herein provided, petition the district court for an order restraining and enjoining such person from further or continued violation of the Podiatry Act and the order may be enforced by contempt proceedings.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-6-16, enacted by Laws 1977, ch. 221, § 16.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-8-17 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Cross-references. - As to injunctions, see Rules 1-065 and 1-066.

Severability clauses. - Laws 1977, ch. 221, § 18, provides for the severability of the act if any part or application thereof is held invalid.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Am. Jur. 2d Physicians, Surgeons and Other Healers §§ 122, 123; 42 Am. Jur. 2d Injunctions § 127.

### **§ 61-8-17. Termination of agency life; delayed repeal. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

The board of podiatry is terminated on July 1, 1991 pursuant to the Sunset Act [12-9-11 to 12-9-21 NMSA 1978]. The board shall continue to operate according to the provisions of Chapter 61, Article 8 NMSA 1978 until July 1, 1992. Effective July 1, 1992, Article 8 of Chapter 61 NMSA 1978 is repealed.

History: 1978 Comp., § 61-8-17, enacted by Laws 1979, ch. 385, § 2; 1981, ch. 241, § 21; 1985, ch. 87, § 6.

Delayed repeals. - Laws 1985, ch. 87, § 6 amends this section to repeal Chapter 61, Article 8 NMSA 1978, effective July 1, 1992.

## **Article 9**

### **Psychologists**

#### **§ 61-9-1. Short title. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

This act may be cited as the "Professional Psychologist Act".

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-30-1, enacted by Laws 1963, ch. 92, § 1.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-9-19 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Professional Psychologist Act. - The term "this act" refers to Laws 1963, ch. 92, which is compiled as 61-9-1, 61-9-3, 61-9-6 to 61-9-8, 61-9-10, 61-9-11, 61-9-12 to 61-9-18 NMSA 1978. Section 61-9-4.1 NMSA 1978, enacted in 1989, was enacted as part of the Professional Psychologist Act.

#### **§ 61-9-2. Legislative findings and purpose. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

A. The legislature finds that the practice of psychology affects the public health, safety and welfare and that appropriate regulation is necessary to protect the public.

B. It is the purpose of the Professional Psychologist Act to insure that the public is adequately protected from the practice of psychology by unqualified persons and from unprofessional conduct by persons licensed to practice psychology.

History: 1978 Comp., § 61-9-2, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 41, § 2.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-9-19 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1989, ch. 41, § 2 repeals former 61-9-2 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1963, ch. 92, § 2, relating to declaration of purpose, and enacts the above section, effective June 16, 1989. For provisions of former section, see 1986 Replacement Pamphlet.

Professional Psychologist Act. - See 61-9-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Validity of legislation regulating, licensing or prescribing for certification of psychologists, 81 A.L.R.2d 791.

Liability of hospital or clinic for sexual relationships with patients by staff physicians, psychologists, and other healers, 45 A.L.R.4th 289.

### **§ 61-9-3. Definitions. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

As used in the Professional Psychologist Act:

A. "board" means the New Mexico state board of psychologist examiners;

B. "person" includes an individual, firm, partnership, association or corporation;

C. "psychologist" means any person who holds himself out to the public by any title or description of services representing himself as a psychologist, which incorporates the words "psychological", "psychologist", "psychology", or when a person describes himself as above and under such title or description offers to render or renders services involving the application of principles, methods and procedures of the science and profession of psychology to persons for compensation or other personal gain;

D. "practice of psychology" means the observation, description, evaluation, interpretation and modification of human behavior by the application of psychological principles, methods and procedures for the purpose of preventing or eliminating symptomatic, maladaptive or undesired behavior and of enhancing interpersonal relationships, work and life adjustment, personal effectiveness, behavioral health and mental health, and further means the rendering of such psychological services to individuals, families or groups regardless of whether payment is received for services rendered. The practice of psychology includes, but is not limited to, psychological testing or neuropsychological testing and the evaluation or assessment of personal



characteristics, such as intelligence, personality, abilities, interests, aptitudes and neuropsychological functioning; counseling, psychoanalysis, psychotherapy, hypnosis, biofeedback, behavior analysis and therapy; diagnosis and treatment of any mental and emotional disorder or disability, alcoholism and substance abuse, disorders of habit or conduct and the psychological aspects of physical illness, accident, injury and disability; and psychoeducational evaluation, therapy, remediation and consultation; and

E. "school" or "college" means any university or other institution of higher learning offering a full-time graduate course of study in psychology, which is regionally accredited or whose accreditation as an institution of higher learning is recognized by the New Mexico state department of public education or is satisfactory to the board.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-30-3, enacted by Laws 1963, ch. 92, § 3; 1989, ch. 41, § 3.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-9-19 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, rewrote Subsection D, which formerly read "practice of psychology means the application of established methods or procedures of understanding, predicting or modifying behavior. The application of said principles includes counseling, guidance and behavior modification with individuals or groups with problems in the areas of work, family, school and personal relationships; measuring and testing of personality, intelligence, aptitudes, emotions, public opinion, attitudes skills; teaching or lecturing in psychology; and doing research on problems relating to human behavior; and in Subsection E inserted "which is regionally accredited or" and also inserted "public" preceding "education".

Professional Psychologist Act. - See 61-9-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Am. Jur. 2d Physicians, Surgeons and Other Healers § 11.

Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers §§ 4, 5.

#### **§ 61-9-4. Criminal offender's character evaluation. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

The provisions of the Criminal Offender Employment Act [28-2-1 to 28-2-6 NMSA 1978] shall govern any consideration of criminal records required or permitted by the Professional Psychologist Act.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-30-3.1, enacted by Laws 1974, ch. 78, § 31.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-9-19 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Professional Psychologist Act. - See 61-9-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

### **§ 61-9-4.1. License required. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

A. Unless licensed to practice psychology under the Professional Psychologist Act, no person shall use the title or represent himself as a psychologist or psychologist associate or use any other title, abbreviation, letters, signs or devices that indicate the person is a psychologist or psychologist associate.

B. Any person currently certified as a psychologist or psychologist associate on July 1, 1989 shall be deemed to be licensed as a psychologist or psychologist associate.

History: 1978 Comp., § 61-9-4.1, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 41, § 4.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-9-19 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 41 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

Professional Psychologist Act. - See 61-9-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Am. Jur. 2d Physicians, Surgeons and Other Healers §§ 26 to 28, 132.

70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers §§ 6, 7, 12.

### **§ 61-9-5. State board of examiners; psychology fund. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

A. There is created a "New Mexico state board of psychologist examiners", consisting of seven members appointed by the governor who are residents of New Mexico and who shall serve for three-year staggered terms. The members shall be appointed as follows:

(1) four members shall be professional members who are licensed under the Professional Psychologist Act. The governor shall appoint the professional members from a list of names nominated by the New Mexico psychological association; and

(2) three members shall be public members who are laymen and have no significant financial interest, direct or indirect, in the practice of psychology.

B. Each member shall hold office until the expiration of his appointed term or until a successor is duly appointed. When the term of each member ends, the governor shall appoint his successor for a term of three years. Any vacancy occurring in the board membership other than by expiration of term shall be filled by the governor by appointment for the unexpired term of the member. The governor may remove any board member for misconduct, incompetency or neglect of duty.

C. All money received by the board shall be credited to the "psychology fund", and a receipt for the same shall be kept by the secretary-treasurer of the board. The members of the board may be reimbursed as provided in the Per Diem and Mileage Act [10-8-1 to 10-8-8 NMSA 1978], but shall receive no other compensation, perquisite or allowance. The secretary-treasurer may receive such salary as the board determines. The sums, together with all other incidental expenses of the board, shall be approved by the board and sent to the auditor for payment.

History: 1978 Comp., § 61-9-5, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 41, § 5.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-9-19 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1989, ch. 41, § 5 repeals former 61-9-5 NMSA 1978, as amended by Laws 1981, ch. 239, § 1, relating to state board of examiners, and enacts the above section, effective June 16, 1989. For provisions of former section, see 1986 Replacement Pamphlet.

Temporary provisions. - Laws 1989, ch. 41, § 20, effective June 16, 1989, provides that the members of the state board of psychologist examiners appointed under 61-9-5 NMSA 1978 (Laws 1963, ch. 92, § 4, as amended) and who have terms remaining after the effective date of this act (June 16, 1989) shall remain as members of the board and serve out the balance of their terms, that the vacancies created by expiration of the terms of two members of the current board on June 30, 1989, seventh member of the board, added under the 1989 act, shall be a professional member appointed by the governor.

Professional Psychologist Act. - See 61-9-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 63A Am. Jur. 2d Public Officers and Employees §§ 27 to 30.  
73 C.J.S. Public Administrative Law and Procedure § 9.

### **§ 61-9-6. Board; meeting; powers. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

A. The board shall annually in the month of July, hold a meeting and elect from its membership a chairman and vice chairman. The board shall meet at such other times as it deems necessary or advisable or as deemed necessary and advisable by the chairman or a majority of its members or the governor. Reasonable notice of all meetings shall be given in the manner prescribed by the board. A majority of the board constitutes a quorum at any meeting or hearing.

B. The board is authorized to:

(1) adopt and from time to time revise such rules and regulations not inconsistent with the law as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of the Professional

Psychologist Act. Such rules and regulations shall include but not be limited to a code of conduct for psychologists and psychologist associates in the state;

(2) employ, within the funds available, a secretary and other personnel necessary for the proper performance of its work under the Professional Psychologist Act;

(3) adopt a seal, and the secretary shall have the care and custody of the seal;

(4) examine for, approve, deny, revoke, suspend and renew the licensure of psychologist and psychologist associate applicants as provided in the Professional Psychologist Act;

(5) conduct hearings upon complaints concerning the disciplining of a psychologist or psychologist associate; and

(6) cause the prosecution and enjoinder of all persons violating the Professional Psychologist Act and incur necessary expenses therefor.

C. Within sixty days after the close of each fiscal year, the board shall submit a written or printed report, reviewed and signed by the board members, to the governor concerning the work of the board during the preceding fiscal year. The report shall include the names of all psychologists and psychologist associates to whom licenses have been granted; any cases heard and decisions rendered in relation to the work of the board; the recommendations of the board as to future policies; the names, remuneration and duties of any employees of the board; and an account of all money received and expended by the board.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-30-5, enacted by Laws 1963, ch. 92, § 5; 1983, ch. 334, § 1; 1989, ch. 41, § 6.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-9-19 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, in Subsection A substituted "annually" for "within sixty days after the effective date of the Professional Psychologist Act and annually thereafter" in the first sentence; in Subsection B(1) inserted "and psychologist associates" in the second sentence; in Subsection B(4) substituted "licensure" for "certification"; and in Subsection C substituted "licenses" for "certificates" in the second sentence.

Professional Psychologist Act. - See 61-9-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 63A Am. Jur. 2d Public Officers and Employees §§ 298 to 357.

73 C.J.S. Public Administrative Law and Procedure §§ 49 to 171.

### **§ 61-9-7. Fees; license renewal. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

A. All fees from applicants seeking licensure under the Professional Psychologist Act and all license renewal fees received under the Professional Psychologist Act shall be credited to the psychology fund. No fees shall be refunded.

B. The board shall set the charge for an application fee of up to three hundred dollars (\$300) to applicants for licensure under Sections 61-9-9 through 61-9-11.1 NMSA 1978.

C. Each licensee shall renew his license annually on or before July 1 by remitting to the board the renewal fee set by the board not exceeding three hundred dollars (\$300) and providing proof of continuing education as required by regulation of the board. Any license issued by the board may be suspended if the holder fails to renew his license by July 1 of any year. A license suspended for failure to renew may be renewed within a period of one year after the suspension upon payment of the renewal fee plus a late fee of one hundred dollars (\$100), together with proof of continuing education satisfactory to the board. The license shall be revoked if the license has not been renewed within one year of the suspension for failure to renew. Prior to issuing a new license, the board may in its discretion require full or partial examination of a former licensee whose license was revoked because of failure to renew.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-30-6, enacted by Laws 1963, ch. 92, § 6; 1969, ch. 34, § 2; 1978, ch. 188, § 1; 1981, ch. 239, § 2; 1983, ch. 334, § 2; 1987, ch. 65, § 1; 1989, ch. 41, § 7.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-9-19 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, added "license renewal" at the end of the catchline; substituted "license" for "certificate" in the first sentence of Subsection A; substituted "licensure" for "certification" in Subsections A and B; and rewrote Subsection C.

Professional Psychologist Act. - See 61-9-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 73 C.J.S. Public Administrative Law and Procedure § 8.

### **§ 61-9-8. Records. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

A. The board shall keep a record of its proceedings and a register of all applications for licensure which shall show:

(1) the name, age and residence of each applicant;

(2) the date of the application;

- (3) the place of business of the applicant;
- (4) a summary of the educational and other qualifications of the applicant;
- (5) whether an examination was required;
- (6) whether a license was granted;
- (7) the date of the action of the board; and
- (8) such other information as may be deemed necessary or advisable by the board in aid of the requirements of this subsection.

B. The records of the board shall be public records, and evidence of the proceedings of the board set forth therein, duly certified by the secretary of the board and bearing the seal of the board, shall be admissible in evidence with the same force and effect as if the original were produced.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-30-7, enacted by Laws 1963, ch. 92, § 7; 1989, ch. 41, § 8.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-9-19 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Cross-references. - As to proof of official records, see Rule 1-044. As to self-authentication of certified copies of public records, see Rule 11-902D.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, substituted "licensure" for "certifications" in the introductory paragraph of Subsection A; substituted "a license" for "certification" in Subsection A(6); and made minor stylistic changes throughout the section.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 63A Am. Jur. 2d Public Officers and Employees § 353.  
73 C.J.S. Public Administrative Law and Procedure §§ 22.

### **§ 61-9-9. Licensure of psychologists without examination. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

The board at its discretion may license without written examination any person who has been certified by the American board of examiners in professional psychology and who passes an oral examination as provided in Subparagraph (b) of Paragraph (6) of Subsection A of Section 61-9-11 NMSA 1978.

History: 1978 Comp., § 61-9-9, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 41, § 9.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-9-19 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1989, ch. 41, § 9, repeals former 6-9-9 NMSA 1978, as amended by Laws 1973, ch. 54, § 1, relating to certification of psychologists without examination, and enacts the above section, effective June 16, 1989. For provisions of former section, see 1986 Replacement Pamphlet.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Am. Jur. 2d Physicians, Surgeons and Other Healers §§ 59, 63; 63A Am. Jur. 2d Public Officers and Employees § 301. 70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers §§ 20, 23; 73 C.J.S. Public Administrative Law and Procedure § 60.

### **§ 61-9-10. Licensure of psychologists from other areas. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

Upon application accompanied by such fee as is required by the Professional Psychologist Act, the board may, without written or oral examination, issue a license to any person who furnishes, upon a form and in such manner as the board prescribes, evidence satisfactory to the board that he is licensed or certified as a psychologist by another state, territorial possession of the United States, District of Columbia or Commonwealth of Puerto Rico if the requirements for such license or certification are deemed by the board equivalent to those contained in the Professional Psychologist Act.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-30-9, enacted by Laws 1963, ch. 92, § 9; 1989, ch. 41, § 10.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-9-19 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, substituted "Licensure" for "certification" in the catchline, substituted "license" for "certificate" near the beginning of the section, deleted "and where the state or territory has like reciprocal privileges for the state of New Mexico" at the end of the section, and made minor stylistic changes throughout the section.

Professional Psychologist Act. - See 61-9-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Reciprocal licensing. - If an applicant establishes under the board's uniform requirements for proving equivalence, that he has been duly licensed or certified as a psychologist by another state, and the other state has similar procedures for certifying a New Mexico psychologist, the state board of psychologist examiners may issue its certificate to that individual. 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-136.

Section does not require mutual reciprocity agreement between New Mexico and another state before New Mexico may issue a certificate to a psychologist duly licensed under the laws of that other state. 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-136.

All that this section requires is that the other state also provide in a similar manner for certification of an individual psychologist previously licensed in New Mexico. 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-136.

**§ 61-9-11. Licensure; examination. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

A. The board shall issue a license as a psychologist to each applicant who files an application upon a form and in such manner as the board prescribes, accompanied by the fee required by the Professional Psychologist Act, and who furnishes evidence satisfactory to the board that he:

(1) has reached the age of majority;

(2) is of good moral character;

(3) is not in violation of any of the provisions of the Professional Psychologist Act and the rules and regulations adopted pursuant to that act;

(4) holds a doctoral degree based in part on a psychological dissertation from a school or college as defined in the Professional Psychologist Act;

(5) has had an internship approved by the American psychological association and one year of experience after receiving the doctoral degree or has had, after receiving the doctoral degree, at least two years of experience in psychological work of a type satisfactory to the board; and

(6) demonstrates professional competence by passing:

(a) the examination for professional practice in psychology promulgated by the American association of state psychology boards with a minimum score equivalent to or greater than the statistical mean as reported by the American association of state psychology boards for all doctoral level candidates taking the examination on that occasion; and

(b) an oral examination administered and graded by the board, investigating the applicant's training, experience and knowledge of his area of practice. The oral examination shall be evaluated on a pass-fail basis.

B. Upon investigation of the application and other evidence submitted, the board shall, not less than thirty days prior to the examination, notify each applicant that the application and evidence submitted for licensure are satisfactory and accepted or unsatisfactory and rejected. If rejected, the notice shall state the reasons for rejection.

C. The place of examination shall be designated in advance by the board, and



examinations shall be given annually at such time and place and under such supervision as the board may determine and specifically at such other times as, in the opinion of the board, the number of applicants warrants.

D. In the event an applicant fails to receive a passing grade on the examination, he may apply for re-examination and shall be allowed to take a subsequent examination upon payment of the fee required by the Professional Psychologist Act. An applicant who has failed two successive examinations may not reapply until after two years from the date of the last examination failed.

E. The board shall keep a record of all examinations, and the grade assigned to each, as part of its records for at least two years subsequent to the date of examination.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-30-10, enacted by Laws 1963, ch. 92, § 10; 1983, ch. 334, § 3; 1989, ch. 41, § 11.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-9-19 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, substituted "Licensure" for "Certification" in the catchline and "license" for "certification" in the introductory paragraph of Subsection A; substituted the present language of Subsection A(1) for "complies with the requirements of Subsections A, B and C of Section 61-9-9 NMSA 1978"; added present Subsections A(2) and A(3), redesignated former Subsection A(2) as present Subsection A(4); substituted Subsection A(5) for former Subsection A(3) which read "has had, after receiving the doctoral degree, at least two years of experience in psychological work of a type satisfactory to the board"; redesignated former Subsection A(4) as present Subsection A(6), while substituting all of present language of subparagraph (a) thereof beginning with "equivalent" for "of seventy-five percent correct"; and in Subsection B substituted "licensure" for "certification" in the first sentence.

Professional Psychologist Act. - See 61-9-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Am. Jur. 2d Physicians, Surgeons and Other Healers §§ 51 to 61.

Validity of legislation regulating, licensing or prescribing for certification of psychologists, 81 A.L.R.2d 791.

70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers §§ 19, 20.

### **§ 61-9-11.1. Psychologist associates; licensure; examination. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

A. The board shall issue a license as a psychologist associate to each applicant who files an application upon a form and in such manner as the board prescribed, accompanied by the fee required by the Professional Psychologist Act, and who

furnishes evidence satisfactory to the board that he:

(1) has reached the age of majority, is of good moral character and is not in violation of any of the provisions of the Professional Psychologist Act and the rules and regulations adopted thereunder;

(2) holds a master's degree in psychology from a department of psychology of a school or college as defined in the Professional Psychologist Act;

(3) has had, after receiving the master's degree, at least five years of experience in psychological work of a type satisfactory to the board; and

(4) demonstrates professional competence by passing:

(a) the examination for professional practice in psychology promulgated by the American association of state psychology boards with a score equivalent to or greater than the statistical mean as reported by the American association of state psychology boards for all master's-level candidates taking the examination on that occasion; and

(b) an oral examination administered and graded by the board, investigating the applicant's training, experience and knowledge of his area of practice. The oral examination shall be evaluated on a pass-fail basis.

B. Upon investigation of the application and other evidence submitted, the board shall, not less than thirty days prior to the examination, notify each applicant that the application and evidence submitted for licensure is satisfactory and accepted or unsatisfactory and rejected. If rejected, the notice shall state the reasons for rejection.

C. The place of examination shall be designated in advance by the board, and examinations shall be given annually at such time and place and under such supervision as the board may determine and specifically at such other times as, in the opinion of the board, the number of applicants warrants.

D. In the event an applicant fails to receive a passing grade on the examination, he may apply for re-examination and shall be allowed to take a subsequent examination upon payment of the fee required by the Professional Psychologist Act. An applicant who has failed two successive examinations may not reapply until after two years from the date of the last examination failed.

E. The board shall keep a record of all examinations, and the grade assigned to each, as part of its records for at least two years subsequent to the date of examination.

F. The board may adopt reasonable rules and regulations classifying areas and conditions of practice permissible for psychologist associates.

History: 1978 Comp., § 61-9-11.1, enacted by Laws 1983, ch. 334, § 4; 1989, ch. 41, § 12.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-9-19 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, substituted "licensure" for "certification" in the catchline; substituted "license" for "certification" in the introductory paragraph of Subsection A; substituted all of the present language of Subparagraph (a) of Subsection A(4) beginning with "score" for "minimum score of sixty percent correct"; and substituted "licensure" for "certification" in the first sentence of Subsection B.

Professional Psychologist Act. - See 61-9-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

### **§ 61-9-12. License. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

The board shall issue a license signed by the chairman and vice chairman of the board whenever an applicant for licensure successfully qualifies as provided for in the Professional Psychologist Act.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-30-11, enacted by Laws 1963, ch. 92, § 11; 1989, ch. 41, § 13.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-9-19 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, substituted "License" for "Certificate" in the catchline, substituted "license" for "certificate" and "licensure" for "certification", and deleted "therefor" following "qualifies".

Professional Psychologist Act. - See 61-9-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

### **§ 61-9-13. Denial, revocation or suspension of license. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

A. The board, by an affirmative vote of at least four of its six members, shall withhold, deny, revoke or suspend any psychologist or psychologist associate license issued or applied for in accordance with the provisions of the Professional Psychologist Act or otherwise discipline a licensed psychologist or psychologist associate upon proof that the applicant, licensed psychologist or psychologist associate:

(1) has been convicted of a felony or any offense involving moral turpitude, the record of conviction being conclusive evidence thereof;

(2) is using any drug, substance or alcoholic beverage to an extent or in a manner dangerous to himself, any other person or the public or to an extent that the use impairs

his ability to perform the work of a professional psychologist or psychologist associate with safety to the public;

(3) has impersonated another person holding a psychologist or psychologist associate license or allowed another person to use his license;

(4) has used fraud or deception in applying for a license or in taking an examination provided for in the Professional Psychologist Act;

(5) has accepted commissions or rebates or other forms of remuneration for referring clients to other professional persons;

(6) has allowed his name or license issued under the Professional Psychologist Act to be used in connection with any person who performs psychological services outside of the area of that person's training, experience or competence;

(7) is legally adjudicated insane or mentally incompetent, the record of such adjudication being conclusive evidence thereof;

(8) has willfully or negligently violated any of the provisions of the Professional Psychologist Act; or

(9) has violated any code of conduct adopted by the board.

B. Suspension by the board of the license of a psychologist or psychologist associate shall be for a period not exceeding one year.

C. A person who has been refused a license or whose license has been revoked under the provisions of this section may reapply for licensure after more than two years have elapsed from the date denial or revocation is legally effective.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-30-12, enacted by Laws 1963, ch. 92, § 12; 1983, ch. 334, § 5; 1989, ch. 41, § 14.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-9-19 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, substituted "license" for "certificate" in the catchline and throughout the section; in the introductory paragraph of Subsection A substituted "six members" for "five members" and "licensed psychologist" for "certified psychologist"; substituted "drug, substance or" for "narcotic or any" in Subsection A(2); substituted "psychologist or psychologist associate license" for "psychology certificate" in Subsection A(3); made minor stylistic changes in Subsection A(6); and substituted "licensure" for "certification" in Subsection C.

Professional Psychologist Act. - See 61-9-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Am. Jur. 2d Physicians, Surgeons and Other Healers §§ 74 to 120.

Validity of legislation regulating, licensing or prescribing for certification of psychologists, 81 A.L.R.2d 791.

Bias of members of license revocation board, 97 A.L.R.2d 1210.

Sexual relations: civil liability of doctor or psychologist for having sexual relationship with patient, 33 A.L.R.3d 1393.

Privilege, in judicial or quasi-judicial proceedings, arising from relationship between psychiatrist and patient, 44 A.L.R.3d 24.

Improper or immoral sexually related conduct toward patient as ground for disciplinary action against physician, dentist, or other licensed healer, 54 A.L.R.4th 1104.

70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers §§ 35 to 42, 52.

### **§ 61-9-14. Violation and penalties. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

A. It is a misdemeanor:

(1) for any person not licensed under the Professional Psychologist Act to represent himself as a psychologist or a psychologist associate;

(2) for any person to practice psychology during the time that his license as a psychologist or psychologist associate is suspended, revoked or lapsed; or

(3) for any person otherwise to violate the provisions of the Professional Psychologist Act.

B. Such misdemeanor shall be punishable upon conviction by imprisonment for not more than three months or by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) or by both such fine and imprisonment. Each violation shall be deemed a separate offense.

C. Such misdemeanor shall be prosecuted by the attorney general of the state or any district attorney he designates.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-30-13, enacted by Laws 1963, ch. 92, § 13; 1983, ch. 334, § 6; 1989, ch. 41, § 15.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-9-19 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, deleted "after eighteen months from the effective date of the Professional Psychologist Act" at the end of the introductory paragraph of Subsection A; substituted "licensed" for "certified" in Subsection A(1); in Subsection A(2) substituted "practice psychology during the time that his license" for "represent himself as a psychologist or psychologist associate during the time that his

certification"; and in Subsection B substituted "one thousand dollars (\$1,000)" for "two hundred dollars (\$200)" in the first sentence.

Professional Psychologist Act. - See 61-9-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Am. Jur. 2d Physicians, Surgeons and Other Healers §§ 125 to 130.

Validity of legislation regulating, licensing or prescribing for certification of psychologists, 81 A.L.R.2d 791.

70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers §§ 28, 33.

### **§ 61-9-15. Injunctive proceedings. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

A. The board may, in the name of the people of the state of New Mexico, through the attorney general of the state of New Mexico, apply for an injunction in any court of competent jurisdiction to enjoin any person from committing any act declared to be a misdemeanor by the Professional Psychologist Act.

B. If it be established that the defendant has been or is committing an act declared to be a misdemeanor by the Professional Psychologist Act, the court, or any judge thereof, shall enter a decree perpetually enjoining said defendant from further committing such act.

C. In case of violation of any injunction issued under the provisions of this section, the court, or any judge thereof, may summarily try and punish the offender for contempt of court.

D. Such injunctive proceedings shall be in addition to, and not in lieu of, all penalties and other remedies in the Professional Psychologist Act provided.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-30-14, enacted by Laws 1963, ch. 92, § 14.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-9-19 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Cross-references. - As to injunctions, see Rules 1-065 and 1-066.

Professional Psychologist Act. - See 61-9-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Am. Jur. 2d Physicians, Surgeons and Other Healers §§ 122, 123.

Privilege, in judicial or quasi-judicial proceedings, arising from relationship between psychiatrist or psychologist and patient, 44 A.L.R.3d 24.

### **§ 61-9-16. Scope of act. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

A. Nothing in the Professional Psychologist Act shall be construed to limit:

(1) the activities, services and use of an official title on the part of a person in the employ of a federal, state, county or municipal agency or of other political subdivisions or any educational institution chartered by the state insofar as such activities, services and use of any official title are a part of the duties of his office or position with the agency or institution; or

(2) the activities and services of a student, intern or resident in psychology pursuing a course of study in psychology at a school or college as defined in the Professional Psychologist Act if these activities and services constitute a part of his supervised course of study and no fee is charged directly by the student, intern or resident.

B. Nothing in the Professional Psychologist Act shall in any way restrict the use of the term "social psychologist" by any person who has received a doctoral degree in sociology or social psychology from an institution whose credits in sociology or social psychology are acceptable by a school or college as defined in the Professional Psychologist Act and who has passed comprehensive examinations in the field of social psychology as a part of the requirements for the doctoral degree or has had equivalent specialized training in social psychology and who has notified the board of his intention to use the term "social psychologist" and filed a statement of the fact demonstrating his compliance with this subsection. A social psychologist shall not practice in any psychological specialty outside that of social psychology without complying with the provisions of the Professional Psychologist Act.

C. Lecturers in psychology from any school or college as defined in the Professional Psychologist Act may utilize their academic or research titles when invited to present lectures to institutions or organizations.

D. Nothing in the Professional Psychologist Act prohibits qualified members of other professional groups from engaging in activities consistent with the standards and ethics of their respective professions, but they shall not hold themselves out to the public by any title or description of services that would lead the public to believe that they are psychologists, and they shall not state or imply that they are licensed to practice psychology.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-30-15, enacted by Laws 1963, ch. 92, § 15; 1989, ch. 41, § 16.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-9-19 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, in Subsection A(1) substituted "the agency or institution" for "such agency or institution or a private agency or business in which the psychological services performed are the requirements of a salaried position, provided that such private agency or business does not charge a fee for such services";

deleted former Subsection B, relating to employment of psychologists by corporations, partnerships or business associations; redesignated former Subsection C as present Subsection B and made a minor stylistic change therein; redesignated former Subsection D as present Subsection C; and added present Subsection D.

Professional Psychologist Act. - See 61-9-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Am. Jur. 2d Physicians, Surgeons and Other Healers §§ 31, 63, 132.

Validity of legislation regulating licensing or prescribing for certification of psychologists, 81 A.L.R.2d 791.

### **§ 61-9-17. Drugs; medicines. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

Nothing in the Professional Psychologist Act shall be construed as permitting psychologists or psychologist associates licensed under the Professional Psychologist Act to administer or prescribe drugs or medicine or in any manner engage in the practice of medicine as defined by the laws of this state.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-30-16, enacted by Laws 1963, ch. 92, § 16; 1983, ch. 334, § 7; 1989, ch. 41, § 17.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-9-19 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Cross-references. - For definition of "practice of medicine," see 61-6-15, 61-6-16 NMSA 1978.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, substituted "licensed" for "certified".

Professional Psychologist Act. - See 61-9-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Law reviews. - For case note, "WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAW: A Clinical Psychologist Is Qualified to Give Expert Medical Testimony Regarding Causation: Madrid v. University of California, d/b/a Los Alamos National Laboratory," see 18 N.M.L. Rev. 637 (1988).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Am. Jur. 2d Physicians, Surgeons and Other Healers §§ 36, 50.

70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers § 15, 26, 27.

### **§ 61-9-18. Privileged communications. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

A licensed psychologist or psychologist associate shall not be examined without the consent of his client as to any communication made by the client to him or his advice



given in the course of professional employment; nor shall a licensed psychologist's or psychologist associate's secretary, stenographer, clerk or any person supervised by the psychologist or psychologist associate be examined without the consent of his employer concerning any fact the knowledge of which he has acquired in such capacity.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-30-17, enacted by Laws 1963, ch. 92, § 17; 1983, ch. 334, § 8; 1989, ch. 41, § 18.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-9-19 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, twice substituted "licensed psychologist" for "certified psychologist", and substituted "clerk or any person supervised by the psychologist or psychologist associate" for "or clerk".

Law reviews. - For case note, "WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAW: A Clinical Psychologist Is Qualified to Give Expert Medical Testimony Regarding Causation: Madrid v. University of California, d/b/a Los Alamos National Laboratory," see 18 N.M.L. Rev. 637 (1988).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Am. Jur. 2d Physicians, Surgeons and Other Healers §§ 169, 170.

Privilege, judicial or quasi-judicial proceedings, arising from relationship between psychiatrist and patient, 44 A.L.R.3d 24.

## **§ 61-9-19. Termination of agency life; delayed repeal. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

The New Mexico state board of psychologist examiners is terminated on July 1, 1995 pursuant to the Sunset Act [12-9-11 to 12-9-21 NMSA 1978]. The board shall continue to operate according to the provisions of Chapter 61, Article 9 NMSA 1978 until July 1, 1996. Effective July 1, 1996, Article 9 of Chapter 61 NMSA 1978 is repealed.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-30-18, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 188, § 2; 1981, ch. 241, § 22; 1985, ch. 87, § 7; 1989, ch. 41, § 19.

Delayed repeals. - Laws 1989, ch. 41, § 19 amends this section to repeal Chapter 61, Article 9 NMSA 1978, effective July 1, 1996.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, substituted "1995" for "1991" in the first sentence, and substituted "1996" for "1992" in the second and third sentences.

## **Article 10**

### **Osteopathic Medicine and Surgery**

### **§ 61-10-1. Definition. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

Osteopathic medicine and surgery as used in Sections 61-10-1 through 61-10-21 NMSA 1978 is the name of that complete system or school of medicine and surgery governed by this act.

History: Laws 1933, ch. 117, § 1; 1941 Comp., § 51-801; 1953 Comp., § 67-8-1; Laws 1955, ch. 42, § 1; 1975, ch. 296, § 1.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-10-22 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Cross-references. - For Family Planning Act, see 24-8-1 NMSA 1978 et seq.

Meaning of "this act". - The term "this act," at the end of this section, which first appeared in Laws 1955, ch. 42, § 1, strictly construed, probably had reference to the original act relating to osteopathic medicine, Laws 1933, ch. 117, the provisions of which are presently compiled as 61-10-1, 61-10-3 to 61-10-6, 61-10-8 to 61-10-18. However, by Laws 1975, ch. 296, § 1, which amended this section by, inter alia, substituting the specific statutory reference for "this act (67-8-1 to 67-8-16)", the legislature probably intended to include the entire article within the term "this act."

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Am. Jur. 2d Physicians, Surgeons and Other Healers § 9.

70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers §§ 2, 3.

### **§ 61-10-2. Criminal offender's character evaluation. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

The provisions of the Criminal Offender Employment Act [28-2-1 to 28-2-6 NMSA 1978] shall govern any consideration of criminal records required or permitted by Sections 61-10-1 through 61-10-21 NMSA 1978.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-8-1.1, enacted by Laws 1974, ch. 78, § 16.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-10-22 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

### **§ 61-10-3. License. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

It shall be unlawful for any person to practice as an osteopathic physician in this state without a license so to do, issued by the board of osteopathic medical examiners; provided that any license or certificate heretofore issued under the laws of this state,

authorizing its holder to practice osteopathic medicine, shall in no wise be affected by the provisions of this act.

History: Laws 1933, ch. 117, § 2; 1941 Comp., § 51-802; 1953 Comp., § 67-8-2; Laws 1975, ch. 296, § 2.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-10-22 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Meaning of "this act". - See same catchline in notes to 61-10-1 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Am. Jur. 2d Physicians, Surgeons and Other Healers §§ 26, 27, 29, 31, 48.

Constitutionality of statute prescribing conditions of practicing medicine or surgery as affected by question of discrimination against a particular school or method, 16 A.L.R. 709; 37 A.L.R. 680; 42 A.L.R. 1342; 54 A.L.R. 600.

70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers §§ 7, 12.

#### **§ 61-10-4. Other schools not affected. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

This act shall in no way affect the practice of allopathy, homeopathy, eclectic and chiropractic by those duly licensed to practice allopathy, homeopathy, eclectic or chiropractic under the laws of this state.

History: Laws 1933, ch. 117, § 3; 1941 Comp., § 51-803; 1953 Comp., § 67-8-3.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-10-22 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Meaning of "this act". - See same catchline in notes to 61-10-1 NMSA 1978.

#### **§ 61-10-5. Board of examiners; appointment; terms; meetings; membership; examinations. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. There is created the "board of osteopathic medical examiners". The board consists of six members appointed by the governor; five members shall be regularly licensed osteopathic physicians in good standing in New Mexico, who have been so engaged for a period of at least two years immediately prior to their appointment and who are possessed of all the qualifications for applicants for licensure specified in Section 61-10-8 NMSA 1978, and one member who shall represent the public. The public member of the board shall not have been licensed as an osteopathic physician, nor shall the public member have any significant financial interest, whether direct or indirect, in the occupation regulated.

B. Board members' terms shall be for five years. The vacancy of the term of any member shall be filled by appointment by the governor to the unexpired portion of the

five-year term. A board member whose term has expired shall serve until his successor is appointed.

C. The board shall meet during the first quarter of the fiscal year and shall elect officers for the ensuing fiscal year. The board may hold other meetings as it deems necessary. A majority of the board constitutes a quorum.

D. The board shall have and use a common seal and is authorized to make and adopt all necessary rules and regulations relating to the enforcement of the provisions of Chapter 61, Article 10 NMSA 1978.

E. Examinations shall be made at least twice a year at the time and place fixed by the board. All applicants shall be given written notice of examinations at a reasonable prior date.

F. Members of the board shall be reimbursed as provided in the Per Diem and Mileage Act [10-8-1 to 10-8-8 NMSA 1978], but shall receive no other compensation, perquisite or allowance, for each day necessarily spent in the discharge of their duties.

G. Any board member failing to attend three consecutive meetings, either regular or special, shall automatically be removed as a member of this board.

History: Laws 1933, ch. 117, § 4; C.S. 1929, § 99-104; 1941 Comp., § 51-804; 1953 Comp., § 67-8-4; Laws 1963, ch. 43, § 12; 1975, ch. 296, § 3; 1979, ch. 36, § 1; 1989, ch. 371, § 1.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-10-22 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, in Subsection A substituted "Section 61-10-8" for "Sections 61-10-8 and 61-10-9" in the second sentence; in Subsection B rewrote the first sentence, which formerly read " The five professional members of the board shall continue in their staggered five-year terms of office and, on the effective date of this act the governor shall appoint the public member to a term expiring July 1, 1984", and added the last sentence; and in Subsection C substituted all of the present language of the first sentence following "meet" for "annually at a date fixed by the board, between August 20 and September 10 and shall elect officers for the ensuing year", added the present second sentence, and made a minor stylistic change in the last sentence.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 63A Am. Jur. 2d Public Officers and Employees §§ 27 to 30.

73 C.J.S. Public Administrative Law and Procedure § 9.

## **§ 61-10-6. Applicants; requirements. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

Each applicant for a license to practice as provided in Chapter 61, Article 10 NMSA 1978 shall comply with the following requirements:

A. make application for examination on blank forms prepared and furnished by the board;

B. submit evidence verified on oath and satisfactory to the board that the applicant has reached the age of majority, is of good moral character and is a graduate of a college of osteopathic medicine and surgery accredited by the American osteopathic association; and

C. pay appropriate fees as provided in Section 61-10-6.1 NMSA 1978.

History: Laws 1933, ch. 117, § 5; 1941 Comp., § 51-805; Laws 1953, ch. 101, § 1; 1953 Comp., § 67-8-5; Laws 1968, ch. 45, § 1; 1973, ch. 33, § 1; 1975, ch. 296, § 4; 1980, ch. 92, § 1; 1989, ch. 371, § 2.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-10-22 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Cross-references. - For the Uniform Licensing Act, see 61-1-1 NMSA 1978 et seq. As to the age of majority, see 28-6-1 NMSA 1978.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, substituted all of the present language of Subsection B beginning with "college" for "legally incorporated college of osteopathic medicine and surgery of standard acceptable to the board"; substituted the present provisions of Subsection C for "pay in advance to the board fees as follows: (1) for examination of an osteopathic physician and surgeon . . . . \$250; (2) for issuance of license . . . . 5.00; (3) for license of one applying therefor under the provisions of Section 61-10-12 NMSA 1978"; and made minor stylistic changes throughout the section.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Am. Jur. 2d Physicians, Surgeons and Other Healers §§ 29, 51 to 58, 61.

Constitutionality of statute prescribing conditions of practicing medicine or surgery as affected by question of discrimination against a particular school or method, 16 A.L.R. 709; 37 A.L.R. 680; 42 A.L.R. 1342; 54 A.L.R. 600.

70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers §§ 7, 19.

### **§ 61-10-6.1. Fees. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

The board may charge the following fees:

A. an examination fee equal to the cost of purchasing the examination plus an administration fee not to exceed fifty percent of the examination fee;

- B. an application fee not to exceed five hundred dollars (\$500) for licensure by examination;
- C. an application fee not to exceed five hundred dollars (\$500) for licensure pursuant to Section 61-10-12 NMSA 1978;
- D. an annual renewal fee not to exceed two hundred dollars (\$200);
- E. an interim license fee not to exceed two hundred dollars (\$200);
- F. a late fee not to exceed two hundred dollars (\$200) for applicants who fail to register their licenses on or before July 1 of each year;
- G. a reinstatement fee not to exceed five hundred dollars (\$500) for reinstatement of a revoked, suspended or inactive license;
- H. a reasonable administrative fee for verification of license, publications and copying charges; and
- I. an impaired physician fee not to exceed one hundred dollars (\$100).

All fees are nonrefundable and shall be used by the board to carry out its duties.

History: 1978 Comp., § 61-10-6.1, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 371, § 3.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-10-22 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 371 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

### **§ 61-10-7. Temporary licenses; qualifications. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

Whenever an eligible applicant shall have filed his application and met the requirements of Section 61-10-6 NMSA 1978 and complied with all other requirements of Sections 61-10-1 through 61-10-21 NMSA 1978, in the interim between regular board meetings, the secretary-treasurer of the board is empowered to issue such applicant a temporary license to hold good until the next regular meeting of the board.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-8-5.1, enacted by Laws 1977, ch. 155, § 1.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-10-22 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

### **§ 61-10-8. Professional education. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

To be considered for licensure to practice as an osteopathic physician and surgeon the applicant shall:

A. be a graduate of a college of osteopathic medicine and surgery accredited by the American osteopathic association; and

B. have completed an American osteopathic association or American medical association approved post-graduate one-year residency program or rotating internship program.

History: Laws 1933, ch. 117, § 6; 1941 Comp., § 51-806; Laws 1945, ch. 79, § 1; 1953 Comp., § 67-8-6; Laws 1955, ch. 42, § 1; 1975, ch. 296, § 5; 1985, ch. 112, § 1; 1989, ch. 371, § 4.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-10-22 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, substituted the present undesignated introductory paragraph for "Standards of professional education to practice as an osteopathic physician and surgeon are fixed as follows:"; deleted former Subsection A, which provided specific preliminary education requirements; and rewrote former Subsections B and C, while redesignating them as present Subsections A and B.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Am. Jur. 2d Physicians, Surgeons and Other Healers §§ 29, 56 to 58.

### **§ 61-10-9. Repealed.**

Repeals. - Laws 1989, ch. 371, § 9 repeals 61-10-9 NMSA 1978, as amended by Laws 1975, ch. 296, § 6, relating to standards for colleges of osteopathic medicine and surgery, effective June 16, 1989. For provisions of former section, see 1986 Replacement Pamphlet.

### **§ 61-10-10. Examination. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

The examination of those who desire to practice under this act shall embrace those general subjects and topics including:

USE THE ZOOM COMMAND TO VIEW THE FOLLOWING FORM:

1. anatomy 8. therapeutics
2. chemistry 9. surgery

3. physiology 10. gynecology
4. pathology 11. obstetrics
5. preventive medicine 12. medical jurisprudence
6. diagnosis 13. practice of osteopathic
7. toxicology medicine; and

a knowledge of which is commonly and generally required of candidates for the degree of doctor of osteopathic medicine by a standard osteopathic college in the United States.

History: Laws 1933, ch. 117, § 8; 1941 Comp., § 51-808; 1953 Comp., § 67-8-8; Laws 1975, ch. 296, § 7.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-10-22 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Meaning of "this act". - See same catchline in notes to 61-10-1 NMSA 1978.

Nature of requirements. - Requirements are substantially the same as those in which applicants for license to practice medicine must be examined. 1933-34 Op. Att'y Gen. 155.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Am. Jur. 2d Physicians, Surgeons and Other Healers §§ 29, 59, 60.

Constitutionality of statute prescribing conditions of practicing medicine or surgery as affected by question of discrimination against a particular school or method, 16 A.L.R. 709; 37 A.L.R. 680; 42 A.L.R. 1342; 54 A.L.R. 600.

70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers §§ 20, 23.

### **§ 61-10-11. License issued. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

Each applicant who successfully passes the examination shall be entitled to a license which carries with it the title doctor and physician with right to practice as taught and practiced in the standard colleges of osteopathic medicine and surgery.

History: Laws 1933, ch. 117, § 9; 1941 Comp., § 51-809; 1953 Comp., § 67-8-9; Laws 1975, ch. 296, § 8.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-10-22 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

### **§ 61-10-12. License without examination. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

The board may in its discretion issue a license without examination to an osteopathic physician who has been licensed in any country, state, territory or province and who is a



graduate of a standard college of osteopathic medicine upon the following conditions:

A. that the applicant is of good moral character;

B. that the requirements to practice in the country, state, territory or province in which the applicant is already licensed be equal to those of this state; and

C. that the applicant shall be required to pay the fee designated for such license in Section 61-10-6 NMSA 1978.

The board may also in its discretion issue a license without examination to an osteopathic physician who is a graduate of a standard college of osteopathic medicine and who has passed an examination for admission into the medical corps of the United States army, United States navy or United States public health service.

History: Laws 1933, ch. 117, § 10; 1941 Comp., § 51-810; 1953 Comp., § 67-8-10; Laws 1975, ch. 296, § 9.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-10-22 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Am. Jur. 2d Physicians, Surgeons and Other Healers §§ 67, 68.

70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers § 13; 73 C.J.S. Public Administrative Law and Procedure § 69.

### **§ 61-10-13. Display of licenses and renewal thereof. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

Every person holding a license authorizing him to practice osteopathic medicine in this state shall display the license and certificate of annual renewal in his principal office practice location.

History: Laws 1933, ch. 117, § 11; 1941 Comp., § 51-811; Laws 1945, ch. 79, § 3; 1953 Comp., § 67-8-11; Laws 1975, ch. 296, § 10; 1989, ch. 371, § 5.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-10-22 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, substituted all of the present language following "state" for "must have the same recorded in the office of the county clerk of the county of his residence", and deleted the former second and third sentences, relating to recordation of certificate upon change of residence and penalty for failure to record.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers § 11.

**§ 61-10-14. Privileges and obligations; presence on hospital staffs; intent of act. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

Osteopathic physicians and surgeons licensed hereunder shall have equal rights, privileges and obligations in the handling of cases and rendering of medical services in all branches and phases of the healing arts as are accorded or permitted physicians and surgeons of other schools of practice; that such general rights shall extend to the rendering of medical services under the provisions of public health, welfare, assistance laws and other fields of public medicine, and no regulations shall be made with respect thereto limiting, excluding or discriminating against osteopathic physicians and surgeons.

Osteopathic physicians and surgeons shall also have the right to register under the laws of the United States governing narcotics. Osteopathic physicians shall observe and be subject to all state and municipal regulations relative to the reporting of births and deaths and all matters pertaining to the public health with equal rights and obligations as physicians and surgeons of other schools of medicine, and such reports shall be accepted by the officers of the departments to which they are made.

A. That the rights, benefits and obligations conferred by this act upon licensed osteopathic physicians and surgeons shall not be construed as taking from the governing authorities of all state, county and municipal hospitals, or from any publicly supported hospital either in whole or in part the complete control and management of such hospitals with power to make rules and regulations for the operations of such hospitals and to determine who will be on the staff of such hospitals; nor shall this act be construed as taking from the governing authorities of any hospital or other institution owned, operated or maintained [maintained] by any religious, industrial or fraternal group or organization the absolute right of complete control and management of such hospitals and institutions.

History: Laws 1933, ch. 117, § 12; 1941 Comp., § 51-812; Laws 1945, ch. 79, § 4; 1947, ch. 117, § 1; 1953 Comp., § 67-8-12; Laws 1955, ch. 42, § 1.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-10-22 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Cross-references. - As to incorporation of osteopaths under Professional Corporation Act, see 53-6-1 NMSA 1978 et seq.

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1955, ch. 42, § 1, contains no Subsection B.

Meaning of "this act". - See same catchline in notes to 61-10-1 NMSA 1978.

Osteopaths have same right to extract teeth or treat diseases which come within the field of practicing medicine as do physicians and surgeons. 1943-44 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 4328.

Practice of optometry. - Inasmuch as physicians and surgeons are specifically given the right to practice optometry and osteopaths are given the same general rights as physicians and surgeons, they too have been granted the right to practice optometry. 1945-46 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 4740.

No absolute right to practice in public hospital. - Duly licensed physician has no absolute or constitutional right to practice in a public hospital, and governing authorities of public hospitals may regulate and control their hospitals and prescribe reasonable rules and regulations to be followed by physicians using the facilities. 1965 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 65-81.

It was not the legislative intent to authorize osteopathic physicians and surgeons to practice in or to have all the rights and facilities of a public hospital extended to them as a matter of law. *Munroe v. Wall*, 66 N.M. 15, 340 P.2d 1069 (1959).

Hospital rule can provide for exclusion of those who follow certain systems of medicine. 1965 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 65-81.

Control of staff in hospital board. - Subsection A reserves to the governing boards of public hospitals full control over the making of regulations to determine who should be on the staff, irrespective of the so-called equal rights given to osteopaths. *Munroe v. Wall*, 66 N.M. 15, 340 P.2d 1069 (1959).

Bond issue. - A hospital bond issue election may be called where the hospital bylaws provide that only medical doctors may be staff members. 1961-62 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 62-122.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Osteopath as a physician or surgeon within statute in relation to vital statistics, 8 A.L.R. 1070.

Kind or character of treatment, restrictive medical or surgical license, 86 A.L.R. 626.

Care and skill required of osteopaths, 19 A.L.R.2d 1188.

Limitation on right of chiropractors and osteopathic physicians to participate in public medical welfare programs, 8 A.L.R.4th 1056.

### **§ 61-10-15. Refusal and revocation of license. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

The board of osteopathic medical examiners may either refuse to issue or may suspend or revoke any license for any one or any combination of the following causes:

A. conviction of a felony, as shown by a certified copy of the record of the court of conviction;

B. the obtaining of, or an attempt to obtain a license, or practice in the profession for money, or any other thing of value, by fraudulent misrepresentation;

- C. gross malpractice;
- D. advertising, practicing or attempting to practice under a name other than one's own;
- E. advertising by means of knowingly false or deceptive statements;
- F. habitual drunkenness, or habitual addiction to the use of morphine, cocaine or other habit-forming drugs; or
- G. immoral, dishonorable or unprofessional conduct.

The board may neither refuse to issue nor to renew nor suspend nor revoke any license, however, for any of these causes, unless the person accused has been given at least twenty days' notice in writing of the charge against him and a public hearing by the board of osteopathic medical examiners, with right of review of the board's decision by the district court of the first judicial district by certiorari, on petition of the party against whom the board's decision is rendered.

The board of osteopathic medical examiners shall have the power to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of relevant books and papers for the investigation of matters that may come before them and the presiding officer of said board may administer the requisite oaths and said board shall have the same authority to compel the giving of testimony as is conferred on courts of justice.

History: Laws 1933, ch. 117, § 13; 1941 Comp., § 51-813; Laws 1945, ch. 79, § 5; 1953 Comp., § 67-8-13; Laws 1975, ch. 296, § 11.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-10-22 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Cross-references. - For Impaired Physician Act, see 61-7-1 to 61-7-11 NMSA 1978. As to incorporation of osteopaths under the Professional Corporation Act, see 53-6-1 NMSA 1978. As to subpoenas in district court, see Rule 1-045.

Equal protection. - Since foreign-trained physicians who have not earned an M.D. degree may be licensed by the board of medical examiners and list themselves under the heading "Physicians and Surgeons, M.D." in the telephone directory, the board of osteopathic examiners would be violating the equal protection rights of osteopathic physicians by prohibiting them from listing themselves under that heading; insofar as Subsection E of this section would do so, it is unconstitutional. 1974 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 74-21.

Deceptive phone listing. - Osteopathic physicians who were listed in the telephone directory yellow pages under the heading "Physicians and Surgeons, M.D." without using a degree designation and without giving an indication that they were osteopathic physicians were violating Subsection E of this section. 1974 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 74-21.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Am. Jur. 2d Physicians, Surgeons and Other Healers §§ 51, 52, 74 to 120.

Refusal of license because of suspicion of intended violation of its conditions, 27 A.L.R. 325.

Disqualification for bias or interest of member of occupation or profession sitting in license revocation proceeding, 97 A.L.R.2d 1210.

Physician's or other healer's conduct in connection with defense of or resistance to malpractice action as ground for revocation of license or other disciplinary action, 44 A.L.R.4th 248.

70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers §§ 24, 38 to 50, 53 to 57.

### **§ 61-10-16. Penalties. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

Each of the following acts constitutes a misdemeanor punishable upon conviction by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) nor more than two hundred dollars (\$200):

A. the practice of osteopathic medicine or an attempt to practice osteopathic medicine without a license;

B. the obtaining of, or attempting to obtain a license, or practice in the profession, for money or any other things of value by fraudulent misrepresentation;

C. the making of any wilfully false oath, or affirmation, when an oath or affirmation is required by this act; or

D. advertising, practicing or attempting to practice under a name other than one's own.

History: Laws 1933, ch. 117, § 14; 1941 Comp., § 51-814; 1953 Comp., § 67-8-14; Laws 1975, ch. 296, § 12.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-10-22 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Cross-references. - As to incorporation of osteopaths under Professional Corporation Act, see 53-6-1 NMSA 1978 et seq.

Meaning of "this act". - See same catchline in notes to 61-10-1 NMSA 1978 et seq.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Am. Jur. 2d Physicians, Surgeons and Other Healers §§ 125 to 130.

70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers §§ 28, 33.

### **§ 61-10-17. Records. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

The board of osteopathic medical examiners shall keep a record which shall be open to all proper parties for inspection at all reasonable times, of its proceedings relating to the issuance, refusal, renewal, suspension or revocation of licenses to practice in accordance with this act. This record shall also contain the name, place of business and residence, the date and number of the license of every osteopathic physician licensed under this act.

History: Laws 1933, ch. 117, § 15; 1941 Comp., § 51-815; 1953 Comp., § 67-8-15; Laws 1975, ch. 296, § 13.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-10-22 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Meaning of "this act". - See same catchline in notes to 61-10-1 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 63A Am. Jur. 2d Public Officers and Employees § 353.

73 C.J.S. Public Administrative Law and Procedure § 22.

### **§ 61-10-18. [No additional powers conferred on prior licensees.] (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

Nothing herein contained shall be construed as conferring any powers or authority not heretofore vested in osteopathic physicians who hold licenses to practice osteopathy under any pre-existing law or regulation, unless such licenses [licensees] be likewise licensed under the provisions of this act.

History: Laws 1933, ch. 117, § 16; 1941 Comp., § 51-816; 1953 Comp., § 67-8-16.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-10-22 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Meaning of "this act". - See same catchline in notes to 61-10-1 NMSA 1978.

### **§ 61-10-19. Annual renewal of license; certificate; fee. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. All persons legally licensed to practice osteopathic medicine and surgery in this state shall, on or before July 1 of each year, submit proof of completion of continuing education requirements as required by the board and pay to the secretary of the board an annual renewal fee as provided in Section 61-10-6.1 NMSA 1978 for the renewal of his license to practice osteopathic medicine and surgery. Upon payment of fees and proof of completion of continuing education requirements, the board shall issue a certificate of annual renewal of license.

B. The secretary of the board shall send a written notice to every person holding a legal certificate to practice osteopathic medicine in this state at least thirty days prior to July 1 of each year, directed to the last known address of licensee, and notify him that it will be necessary for him to pay the annual renewal fee. Proper forms shall accompany the notice, and the licensee shall make application for the renewal of his certificate on these forms. The fact that a practitioner has not received his blank form from the board shall not, however, relieve him of the duty to register on or before July 1 nor shall the board's failure to mail the forms operate to exempt him from the penalties provided in Chapter 61, Article 10 NMSA 1978.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-8-17.1, enacted by Laws 1971, ch. 140, § 1; 1975, ch. 296, § 14; 1977, ch. 108, § 1; 1980, ch. 92, § 2; 1989, ch. 371, § 6.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-10-22 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, substituted the present catchline for "Annual renewal of certificate; fee"; added the subsection designations; in Subsection A substituted all of the present language of the first sentence following "annual" for "license fee of fifty-five dollars (\$55.00) for a renewal of his certificate to practice osteopathic medicine and surgery", and added the second sentence; in Subsection B substituted "annual renewal fee" for "renewal license fee" at the end of the first sentence, and added the last sentence; and made minor stylistic changes throughout the section.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers § 22.

### **§ 61-10-20. Postgraduate educational requirements. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

For the purpose of protecting the health and well-being of the citizens of this state and for maintaining and continuing informed professional knowledge and awareness, the board shall establish mandatory continuing educational requirements for osteopathic physicians licensed in this state. In establishing such requirements, the board shall recognize and give weight to existing educational methods, procedures, devices and programs in use among the various medical specialties and other recognized medical groups and the consensus of the members of the medical community. This section does not abrogate or affect the status, force or operation of the Uniform Licensing Act [61-1-1 to 61-1-31 NMSA 1978]. The board shall not establish and enforce such requirements if they will reduce the availability of physicians in a community to an extent that adequate medical care is jeopardized.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-8-17.2, enacted by Laws 1971, ch. 140, § 2; 1977, ch. 108, § 2.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-10-22 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Am. Jur. 2d Physicians, Surgeons and Other Healers § 213.

**§ 61-10-21. Failure to comply; cancellation of license; reinstatement; temporary cancellation at licensee's request. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. In the event any licensee fails to comply with the requirements of Section 61-10-19 NMSA 1978, he shall, upon order of the board of osteopathic medical examiners, forfeit his right to practice osteopathic medicine in this state and his license and certificate shall be canceled; provided, however, that the secretary of the board may reinstate him upon the payment of all fees due and upon the presentation of satisfactory evidence of the attendance at an educational program as provided for in Chapter 61, Article 10 NMSA 1978.

B. It is further provided that any person licensed to practice osteopathic medicine in New Mexico desiring to withdraw from the active practice of his profession in this state shall have the right to apply to the secretary of the board of osteopathic medical examiners for a temporary suspension of his certificate to practice osteopathic medicine in this state, with the right to renew and reinstate his certificate if he so desires, upon a showing that he has paid the appropriate fees on or before July 1 of each year.

History: 1941 Comp., § 51-818, enacted by Laws 1945, ch. 79, § 7; 1953, ch. 101, § 3; 1953 Comp., § 67-8-18; Laws 1971, ch. 140, § 3; 1975, ch. 296, § 15; 1989, ch. 371, § 7.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-10-22 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, added the subsection designations; in Subsection A substituted "61-10-19 NMSA 1978" for "67-8-17.1 NMSA 1953" near the beginning of the subsection, and substituted "Chapter 61, Article 10 NMSA 1978" for "this act" at the end of the subsection; substituted all of the present language of Subsection B following "paid" for "his license fee of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) on or before the first day of July of each year, and during the temporary suspension of such certificate, such licensee shall not be required to comply with the provisions of Sections 67-8-17.1 and 67-8-17.2 NMSA 1953 concerning attendance at educational meetings, providing the temporary suspension shall not be granted for a lesser period of time than one year"; and made minor stylistic changes throughout the section.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Am. Jur. 2d Physicians, Surgeons and Other Healers §§ 74 to 79.

70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers §§ 42, 52.



## **§ 61-10-22. Termination of agency life; delayed repeal. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

The board of osteopathic medical examiners is terminated on July 1, 1991 pursuant to the Sunset Act [12-9-11 to 12-9-21 NMSA 1978]. The board shall continue to operate according to the provisions of Chapter 61, Article 10 NMSA 1978 until July 1, 1992. Effective July 1, 1992, Article 10 of Chapter 61 NMSA 1978 is repealed.

History: 1978 Comp., § 61-10-22, enacted by Laws 1979, ch. 36, § 2; 1981, ch. 241, § 23; 1985, ch. 87, § 8.

Delayed repeals. - Laws 1985, ch. 87, § 8 amends this section to repeal Chapter 61, Article 10 NMSA 1978, effective July 1, 1992.

## **Article 10A**

### **Osteopathic Physicians' Assistants**

#### **§ 61-10A-1. Short title.**

This act [61-10A-1 to 61-10A-7 NMSA 1978] may be cited as the "Osteopathic Physicians' Assistants Act".

History: Laws 1979, ch. 26, § 1.

#### **§ 61-10A-2. Definitions.**

As used in the Osteopathic Physicians' Assistants Act [61-10A-1 to 61-10A-7 NMSA 1978]:

- A. "administer" means to apply a prepackaged drug to the body of a patient by any means;
- B. "board" means the board of osteopathic medical examiners;
- C. "dispense" means to deliver a drug directly to a patient and includes the compounding, labeling and repackaging of a drug from a bulk or original container;
- D. "distribute" means to administer or supply directly to a patient under the direct care of the distributing osteopathic physician's assistant one or more doses of drugs prepackaged by a licensed pharmacist and excludes the compounding or repackaging from a bulk or original container;

E. "osteopathic physician" means a physician licensed to practice osteopathic medicine in New Mexico;

F. "osteopathic physician's assistant" means a skilled person certified by the board as being qualified by academic and practical training to provide patient services under the supervision and direction of the osteopathic physician who is responsible for the performance of that assistant; and

G. "prescribe" means to issue an order individually for the person for whom prescribed, either directly from the prescriber to the pharmacist or indirectly by means of a written order signed by the prescriber, bearing the name and address of the prescriber, his license classification, the name and address of the patient, the name of the drug prescribed, directions for use and the date of issue.

History: Laws 1979, ch. 26, § 2; 1989, ch. 9, § 6.

The 1989 amendment, effective March 4, 1989, redesignated former Subsections A, B and C as present Subsections B, E and F, added present Subsections A, C, D and G, and deleted "licensed" preceding "osteopathic physician" in present Subsections E and F.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers § 5.

### **§ 61-10A-3. Administration of act.**

The board shall enforce and administer the provisions of the Osteopathic Physicians' Assistants Act [61-10A-1 to 61-10A-7 NMSA 1978].

History: Laws 1979, ch. 26, § 3.

### **§ 61-10A-4. Certification as osteopathic physician's assistant; scope of authority; annual registration of employment; employment change.**

A. No person shall perform or attempt to perform as an osteopathic physician's assistant without first applying for and obtaining a certificate of qualification from the board as an osteopathic physician's assistant and having his employment registered in accordance with board regulations.

B. Osteopathic physician's assistants may prescribe, administer and distribute dangerous drugs other than controlled substances provided that the prescribing, administering and distributing are done under the direction of a supervising physician

and within the parameters of a board approved formulary and guidelines established under Subsection C of Section 61-10A-6 NMSA 1978. The distribution process shall comply with state laws concerning prescription packaging, labeling and record keeping requirements. Osteopathic physicians' assistants shall not otherwise dispense dangerous drugs.

C. An osteopathic physician's assistant shall perform only those acts and duties assigned him by a supervising osteopathic physician that are within the scope of practice of the supervising osteopathic physician.

D. An applicant for a certificate of qualification as an osteopathic physician's assistant shall complete such application forms as supplied by the board and pay a fee as provided in Section 6-10A-4.1 NMSA 1978 to defray the cost of processing the application, which fee is not returnable. Upon being certified by the board, the applicant shall have his name and address and other pertinent information enrolled by the board on a roster of osteopathic physicians' assistants.

E. Each certified osteopathic physician's assistant shall annually submit proof of completion of continuing education as required by the board and register his employment with the board, stating his name and current address, the name and office address of both his employer and the supervising osteopathic physician and such additional information as the board deems necessary. Upon any change of employment as an osteopathic physician's assistant, such registration shall automatically be void. Each annual registration or registration of new employment shall be accompanied by a fee as provided in Section 61-10A-4.1 NMSA 1978 for use by the board in defraying the cost of administering the Osteopathic Physicians' Assistants Act [61-10A-1 to 61-10A-7 NMSA 1978].

History: Laws 1979, ch. 26, § 4; 1989, ch. 9, § 7.

The 1989 amendment, effective March 4, 1989, inserted "scope of authority" in the catchline and deleted "fees" therefrom, added present Subsection A, redesignated Subsections A through D as present Subsections B through E, made a minor stylistic change in present Subsection C, in present Subsection D substituted "as provided in Section 61-10A-4.1 NMSA 1978" for "of fifty dollars (\$50.00)" in the first sentence, in present Subsection E deleted "licensed" following "supervising" in the first sentence, made a minor stylistic change in the second sentence, and substituted "a fee as provided in Section 61-10A-4.1 NMSA 1978" for "fees set by the board in amounts not to exceed ten dollars (\$10.00)" in the last sentence.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Am. Jur. 2d Physicians, Surgeons and Other Healers §§ 26, 27, 31 to 32.

70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers §§ 7, 12, 26, 27.

### **§ 61-10A-4.1. Fees.**

Applicants shall pay the following fees:

- A. an initial certification fee of not to exceed one hundred fifty dollars (\$150);
- B. an annual registration of certification fee of not to exceed fifty dollars (\$50.00);
- C. a late fee not to exceed twenty five dollars (\$25.00) for applicants who fail to register their certificates on or before July 1 of each year; and
- D. a registration of new employment fee in an amount equal to the annual renewal fee.

History: 1978 Comp., § 61-10A-4.1, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 9, § 8.

Emergency clauses. - Laws 1989, ch. 9, § 10 makes the act effective immediately.  
Approved March 4, 1989.

### **§ 61-10A-5. Denial, suspension or revocation.**

In accordance with the procedures contained in the Uniform Licensing Act [61-1-1 to 61-1-31 NMSA 1978], the board may deny or suspend any registration or deny or revoke any certificate of qualification, upon the grounds that the applicant or osteopathic physician's assistant is guilty of:

- A. procuring, aiding or abetting a criminal abortion;
- B. soliciting patients for any practitioner of the healing arts;
- C. soliciting or receiving any form of compensation from any person other than his registered employer for performing as an osteopathic physician's assistant;
- D. willfully or negligently divulging a professional secret or discussing a patient's condition or an osteopathic physician's diagnosis without the express permission of the osteopathic physician;
- E. any offense punishable by incarceration in a state penitentiary or federal prison. A copy of the record of conviction, certified to by the clerk of the court entering the conviction, shall be conclusive evidence;
- F. the habitual or excessive use of intoxicants or drugs;
- G. fraud or misrepresentation in applying for or procuring a certificate of qualification to perform as an osteopathic physician's assistant in this state, or in applying for or procuring an annual registration;

H. impersonating another person registered as an osteopathic physician's assistant or allowing any person to use his certificate of qualification or registration;

I. aiding or abetting the practice of osteopathic medicine by a person not licensed by the board;

J. gross negligence in the performance of duties, task or functions assigned to him by a licensed osteopathic physician;

K. manifest incapacity or incompetence to perform as an osteopathic physician's assistant;

L. conduct resulting in the suspension or revocation by another state of a registration, license or certification to perform as an osteopathic physician's assistant, based upon acts by the osteopathic physician's assistant similar to acts constituting grounds for suspension or revocation in New Mexico. A certified copy of the record of the suspension or revocation of the state imposing the penalty is conclusive evidence thereof; or

M. conduct unbecoming in a person registered as an osteopathic physician's assistant or detrimental to the best interests of the public.

History: Laws 1979, ch. 26, § 5.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Am. Jur. 2d Physicians, Surgeons and Other Healers, §§ 74 to 120.

70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers §§ 24, 35 to 42.

## **§ 61-10A-6. Rules and regulations.**

The board may adopt and enforce reasonable rules and regulations:

A. setting qualifications of education, skill and experience for certification of a person as an osteopathic physician's assistant and providing forms and procedures for certificates of qualification and for annual registration of employment;

B. examining and evaluating applicants for certificates of qualification as an osteopathic physician's assistant as to their skill, knowledge and experience in the field of medical care;

C. establishing administrative guidelines under which an osteopathic physician's assistant shall prescribe, administer and distribute dangerous drugs other than controlled substances, but these guidelines shall restrict distribution privileges to distribution for immediate or acute medical need for patients unless the board determines that special circumstances exist, such as distribution in a family planning

clinic or clinic services for poor persons who, because of their circumstances, could not purchase the needed drugs from a retail pharmacy; and

D. for the purpose of carrying out all other provisions of the Osteopathic Physicians' Assistants Act [61-10A-1 to 61-10A-7 NMSA 1978].

Provided, however, the board shall not adopt any rule or regulation allowing an osteopathic physician's assistant to dispense dangerous drugs, to measure the powers, range or accommodative status of human vision, diagnose vision problems, prescribe lenses, prisms, vision training or contact lenses or fit contact lenses. This section shall not preclude vision screening.

History: Laws 1979, ch. 26, § 6; 1989, ch. 9, § 9; 1989, ch. 371, § 8.

The 1989 amendments. - Laws 1989, ch. 9, § 9, effective March 4, 1989, adding a new Subsection C, redesignating former Subsection C as present Subsection D, and substituting "section" for "paragraph" in the second sentence of the proviso, was approved March 4, 1989. However, Laws 1989, ch. 371, § 8, effective June 16, 1989, adding the same present Subsection C; redesignating former Subsection C as present Subsection D; and in the undesignated proviso, rewriting the second sentence, which formerly read "This paragraph shall not preclude vision screening; and provided further, the board shall not adopt any rule or regulation allowing an osteopathic physician's assistant to perform diagnosis or medical, surgical, mechanical, manipulative or orthopedic treatment of the human foot", was approved April 7, 1989. This section is set out as amended by Laws 1989, ch. 371, § 8. See 12-1-8 NMSA 1978.

Assistants may not prescribe controlled substances. - Nothing in Subsection A authorizes the board to permit physician's assistants to prescribe controlled substances in violation of 30-31-18A NMSA 1978. *New Mexico Bd. of Pharmacy v. New Mexico Bd. of Osteopathic Medical Exmrs.*, 95 N.M. 780, 626 P.2d 854 (Ct. App. 1981).

## **§ 61-10A-7. Responsibility.**

Every osteopathic physician using, supervising or employing a registered osteopathic physician's assistant shall be individually responsible and liable for the performance of the acts and omissions delegated to the osteopathic physician's assistant. Nothing herein shall be construed to relieve the osteopathic physician's assistant of any responsibility and liability for any of his own acts and omissions. No osteopathic physician may have under his supervision more than two currently registered osteopathic physicians' assistants, except where an osteopathic physician is working in a health facility providing health service to the public primarily on a free or reduced fee basis, which is funded in whole or in part out of public funds or the funds of private charitable institutions; the board may authorize a greater number upon a finding that the program provides adequate supervision of the osteopathic physicians' assistants.

History: Laws 1979, ch. 26, § 7.

Cross-references. - As to notice required upon employment of osteopathic physician's assistant, see 61-14C-1 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Am. Jur. 2d Physicians, Surgeons and Other Healers, § 286.

70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons §§ 83, 85, 86.

## **Article 11**

### **Pharmacy**

#### **§ 61-11-1. Short title. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

This act [61-11-1, 61-11-2, 61-11-4 to 61-11-28 NMSA 1978] may be cited as the "Pharmacy Act".

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-9-33, enacted by Laws 1969, ch. 29, § 1.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-11-29 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

#### **§ 61-11-2. Definitions. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

As used in the Pharmacy Act [61-11-1, 61-11-2, 61-11-4 to 61-11-28 NMSA 1978]:

A. "administer" means giving a unit dose of medication to a patient as a result of an order of a licensed practitioner;

B. "board" means the board of pharmacy;

C. "compound" means taking two or more measured ingredients and fabricating them into a single preparation, usually referred to as a dosage form;

D. "consulting pharmacist" means a pharmacist holding a current active certificate whose services are engaged on a routine part-time basis by a hospital or other health facility:

(1) to assist in drawing up correct procedures, rules and regulations for the distribution of drugs;

(2) to assume the overall responsibility for the system of control and distribution of drugs;

(3) to see that a designated person has the responsibility of day-to-day operation of the hospital pharmacy or drug room; and

(4) to visit the hospital pharmacy or drug room on a regularly scheduled basis in the course of his duties;

E. "dangerous drug" means a drug which is determined by law to be unsafe for self-medication and which is enumerated in the New Mexico Drug, Device and Cosmetic Act [Chapter 26, Article 1 NMSA 1978];

F. "dispense" means issuing to a patient or a person acting on his behalf one or more unit doses of medication and may result from compounding or from repackaging from a bulk or original container;

G. "drug" means:

(1) articles recognized in the United States pharmacopoeia, homeopathic pharmacopoeia or national formulary or any supplement to any of them;

(2) articles intended for use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment or prevention of disease in man or animal;

(3) articles, other than food, which affect the structure or any function of the body of man or animal; and

(4) articles intended for use as a component of Paragraph (1), (2) or (3) of this subsection, but does not include instruments, apparatus or contrivances, including their components, parts or accessories, known as devices, intended for use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment or prevention of diseases in man or animal or which affect the structure or any function of the body of man or animal;

H. "drug room" means that area provided only for the proper and safe storage, preservation and control of drugs;

I. "hospital" means an institution for the reception and care of the ill or infirm which is licensed as a hospital by the health and environment department;

J. "hospital pharmacy" means a pharmacy maintained in a hospital;

K. "licensed practitioner" means a person engaged in a profession licensed by any state, territory or possession of the United States who, within the limits of his license, may lawfully prescribe, dispense or administer drugs for the treatment of a patient's condition and includes doctors of medicine, osteopathy, dentistry, podiatry and veterinary medicine;



L. "person" means an individual, corporation, partnership or association and, when the context requires, includes a hospital, nursing home or clinic;

M. "pharmacist" means a person who holds a current certificate of registration as a pharmacist in this state;

N. "pharmacy" means any store, laboratory or place of business where drugs are sold at retail or where physicians' prescriptions are compounded or dispensed, or both, but does not include the place used by a drug manufacturer or wholesale drug dealer or the place of business of a nonregistered person selling nonnarcotic proprietary preparations or remedies;

O. "pharmacist intern" means a person registered by the board to train under a pharmacist in accordance with regulations of the board and who is entitled to compound and dispense drugs and poisons under the personal supervision of a pharmacist;

P. "practice of pharmacy" means engaging in the preparation, compounding and dispensing of drugs and includes the identification, preservation, proper and safe storage, selection, combination, analysis, standardization, labeling and distribution of drugs, the proper maintenance of any records required by state or federal law and counseling with respect to pharmaceutical practices;

Q. "proprietary preparation" or "patent medicine" means a drug in its unbroken, original package which is sold to the public by or under the authority of the manufacturer or primary distributor under a trademark, trade name or other trade symbol privately owned, whether or not registered in the United States patent office, and the labeling of which conforms to the provisions of applicable federal laws; and

R. "prescription" means an order given individually for the person for whom prescribed, either directly from a licensed practitioner to the pharmacist or indirectly by means of a written order signed by the prescriber, which bears the name and address of the prescriber, his license classification, the name and address of the patient, the name and quantity of the drug prescribed, directions for use and the date of issue.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-9-34, enacted by Laws 1969, ch. 29, § 2; 1977, ch. 253, § 68; 1988, ch. 6, § 1.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-11-29 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

New Mexico Drug and Cosmetic Act. - Laws 1967, ch. 23, enacts the New Mexico Drug and Cosmetic Act, the provisions of which are presently compiled as 26-1-1 to 26-1-12, 26-1-14, 26-1-16, 26-1-17, 26-1-19 to 26-1-26 NMSA 1978.

The 1988 amendment, effective May 18, 1988, inserted "Device" near the end of Section E; substituted "Paragraph (1), (2) or (3) of this subsection" for "Paragraphs (1), (2) or (3)" and corrected a misspelling in Subsection G(4); substituted "licensed by any

state, territory or possession of the United States" for "licensed by the state" in Subsection K; and made minor stylistic changes.

"Licensed practitioner". - In view of the specific exception from licensing requirements granted to students, interns and residents, Subsection K should be viewed as allowing prescriptions written by residents or interns to be filled by pharmacists outside the hospital in which the resident or intern is serving. 1971 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 71-93.

Nature of outlet. - Whether an outlet is wholesale or retail depends on the manner in which it does business. 1957-58 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 58-219.

"Person". - The health and environment department is not a "person" within the meaning of Subsection L and is therefore not required to employ licensed pharmacists to dispense drugs to patients at the department's public health clinics. 1988 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 88-76.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 25 Am. Jur. 2d Drugs, Narcotics and Poisons §§ 1 to 6.  
28 C.J.S. Druggists § 1.

### **§ 61-11-3. Criminal offender's character evaluation. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

The provisions of the Criminal Offender Employment Act [28-2-1 to 28-2-6 NMSA 1978] shall govern any consideration of criminal records required or permitted by the Pharmacy Act [61-11-1, 61-11-2, 61-11-4 to 61-11-28 NMSA 1978].

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-9-34.1, enacted by Laws 1974, ch. 78, § 17.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-11-29 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

### **§ 61-11-4. Board created; members; qualifications; terms; vacancies; removal. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. There is created the "board of pharmacy". The board consists of seven members, each of whom shall be a citizen of the United States and a resident of New Mexico.

B. Five of the members shall be pharmacists appointed by the governor for staggered terms of five years each from lists submitted to the governor by the New Mexico pharmaceutical association, which lists contain the names of two pharmacists residing in each of the five pharmacy districts. One of the pharmacist members shall be appointed for a term ending July 1, 1970, and one pharmacist member shall be appointed for a term ending on July 1 of each of the following four years. Thereafter,

appointments shall be made for five years or less and be made in such a manner that the term of one pharmacist member expires on July 1 of each year. Not more than one pharmacist member shall come from a pharmacy district. Each pharmacist member of the board shall have been actively engaged in the pharmaceutical profession in this state for at least three years immediately prior to his appointment and shall have had a minimum of eight years of practical experience as a pharmacist. A vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the governor for the unexpired term from lists submitted by the New Mexico pharmaceutical association to the governor. Pharmacist members shall reside in the district from which they are appointed.

C. One member of the board shall represent the public. The public member of the board shall not have been licensed as a pharmacist, nor shall he have any significant financial interest, whether direct or indirect, in the occupation regulated. On July 1, 1979, the governor shall appoint a public member to the board for a term expiring July 1, 1984, and successors to the public member shall be appointed by the governor to terms of five years. A vacancy in the public-member term shall be filled by appointment by the governor for the unexpired term.

D. One member of the board shall be a hospital pharmacist selected at large from a list submitted to the governor by the New Mexico society of hospital pharmacists. On July 1, 1985, the governor shall appoint a hospital pharmacist member to the board for a term expiring July 1, 1990, and successors to the hospital pharmacist member shall be appointed by the governor to terms of five years. A vacancy in the hospital pharmacist member term shall be filled by appointment by the governor for the unexpired term from a list submitted to the governor by the New Mexico society of hospital pharmacists.

E. There are created five pharmacy districts as follows:

(1) northeast district, which shall be composed of the counties of Colfax, Guadalupe, Harding, Los Alamos, Mora, Quay, Rio Arriba, Sandoval, San Miguel, Santa Fe, Taos, Tarrant and Union;

(2) northwest district, which shall be composed of the counties of McKinley, San Juan, Valencia and Cibola;

(3) central district, which shall be composed of the county of Bernalillo;

(4) southeast district, which shall be composed of the counties of Chaves, Curry, DeBaca, Eddy, Lea and Roosevelt; and

(5) southwest district, which shall be composed of the counties of Catron, Dona Ana, Grant, Hidalgo, Lincoln, Luna, Otero, Sierra and Socorro.

F. No board member shall serve more than two full terms, consecutive or otherwise.

G. Any board member failing to attend three consecutive regular meetings is

automatically removed as a member of the board.

H. The governor may remove any member of the board for neglect of any duty required by law, for incompetency or for unprofessional conduct and shall remove any board member who violates any provision of the Pharmacy Act [61-11-1, 61-11-2, 61-11-4 to 61-11-28 NMSA 1978].

I. If a vacancy occurs on the board for any reason, the secretary of the board shall immediately notify the governor, the board members and any generally recognized association or organization of pharmacists of the reason for its occurrence and the action taken by the board, so as to expedite the appointment of a new board member.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-9-35, enacted by Laws 1969, ch. 29, § 3; 1979, ch. 266, § 1; 1985, ch. 126, § 1.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-11-29 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Temporary provisions. - Laws 1985, ch. 126, § 2 provides that the qualifications required in § 1 of that act shall apply only to members appointed after June 14, 1985, and that the law in effect prior to that act shall apply to present board members until the end of the term for which they are currently serving.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 28 C.J.S. Druggists § 4.

### **§ 61-11-5. Board meetings; quorum; officers; bonds; expenses. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. The board shall annually elect a chairman, vice chairman and secretary-treasurer from its membership.

B. The board shall meet at least once every three months. Special meetings may be called by the chairman and shall be called upon the written request of two or more members of the board. Notification of special meetings shall be made by certified mail unless the notice is waived by the entire board and noted in the minutes. Notice of all regular meetings shall be made by regular mail at least ten days prior to the meeting, and copies of the minutes of all meetings shall be mailed to each board member within forty-five days after any meeting.

C. A majority of the board constitutes a quorum.

D. The executive officer and any member or employee of the board who handles money or who certifies the receipt or disbursement of money received by the board shall, within thirty days after appointment, execute a bond in a sum set by the board, conditioned on the faithful performance of the duties of the office and an accounting for all funds coming into his hands. The bonds shall be signed by a surety company authorized to do

business in this state and be filed with and approved by the board.

E. Members of the board shall be reimbursed as provided in the Per Diem and Mileage Act [10-8-1 to 10-8-8 NMSA 1978], and shall receive no other compensation, perquisite or allowance.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-9-36, enacted by Laws 1969, ch. 29, § 4.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-11-29 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Board of pharmacy may select whomever it chooses as secretary, as there is no compulsion that the secretary so chosen be required to have only that job; the state pharmaceutical association can appoint the same man or woman if it so chooses. 1953-54 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 5776.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 28 C.J.S. Druggists § 4.

### **§ 61-11-6. Powers and duties of board. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

The board shall:

A. adopt, regularly review and revise rules and regulations necessary to carry out the provisions of the Pharmacy Act [61-11-1, 61-11-2, 61-11-4 to 61-11-28 NMSA 1978] after hearings open to the public;

B. provide for at least two examinations a year of applicants for registration as pharmacists;

C. provide for the registration and the annual renewal of licenses for pharmacists;

D. require and establish criteria for continuing education as a condition of renewal of annual licensure;

E. provide for the registration of pharmacists [pharmacist] interns, their certification, annual renewal of certification, training, supervision and discipline;

F. provide for the licensing of retail pharmacies, wholesale drug dealers, drug manufacturers, hospital pharmacies and the drug rooms of hospitals, nursing home drug facilities, industrial and public health clinics and all places where dangerous drugs are dispensed and provide for the inspection of their facilities and activities;

G. enforce the provisions of all laws of the state pertaining to the practice of pharmacy and the manufacture, production, sale or distribution of drugs, cosmetics or poisons and their standards of strength and purity;

H. conduct hearings upon charges relating to the discipline of a registrant or licensee or the denial, suspension or revocation of a certificate of registration or a license in accordance with the Uniform Licensing Act [61-1-1 to 61-1-31 NMSA 1978];

I. provide for the institution of proceedings concerning minor violations of the Pharmacy Act whenever the board believes that the public interest will be adequately served by a suitable written notice or warning, or by a suspension of registration or licensure for a period not to exceed thirty days;

J. cause the prosecution of any person violating the Pharmacy Act, the New Mexico Drug and Cosmetic Act or the Controlled Substances Act;

K. keep a record of all proceedings of the board;

L. make an annual report to the governor;

M. appoint and employ, in the board's discretion, a qualified person who is not a member of the board to serve as executive officer to the board and define his duties and responsibilities, except that the power to grant, deny, revoke or suspend any license or registration authorized by the Pharmacy Act shall not be delegated by the board;

N. appoint and employ inspectors necessary to enforce the provisions of all acts under the administration of the board, which inspectors shall be pharmacists and have all the powers and duties of peace officers;

O. provide for qualified employees necessary to carry out the provisions of the Pharmacy Act; and

P. have the authority to employ a competent attorney to give advice and counsel in regard to any matter connected with the duties of the board, to represent the board in any legal proceedings and to aid in the enforcement of the laws in relation to the pharmacy profession and to fix the compensation to be paid to such attorney; provided, however, that the attorney shall be compensated from the funds of the board, including those provided for in Section 61-11-19 NMSA 1978.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-9-37, enacted by Laws 1969, ch. 29, § 5; 1972, ch. 84, § 55; 1977, ch. 62, § 1; 1979, ch. 293, § 1; 1983, ch. 165, § 1.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-11-29 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Controlled Substances Act. - See 30-31-1 NMSA and notes thereto.

New Mexico Drug and Cosmetic Act. - See 26-1-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Board constitutional. - The board is well founded in the police power of the state and cannot be attacked as being unconstitutional. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 60-126.

Constitutionality of regulating nonresident dealers. - This provision gives the board power to license, regulate and impose a reasonable license fee on resident and nonresident wholesale drug dealers and manufacturers distributing their products in the state, and such action will not violate the United States constitution. 1971 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 71-49.

Powers of board. - The board of pharmacy has power to make bylaws, rules and regulations necessary for the protection of the public in the field of pharmacy and may employ chemists, inspectors, agents and clerical administrative help for the proper conduct of its business. 1953-54 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 5776.

Jurisdiction over hospital pharmacies. - The board of pharmacy exercises the same powers over pharmacies or drug dispensaries operated by a hospital as it does over any other drug store or pharmacy, etc., operated within the state. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 60-126.

Presence of pharmacist. - Under broad grant of authority given the board for the protection of public health and welfare, it may promulgate a regulation requiring that a registered pharmacist must be on duty in a drug store from the opening hour of the drug store until the closing hour. 1961-62 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 61-85.

Sharing office space. - The pharmaceutical association and the state board of pharmacy could maintain offices under the same roof and within the same office space, but they would be required to separate their expenditures for rent and clerical help. 1953-54 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 5776.

Inspector. - Inspector appointed under former law, in the performance of his duties, was empowered with all of the powers and duties of law enforcement officers of the state, within which powers was the right to carry such weapons as the occasion appeared to require. 1965 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 65-93.

An inspector has all of the authority granted to municipal, county and state law enforcement officers, including the power to obtain search warrants in all cases concerning the violation or violations of the pharmacy laws of the state of New Mexico. 1953-54 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 5865 (opinion rendered under former law).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 28 C.J.S. Druggists § 4.

### **§ 61-11-7. Drug dispensation; limitations. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. The Pharmacy Act [61-11-1, 61-11-2, 61-11-4 to 61-11-28 NMSA 1978] does not prohibit:

(1) any hospital or state or county institution or clinic, without the services of a staff

pharmacist, from acquiring and having in its possession any dangerous drug for the purpose of dispensing, provided it is in a dosage form suitable for dispensing, and provided that the hospital, institution or clinic employs a consulting pharmacist;

(2) if the consulting pharmacist is not available, the withdrawal of any drug from stock by a licensed professional nurse on the order of a licensed practitioner in such amount as needed for administering to and treatment of his patient;

(3) the extemporaneous preparation by a licensed professional nurse on the order of a licensed practitioner of simple solutions for injection when the solution may be prepared from a quantity of drug that has been prepared previously by a pharmaceutical manufacturer or pharmacist, and obtained by the hospital, institution or clinic in a form suitable for the preparation of the solution;

(4) the sale of nonnarcotic, nonpoisonous or nondangerous patent or proprietary medicines or preparations by nonregistered persons or unlicensed stores, when sold in their original container;

(5) the sale of drugs intended for veterinary use; provided, that if such drugs bear the legend: "Caution: Federal law restricts this drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian," such drug may be sold or distributed only as provided in Subsection A of Section 26-1-15 NMSA 1978, by a person possessing a license issued by the board under Subsection B of Section 61-11-14 NMSA 1978; or

(6) the sale to or possession or administration of topical ocular diagnostic pharmaceutical agents by licensed optometrists who have been certified by the board of optometry for the use of such agents.

B. All prescriptions requiring the preparation of dosage forms or amounts of dangerous drugs not available in the stock of a hospital, institution or clinic or a prescription necessitating compounding shall be either compounded or dispensed only by a pharmacist.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-9-38, enacted by Laws 1969, ch. 29, § 6; 1973, ch. 173, § 1; 1977, ch. 30, § 4.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-11-29 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Hospital or clinic pharmacy must be licensed and registered, and except in limited situations prescriptions must be filled by a registered pharmacist. 1961-62 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 61-52.

Hospital in which a pharmacy dispenses drugs must be licensed and registered. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 60-126.



The health and environment department is not a "person" within the meaning of 61-11-2 NMSA 1978 and is not required to employ licensed pharmacists to dispense drugs to patients at the department's public health clinics. 1988 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 88-76.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 25 Am. Jur. 2d Drugs, Narcotics and Poisons § 23.

Constitutionality of statute regulating sale or dispensation of medicines or drugs in original package, 54 A.L.R. 744.

"Proprietary or patent medicine," what substances or commodities are within provision as to, in statute or ordinance, 76 A.L.R. 1207.

Original unbroken package, what constitutes, 113 A.L.R. 964.

### **§ 61-11-8. Drug records to be kept. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

Records shall be kept by all hospitals, institutions or clinics of all dangerous drugs, their receipt, withdrawal from stock and use or other disposal. The records shall be open to inspection by the board or its agents and both the pharmacist in charge and the hospital, institution or clinic shall be responsible for the maintenance of the records in proper form.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-9-39, enacted by Laws 1969, ch. 29, § 7; 1972, ch. 84, § 56.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-11-29 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 25 Am. Jur. 2d Drugs, Narcotics and Poisons §§ 7, 25, 52.

### **§ 61-11-9. Qualifications for registration as a pharmacist by examination. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. An applicant for registration as a pharmacist by examination shall:

(1) have reached the age of majority and not be addicted to the use of drugs or alcoholic liquors;

(2) hold a degree in pharmacy from a college of pharmacy accredited by American council on pharmaceutical education;

(3) have not less than one year of experience under the direction of a pharmacist in accordance with the programs of supervised training established by regulation of the board; and

(4) pass an examination prepared and administered by the board, which examination shall be based on the subjects and minimum grading standards as set forth in the

bylaws of the national association of pharmacy boards.

B. The board shall register an applicant and issue him a certificate of registration when his application has been filed with and approved by the board, he has paid the required fees and he has passed an examination.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-9-40, enacted by Laws 1969, ch. 29, § 8; 1973, ch. 32, § 1.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-11-29 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Cross-references. - As to the age of majority, see 28-6-1 NMSA 1978.

No "right" exists in anyone to be licensed by the board of pharmacy unless the applicant complies with applicable statutes and rules and regulations. 1957-58 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 58-219.

Proof of qualifications. - Since under former law the applicant was to "submit to the board of pharmacy proof of his qualifications," the board could set the type of proof required in order to determine whether there was compliance with the law, and it could investigate the proof submitted for that purpose. 1955-56 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 6188.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 25 Am. Jur. 2d Drugs, Narcotics and Poisons § 10.  
28 C.J.S. Druggists § 3.

### **§ 61-11-10. Reciprocal registration. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

The board may issue a certificate of registration, with or without examination, to a person who:

A. is registered as a pharmacist by examination in another state which under equivalent conditions will grant reciprocal registration to persons registered as pharmacists by examination in this state; and

B. produces evidence satisfactory to the board that he has the age, education, experience and qualifications required of applicants for registration by examination under the provisions of the Pharmacy Act [61-11-1, 61-11-2, 61-11-4 to 61-11-28 NMSA 1978]. Any person who was registered by examination in another state prior to May 20, 1940, is required to satisfy only those requirements in existence in this state at the time he was registered in the other state.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-9-41, enacted by Laws 1969, ch. 29, § 9.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-11-29 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

**§ 61-11-11. Pharmacist intern; qualifications for registration. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

There is established under the board the classification of pharmacist intern. An applicant for registration as a pharmacist intern shall:

- A. be not less than eighteen years of age;
- B. have satisfactorily completed not less than thirty semester hours or the equivalent hereof, in a college of pharmacy accredited by the American council on pharmaceutical education; and
- C. meet other requirements established by regulation of the board.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-9-42, enacted by Laws 1969, ch. 29, § 10.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-11-29 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

**§ 61-11-12. Registration fees. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. An applicant for registration as a pharmacist or pharmacist intern shall pay the following fees, which fees shall not be returnable:

(1) for registration as a pharmacist by examination, a fee set by the board not to exceed two hundred dollars (\$200). If the applicant fails a portion of the examination, reexamination is subject to the same fee as the first examination;

(2) for registration as a pharmacist without examination, a fee set by the board not to exceed two hundred dollars (\$200); and

(3) for registration as a pharmacist intern, a fee not to exceed twenty-five dollars (\$25.00).

B. The board shall issue an appropriate certificate of registration or license to each person registered as a pharmacist or pharmacist intern and enter his name and pertinent information in the registry maintained by the board.

C. Every certificate of registration or license of pharmacists or pharmacist interns shall have the seal of the board affixed and be signed by the board secretary-treasurer.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-9-43, enacted by Laws 1969, ch. 29, § 11; 1972, ch. 43, § 1; 1983, ch. 165, § 2; 1989, ch. 103, § 1.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-11-29 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, substituted "two hundred dollars (\$200)" for "one hundred dollars (\$100)" in Subsection A(1), and substituted "not to exceed twenty-five dollars (\$25.00)" for "of ten dollars (\$10.00)" in Subsection A(3).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 25 Am. Jur. 2d Drugs, Narcotics and Poisons § 10.  
28 C.J.S. Druggists § 3.

### **§ 61-11-13. Registration renewal; revocation. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. All annual licenses for pharmacists shall expire on June 30, and commencing July 1, 1984, the annual renewal date for each registrant shall be the registrant's birthdate. Any person who intends to continue practice shall file an application for renewal and pay the renewal fee set by the board in an amount not to exceed one hundred fifty dollars (\$150) prior to that date; provided, however, the board shall prorate any renewal fee charged for any period of less than one year. Any pharmacist failing to renew his license on or before that date shall have his license revoked, and it shall not be reinstated except upon payment of a twenty-five dollar (\$25.00) reinstatement fee and all delinquent renewal fees.

B. Any pharmacist ceasing to be engaged in the practice of pharmacy for such period as the board determines, but not less than twelve months, is deemed to be inactive and shall have his license renewal so marked. A pharmacist having an inactive status shall not be reinstated to active status without either an examination or the presentation of evidence satisfactory to the board that he has taken some form of internship or continuing education relevant to the practice of pharmacy, or both, immediately prior to his application for reinstatement. Pharmacists regularly engaged in teaching, servicing, manufacturing, inspecting or other phases of the pharmaceutical profession are in active status for the purposes of this subsection.

C. Application for renewal of pharmacists' licenses shall be made on forms prescribed and furnished by the board and shall indicate whether the renewal applied for will be an active or inactive registration. The application, together with the renewal fee, shall be filed with the board.

D. Application for renewal of pharmacists' licenses shall be accompanied by proof satisfactory to the board that the applicant has completed continuing education requirements established pursuant to Section 61-11-6 NMSA 1978.

E. Applications for renewal of a certificate of registration as a pharmacist intern shall be filed with the board on forms prescribed and furnished by the board and shall be accompanied by a renewal fee not to exceed twenty-five dollars (\$25.00).

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-9-44, enacted by Laws 1969, ch. 29, § 12; 1977, ch. 62, § 2; 1983, ch. 165, § 3; 1989, ch. 103, § 2.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-11-29 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, in Subsection A substituted "one hundred fifty dollars (\$150)" for "one hundred dollars (\$100)" in the second sentence; and substituted "not to exceed twenty-five dollars (\$25.00)" for "of five dollars (\$5.00)" in Subsection E.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 25 Am. Jur. 2d Drugs, Narcotics and Poisons § 14.

Failure of druggist or apothecary to procure license as affecting validity of contracts, 30 A.L.R. 862; 42 A.L.R. 1226; 118 A.L.R. 646.

Revocability of license for fraud or other misconduct before or at time of its issuance, 165 A.L.R. 1138.

Stay pending review of judgment or order revoking or suspending license, 166 A.L.R. 575.

Revocation or suspension of license or permit to practice pharmacy or operate drugstore because of improper sale or distribution of narcotics or stimulant drugs, 17 A.L.R.3d 1408.

28 C.J.S. Druggists § 3.

### **§ 61-11-14. Pharmacy licensure; drug distribution business licensure; requirements; fees; revocation. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. Any person desiring to operate or maintain the operation of a pharmacy or drug distribution business in this state shall apply to the board for the proper permit or license and shall meet the requirements of the board and pay the annual fee for the permit or license and its renewal.

B. The board shall issue the following classes of permits or licenses that shall be defined and limited by regulation of the board:

- (1) retail pharmacy license;
- (2) wholesale drug dealer's license;
- (3) drug manufacturer's license;
- (4) hospital pharmacy license for both inpatient and outpatient dispensing;
- (5) drug room license;

(6) drug custodial licenses for licensed nursing homes;

(7) state license for health and environment department;

(8) limited drug permits for industrial and public health clinics not under the health and environment department and businesses of a similar nature where dangerous drugs are dispensed, the permits being limited to specific dangerous drugs or other limitations as set forth in the application and shown on the permit; and

(9) limited license for wholesalers, retailers or distributors of veterinary drugs bearing the legend: "caution: federal law restricts this drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian". Such drugs may be sold or dispensed by any person possessing a retail pharmacy license, wholesale drug dealer's license or drug manufacturer's license issued by the board, without the necessity of acquiring a limited license for veterinary drugs as provided in this paragraph.

C. Every application for the issuance or annual renewal of:

(1) a license for a retail pharmacy, wholesale drug dealer, drug manufacturer or hospital pharmacy shall be accompanied by a fee set by the board in an amount not to exceed three hundred dollars (\$300);

(2) a license or permit for a drug room or a nursing home shall be accompanied by a fee set by the board in an amount not to exceed one hundred dollars (\$100);

(3) a license or a permit for an industrial or public health clinic or a business of a similar nature or a limited license issued pursuant to Paragraph (9) of Subsection B of this section shall be accompanied by a fee set by the board in an amount not to exceed two hundred dollars (\$200); and

(4) the health and environment department license shall be accompanied by a fee set by the board in an aggregate amount based on a charge not to exceed two hundred dollars (\$200) for each facility where dangerous drugs are stored and dispensed or distributed, provided that the charge for each facility shall in no instance be more than the fee set for industrial or public health clinics.

D. If it is desired to operate or maintain a pharmaceutical business at more than one location, a separate license or permit shall be obtained for each location.

E. Each application for a permit or license shall be made on forms prescribed and furnished by the board.

F. Any person making application to the board for a license to operate a new retail pharmacy, hospital pharmacy, wholesale drug business or drug manufacturing business in this state shall submit to the board an application for licensure indicating:

- (1) the name under which the business is to be operated;
- (2) the address of each location to be licensed and the address of the principal office of the business;
- (3) in the case of a retail pharmacy, the name and address of the owner, partner or officer or director of a corporate owner;
- (4) the type of business to be conducted at each location;
- (5) a rough drawing of the floor plan of each location to be licensed;
- (6) the proposed days and hours of operation of the business; and
- (7) other information the board may require. After preliminary approval of the application for a license for a retail pharmacy, a hospital pharmacy, a drug manufacturing business or a drug distribution business, a request for an inspection together with an inspection fee not to exceed two hundred dollars (\$200) shall be submitted to the board for each business location, and an inspection shall be made of each location by the board or its agent.

G. Licenses and permits issued by the board are not transferable and shall expire on December 31 of each year unless renewed.

H. The board, after notice and a refusal or failure to comply, is authorized to suspend or revoke any license or permit issued under the provisions of the Pharmacy Act [61-11-1, 61-11-2, 61-11-4 to 61-11-28 NMSA 1978] at any time examination or inspection of the operation for which the license or permit was granted discloses that such place is not being conducted according to law or regulations of the board.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-9-45, enacted by Laws 1969, ch. 29, § 13; 1973, ch. 173, § 2; 1977, ch. 253, § 69; 1983, ch. 165, § 4; 1989, ch. 103, § 3.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-11-29 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, substituted "three hundred dollars (\$300)" for "two hundred dollars (\$200)" in Subsection C(1); substituted "one hundred dollars (\$100)" for "fifty dollars (\$50.00)" in Subsection C(2); substituted "two hundred dollars (\$200)" for "one hundred dollars (\$100)" in Subsections C(3) and C(4); and substituted "an inspection fee not to exceed two hundred dollars (\$200)" for "a one hundred dollar (\$100) inspection fee" in Subsection F(7).

Drug manufacturer or wholesaler is required to have separate license for that particular operation; license to operate a drugstore does not extend to manufacturing or wholesaling activities. 1955-56 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 6211.

Hospital or clinic pharmacy must be licensed and registered, and, except in limited situations, prescriptions must be filled by a registered pharmacist. 1961-62 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 61-52.

Law reviews. - For note, "On Building Better Laws for New Mexico's Environment," see 4 N.M.L. Rev. 105 (1973).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 25 Am. Jur. 2d Drugs, Narcotics and Poisons § 14.

Revocability of license for fraud or other misconduct before or at time of its issuance, 165 A.L.R. 1138.

Stay pending review of judgment or order revoking or suspending license, 166 A.L.R. 575.

Bias of members of license revocation board, 97 A.L.R.2d 1210.

Revocation or suspension of license or permit to practice pharmacy or operate drugstore because of improper sale or distribution of narcotic or stimulant drugs, 17 A.L.R.3d 1408.

28 C.J.S. Druggists § 3.

### **§ 61-11-15. Pharmacies; sale of drugs; supervision requirements. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

No owner or proprietor of a pharmacy shall:

A. fail to place a pharmacist in charge of the pharmacy; provided, that this restriction shall not apply to any person possessing only a limited license issued under Subsection B of Section 61-11-14 NMSA 1978;

B. intentionally or fraudulently adulterate, or cause to be adulterated, misbrand or cause to be misbranded, any drugs compounded, sold or offered for sale in the pharmacy;

C. by himself, or through any other person, permit the compounding of prescriptions or the selling of dangerous drugs or poisons, in his place of business, except by a pharmacist or a pharmacist intern;

D. sell, offer for sale, compound or dispense dangerous drugs or poisons without being a pharmacist; provided, that veterinary drugs bearing the legend: "Caution: Federal law restricts this drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian" may be sold, offered for sale or distributed by persons holding a limited license issued under Subsection B of Section 61-11-14 NMSA 1978; or

E. operate a pharmacy without the appropriate license.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-9-46, enacted by Laws 1969, ch. 29, § 14; 1973, ch. 173, § 3.



Delayed repeals. - See 61-11-29 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 25 Am. Jur. 2d Drugs, Narcotics and Poisons § 11.

Constitutionality of statute regulating sale of poisons, drugs or medicines, 54 A.L.R. 730.

Constitutionality of statute regulating sale or dispensation of medicines or drugs in original package, 54 A.L.R. 744.

Construction and effect of statutes in relation to operation of drugstore, pharmacy or chemical store without a registered pharmacist, 74 A.L.R. 1084.

Mistake as to chemical or product furnished or misdescription thereof by label or otherwise as basis of liability for personal injury or death resulting from combination with other chemical, 123 A.L.R. 939.

Criminal liability for death resulting from unlawfully furnishing intoxicating liquor or drugs to another, 32 A.L.R.3d 589.

Alteration of product after it leaves hands of manufacturer or seller as affecting liability for product-caused harm, 41 A.L.R.3d 1251.

Common-law right of action for damage sustained by plaintiff in consequence of sale or gift of intoxicating liquor or habit-forming drug to another, 97 A.L.R.3d 528; 62 A.L.R.4th 16.

State and local administrative inspection of and administrative warrants to search pharmacies, 29 A.L.R.4th 264.

28 C.J.S. Druggists § 13.

### **§ 61-11-16. Pharmacies; equipment required. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

There shall be kept in every pharmacy, subject to testing by the board or its authorized agents, modern prescription balances with weights, the necessary graduates, mortars and pestles, all in good condition, for compounding prescriptions and such books and other equipment the board may designate by regulation.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-9-47, enacted by Laws 1969, ch. 29, § 15.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-11-29 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

### **§ 61-11-17. Display of license, permit or certificate. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

The pharmacist in charge of a pharmacy, a pharmacist or a pharmacist intern, and the owner of a pharmacy or other pharmaceutical business shall cause their current certificate of registration or their current permit or license for the operation of the business to be conspicuously displayed in the pharmacy or place of business to which it applies or in which they are employed. Failure to display a certificate of registration or a

license or permit shall cause the certificate, license or permit to be suspended until the provisions of Section 13 [61-11-14 NMSA 1978] of the Pharmacy Act are complied with and the certificate, license or permit is properly displayed.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-9-48, enacted by Laws 1969, ch. 29, § 16.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-11-29 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

### **§ 61-11-18. State license; actions authorized. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

The board shall issue one license to the health and environment department of the state to cover all of its clinics and other health facilities where dangerous drugs are stored, distributed or dispensed. All such clinics or other health facilities of the department are subject to the provisions of the Pharmacy Act [61-11-1, 61-11-2, 61-11-4 to 61-11-28 NMSA 1978], must keep records of all dangerous drugs and may be inspected by the board or its agents at any reasonable time. The license shall permit the health and environment department to:

- A. acquire, possess, store and repackage dangerous drugs for distribution to its clinics and other health facilities, provided it is done under procedures developed by a staff pharmacist of the department charged with the responsibility for the distribution and accountability of the drugs, and the procedures are approved by the board;
- B. receive, possess and store dangerous drugs in any clinic or other health facility of the health and environment department for use in any public health program; and
- C. dispense dangerous drugs in furtherance of any public health program under the supervision of a pharmacist, a consulting pharmacist or a licensed practitioner.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-9-49, enacted by Laws 1969, ch. 29, § 17; 1977, ch. 253, § 70.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-11-29 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Employment of licensed pharmacists. - The health and environment department is not required to employ licensed pharmacists to dispense drugs to patients at the department's public health clinics. 1988 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 88-76.

### **§ 61-11-19. Fund established; disposition; method of payment. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

- A. There is established in the state treasury the "pharmacy fund".

B. All funds received by the board and all money collected under the Pharmacy Act [61-11-1, 61-11-2, 61-11-4 to 61-11-28 NMSA 1978] or any other act administered by the board shall be deposited with the state treasurer for credit to the pharmacy fund.

C. Payments from the pharmacy fund shall be made upon warrants of the secretary of finance and administration on vouchers issued in accordance with the budget approved by the department of finance and administration.

D. All amounts paid into the pharmacy fund shall only be used for the purpose of meeting necessary expenses incurred in the enforcement of the purposes of the Pharmacy Act and any other acts administered by the board, the duties imposed thereby and the promotion of pharmacy education and standards in this state. All money unused at the end of the fiscal year shall remain in the pharmacy fund for use in accordance with the provisions of the Pharmacy Act.

E. All funds which may have accumulated to the credit of the pharmacy fund shall be continued for use by the board in administration of the Pharmacy Act.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-9-50, enacted by Laws 1969, ch. 29, § 18; 1976, ch. 12, § 1; 1977, ch. 247, § 171; 1987, ch. 167, § 1.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-11-29 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

### **§ 61-11-20. Disciplinary proceedings; Uniform Licensing Act. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. In accordance with the Uniform Licensing Act [61-1-1 to 61-1-31 NMSA 1978], the board may deny, withhold, suspend or revoke any certificate of registration or license held or applied for under the Pharmacy Act [61-11-1, 61-11-2, 61-11-4 to 61-11-28 NMSA 1978] upon grounds that the licensee or applicant:

(1) is guilty of gross immorality or dishonorable or unprofessional conduct as defined by regulation of the board;

(2) is convicted of a violation of any federal law relating to controlled substances, any federal food and drug law or any federal law requiring the maintenance of drug records;

(3) is guilty of a violation of the Controlled Substances Act, the Pharmacy Act or the New Mexico Drug and Cosmetic Act;

(4) is addicted to the use of dangerous drugs or narcotic drugs of any kind;

(5) is habitually intemperate;

(6) is guilty of knowingly or fraudulently adulterating or misbranding or causing to be adulterated or misbranded any drugs;

(7) is guilty of procuring or attempting to procure registration as a pharmacist or pharmacist intern or licensure for a pharmacy or pharmaceutical business in this state for himself or another by knowingly making or causing to be made false representations to the board;

(8) is unfit or unable to practice pharmacy by reason of a physical or mental disease or disability as determined by the board and based on competent medical authority, during the period of such disability; or

(9) fails to maintain any drug records required by any federal law resulting in the condemnation of any drugs in his possession or control.

B. Disciplinary proceedings may be instituted by any person, shall be by sworn complaint and shall conform with the provisions of the Uniform Licensing Act. Any party to the hearing may obtain a copy of the hearing record upon payment of costs for the copy.

C. The board may modify any prior order of revocation, suspension or refusal to issue a license or certificate of registration of a pharmacist or a pharmacist intern but only upon a finding by the board that there no longer exist any grounds for disciplinary action, provided that any cessation of the practice of pharmacy for twelve months or more shall require the pharmacist to undergo additional education, internship or examination as the board determines necessary.

D. Nothing in the Pharmacy Act shall be construed as requiring the board to report, for the institution of proceedings, minor violations of the Pharmacy Act whenever the board believes that the public interest will be adequately served by a suitable written notice or warning or by a suspension of a certificate of registration, license or permit, for a period not to exceed thirty days after an informal hearing.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-9-51, enacted by Laws 1969, ch. 29, § 19; 1972, ch. 84, § 57; 1983, ch. 165, § 5.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-11-29 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

New Mexico Drug and Cosmetic Act. - See 26-1-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Commission of crime. - Board of pharmacy has authority to revoke license of a pharmacist involved in a crime. 1957-58 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 58-214.

Moral turpitude. - Board of pharmacy has jurisdiction to suspend or revoke a licensee's certificate when said board determines the fact of any undesirable conduct based on moral turpitude. 1957-58 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 58-214.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 25 Am. Jur. 2d Drugs, Narcotics and Poisons § 14.

Revocability of license for fraud or other misconduct before or at time of its issuance, 165 A.L.R. 1138.

Stay pending review of judgment or order revoking or suspending license, 166 A.L.R. 575.

Revocation or suspension of license or permit to practice pharmacy or operate drugstore because of improper sale or distribution of narcotic or stimulant drugs, 17 A.L.R.3d 1408.

Comment note on hearsay evidence in proceedings before state administrative agencies, 36 A.L.R.3d 12.

28 C.J.S. Druggists § 3.

### **§ 61-11-21. Licensing of pharmacists and pharmacies required. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. Unless he is a pharmacist, or is exempted under the Pharmacy Act [61-11-1, 61-11-2, 61-11-4 to 61-11-28 NMSA 1978], no person shall sell at retail any dangerous drug or poison, compound any prescription or acquire and possess any dangerous drug without its being prescribed.

B. No person shall conduct or operate a place used for the retail sale, compounding or dispensing of drugs or prescriptions, or a place represented by a sign or by advertisement to have a business name or specialization that includes the words "pharmacist," "pharmacy," "apothecary," "apothecary shop," "chemist's shop," "drug store," "drugs," "druggist," "drug sundries," "prescriptions" or any combination thereof, or any other words of similar import or by an insignia or device that might indicate to the public that the place is a pharmacy, unless:

(1) the place is licensed by the board under the Pharmacy Act; and

(2) the business being conducted on the licensed premises constantly employs, on a regular basis, a pharmacist.

C. No person shall permit anyone in his employ or under his supervision, except a pharmacist or a pharmacist intern, to compound, dispense, label or otherwise prepare prescriptions.

D. The provisions of Subsections A, B and C of this section shall not apply to a person possessing a limited license issued under Subsection B of Section 61-11-14 NMSA 1978 for the sale or distribution of veterinary drugs bearing the legend: "Caution: Federal law restricts this drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian." Provided, that the possessors of such a license may only sell or distribute such drugs on the order of a licensed veterinarian; and may not represent their place of business by a sign or advertisement that includes the words "pharmacist," "pharmacy," "apothecary,"

"chemist's shop," "drug store," "drugs," "druggist," "drug sundries," "prescriptions" or any combination thereof, or any words of similar import or by an insignia or device that might indicate to the public that the place is a pharmacy.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-9-52, enacted by Laws 1969, ch. 29, § 20; 1973, ch. 173, § 4.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-11-29 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Constitutionality of former law. - Former law requiring employment of registered pharmacist in business using such terms as "pharmacist," "pharmacy" or "drugstore" was not monopolistic, discriminatory nor an illegal restraint of trade. *State v. Collins*, 61 N.M. 184, 297 P.2d 325 (1956).

Miners' hospital of New Mexico may not sell or dispense medicine and drugs while operating as a public institution which is not licensed as required. 1957-58 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 57-254.

Hospital or clinic pharmacy must be licensed and registered, and, except in limited situations, prescriptions must be filled by a registered pharmacist. 1961-62 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 61-52.

Drug dispensing clinic to be licensed. - A drug dispensing clinic which orders dangerous drugs and controlled substances from state wholesale outlets, and which is operated by a private firm on contract to the federal government, must be licensed by the board of pharmacy and must obtain board registration if required. 1976 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 76-19.

The health and environment department is not required to employ licensed pharmacists to dispense drugs to patients at the department's public health clinics. 1988 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 88-76.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 25 Am. Jur. 2d 290, Drugs, Narcotics and Poisons § 10.

Failure of druggist or apothecary to procure license as affecting validity of contracts, 30 A.L.R. 862; 42 A.L.R. 1226; 118 A.L.R. 646.

Constitutionality of statutes regulating sale of poisons, drugs or medicines, 54 A.L.R. 730.

Construction of statutes in relation to operation of drugstore, pharmacy or chemical store, without registered pharmacist, 74 A.L.R. 1084.

28 C.J.S. Druggists § 3.

## **§ 61-11-22. Exemptions from act. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. The Pharmacy Act [61-11-1, 61-11-2, 61-11-4 to 61-11-28 NMSA 1978] does not apply to licensed practitioners in this state in supplying to their patients any drug if the

licensed practitioner is practicing his profession and does not keep a pharmacy, advertised or otherwise, for the retailing of dangerous drugs or poisons.

B. The Pharmacy Act does not prevent:

(1) the personal administration of drugs carried by a licensed practitioner in order to supply the immediate needs of his patients; or

(2) the sale of nonnarcotic proprietary preparations.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-9-53, enacted by Laws 1969, ch. 29, § 21.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-11-29 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Physicians providing drugs to patients. - A physician may keep a supply of drugs without obtaining a pharmacy license, but only to provide to his patients. The physician may provide drugs to his patients only in connection with his treatment of them. A physician may assess a reasonable charge for his services, including a charge for the drugs he supplies to his patients. 1988 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 88-49.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 25 Am. Jur. 2d Drugs, Narcotics and Poisons § 11.

"Proprietary or patent medicine," what substances or commodities are within provision as to, in statute or ordinance, 76 A.L.R. 1207.

### **§ 61-11-23. Construction of laws relating to drugs. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. The Pharmacy Act [61-11-1, 61-11-2, 61-11-4 to 61-11-28 NMSA 1978] does not amend or repeal any of the laws which govern the manufacture, sale or distribution of controlled substances.

B. The Pharmacy Act does not prevent or apply to the sale or use of economic poisons as defined under the New Mexico Economic Poisons Act of 1951 [repealed].

C. The Pharmacy Act does not amend or repeal the New Mexico Drug and Cosmetic Act.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-9-54, enacted by Laws 1969, ch. 29, § 22; 1972, ch. 84, § 58.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-11-29 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Cross-references. - For Controlled Substances Act, see 30-31-1 NMSA 1978 et seq.

Compiler's notes. - The Economic Poisons Act of 1951, referred to in Subsection B of this section, was repealed by Laws 1973, ch. 366, § 42.

New Mexico Drug and Cosmetic Act. - See 26-1-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 25 Am. Jur. 2d Drugs, Narcotics and Poisons § 36.

Construction of statutes in relation to operation of drugstore, pharmacy or chemical store, without registered pharmacist, 74 A.L.R. 1084.

Construction of provision of Uniform Narcotic Drug Act requiring a physician's prescription as a prerequisite to a pharmacist's sale of narcotics, 10 A.L.R.3d 560. 28 C.J.S. Druggists § 13.

### **§ 61-11-24. Violations; penalties. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

It is a petty misdemeanor for any person to:

A. practice or attempt to practice pharmacy without a certificate of registration and a current license from the board;

B. use the title of a registered pharmacist, unless he is licensed as such under the Pharmacy Act [61-11-1, 61-11-2, 61-11-4 to 61-11-28 NMSA 1978];

C. procure or attempt to procure registration as a pharmacist or to procure a license for a pharmacy for himself or another by making or causing to be made false representations to the board;

D. allow any other person in his employ or under his supervision to compound or dispense prescriptions or sell or compound poisons unless he is a pharmacist or registered as a pharmacist intern in accordance with the Pharmacy Act, or exempted under the provisions of the act;

E. own, operate or maintain a pharmacy, hospital pharmacy, clinic, custodial care facility or drug distribution business unless licensed to do so under the Pharmacy Act.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-9-55, enacted by Laws 1969, ch. 29, § 23; 1972, ch. 84, § 59.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-11-29 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Construction and effect of statutes in relation to operation of drugstore, pharmacy or chemical store without a registered pharmacist, 74 A.L.R. 1084.

Revocability of license for fraud or other misconduct before or at time of its issuance, 165 A.L.R. 1138.



Criminal responsibility of druggist for injury in consequence of mistake, 55 A.L.R.2d 714.  
Criminal liability for death resulting from unlawfully furnishing intoxicating liquor or drugs to another, 32 A.L.R.3d 589.  
28 C.J.S. Druggists § 5.

### **§ 61-11-25. Power to enjoin violations. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

In addition to the remedies provided in the Pharmacy Act [61-11-1, 61-11-2, 61-11-4 to 61-11-28 NMSA 1978], the board of pharmacy is hereby authorized to apply to the district court for, and such court shall have jurisdiction, upon hearing and for good cause shown, to grant a temporary or permanent injunction restraining any person from violating any provision of the Pharmacy Act; irrespective of whether or not there exists an adequate remedy at law.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-9-56, enacted by Laws 1969, ch. 29, § 24.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-11-29 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Cross-references. - As to injunctions, see Rules 1-065 and 1-066.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 25 Am. Jur. 2d Drugs, Narcotics and Poisons § 66.

### **§ 61-11-26. Licensure under previous law. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

Any person or place of business licensed as a pharmacist, pharmacist intern or pharmacy under any prior laws of this state whose license is valid on the effective date of the Pharmacy Act shall be held to be licensed under the provisions of the Pharmacy Act [61-11-1, 61-11-2, 61-11-4 to 61-11-28 NMSA 1978] and entitled to renewal of this license as provided in the Pharmacy Act.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-9-57, enacted by Laws 1969, ch. 29, § 25.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-11-29 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

"Effective date of the Pharmacy Act". - The phrase "effective date of the Pharmacy Act" refers to the effective date of Laws 1969, ch. 29, which took effect July 1, 1969.

### **§ 61-11-27. Transfer of funds. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

All funds which have accumulated to the credit of the board under any previous law

shall be continued for use by the board in the administration of the Pharmacy Act [61-11-1, 61-11-2, 61-11-4 to 61-11-28 NMSA 1978] and any other laws being administered by the board.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-9-58, enacted by Laws 1969, ch. 29, § 26.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-11-29 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

### **§ 61-11-28. Uniform Licensing Act. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

The board of pharmacy shall be subject to all the provisions of the Uniform Licensing Act [61-1-1 to 61-1-31 NMSA 1978].

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-9-59, enacted by Laws 1969, ch. 29, § 28.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-11-29 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Severability clauses. - Laws 1969, ch. 29, § 27, provides for the severability of the Pharmacy Act if any part or application thereof is held invalid.

### **§ 61-11-29. Termination of agency life; delayed repeal. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

The board of pharmacy is terminated on July 1, 1991 pursuant to the Sunset Act [12-9-11 to 12-9-21 NMSA 1978]. The board shall continue to operate according to the provisions of Chapter 61, Article 11 NMSA 1978 until July 1, 1992. Effective July 1, 1992, Article 11 of Chapter 61 NMSA 1978 is repealed.

History: 1978 Comp., § 61-11-29, enacted by Laws 1979, ch. 266, § 2; 1981, ch. 241, § 24; 1985, ch. 87, § 9.

Delayed repeals. - Laws 1985, ch. 87, § 9 amends this section to repeal Chapter 61, Article 11 NMSA 1978, effective July 1, 1992.

## **Article 11A**

### **Impaired Pharmacists**

#### **§ 61-11A-1. Short title.**

This act [61-11A-1 to 61-11A-8 NMSA 1978] may be cited as the "Impaired Pharmacists Act".

History: Laws 1987, ch. 284, § 1.

## **§ 61-11A-2. Definitions.**

As used in the Impaired Pharmacists Act [61-11A-1 to 61-11A-8 NMSA 1978]:

- A. "board" means the New Mexico board of pharmacy;
- B. "board-approved intervenors" means persons trained to intervention and designated by the board to implement the intervention process when necessary;
- C. "committee" means a committee appointed by the board to formulate and administer the impaired pharmacists program;
- D. "impaired pharmacist" means a pharmacist who is unable to practice pharmacy with reasonable skill, competency or safety to the public because of substance abuse, mental illness, the aging process or loss of motor skills;
- E. "impaired pharmacist program" means a plan approved by the board for treatment and rehabilitation of an impaired pharmacist;
- F. "intervention" means a process whereby an alleged impaired pharmacist is confronted by the board or board-approved intervenors who provide documentation that a problem exists and attempt to convince the pharmacist to seek evaluation and treatment;
- G. "rehabilitation" means the process whereby an impaired pharmacist advances in an impaired pharmacists program to an optimal level of competence to practice pharmacy without endangering the public; and
- H. "verification" means a process whereby alleged professional impairment is identified or established.

History: Laws 1987, ch. 284, § 2.

## **§ 61-11A-3. Administration.**

The board may appoint a committee to organize and administer a program that will fulfill two functions. The program shall serve as a diversion program to which the board may refer licensees where appropriate in lieu of or in addition to other disciplinary action. The program shall also be a confidential source of treatment or referral for pharmacists who, on a strictly voluntary basis and without the knowledge of the board, desire to avail themselves of its services.

History: Laws 1987, ch. 284, § 3.

#### **§ 61-11A-4. Committee; functions.**

The functions of the committee shall include:

- A. evaluation of pharmacists who request participation in the program;
- B. review and designation of treatment facilities and services to which pharmacists in the program may be referred;
- C. receipt and review of information relating to the participation of [a] pharmacists in the program;
- D. assisting the pharmacists' professional association in publicizing the program; and
- E. preparation of reports for the board.

History: Laws 1987, ch. 284, § 4.

#### **§ 61-11A-5. Board referral.**

- A. The board shall inform each pharmacist referred to the program by board action of the procedures followed in the program, of the rights and responsibilities of the pharmacist in the program and of the possible consequences of noncompliance with the program.
- B. Failure to comply with any treatment provision of a program may result in termination of the participation by the pharmacist in the program. The name and license number of a pharmacist who is terminated for failure to comply with the treatment provisions of a program shall be reported to the board.
- C. Participation in a program under this section shall not be a defense to any disciplinary action which may be taken by the board. Further, no provision of this section shall preclude the board from commencing disciplinary action against a licensee who is terminated from a program pursuant to this section.

History: Laws 1987, ch. 284, § 5.

#### **§ 61-11A-6. Voluntary participation.**

- A. The committee shall inform each pharmacist who voluntarily participates in the impairment program without referral by the board of the procedures followed in the

program, of the rights and responsibilities of the pharmacist in the program and of the possible consequences of noncompliance with the program.

B. The board shall be informed of the failure of a pharmacist to comply with any treatment provision of a program if the committee determines that the resumption of his practice of pharmacy would pose a threat to the health and safety of the public.

C. Participation in a program under this section shall not be a defense to any disciplinary action which may be taken by the board. Further, no provision of this section shall preclude the board from commencing disciplinary action against a licensee who is terminated from a program pursuant to this section.

History: Laws 1987, ch. 284, § 6.

### **§ 61-11A-7. Review activities.**

The board shall review the activities of the committee on a quarterly basis. As part of this evaluation, the board shall review files of all participants in the impairment program. Names of those pharmacists who entered the program voluntarily without the knowledge of the board shall remain confidential from the board except when monitoring by the board reveals misdiagnosis, case mismanagement or noncompliance by the participant.

History: Laws 1987, ch. 284, § 7.

### **§ 61-11A-8. Civil liability.**

No member of the board or the committee or any board-approved intervenor shall be liable for any civil damages because of acts or omissions which may occur while acting in good faith pursuant to the Impaired Pharmacists Act [61-11A-1 to 61-11A-8 NMSA 1978].

History: Laws 1987, ch. 284, § 8.

## **Article 12**

### **Physical Therapy**

#### **§ 61-12-1. License required to practice. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. It is unlawful for any person to practice as, or to offer his services in the capacity of or to purport to be a physical therapist, physiotherapist or a physical therapist assistant

without having a license therefor and without being registered or exempted from registration under the provisions of the Physical Therapist Act [this article].

B. A person shall be deemed to be engaged in the practice of physical therapy or physiotherapy within the meaning of the Physical Therapist Act when such person holds himself out to be a physical therapist, physiotherapist or physical therapist assistant.

History: 1941 Comp., § 51-556, enacted by Laws 1953, ch. 136, § 1; 1953 Comp., § 67-10-1; Laws 1979, ch. 369, § 1.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-12-21 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Cross-references. - For exemptions from licensing requirements, see 61-12-3, 61-12-20 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Am. Jur. 2d Physicians, Surgeons and Other Healers §§ 31, 50.

70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers §§ 7, 12.

### **§ 61-12-1.1. Short title. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

Article 12 of Chapter 61 may be cited as the "Physical Therapist Act".

History: 1978 Comp., § 61-12-1.1, enacted by Laws 1979, ch. 369, § 2.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-12-21 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

### **§ 61-12-2. Definitions. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

As used in the Physical Therapist Act [this article]:

A. "board" means the physical therapists' licensing board;

B. "physical therapy" means treatment of a physical or mental condition by the use of:

(1) physical or chemical properties of heat, cold, light, sound, water or air;

(2) electrical or electromagnetic energy or mechanical application and their physical measures, activities and devices;

(3) passive, active or resistive exercise;

(4) massage;

(5) administering and interpreting tests and measurements within the scope of practice of physical therapy;

(6) administering, evaluating and modifying treatment within the scope of practice of physical therapy; and

(7) providing consultation, education and other advisory services within the scope of practice of physical therapy.

"Physical therapy" shall not include radiology, electrosurgery or laboratory tests requiring the collection of body fluids;

C. "physical therapist" means a person who is licensed to practice physical therapy and who can delegate patient care activities to supportive personnel; and

D. "physical therapist assistant" means a person who is licensed that assists, under the direction of a licensed physical therapist, in the practice of physical therapy and whose activities require an understanding of physical therapy and advanced training, as required by the provisions of Section 61-12-10 NMSA 1978, in the anatomical, biological and physical sciences involved in the practice of physical therapy.

History: Laws 1953, ch. 136, § 2; 1941 Comp. Supp., § 51-557; 1953 Comp., § 67-10-2; Laws 1979, ch. 369, § 3; 1989, ch. 180, § 1.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-12-21 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, rewrote Subsection B, which formerly read "'physical therapy' means treatment by the use of exercise, traction, massage, heat, cold, water, radiant energy, electricity or sound for the purpose of correcting or alleviating any physical or mental disability or the performance of neuro-musculoskeletal, respiratory and circulatory tests and measurements to determine the existence of body malfunction; provided, however, that physical therapy shall not include radiology or electrosurgery"; substituted "is licensed to practice" for "practices" in Subsection C; and inserted "is licensed that" near the beginning of Subsection D.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Am. Jur. 2d, Physicians, Surgeons and Other Healers §§ 10, 50.

70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers §§ 2, 3.

### **§ 61-12-3. Exemptions. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

The Physical Therapist Act [this article] shall have no application to:

A. physical therapists employed by agencies of the United States government who practice as physical therapists only in connection with that employment; or

B. physical therapy students from board-approved physical therapy educational programs, provided that the students are supervised by a licensed physical therapist.

History: 1941 Comp., § 51-558, enacted by Laws 1953, ch. 136, § 3; 1953 Comp., § 67-10-3; 1989, ch. 180, § 2.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-12-21 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Cross-references. - For other exemptions from provisions of this act, see 61-12-20 NMSA 1978.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, restructured the formerly undesignated single sentence as the present undesignated introductory paragraph and Subsection A, while making minor stylistic changes therein, and added Subsection B.

#### **§ 61-12-4. Physical therapists' licensing board; appointment; powers. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

The governor shall appoint a board consisting of five members, all of whom shall be residents of the state, four of whom shall be licensed physical therapists and one of whom shall be chosen from the public. The public member of the board shall not have been licensed as a physical therapist or have any significant financial interest, whether direct or indirect, in physical therapy. The board shall be known as the "physical therapists' licensing board" and shall possess all of the powers and duties prescribed by the Physical Therapist Act [this article] and shall be charged with the administration of that act. The terms of the members of the board shall be for three years each and shall be made by the governor in such a manner that the terms of not more than two members expire on June 30 of each year. The board shall meet annually for the transaction of the business of the board. The meeting date shall be set by resolution of the board. The board members shall receive per diem and mileage as provided in the Per Diem and Mileage Act [10-8-1 to 10-8-8 NMSA 1978] and shall receive no other compensation, perquisite or allowance. The board shall have a seal which shall be in the form of a circle in the center of which shall appear the word "SEAL" and around the outer edge of which shall appear the words "PHYSICAL THERAPISTS' LICENSING BOARD, STATE OF NEW MEXICO".

History: 1941 Comp., § 51-559, enacted by Laws 1953, ch. 136, § 4; 1953 Comp., § 67-10-4; Laws 1963, ch. 43, § 14; 1979, ch. 369, § 4; 1989, ch. 180, § 3.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-12-21 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Cross-references. - For Uniform Licensing Act, see 61-1-1 to 61-1-31 NMSA 1978.



The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, made minor stylistic changes in the second and third sentences, restructured the former fifth sentence as the present fifth and sixth sentences while making minor stylistic changes therein, and deleted "in Santa Fe" following "annually" in the present fifth sentence.

### **§ 61-12-5. [Board organization; appointment of registrar; compensation.] (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

The board shall within sixty (60) days after their appointment, meet and organize, designating one member as president, one as vice-president and one as secretary-treasurer. The board shall appoint a registrar who shall be either a member of the board designated as secretary-treasurer or such other person as the board may designate qualified by law to be an employee of the state. The registrar of the board may receive payment for such services in an amount to be determined by the board and may be reimbursed for their [his] necessary expenses incurred in carrying out the duties prescribed by this act.

History: 1941 Comp., § 51-560, enacted by Laws 1953, ch. 136, § 5; 1953 Comp., § 67-10-5.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-12-21 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Meaning of "this act". - The term "this act" appeared in this section as enacted by Laws 1953, ch. 136, which now appears as 61-12-1, 61-12-3 to 61-12-11, 61-12-12 to 61-12-14, 61-12-16, 61-12-17, 61-12-19, 61-12-20 NMSA 1978. The intended reference, however, appears to be the Physical Therapy Act, which is this article.

### **§ 61-12-6. Duties of registrar; records. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

The registrar of said board shall keep a record book in which shall be registered the name, number of licensee, date of issue, current address, record of annual license fee payments and any other data regarding persons licensed under Section [Sections] 61-12-1 to 61-12-20 NMSA 1978 deemed necessary by the board. The registrar shall also maintain a minute book wherein all of the transactions of the board shall be kept and such financial records of the disbursement and receipt of funds as shall be required by the department of finance and administration. The records of the board shall be maintained in Santa Fe.

History: 1941 Comp., § 51-561, enacted by Laws 1953, ch. 136, § 6; 1953 Comp., § 67-10-6; 1977, ch. 247, § 172.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-12-21 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

## **§ 61-12-7. [Applications for registration and licensing.] (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

Persons seeking registration and licensing under this act shall make written application upon forms obtained from the registrar of the physical therapists' licensing board in Santa Fe. Application forms shall be designed and prescribed by said board so as to elicit all information necessary to determine whether applicants are qualified as required for licensing under this act and to obtain from applicants such other information as the board may deem necessary.

History: 1941 Comp., § 51-562, enacted by Laws 1953, ch. 136, § 7; 1953 Comp., § 67-10-7.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-12-21 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Meaning of "this act". - See the same catchline in the notes following 61-12-5 NMSA 1978.

## **§ 61-12-8. License issuance. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

The registrar is empowered to register temporarily and to issue a temporary nonrenewable license to practice to any applicant whose application and filing fee are submitted, when the application shows the applicant to be ostensibly qualified under the provisions of the Physical Therapist Act [this article]. Such temporary licensing and registration shall continue in force only until the results of the examination are available at which time the application shall be reviewed and passed upon by the board, and the applicant, if approved by the board, shall be permanently registered and a license issued for the ensuing year.

History: 1941 Comp., § 51-563, enacted by Laws 1953, ch. 136, § 8; 1953 Comp., § 67-10-8; Laws 1979, ch. 369, § 5.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-12-21 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

## **§ 61-12-9. Fees; renewals; suspensions and revocations. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. Each application for registration and licensing under the Physical Therapist Act [this article] shall be accompanied by a fee set by the board not to exceed one hundred fifty dollars (\$150) payable to the board. This initial fee is not refundable and shall cover the costs of processing the application and shall include, for successful applicants, the annual license fee. An additional fee to cover the cost of the examination shall be

charged.

B. On or before the first day of June of each year, every physical therapist licensed under that act shall transmit to the registrar a renewal fee to be set by the board not to exceed seventy-five dollars (\$75.00) accompanied by the person's name, address and registration number and proof of completion of continuing education requirements as required by the board and shall receive therefor a renewal license certificate.

C. On or before the first day of June of each year, every physical therapist assistant licensed under that act shall transmit to the registrar a renewal fee set by the board not to exceed fifty dollars (\$50.00) accompanied by the person's name, address and registration number and proof of completion of continuing education as required by the board and shall receive therefor a renewal license certificate.

D. Any license granted by the board shall be automatically suspended if the holder fails to apply for the renewal certificate provided for in this section within a period of three months after June 1 of each year. Provided that any license so suspended may be restored by the board upon payment of a reinstatement fee of fifty dollars (\$50.00) in addition to any unpaid renewal fee. Failure to renew a license within one year from the date of suspension as provided in this section shall cause the license to be automatically revoked.

E. The board may impose a late fee not to exceed fifty dollars (\$50.00) for any applicant who fails to renew his license by June 1 of each year.

F. The board may impose reasonable administration and duplicating fees.

History: 1941 Comp., § 51-564; Laws 1953, ch. 136, § 9; 1953 Comp., § 67-10-9; Laws 1977, ch. 202, § 2; 1979, ch. 369, § 6; 1989, ch. 180, § 4.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-12-21 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, added the subsection designations; in Subsection A substituted "not to exceed one hundred fifty dollars (\$150)" for "in an amount not less than thirty-five dollars (\$35.00) nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100)" in the first sentence; in Subsection B substituted "not to exceed seventy-five dollars (\$75.00)" for "in an amount of not less than fifteen dollars (\$15.00) nor more than thirty dollars (\$30.00)"; in Subsection C substituted "not to exceed fifty dollars (\$50)" for "in an amount of not less than ten dollars (\$10) nor more than twenty dollars (\$20.00)" and made minor stylistic changes; in Subsection D substituted "reinstatement fee of fifty dollars (\$50.00)" for "fee of ten dollars (\$10.00)" in the second sentence, and made minor stylistic changes throughout the subsection; and added Subsections E and F.

Continuing education. - Absent authorization by the legislature, physical therapist licensing board could not require continuing education as a prerequisite for licensure renewal. 1975 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 75-40.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers §§ 11, 22, 38, 52.

**§ 61-12-10. Qualifications for licensure. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. To be eligible for licensing and registration under the Physical Therapist Act [this article], a person shall be of good moral character, have reached the age of majority and have completed a program of education approved by the board.

B. An approved program for physical therapists shall include the successful completion of an accredited course in physical therapy education which provides adequate instruction in the basic sciences, clinical sciences and physical therapy theory and procedures, as determined by the board.

C. An approved program for physical therapist assistants shall be at least a two-year program offered by a college accredited by a recognized accrediting agency and including such elementary or intermediate courses in the biological, anatomical and physical sciences as may be prescribed by the board.

D. Foreign-trained applicants will be considered on the basis of reports of a credential evaluating service as endorsed by the American physical therapy association.

History: 1941 Comp., § 51-565, enacted by Laws 1953, ch. 136, § 10; 1953 Comp., § 67-10-10; Laws 1973, ch. 50, § 1; 1979, ch. 369, § 7.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-12-21 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Cross-references. - As to the age of majority, see 28-6-1 NMSA 1978.

Physical therapist assistants. - Physical therapist assistants graduated from an approved two-year program may be licensed as physical therapists, provided they meet the requirements of this section and 61-12-11 NMSA 1978. 1975 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 75-40.

Since administrative agencies possess only those powers expressly conferred by statute and those necessarily implied therefrom, physical therapist's licensing board cannot make any special provisions for the licensure of physical therapist assistants as physical therapists. 1975 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 75-40.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Am. Jur. 2d Physicians, Surgeons and Other Healers §§ 51 to 58, 61.  
70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers § 19.

**§ 61-12-11. Examinations; minimum requirements. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

The board shall, by examination or by such other means as it shall deem advisable, determine whether each person seeking to be licensed and registered under the Physical Therapist Act [this article] possesses the necessary knowledge and skill to practice physical therapy as defined therein. The minimum knowledge and skill required of applicants to be eligible for licensing and to be permitted to practice in this state shall be not less than the minimum knowledge and skill required of persons for membership in the American physical therapy association.

History: 1941 Comp., § 51-566, enacted by Laws 1953, ch. 136, § 11; 1953 Comp., § 67-10-11; Laws 1979, ch. 369, § 8.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-12-21 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Licensing of physical therapist assistants. - Physical therapist assistants graduated from an approved two-year program may be licensed as physical therapists, provided they meet the requirements of this section and 61-12-10 NMSA 1978. 1975 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 75-40.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers § 20.

### **§ 61-12-11.1. Licensure without examination. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

Upon the submission to the board of a written application upon forms furnished by the board, accompanied by a fee set by the board in an amount not less than thirty-five dollars (\$35.00) nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100), the board shall issue a license without examination to any person holding a valid current license as a physical therapist or a physical therapist assistant issued by another state, territory or possession of the United States or by the District of Columbia, provided that the requirements for licensure or registration in such state, territory, possession or district at the date of his license or registration in that jurisdiction were substantially equal to the requirements set forth in the Physical Therapist Act [this article].

History: 1978 Comp., § 61-12-11.1, enacted by Laws 1979, ch. 369, § 9.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-12-21 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

### **§ 61-12-12. Disciplinary proceedings. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

The board may, in accordance with the procedures under the Uniform Licensing Act [61-1-1 to 61-1-31 NMSA 1978], refuse to issue a license to a person or, if a license has already been issued, may suspend or revoke the license of any person found by the

board to have:

- A. made false representations to the board in order to obtain registration and licensing;
- B. been adjudged insane or mentally incompetent;
- C. been convicted of a felony involving moral turpitude;
- D. become chronically or persistently inebriate or addicted to drugs;
- E. been guilty of unprofessional conduct as defined in the Physical Therapist Act [this article]; or
- F. Aided or abetted in the practice of physical therapy by a person not licensed by the board.

History: 1941 Comp., § 51-567, enacted by Laws 1953, ch. 136, § 13; 1953 Comp., § 67-10-12; 1989, ch. 180, § 5.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-12-21 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Cross-references. - As to nature of "unprofessional conduct," see 61-12-13 NMSA 1978.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, added the present catchline, inserted "in accordance with the procedures under the Uniforming Licensing Act" in the undesignated introductory paragraph and made minor stylistic changes therein, redesignated former Paragraphs (1) through (5) as present Subsections A through E, and added Subsection F.

Physical therapists licensing board could not cancel license issued by the board in 1953 after a recent review indicated that the licensee's original qualifications had been insufficient to qualify him for licensing and registration, where there was no fraud on the licensee's part. 1957-58 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 57-138.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Am. Jur. 2d Physicians, Surgeons and Other Healers §§ 74 to 120.

Bias of members of license revocation board, 97 A.L.R.2d 1210.

70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers §§ 24, 38 to 42.

### **§ 61-12-13. Unprofessional conduct. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

For the purposes of the Physical Therapist Act [this article], the following practices or acts by a licensee shall be termed unprofessional conduct:

A. acceptance for treatment by a licensed physical therapist of a patient without a current medical diagnosis for that specific medical or physical problem by a licensed primary health care provider; except those children participating in special education programs in accordance with the provisions of Section 22-13-5 NMSA 1978;

B. any conduct or practice contrary to the recognized standards of the ethics of the physical therapy profession or any conduct or practice which does or might constitute a danger to the health, welfare or safety of the patient or public;

C. failure to refer a patient to a licensed health care provider when the condition is beyond the scope of practice of physical therapy;

D. a known violation or attempt to violate, directly or indirectly, or assisting in or abetting the violation of or conspiring to violate any provision of this act; or

E. practice by a physical therapist assistant other than under the direction of a licensed physical therapist.

History: 1941 Comp., § 51-568, enacted by Laws 1953, ch. 136, § 14; 1953 Comp., § 67-10-13; Laws 1979, ch. 369, § 10; 1989, ch. 180, § 6.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-12-21 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, rewrote Subsection A, which formerly read "acceptance for treatment by a licensed physical therapist of any patient other than upon the prescription, recommendation of a physician licensed to practice medicine, dentistry or podiatry"; rewrote Subsection B, which formerly read "treatment by a licensed physical therapist of any patient by means, methods or in any manner other than that prescribed, recommended or advised by such patient's licensed physician, dentist or podiatrist"; added present Subsections C and D; and redesignated former Subsection C as present Subsection E.

Meaning of "this act". - The term "this act" referred to in Subsection D appeared in this section as amended by Laws 1989, ch. 180, § 6. The intended reference, however, appears to be the Physical Therapy Act, which is this article.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers § 39, 53 to 57.

### **§ 61-12-14. [Procedure for suspension, revocation or refusal to issue license; hearings.] (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

The suspension, revocation or the refusal to issue any license by the board as provided in this act shall be done only after a hearing or the opportunity for a hearing is afforded the licensee or applicant concerned. When the board shall determine that grounds exist

for the denial of any application or for the suspension or revocation of any license to practice they shall notify the applicant or licensee by registered mail of such grounds and of the board's intention to deny or to suspend or revoke such license, as the case may be, giving the applicant or licensee the right to show cause at a hearing before the board not less than thirty (30) days following receipt of such notice, why the board should not deny, suspend or revoke their [his] license to practice.

History: 1941 Comp., § 51-569, enacted by Laws 1953, ch. 136, § 15; 1953 Comp., § 67-10-14.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-12-21 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Cross-references. - For Uniform Licensing Act, see 61-1-1 to 61-1-31 NMSA 1978.

Meaning of "this act". - See same catchline in the notes following 61-12-5 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Comment note on hearsay evidence in proceedings before state administrative agencies, 36 A.L.R.3d 12.

### **§ 61-12-15. Criminal offender's character evaluation. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

The provisions of the Criminal Offender Employment Act [28-2-1 to 28-2-6 NMSA 1978] shall govern any consideration of criminal records required or permitted by Sections 61-12-1 through 61-12-20 NMSA 1978.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-10-14.1, enacted by Laws 1974, ch. 78, § 18.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-12-21 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers § 47 to 49.

### **§ 61-12-16. [Judicial review by writ of certiorari.] (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

Any persons who shall deem themselves to be aggrieved by any final decision of the state physical therapists' licensing board shall have the right to obtain a review of such decision in the district court of Santa Fe county. Such a review must be obtained by filing an application for a writ of certiorari not later than fifteen (15) days subsequent to the entering of the final decision of the board sought to be reviewed. Review by the district court shall be by writ of certiorari and shall follow the procedures as are applicable in such proceedings.



History: 1941 Comp., § 51-570, enacted by Laws 1953, ch. 136, § 16; 1953 Comp., § 67-10-15.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-12-21 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

### **§ 61-12-17. [Deposit and use of funds.] (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

All funds received by the registrar are to be deposited by the secretary-treasurer of the board with the state treasurer to be credited to the physical therapists' licensing board fund. Such funds shall be used solely for the administration of and to carry out the purposes of this act.

History: 1941 Comp., § 51-571, enacted by Laws 1953, ch. 136, § 17; 1953 Comp., § 67-10-16.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-12-21 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Meaning of "this act". - See the same catchline in the notes following 61-12-5 NMSA 1978.

### **§ 61-12-18. Power to make regulations; legal counsel; continuing education; procedures. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

The state physical therapists' licensing board is herewith empowered to make such rules and regulations and to prescribe the forms of license certificates, application blanks and such other documents, as it shall deem necessary to the carrying out of the provisions of Sections 61-12-1 to 61-12-20 NMSA 1978. The board may obtain the assistance of the attorney general for such legal assistance as the board may deem necessary. In adopting regulations, the board shall, by regulation, establish mandatory educational requirements as a condition of the renewal of licenses. The board may expend such sums from the physical therapists' licensing board fund as they may deem necessary for carrying out the purposes and for the administration of Sections 61-12-1 to 61-12-20 NMSA 1978. All expenditures are to be made upon vouchers signed by the secretary-treasurer of the board submitted to the department of finance and administration with payment to be made upon warrants drawn by the secretary of finance and administration upon the state treasurer.

History: Laws 1953, ch. 136, § 18; 1941 Comp. Supp., § 51-572; 1953 Comp., § 67-10-17; Laws 1977, ch. 202, § 1; 1977, ch. 247, § 173; 1978, ch. 116, § 1.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-12-21 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

### **§ 61-12-19. Penalty. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

Any person who shall practice physical therapy as defined in the Physical Therapist Act [this article], not in compliance with the provisions of that act or who professes himself to be a licensed physical therapist, registered physical therapist or a licensed physical therapist assistant when he is not in fact licensed and registered under that act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars (\$100) or imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed ninety days or by both such fine and imprisonment.

History: 1941 Comp., § 51-573, enacted by Laws 1953, ch. 136, § 19; 1953 Comp., § 67-10-18; Laws 1979, ch. 369, § 11.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-12-21 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers §§ 28, 33.

### **§ 61-12-20. [Exemptions from provisions of act.] (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

Nothing in this act shall apply to any practitioner of the healing arts licensed to practice under the laws of this state nor to any person or persons not holding themselves out as physical therapists or physiotherapists, who administer massage, heat therapy or hydrotherapy under the immediate personal supervision of a licensed practitioner of the healing arts, or to such persons administering massage or rendering service as a masseuse or operating or giving mineral water, warm water or other therapeutic baths, when the rendering or administration of such service or baths is not represented as a cure or treatment for specific disease or injury.

History: 1941 Comp., § 51-574, enacted by Laws 1953, ch. 136, § 20; 1953 Comp., § 67-10-19.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-12-21 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Meaning of "this act". - See the same catchline in the notes following 61-12-5 NMSA 1978.

"Supervision". - Term "immediate personal supervision," as used in this section, calls for close, direct supervision by a licensed practitioner of the healing arts. 1957-58 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 57-316.

Holding self out as physical therapist. - Even without an appropriate title or set of initials, an individual could still be publicly professing to be a physical therapist. 1957-58 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 57-316.

Masseur. - Masseur who merely massaged other persons without professing to do so to relieve disease or pain did not come within the provisions of former licensing act, but when he held himself as being able to heal or cure diseases, he was subject to prosecution. 1941-42 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 3956; 1949-50 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 5275.

Violation of act. - While unlicensed individual might not be guilty of unprofessional conduct within the meaning of 61-12-13 NMSA 1978 since he works for physicians on a prescription basis, his want of a license plus lack of knowledge of his activities by the orthopedic surgeon under whose control he ostensibly works, and lack of close, direct and personal supervision of such activities by any licensed practitioner, clearly indicates a lack of compliance with this act. 1957-58 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 57-316.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers § 13.

## **§ 61-12-21. Termination of agency life; delayed repeal. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

The physical therapists' licensing board is terminated on July 1, 1991 pursuant to the Sunset Act [12-9-11 to 12-9-21 NMSA 1978]. The board shall continue to operate according to the provisions of Chapter 61, Article 12 NMSA 1978 until July 1, 1992. Effective July 1, 1992, Article 12 of Chapter 61 NMSA 1978 is repealed.

History: 1978 Comp., § 61-12-21, enacted by Laws 1979, ch. 369, § 12; 1981, ch. 241, § 25; 1985, ch. 87, § 10.

Delayed repeals. - Laws 1985, ch. 87, § 10 amends this section to repeal Chapter 61, Article 12 NMSA 1978, effective July 1, 1992.

## **Article 12A**

### **Occupational Therapy**

#### **§ 61-12A-1. Short title. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

This act [61-12A-1 to 61-12A-20 NMSA 1978] may be cited as the "Occupational Therapy Act".

History: Laws 1983, ch. 267, § 1.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-12A-20 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

#### **§ 61-12A-2. Definitions. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

As used in the Occupational Therapy Act [61-12A-1 to 61-12A-20 NMSA 1978]:

A. "board" means the board of occupational therapy practice;

B. "occupational therapy" means the use of purposeful activity with individuals who are limited by physical injury or illness, psychosocial dysfunction, developmental or learning disabilities, poverty and cultural differences or the aging process in order to maximize independence, prevent disability and maintain health. The practice encompasses evaluation, treatment and consultation. Specific occupational therapy services include:

(1) teaching daily living skills;

(2) developing perceptual motor skills and sensory integrative functioning;

(3) developing play skills and prevocational and leisure capacities;

(4) designing and fabricating or applying selected orthotic and prosthetic devices or select adaptive equipment;

(5) using specifically designed crafts and exercises to enhance functional performance;

(6) administering and interpreting tests; and

(7) adapting environments for the handicapped.

These services are provided individually, in groups or through social systems;

C. "occupational therapist" means a person licensed to practice occupational therapy under the Occupational Therapy Act;

D. "occupational therapy assistant" means a person licensed to assist in the practice of occupational therapy under the Occupational Therapy Act;

E. "occupational therapy aide" means a person who assists in the practice of occupational therapy and whose activities require an understanding of occupational therapy but do not require specialized training in the basic anatomical, biological, psychological and social sciences involved in the practice of occupational therapy; and

F. "person" means any individual, partnership, unincorporated organization or corporate body.

History: Laws 1983, ch. 267, § 2.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-12A-20 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

**§ 61-12A-3. License required; examination; penalty. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

A. After the results of the first examination held pursuant to the Occupational Therapy Act [61-12A-1 to 61-12A-20 NMSA 1978] are announced, no person shall practice occupational therapy or hold himself out as an occupational therapist or an occupational therapy assistant or as being able to practice occupational therapy or to render occupational therapy services in this state unless he is licensed in accordance with the provisions of the Occupational Therapy Act.

B. Any person violating Subsection A of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor.

History: Laws 1983, ch. 267, § 3.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-12A-20 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 51 Am. Jur. 2d Licenses and Permits §§ 4, 5, 14, 45 to 47, 58 to 62, 72.

53 C.J.S. Licenses §§ 5, 7, 30, 37 to 41, 47, 50 to 66, 82.

**§ 61-12A-4. Exemptions. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

Nothing in the Occupational Therapy Act [61-12A-1 to 61-12A-20 NMSA 1978] shall be construed as preventing or restricting the practice, services or activities of:

A. any person licensed in this state by any other law when engaging in the profession or occupation for which he is licensed;

B. any person lawfully engaged in a profession or occupation known by a name other than occupational therapy on the effective date of the Occupational Therapy Act when engaging in that profession or occupation;

C. any person employed by the United States if that person provides occupational therapy solely under the direction or control of the organization by which he is employed;

D. any person pursuing a course of study leading to a degree or certificate in occupational therapy in an educational program accredited by the board if the activities and services constitute part of a supervised course of study and if that person is designated by a title which clearly indicates his status as a student or trainee;

E. any person fulfilling the supervised field work experience requirements of the Occupational Therapy Act if the activities and services constitute part of the experience necessary to meet that requirement;

F. any person who performs occupational therapy services in the state for no more than twenty days in a calendar year in an association with a licensed occupational therapist if:

(1) that person is licensed under the law of another state that has licensure requirements at least as stringent as the requirements of the Occupational Therapy Act; or

(2) that person is resident in a state not having such requirements and meets such requirements as the board specifies by regulation;

G. any person employed by an occupational therapist as an occupational therapy aide;

H. any person holding a limited permit. A limited permit may be granted to a person who has completed the education and experience requirements of the Occupational Therapy Act. The permit shall allow the person to practice occupational therapy in association with an occupational therapist and shall be valid until the date on which the results of the next qualifying examination have been made public. The limited permit shall not be renewed if the applicant has failed the examination; or

I. any person now practicing in this state and who is registered with the American Occupational Therapy Association as an occupational therapist and who has so practiced for a minimum of two years. Such person shall, on the effective date of the Occupational Therapy Act, be deemed to have met the qualifications for licensing as an occupational therapist.

History: Laws 1983, ch. 267, § 4.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-12A-20 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

**§ 61-12A-5. Board of occupational therapy practice; created; compensation. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

A. There is created the "board of occupational therapy practice". The board shall consist of eight members appointed by the governor and residents of the state at the time of appointment, four of whom are licensed pursuant to the Occupational Therapy Act [61-12A-1 to 61-12A-20 NMSA 1978] and four of whom are members of the public with no direct interest in the regulated profession. The licensure requirement shall not apply to the first appointments to the board, but four members of that original board shall be occupational therapists or occupational therapy assistants.

B. Appointments shall be made for three-year terms beginning on July 1 of the appropriate year. The initial appointments shall be made within sixty days of the effective date of the Occupational Therapy Act and for terms of such length that each

term expires on June 30 of the appropriate year and that no more than three terms end at any one time. No person shall serve more than two consecutive terms unless at least three years have intervened since the end of his last term.

C. The board shall meet during the first month of each calendar year to select a chairman. At least one additional meeting shall be held before the end of each calendar year. Further meetings may be convened at the call of the chairman or the written request of any two board members. A majority of the members of the board constitutes a quorum. Meetings shall be open to the public.

D. Board members shall receive no compensation, perquisite or allowance other than pursuant to the Per Diem and Mileage Act [10-8-1 to 10-8-8 NMSA 1978].

E. Any member failing, after proper notice, to attend any three consecutive meetings of the board without a reasonable excuse shall be automatically removed from the board.

History: Laws 1983, ch. 267, § 5; 1989, ch. 58, § 1.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-12A-20 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, in Subsection A substituted "eight" for "five" near the beginning of the second sentence and substituted "four of whom are members" for "one of whom is a member" near the end of that sentence; in Subsection B substituted "three terms" for "two terms" near the end of the second sentence; and added Subsection E.

### **§ 61-12A-6. Board; powers and duties. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

A. The board shall administer, coordinate and enforce the provisions of the Occupational Therapy Act [61-12A-1 to 61-12A-20 NMSA 1978] and evaluate the qualifications for licensure under that act. The board may examine witnesses, administer oaths and investigate allegations of practices violating the provisions of that act.

B. The board shall adopt rules and regulations relating to professional conduct to carry out the policy of the Occupational Therapy Act, including but not limited to regulations relating to professional examination and licensure, including reasonable application, renewal and late fees, and to the establishment of ethical standards of practice for persons holding a license to practice occupational therapy in this state, and may amend or repeal the rules and regulations.

C. The board shall conduct hearings and keep records and minutes necessary to carry out its functions.

History: Laws 1983, ch. 267, § 6.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-12A-20 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

### **§ 61-12A-7. Board; administrative provisions. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

The board may employ and, at its pleasure, discharge an executive secretary and such officers and employees as are necessary and shall determine their duties and fix their compensation.

History: Laws 1983, ch. 267, § 7.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-12A-20 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

### **§ 61-12A-8. Board officers. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

The board shall, within sixty days after its appointment, meet and organize, designating one member as president, one as vice president and one as secretary-treasurer. The board shall appoint a registrar who is either the member designated as secretary-treasurer or such other person as the board may designate who is an employee of the state. The registrar of the board may receive reimbursement for necessary expenses incurred in carrying out his duties and, if he is an employee, such compensation as the board may set.

History: Laws 1983, ch. 267, § 8.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-12A-20 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

### **§ 61-12A-9. Duties of registrar. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

The registrar shall keep a record book in which shall be registered the name, number of license, date of license issue, current address, record of annual license fee payments and any other data deemed necessary by the board regarding persons licensed under the Occupational Therapy Act [61-12A-1 to 61-12A-20 NMSA 1978].

History: Laws 1983, ch. 267, § 9.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-12A-20 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

### **§ 61-12A-10. Issuance of license. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

The board shall issue a license to any person who meets the requirements of the



Occupational Therapy Act [61-12A-1 to 61-12A-20 NMSA 1978] upon payment of the license fee prescribed.

History: Laws 1983, ch. 267, § 10.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-12A-20 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

### **§ 61-12A-11. Suspension and revocation of license; refusal to renew. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

A. The board shall deny or refuse to renew a license, suspend or revoke a license or impose probationary conditions where the licensee or applicant for license has been guilty of unprofessional conduct that has endangered or is likely to endanger the health, welfare or safety of the public. Such unprofessional conduct includes:

(1) obtaining a license by means of fraud, misrepresentation or concealment of material facts;

(2) being guilty of unprofessional conduct as defined by the rules established by the board or violating the code of ethics adopted and published by the board;

(3) being convicted in any court of a crime punishable by imprisonment in excess of six months;

(4) violating any lawful order, rule or regulation rendered or adopted by the board; and

(5) violating any provision of the Occupational Therapy Act [61-12A-1 to 61-12A-20 NMSA 1978].

B. Denial of, refusal to renew, suspension of, revocation of or imposition of probationary conditions on a license may be ordered by the board in a decision made after a hearing in the manner provided by the rules and regulations adopted by the board. One year from the date of the revocation of a license, application may be made to the board for reinstatement. The board has discretion to accept or reject an application for reinstatement and may hold a hearing to consider reinstatement.

History: Laws 1983, ch. 267, § 11.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-12A-20 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

### **§ 61-12A-12. Renewal of license. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

A. Licenses issued under the Occupational Therapy Act [61-12A-1 to 61-12A-20 NMSA 1978] shall be subject to annual renewal upon payment of a renewal fee and shall

expire unless renewed in the manner prescribed by the rules and regulations of the board. The board may provide for the late renewal of a license upon the payment of a late fee in accordance with its rules and regulations, but no late renewal of a license may be granted more than five years after its expiration. A licensee who has failed to renew within a five-year period from the effective date of the Occupational Therapy Act or expiration date of his last license, whichever is later, shall be required to pass an examination prescribed by the board.

B. A suspended license is subject to expiration and may be renewed as provided in this section, but renewal does not entitle the licensee, while the license remains suspended, to engage in the licensed activity or in any other conduct or activity in violation of the order or judgment by which the license was suspended. If a license revoked on disciplinary grounds is reinstated, the licensee, as a condition of reinstatement, shall pay the renewal fee and any applicable late fee.

History: Laws 1983, ch. 267, § 12.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-12A-20 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

### **§ 61-12A-13. Requirements for licensure. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

An applicant applying for a license as an occupational therapist or occupational therapy assistant shall file a written application on forms provided by the board, showing to the satisfaction of the board that he meets the following requirements:

A. he is of good moral character;

B. he has successfully completed the academic requirements of an educational program in occupational therapy accredited by the board, with a concentration in biological or physical science, psychology or sociology, and with education in selected manual skills;

C. he has successfully completed a period of supervised field work experience at a recognized educational institution or a training program approved by the educational institution where he met the academic requirements of Subsection B of this section, for a minimum of:

(1) six months, for an occupational therapist; or

(2) two months, for an occupational therapy assistant; and

D. he has passed the examination prescribed by the board. An applicant who has practiced as an occupational therapy assistant for four years may take the examination

to be licensed as an occupational therapist without meeting the educational requirements of Subsection C of this section for occupational therapists.

History: Laws 1983, ch. 267, § 13.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-12A-20 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

#### **§ 61-12A-14. Waiver of requirements for licensure. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

A. The board may grant a license to any applicant who presents proof of current licensure as an occupational therapist or occupational therapy assistant in another state, the District of Columbia or a territory of the United States that requires the standard for licensure of the Occupational Therapy Act [61-12A-1 to 61-12A-20 NMSA 1978].

B. The board may waive the education, experience or examination requirement for licensure of Subsections B, C and D of Section 13 [61-12A-13 NMSA 1978] of the Occupational Therapy Act for applicants who present evidence to the board that they have been engaged in the practice of occupational therapy on and prior to the effective date of the Occupational Therapy Act. Proof of actual practice shall be presented to the board in the manner it prescribes by regulation.

History: Laws 1983, ch. 267, § 14.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-12A-20 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

#### **§ 61-12A-15. Denial of application; suspension or revocation of license. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

The suspension or revocation of or refusal to issue any license by the board as provided in the Occupational Therapy Act [61-12A-1 to 61-12A-20 NMSA 1978] shall be done only after a hearing or the opportunity for a hearing is afforded the licensee or applicant concerned. When the board determines that grounds exist for the denial of any application or for the suspension or revocation of any license to practice, it shall notify the applicant or licensee by registered mail of those grounds and of the board's intention to deny, suspend or revoke the license, giving the applicant or licensee the right to show cause, at a hearing before the board not less than thirty days following receipt of the notice, why the board should not deny, suspend or revoke his license to practice.

History: Laws 1983, ch. 267, § 15.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-12A-20 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

### **§ 61-12A-16. Right of review. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

Any person who deems himself to be aggrieved by any final decision of the board has the right to obtain a review of the decision in the district court of Santa Fe county. A review may be obtained by filing an appeal no later than fifteen days subsequent to the entering of the final action decision of the board sought to be reviewed.

History: Laws 1983, ch. 267, § 16.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-12A-20 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

### **§ 61-12A-17. Board funds; appropriation; disposition. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

All funds received by the registrar shall be deposited by the secretary-treasurer with the state treasurer to be credited to the "occupational therapists' licensing fund", hereby created. Expenditures from the fund shall be made only pursuant to appropriation by the legislature and in accordance with the budget approved by the department of finance and administration. Money in the fund shall be used for the administration of, and to carry out the purposes of, the Occupational Therapy Act [61-12A-1 to 61-12A-20 NMSA 1978].

History: Laws 1983, ch. 267, § 17; 1989, ch. 58, § 2.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-12A-20 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, added "disposition" at the end of the catchline, and substituted the present second and third sentences for the former second sentence, which read " The fund is appropriated to the board for the administration of, and to carry out the purposes of, the Occupational Therapy Act".

### **§ 61-12A-18. Powers of the board; legal counsel; continuing education. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

The board is empowered to make such rules and regulations and to prescribe the forms of license certificates, application blanks and other documents it deems necessary to carry out the provisions of the Occupational Therapy Act [61-12A-1 to 61-12A-20 NMSA 1978]. The board may obtain the legal assistance of the attorney general as the board deems necessary. The board may expend such sums from the occupational therapists' licensing fund as it deems necessary to carry out the purposes and for the administration of the Occupational Therapy Act. All expenditures shall be made upon vouchers signed by the secretary-treasurer and submitted to the state auditor, with

payment to be made upon warrants drawn by the secretary of finance and administration. The board shall by regulation establish mandatory continuing education requirements as a condition of the renewal of licenses.

History: Laws 1983, ch. 267, § 18.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-12A-20 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

### **§ 61-12A-19. License registration fees. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

Persons who meet the requirements for licensure in the Occupational Therapy Act [61-12A-1 to 61-12A-20 NMSA 1978] shall pay to the registrar a license registration fee in an amount to be determined by the board, but not to exceed seventy-five dollars (\$75.00) per year.

History: Laws 1983, ch. 267, § 19.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-12A-20 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

### **§ 61-12A-20. Termination of agency life; delayed repeal. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

The board of occupational therapy practice is terminated on July 1, 1995 pursuant to the Sunset Act [12-9-11 to 12-9-21 NMSA 1978]. The board shall continue to operate according to the Occupational Therapy Act [61-12A-1 to 61-12A-20 NMSA 1978] until July 1, 1996. Effective July 1, 1996, the Occupational Therapy Act is repealed.

History: Laws 1983, ch. 267, § 21; 1989, ch. 58, § 3.

Delayed repeals. - Laws 1989, ch. 58, § 3 amends this section to repeal Chapter 61, Article 12A NMSA 1978, effective July 1, 1996.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, substituted "1995" for "1989" in the first sentence, and substituted "1996" for "1990" in the second and third sentences.

## **Article 12B**

### **Respiratory Care**

#### **§ 61-12B-1. Short title. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

This act [61-12B-1 to 61-12B-16 NMSA 1978] may be cited as the "Respiratory Care Act".

History: Laws 1984, ch. 103, § 1.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-12B-16 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

### **§ 61-12B-2. Purpose of act. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

The purpose of the Respiratory Care Act [61-12B-1 to 61-12B-16 NMSA 1978] is to safeguard life and health and to promote the public welfare by licensing and regulating the practice of respiratory care in the state.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 103, § 2.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-12B-16 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

### **§ 61-12B-3. Definitions. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

As used in the Respiratory Care Act [61-12B-1 to 61-12B-16 NMSA 1978]:

A. "board" means the advisory board of respiratory care practitioners;

B. "department" means the regulation and licensing department or that division of the department designated to administer the provisions of the Respiratory Care Act;

C. "respiratory care" means a health care profession, under medical direction, employed in the therapy, management, rehabilitation, diagnostic evaluation and care of patients with deficiencies and abnormalities which affect the cardiopulmonary system and associated aspects of other system functions, and the terms "respiratory therapy" and "inhalation therapy" where such terms mean respiratory care;

D. "practice of respiratory care" includes, but is not limited [to]:

(1) direct and indirect pulmonary care services that are of comfort, safe, aseptic, preventative and restorative to the patient;

(2) respiratory care services including, but not limited to, the administration [of] pharmacological, diagnostic, and therapeutic agents related to respiratory care necessary to implement treatment, disease prevention, pulmonary rehabilitation or a diagnostic regimen, including paramedical therapy;

(3) specific diagnostic and testing techniques employed in the medical management of

patients to assist in diagnosis, monitoring, treatment and research of cardiopulmonary abnormalities including, but not limited to, pulmonary function testing, hemodynamic and physiologic monitoring of cardiac function and collection of arterial blood for analysis;

(4) observation, assessment and monitoring of signs and symptoms, general behavior, general physical response to respiratory care treatment and diagnostic testing, including determination of whether such signs, symptoms, reactions behavior or general response exhibit abnormal characteristics;

(5) implementation based on observed abnormalities, appropriate reporting, referral, respiratory care protocols or changes in treatment, pursuant to a prescription by a physician authorized to practice medicine under the laws of New Mexico or the initiation of emergency procedures, or as otherwise permitted in the Respiratory Care Act;

(6) establishing and maintaining the natural airways, insertion and maintenance of artificial airways, bronchopulmonary hygiene and cardiopulmonary resuscitation, along with cardiac and ventilatory life support diagnosis;

(7) the practice of respiratory care performed in any clinic, hospital, skilled nursing facility and private dwelling or other place deemed appropriate or necessary by the board;

E. "respiratory care practitioner" means a person who is licensed to practice respiratory care in New Mexico. The respiratory care practitioner may transcribe and implement a physician's written and verbal orders pertaining to the practice of respiratory care and "respiratory care protocols" meaning a predetermined, written medical care plan, which can include standing orders;

F. "respiratory therapy training program" means a program accredited or recognized by the American medical association's committee on allied health education and accreditation in collaboration with the joint review committee for respiratory therapy education; and

G. "superintendent" means the superintendent of regulation and licensing.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 103, § 3; 1987, ch. 329, § 1; 1987, ch. 346, § 1.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-12B-16 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

#### **§ 61-12B-4. License required; exceptions. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

A. No person shall practice respiratory care or represent himself to be a respiratory care practitioner unless he is licensed under the Respiratory Care Act [61-12B-1 to 61-12B-

16 NMSA 1978], except as otherwise provided by that act.

B. Nothing in the Respiratory Care Act is intended to limit, preclude or otherwise interfere with the practices of other persons and health [care] providers licensed by appropriate agencies of New Mexico, self-care by a patient or gratuitous care by a friend or family member who does not represent or hold himself out to be a respiratory care practitioner or respiratory care services in case of an emergency.

C. An individual who has demonstrated competency in one or more areas covered by the Respiratory Care Act may perform only those functions that he is qualified by examination to perform, so long as the testing body offering the examination is certified by the national commission for health certifying agencies.

D. The Respiratory Care Act does not prohibit qualified clinical laboratory personnel who work in facilities licensed by the federal Clinical Laboratories Improvement Act of 1967 or accredited by the college of American pathologists or the joint commission for accreditation of hospitals, from performing recognized functions and duties of medical laboratory personnel for which they are appropriately trained and certified.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 103, § 4; 1987, ch. 55, § 1.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-12B-16 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Clinical Laboratories Improvement Act of 1967. - The federal Clinical Laboratories Improvement Act of 1967, referred to in Subsection D, appears as 42 U.S.C. § 263a.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Am. Jur. 2d Physicians, Surgeons and Other Healers, §§ 26 to 29, 31 to 33, 51 to 61, 63 to 65, 67, 68, 74 to 120, 125.  
70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers §§ 6, 7, 11 to 13, 19 to 28, 35 to 52.

### **§ 61-12B-5. Advisory board created. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

A. The superintendent shall appoint an "advisory board of respiratory care practitioners" consisting of eight members as follows:

(1) one physician licensed in New Mexico who is knowledgeable in respiratory care;

(2) three respiratory care practitioners; and

(3) four public members who are residents of New Mexico. The public members shall not have been licensed as respiratory care practitioners nor shall they have any financial interest, direct or indirect, in the occupation regulated.

B. Each member shall serve a term of three years. The initial appointments to the board



shall be as follows:

- (1) two members for one-year terms;
- (2) two members for two-year terms; and
- (3) two members for three-year terms.

C. The members of the board shall receive per diem and mileage as provided for nonsalaried public officers in the Per Diem and Mileage Act [10-8-1 to 10-8-8 NMSA 1978] and shall receive no other compensation, perquisite or allowance in connection with the discharge of their duties as board members.

D. Any member failing, after proper notice, to attend any three consecutive meetings of the board without a reasonable excuse shall be automatically removed from the board.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 103, § 5; 1987, ch. 329, § 2; 1989, ch. 109, § 1.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-12B-16 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, in Subsection A substituted "eight" for "five" in the introductory paragraph, substituted the present language of the first sentence of Paragraph (3) for "one public member who is a resident of New Mexico", and made minor stylistic changes in the second sentence of Paragraph (3); substituted the present language of Subsection B(1) for "one member for a one-year term"; and added Subsection D.

### **§ 61-12B-6. Department; duties. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

A. The department, in consultation with the board, shall:

- (1) evaluate the qualifications of applicants and review any required examination results of applicants and may recognize the entry level examination written by the National Board for Respiratory Care, Inc. or any successor board;
- (2) collect and review data and statistics with respect to respiratory care, treatment, services or facilities for the purpose of granting, suspending or revoking respiratory care licenses;
- (3) issue licenses and temporary permits to applicants who meet the requirements of the Respiratory Care Act [61-12B-1 to 61-12B-16 NMSA 1978]; and
- (4) administer, coordinate and enforce the provisions of the Respiratory Care Act and investigate persons engaging in practices which may violate the provisions of that act.

B. The department, in consultation with the board, may:

- (1) conduct any required examinations of respiratory care practitioner applicants; and
- (2) deny, suspend or revoke temporary permits or licenses to practice respiratory care as provided in the Respiratory Care Act in accordance with the provisions of the Uniform Licensing Act [61-1-1 to 61-1-31 NMSA 1978].

History: Laws 1984, ch. 103, § 6.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-12B-16 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

### **§ 61-12B-7. Licensing by training and examination. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

A. Any person desiring to become licensed as a respiratory care practitioner shall make application to the department on a written form and in such manner as the department prescribes, pay all required application fees and certify and furnish evidence to the department that the applicant:

- (1) has successfully completed a training program as defined in the Respiratory Care Act [61-12B-1 to 61-12B-16 NMSA 1978];
- (2) has passed an entry level examination, as specified by rules and regulations of the department, for respiratory care practitioners administered by a nationally recognized organization for respiratory care;
- (3) is of good moral character; and
- (4) has successfully completed any other training or education programs and passed any other examinations as required by rules and regulations of the department.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 103, § 7.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-12B-16 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Compiler's notes. - This section was enacted without a Subsection B.

### **§ 61-12B-8. Licensing without examination. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

A. The department shall waive the education and examination requirements for applicants who present proof of current licensure in a state which has standards at least

equal to those for licensure in New Mexico as determined by the department.

B. The department shall issue a license to a respiratory care practitioner applicant without the education and examination requirements if, as of October 1, 1984, the applicant is engaged in the practice of respiratory care in New Mexico and has at least one year full-time equivalent experience in the performance of respiratory care in New Mexico as certified by documentation provided by the applicant from his medical director, supervising physicians or other sources.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 103, § 8.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-12B-16 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

### **§ 61-12B-9. Other licensing provisions. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

A. The department, in consultation with the board, shall adopt rules and regulations for mandatory continuing education requirements which shall be completed as a condition for renewal of any license issued under the Respiratory Care Act [61-12B-1 to 61-12B-16 NMSA 1978].

B. The department, in consultation with the board, may adopt rules and regulations for issuance of temporary permits for students and graduates of approved training programs to practice limited respiratory care under the direct supervision of a licensed respiratory care practitioner or physician. Rules and regulations shall be adopted defining, for the purposes of the Respiratory Care Act, the terms "students" and "direct supervision".

C. The license issued by the department shall describe the licensed person as a "respiratory care practitioner licensed by the New Mexico regulation and licensing department".

D. Unless licensed as a respiratory care practitioner under the Respiratory Care Act, no person shall use the title "respiratory care practitioner", the abbreviation "R.C.P." or any other title or abbreviation to indicate that the person is a licensed respiratory care practitioner.

E. A valid license or temporary permit issued pursuant to the Respiratory Care Act shall be displayed at the respiratory care practitioner's place of employment.

F. Licenses, including initial licenses, shall be issued for a period of two years.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 103, § 9; 1987, ch. 329, § 3.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-12B-16 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

## **§ 61-12B-10. Licensure; date required. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

No person shall be required to be licensed as a respiratory care practitioner until October 1, 1984.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 103, § 10.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-12B-16 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

## **§ 61-12B-11. Fees. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

A. The superintendent, in consultation with the board, shall establish a schedule of reasonable fees for licenses, temporary permits and renewal of licenses for respiratory care practitioners.

B. The initial application fee shall be set in an amount not to exceed one hundred fifty dollars (\$150).

C. A biennial license renewal fee shall be established in an amount not to exceed one hundred fifty dollars (\$150).

History: Laws 1984, ch. 103, § 11; 1987, ch. 329, § 4.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-12B-16 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

## **§ 61-12B-12. Denial, suspension, revocation and reinstatement of licenses. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

A. The superintendent may refuse to issue or may suspend or revoke any license in accordance with the procedures set forth in the Uniform Licensing Act [61-1-1 to 61-1-31 NMSA 1978] for any of the following causes:

- (1) fraud in the procurement of any license under that act;
- (2) imposition of any disciplinary action upon a person by an agency of another state which regulates respiratory care, but not to exceed the period or extent of such action;
- (3) conviction of a crime which substantially relates to the qualifications, functions or duties of a respiratory care practitioner. The record of conviction or a certified copy thereof shall be conclusive evidence of the conviction;
- (4) impersonating or acting as a proxy for an applicant in any examination given under

that act;

(5) habitual or excessive use of intoxicants or drugs;

(6) gross negligence in his practice as a respiratory care practitioner;

(7) violating any of the provisions of the Respiratory Care Act [61-12B-1 to 61-12B-16 NMSA 1978] or any rules or regulations duly adopted under that act or aiding or abetting any person to violate the provisions of or any rules or regulations adopted under that act;

(8) engaging in unprofessional conduct; or

(9) committing any fraudulent, dishonest or corrupt act which is substantially related to the qualifications, functions or duties of a respiratory care practitioner.

B. One year from the date of revocation of a license under the Respiratory Care Act, application may be made to the superintendent for reinstatement, restoration or modification of probation. The superintendent, in consultation with the board, shall have the discretion to accept or reject an application and may require an examination for such reinstatement, restoration or modification of probation when it is deemed appropriate.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 103, § 12; 1987, ch. 329, § 5.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-12B-16 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

### **§ 61-12B-13. Respiratory care fund created; disposition; method of payment. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

A. There is created in the state treasury the "respiratory care fund".

B. All funds received by the superintendent and money collected under the Respiratory Care Act [61-12B-1 to 61-12B-16 NMSA 1978] shall be deposited with the state treasurer. The state treasurer shall place the money to the credit of the respiratory care fund.

C. All amounts paid into the respiratory care fund shall be expended only pursuant to appropriation by the legislature and in accordance with the budget approved by the department of finance and administration and shall be used only for the purposes of implementing the provisions of the Respiratory Care Act. All money unused at the end of the fiscal year shall remain in the respiratory care fund for use in accordance with the provisions of the Respiratory Care Act.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 103, § 13; 1987, ch. 329, § 6; 1989, ch. 109, § 2.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-12B-16 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, in Subsection C, substituted all of the language of the first sentence beginning with "expended" for "subject to the order of the superintendent and shall be used only for the purposes of implementing the provisions of the Respiratory Care Act".

### **§ 61-12B-14. Department; rules and regulations. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

The department, in consultation with the board, shall make rules and regulations necessary to implement the provisions of the Respiratory Care Act [61-12B-1 to 61-12B-16 NMSA 1978] in accordance with the provisions of the Uniform Licensing Act [61-1-1 to 61-1-31 NMSA 1978].

History: Laws 1984, ch. 103, § 14; 1987, ch. 329, § 7.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-12B-16 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

### **§ 61-12B-15. Enforcement. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

A. Violation of any provision of the Respiratory Care Act [61-12B-1 to 61-12B-16 NMSA 1978] is a misdemeanor.

B. The department may bring civil action in any district court to enforce any of the provisions of the Respiratory Care Act.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 103, § 15.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-12B-16 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

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

### **§ 61-12B-16. Termination of board; delayed repeal. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

The board is terminated on July 1, 1995 pursuant to the Sunset Act [12-9-11 to 12-9-21 NMSA 1978]. The board shall continue to operate until July 1, 1996. Effective July 1, 1996, the Respiratory Care Act [61-12B-1 to 61-12B-16 NMSA 1978] is repealed.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 103, § 16; 1989, ch. 109, § 3.

Delayed repeals. - Laws 1989, ch. 109, § 3 amends this section to repeal Chapter 61, Article 12B NMSA 1978, effective July 1, 1996.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, substituted "1995" for "1989" in the first sentence, and substituted "1996" for "1990" in the second and third sentences.

## **Article 13**

### **Nursing Home Administrators**

#### **§ 61-13-1. Short title. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

This act [61-13-1, 61-13-2, 61-13-4, 61-13-5 to 61-13-16 NMSA 1978] may be cited as the "Nursing Home Administrators Act".

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-37-1, enacted by Laws 1970, ch. 61, § 1.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-13-17 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Licensing and regulation of nursing or rest homes, 53 A.L.R.4th 689.

#### **§ 61-13-2. Definitions. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

As used in the Nursing Home Administrators Act [61-13-1, 61-13-2, 61-13-4, 61-13-5 to 61-13-16 NMSA 1978]:

A. "board" means the board of nursing home administrators;

B. "nursing home administrator" means any individual responsible for planning, organizing, directing and controlling the operation of a nursing home, or who shares such functions with one or more persons operating a nursing home;

C. "nursing home" means any nursing institution or facility required to be licensed under state law as a nursing home by the health and social services department [health services division of the health and environment department], whether proprietary or nonprofit, including extended care facilities, skilled nursing home facilities, and whether a separate entity or a part of a medical institutional facility; and

D. "practice of nursing home administration" means the planning, organizing, directing and control of the operation of a nursing home.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-37-2, enacted by Laws 1970, ch. 61, § 2.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-13-17 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Health and social services department. - The health and social services department was abolished by Laws 1977, ch. 253, § 5. Section 4 of that act establishes the health and environment department, consisting of several divisions, including a health services division. See 9-7-4 NMSA 1978.

Intermediate care facility for mentally retarded properly licensed by the health and social services department as an intermediate care facility is not a nursing home as defined by this section; its administrator is not, therefore, required to be licensed as a nursing home administrator. 1988 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 88-48.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 40 Am. Jur. 2d Hospitals and Asylums § 2. 7 C.J.S. Asylums § 1.

### **§ 61-13-3. Criminal offender's character evaluation. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

The provisions of the Criminal Offender Employment Act [28-2-1 to 28-2-6 NMSA 1978] shall govern any consideration of criminal records required or permitted by the Nursing Home Administration [Administrators] Act [61-13-1, 61-13-2, 61-13-4, 61-13-5 to 61-13-16 NMSA 1978].

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-37-2.1, enacted by Laws 1974, ch. 78, § 35.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-13-17 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

### **§ 61-13-4. Board of examiners of nursing home administrators. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. There is created a state board of nursing home administrators, consisting of five members appointed by the governor. Two members of the board shall be practicing nursing home administrators licensed under the Nursing Home Administrators Act [61-13-1, 61-13-2, 61-13-4, 61-13-5 to 61-13-16 NMSA 1978]; two members shall be hospital administrators; and one member shall be a practicing physician licensed in this state.

B. Members of the original board shall be appointed for staggered terms so that the term of one member expires on June 30, 1971, the terms of two members expire on June 30, 1972 and the terms of two members expire on June 30, 1973. Thereafter, all appointments to the board shall be for a term of three years or less, so that the term of each member expires on June 30, in the third year after his appointment. In the case of a vacancy on the board, the governor shall, within ninety days of the occurrence of such



vacancy, appoint a member to fill the unexpired portion of the term. The four members of the board initially appointed as nursing home or hospital administrators shall meet the requirements for licensure hereunder as nursing home administrators, and shall have served as an administrator of an institution meeting the definition of a "nursing home" set forth in the Nursing Home Administrators Act for at least three of the five years immediately preceding the appointment. In lieu of taking the examinations prescribed as a requirement for licensure in the Nursing Home Administrators Act, the initial four board members eligible for licensure as nursing home administrators shall be tested by the health facilities service division of the health and social services department [health services division of the health and environment department] and upon satisfying the division that they meet the requirements and qualifications for nonprovisional licensure as nursing home administrators, they shall be issued a license. Board members shall be citizens of the United States and residents of the state, and not more than one member shall be an employee of any state or other public agency.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-37-3, enacted by Laws 1970, ch. 61, § 3; 1977, ch. 34, § 1.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-13-17 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Cross-references. - For the Uniform Licensing Act, see 61-1-1 to 61-1-31 NMSA 1978.

Health services division. - For abolishment of the health and social services department and establishment of the health and environment department with its divisions, see note following 61-13-2 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 70 C.J.S. Asylums § 5.

### **§ 61-13-4.1. Lay membership. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

In addition to the members of the state board of nursing home administrators appointed pursuant to 61-13-4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1977, Chapter 34) the governor shall appoint one lay member to the state board of nursing home administrators for the purpose of representing the general public. Such member shall be at least fifty-five years of age and shall not be affiliated in any way with a nursing home. The term for such member shall be three years.

History: 1978 Comp., § 61-13-4.1, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 206, § 2.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-13-17 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

### **§ 61-13-5. Organization of board; meetings. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

The board shall elect annually from its membership a chairman and such other officers

as may be necessary. The board shall meet at least three times a year and at such other times as it deems appropriate. Meetings shall be at the call of the chairman of the board or upon the call of any two members of the board. A majority of the board shall constitute a quorum at any meeting or hearing of the board. Any board member failing to attend three consecutive meetings of the board, at least two of which were regular meetings, shall automatically be dropped as a member of the board.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-37-4, enacted by Laws 1970, ch. 61, § 4.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-13-17 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Quorum. - Four members of the board of nursing home administrators is a quorum. 1989 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 89-08.

The expiration of a board member's term of office or a member's resignation does not create a corporeal "vacancy". Until successors are appointed who duly qualify for office, the current six members continue to serve in office, and accordingly, the quorum requirement remains at four. 1989 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 89-08.

### **§ 61-13-6. Duties of the board. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

It shall be the duty of the board to:

A. formulate and adopt, and regularly revise, such rules and regulations not inconsistent with law as may be necessary to adopt and enforce standards for licensing nursing home administrators and to carry into effect the provisions of the Nursing Home Administrators Act [61-13-1, 61-13-2, 61-13-4, 61-13-5 to 61-13-16 NMSA 1978];

B. examine, approve, reinstate and renew the licenses of nursing home administrators;

C. cause the prosecution or enjoinder of all persons violating the Nursing Home Administrators Act, and deny, suspend or revoke licenses in accordance with the provisions of the Uniform Licensing Act [61-1-1 to 61-1-31 NMSA 1978];

D. submit a written annual report to the governor and the legislature detailing the actions of the board and including an accounting of all money received and expended by the board;

E. employ such administrative personnel as may be necessary for the efficient operation of the Nursing Home Administrators Act; and

F. maintain a register of licensees and a record of all applicants for licensure received by the board.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-37-5, enacted by Laws 1970, ch. 61, § 5.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-13-17 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7 C.J.S. Asylums § 5.

### **§ 61-13-7. Compensation of board members. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

Members of the board shall receive per diem and mileage as provided in the Per Diem and Mileage Act [10-8-1 to 10-8-8 NMSA 1978] but shall receive no other compensation, perquisite or allowance.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-37-6, enacted by Laws 1970, ch. 61, § 6.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-13-17 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

### **§ 61-13-8. Licensure of nursing home administrators. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. The board shall issue a license as a nursing home administrator to each applicant who files an application in the form and manner prescribed by the board, accompanied by the required fee, and who furnishes evidence satisfactory to the board that he:

- (1) has reached the age of majority and is of good moral character;
- (2) is a citizen of the United States and a resident of New Mexico;
- (3) has successfully completed a course of study and has been graduated from a high school or secondary school approved and recognized by the educational authorities of the state in which the school is located, or has submitted a certificate indicating that he has obtained high school or secondary school equivalency, such certificate being duly certified by a state educational authority or appropriate armed service administrator; and
- (4) demonstrates professional competence by passing an examination in nursing home administration as prepared and published by the professional examination service or such other nationally recognized examination as the board shall prescribe by regulation.

B. On and after July 1, 1970, each applicant who has not completed a regular course of study or program of education in an accredited institution of higher learning, which course of study or program of education shall have been approved by the board as being adequate academic preparation for nursing home administration, shall in addition to meeting the requirements of Subsection A of this section submit evidence satisfactory to the board that during the biennial period immediately preceding the application of licensure, he has attended specialized courses or a program of study in the area of nursing home administration amounting to a minimum of twenty-four clock hours, in an

institution of higher learning or in an approved course of continuing education.

C. No applicant for licensure as a nursing home administrator shall be admitted to a licensing examination or receive a license hereunder unless the applicant submits written evidence indicating that:

(1) from and after July 1, 1975, he has successfully completed two years of college level study, or has been awarded a degree from an accredited institution of higher learning, in a course of study approved by the board, and provided that he shall have complied with the provisions of Subsection A hereof; and

(2) from and after July 1, 1980, he has successfully completed a course of study for a baccalaureate degree and has been awarded such degree from an accredited institution in a course of study approved by the board.

D. A candidate who applies for examination, in lieu of the educational requirements provided herein, may submit evidence satisfactory to the board that the applicant has obtained four years of practical experience in nursing home administration or in a related health administration area, for each year of required post-high school or post-secondary education.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-37-7, enacted by Laws 1970, ch. 61, § 7; 1973, ch. 68, § 1.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-13-17 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Cross-references. - As to the age of majority, see 28-6-1 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 40 Am. Jur. 2d Hospitals and Asylums § 4; 51 Am. Jur. 2d Licenses and Permits § 4.  
7 C.J.S. Asylums § 7; 53 C.J.S. Licenses §§ 34, 39.

### **§ 61-13-9. Provisional license; educational programs. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

The board shall:

A. issue a provisional license, expiring June 30, 1972, to any applicant who has served as a nursing home or hospital administrator during the calendar year immediately preceding January 1, 1970, who has not passed an examination but meets all other standards of the Nursing Home Administrators Act [61-13-1, 61-13-2, 61-13-4, 61-13-5 to 61-13-16 NMSA 1978] and who pays the required fee in an amount set by the board;

B. approve or establish appropriate courses of study within and without the state to enable provisional licensees to attain the requisite professional skill to qualify them to pass the examination for a nonprovisional license; and

C. approve or establish appropriate courses of study to further the professional qualifications of licensees through continuing educational programs.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-37-8, enacted by Laws 1970, ch. 61, § 8.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-13-17 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

### **§ 61-13-10. Examinations by board. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. Upon investigation of the application and other evidence submitted, the board shall, not less than thirty days prior to any scheduled examination, notify each applicant that the application and evidence submitted is satisfactory or unsatisfactory and rejected. If rejected, the notice shall state the reasons for rejection.

B. Examinations shall be held at least twice each year at such a time and place as the board may determine, and at other times as in the opinion of the board the number of applicants for licensure warrants.

C. The board shall supervise and direct the grading of all examinations. To ensure impartiality, any written examination shall be by numerical identification only, and no paper shall be marked in the name of any applicant, but shall be anonymously graded by the board.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-37-9, enacted by Laws 1970, ch. 61, § 9.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-13-17 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

### **§ 61-13-11. Licensure without examination. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

The board shall issue a nursing home administrator's license, without examination, to any person who holds a current license as a nursing home administrator from another jurisdiction, provided that the board finds that the standards of licensure in the other jurisdiction are at least the substantial equivalent of those prevailing in this state and that the applicant meets the qualifications of the Nursing Home Administrators Act [61-13-1, 61-13-2, 61-13-4, 61-13-5 to 61-13-16 NMSA 1978].

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-37-10, enacted by Laws 1970, ch. 61, § 10.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-13-17 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

**§ 61-13-12. License and renewal fees; board expenditures.  
(Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. The board may require by appropriate rule or regulation that applicants for licensure as nursing home administrators, or applicants for annual renewal, pay a license fee in an amount set by the board not to exceed one hundred twenty-five dollars (\$125) and an annual renewal fee in an amount set by the board not to exceed fifty dollars (\$50.00).

B. The board shall deposit all fees received by the board in a special fund maintained by the state treasurer for use in defraying the expenses of administration of the Nursing Home Administrators Act [61-13-1, 61-13-2, 61-13-4, 61-13-5 to 61-13-16 NMSA 1978]. All unexpended balances remaining in the fund at the end of each fiscal year shall remain to the credit of the board.

C. The board may obtain and administer programs of grants-in-aid or financial assistance from any governmental agency or private source in the furtherance of programs consistent with the Nursing Home Administrators Act.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-37-11, enacted by Laws 1970, ch. 61, § 11.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-13-17 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 51 Am. Jur. 2d Licenses and Permits §§ 39 to 41.

53 C.J.S. Licenses §§ 64 to 73.

**§ 61-13-13. Refusal, suspension or revocation of license. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

The board may refuse to issue or may suspend or revoke any license in accordance with the procedures as contained in the Uniform Licensing Act [61-1-1 to 61-1-31 NMSA 1978], upon the grounds that the licensee or applicant:

A. is guilty of fraud or deceit in procuring or attempting to procure a license to practice as a nursing home administrator;

B. is convicted of a felony;

C. is guilty of gross incompetence;

D. is habitually intemperate or is addicted to the use of habit-forming drugs or is addicted to any vice to such a degree as to render him unfit to practice as a nursing home administrator;

E. is guilty of failing to comply with any of the provisions of the Nursing Home Administrators Act [61-13-1, 61-13-2, 61-13-4, 61-13-5 to 61-13-16 NMSA 1978] or any rules or regulations of the board adopted and filed in accordance with the State Rules Act [14-3-24, 14-3-25, 14-4-1 to 14-4-9 NMSA 1978]; or

F. has been declared mentally incompetent by regularly constituted authorities, provided that the revocation shall only be in effect during the period of such incompetency.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-37-12, enacted by Laws 1970, ch. 61, § 12.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-13-17 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Cross-references. - For Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Code, see Chapter 43, Article 1 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 51 Am. Jur. 2d Licenses and Permits §§ 58 to 62.

Bias of members of license revocation board, 97 A.L.R.2d 1210.  
53 C.J.S. Licenses §§ 50 to 53.

### **§ 61-13-14. Penalties. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

It shall be a misdemeanor for any person to:

A. sell or fraudulently obtain or furnish any license or aid or abet in the obtaining or furnishing of any license under the Nursing Home Administrators Act [61-13-1, 61-13-2, 61-13-4, 61-13-5 to 61-13-16 NMSA 1978];

B. practice as a nursing home administrator, under cover of any license or registration illegally or fraudulently obtained or unlawfully issued;

C. practice as a nursing home administrator or use in connection with his name any designation tending to imply that he is a nursing home administrator unless duly licensed and registered to so practice under the provisions of the Nursing Home Administrators Act; or

D. practice as a nursing home administrator without a valid license or during the time his license or registration issued under the provisions of the Nursing Home Administrators Act is suspended or revoked.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-37-13, enacted by Laws 1970, ch. 61, § 13.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-13-17 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

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

Intermediate care facility for mentally retarded properly licensed by the health and social services (now health and environment) department as an intermediate care facility is not a nursing home as defined by 61-13-2C NMSA 1978; its administrator is not, therefore, required to be licensed as a nursing home administrator. 1988 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 88-48.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 51 Am. Jur. 2d Licenses and Permits § 72. 53 C.J.S. Licenses §§ 82 to 84.

### **§ 61-13-15. Injunctive proceedings. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. The board may, in the name of the state of New Mexico, through the attorney general, apply for an injunction in any court of competent jurisdiction to enjoin any person from committing any act declared to be a misdemeanor by the Nursing Home Administrators Act [61-13-1, 61-13-2, 61-13-4, 61-13-5 to 61-13-16 NMSA 1978].

B. If it be established that the defendant has been or is committing an act declared to be a misdemeanor by the Nursing Home Administrators Act, the court shall enter a decree perpetually enjoining said defendant from further committing such act.

C. Such injunctive proceedings shall be in addition to, and not in lieu of, all penalties and other remedies in the Nursing Home Administrators Act.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-37-14, enacted by Laws 1970, ch. 61, § 14.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-13-17 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Cross-references. - As to injunctions, see Rules 1-065 and 1-066.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 51 Am. Jur. 2d Licenses and Permits § 70.

### **§ 61-13-16. Exemptions. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

The Nursing Home Administrators Act [61-13-1, 61-13-2, 61-13-4, 61-13-5 to 61-13-16 NMSA 1978] does not apply to boardinghouses or to sheltered-care facilities.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-37-15, enacted by Laws 1970, ch. 61, § 15.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-13-17 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Severability clauses. - Laws 1970, ch. 61, § 16, provides for the severability of the Nursing Home Administrators Act if any part or application thereof is held invalid.



Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 51 Am. Jur. 2d Licenses and Permits §§ 18, 27, 34 to 38.  
53 C.J.S. Licenses §§ 35, 36.

### **§ 61-13-17. Termination of agency life; delayed repeal. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

The board of nursing home administrators is terminated on July 1, 1991 pursuant to the Sunset Act [12-9-11 to 12-9-21 NMSA 1978]. The board shall continue to operate according to the provisions of Chapter 61, Article 13 NMSA 1978 until July 1, 1992. Effective July 1, 1992, Article 13 of Chapter 61 NMSA 1978 is repealed.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-37-16, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 206, § 1; 1981, ch. 241, § 26; 1985, ch. 87, § 11.

Delayed repeals. - Laws 1985, ch. 87, § 11 amends this section to repeal Chapter 61, Article 13 NMSA 1978, effective July 1, 1992.

## **Article 14**

### **Veterinary Medicine**

#### **§ 61-14-1. Short title. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

This act may be cited as the "Veterinary Practice Act".

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-11-12, enacted by Laws 1967, ch. 62, § 1.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-14-20 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Meaning of "this act". - The term "this act" refers to Laws 1967, ch. 62, the provisions of which are presently compiled as 61-14-1, 61-14-2, 61-14-4, 61-14-5, 61-14-8 to 61-14-10, 61-14-12 to 61-14-15 and 61-14-17 to 61-14-19 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Validity of statutes or regulations relating to practice of veterinary medicine, 8 A.L.R.4th 223.  
Veterinarian's liability for malpractice, 71 A.L.R.4th 811.

#### **§ 61-14-2. Definitions. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

As used in the Veterinary Practice Act:

A. "animal" means any animal other than man;

B. "practice of veterinary medicine" means:

(1) the diagnosis, treatment, correction, change, relief or prevention of animal disease, deformity, defect, injury or other physical or mental condition, including the prescription or administration of any drug, medicine, biologic, apparatus, application, anesthetic or other therapeutic or diagnostic substance or technique, and the use of any procedure for artificial insemination, testing for pregnancy, diagnosing and treating sterility or infertility or rendering advice with regard to any of these;

(2) the representation, directly or indirectly, publicly or privately, of an ability and willingness to do any act mentioned in Paragraph (1) of this subsection; or

(3) the use of any title, words, abbreviation or letters in a manner, or under circumstances, which induces the belief that the person using them is qualified to do any act mentioned in Paragraph (1) of this subsection;

C. "veterinarian" means a person having the degree of doctor of veterinary medicine, or its equivalent from a veterinary school, or an individual who is a citizen of the United States and who has received his medical education in veterinary medicine in a foreign country and who after reentry into the United States, has fulfilled the requirements and standards set forth by the American veterinary medical association, has passed all examinations before the board of veterinary examiners for the state of New Mexico and has completed one year of internship under a licensed veterinarian in the state of New Mexico in a state board approved animal hospital or clinic prior to being issued any license to practice veterinary medicine in this state;

D. "licensed veterinarian" means a person licensed to practice veterinary medicine in this state;

E. "veterinary school" means any veterinary college or any division of a university or college which is approved for accreditation by the American veterinary medical association;

F. "board" means board of veterinary examiners;

G. "veterinary technician" means a skilled person certified by the board as being qualified by academic and practical training to provide veterinary services under the supervision and direction of the licensed veterinarian who is responsible for the performance of that technician; and

H. "committee" means the veterinary technician examining committee.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-11-13, enacted by Laws 1967, ch. 62, § 2; 1975, ch. 96, § 1; 1977, ch. 236, § 1.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-14-20 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Veterinary Practice Act. - See 61-14-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 78 Am. Jur. 2d Veterinarians § 1.  
70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers §§ 2, 5.

### **§ 61-14-3. Criminal offender's character evaluation. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

The provisions of the Criminal Offender Employment Act [28-2-1 to 28-2-6 NMSA 1978] shall govern any consideration of criminal records required or permitted by the Veterinary Practice Act.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-11-13.1, enacted by Laws 1974, ch. 78, § 19.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-14-20 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Veterinary Practice Act. - See 61-14-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

### **§ 61-14-4. Board created; terms; compensation; finance. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. The "board of veterinary examiners" is created. The board shall consist of six members.

B. Members of the board and their successors shall be appointed by the governor. Five of the members shall be licensed veterinarians in New Mexico, and these appointments may be made from a list of five names for each professional vacancy, submitted to the governor by the New Mexico veterinary medical association. One member shall represent the public and shall not have been licensed as a veterinarian nor shall such public member have any significant financial interest, whether direct or indirect, in the occupation regulated.

C. The first board shall be appointed for staggered terms, one ending on July 1, 1976, and one on July 1 of each of the following four years. Thereafter, appointments shall be for terms of five years or less, made in such manner that the term of one professional member expires on July 1 of each year. The public member shall be appointed by the governor, on the effective date of this section to a term expiring July 1, 1984, and appointment to the public-member term shall be for a five-year term. Appointments to vacancies shall be for the unexpired terms.

D. A majority of the members of the board constitutes a quorum for the transaction of

business except that the vote of four members is required for suspension or revocation of a license. The board shall elect a chairman and other necessary officers prescribed by regulation of the board.

E. Members of the board shall receive per diem and mileage as provided in the Per Diem and Mileage Act [10-8-1 to 10-8-8 NMSA 1978], and shall receive no other compensation, perquisite or allowance. This reimbursement and all other expenses involved in carrying out the Veterinary Practice Act shall be paid exclusively from fees received under the Veterinary Practice Act. The board shall deposit all fees received under the Veterinary Practice Act with the state treasurer for the exclusive use of the board and money shall be expended only upon vouchers certified by a majority of the board.

F. Any board member failing to attend three consecutive meetings, either regular or special shall automatically be removed as a member of this board.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-11-14, enacted by Laws 1967, ch. 62, § 3; 1975, ch. 96, § 2; 1979, ch. 76, § 1.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-14-20 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Veterinary Practice Act. - See 61-14-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

### **§ 61-14-5. Board; duties. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

The board shall:

A. examine and determine the qualifications and fitness of applicants for a license to practice veterinary medicine in New Mexico, and issue, renew, deny, suspend or revoke licenses;

B. regulate artificial insemination and pregnancy diagnosis by establishing standards of practice and issuing permits to persons found qualified;

C. establish annually a schedule of license and permit fees based on the board's financial requirements for the ensuing year;

D. conduct investigations necessary to determine violations of the Veterinary Practice Act and discipline licensed veterinarians found in violation;

E. employ personnel necessary to carry out its duties;

F. promulgate and enforce regulations necessary to establish recognized standards for the practice of veterinary medicine and to carry out the provisions of the Veterinary Practice Act. The board shall make available to interested members of the public,

copies of the Veterinary Practice Act and all regulations promulgated by the board;

G. examine applicants for veterinary technician certification purposes. Such examination shall be held at least once a year at the times and places designated by the board;

H. establish a five-member veterinary technician examining committee; and

I. adopt regulations establishing continuing educational requirements for veterinarians as a condition for the license renewal.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-11-15, enacted by Laws 1967, ch. 62, § 4; 1975, ch. 96, § 3; 1977, ch. 167, § 1.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-14-20 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Veterinary Practice Act. - See 61-14-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Licensing duties not usurped by regulation and licensing department. - Neither the Regulation and Licensing Department Act, 9-16-1 to 9-16-13 NMSA 1978, nor any rules and regulations that it has promulgated pursuant to that act, supersede the specific statutory powers and licensing duties that the legislature has given to the board of veterinary examiners pursuant to this article: The regulation and licensing department is to provide general administrative services to the board. 1987 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 87-58.

### **§ 61-14-6. Veterinary technician examining committee; membership; terms; compensation. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. The veterinary technician examining committee shall consist of five members appointed by the board of veterinary examiners. The committee shall consist of two members of the New Mexico veterinary medical association, one member of the board and two veterinary technicians, who, after the appointment of the original committee are required to be registered veterinary technicians.

B. Committee members shall serve for a term of four years, except that the original examining committee appointments shall be staggered to achieve rotational terms. Committee members shall serve until their successors have been appointed and qualified. Any vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the board for the remainder of the unexpired term.

C. Members of the committee shall receive per diem and mileage as provided in the Per Diem and Mileage Act [10-8-1 to 10-8-8 NMSA 1978] and shall receive no other compensation, perquisite or allowance.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-11-15.1, enacted by Laws 1975, ch. 96, § 4.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-14-20 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

### **§ 61-14-7. Duties of the veterinary technician examining committee. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. The committee shall evaluate qualifications of education, skill and experience for certification of a person as a veterinary technician and provide forms and procedures for the board for certificates of qualification and for annual registration of employment.

B. The committee shall assist the board in the examination of applicants for veterinary technician certification. Such examination shall be held at least once a year at the times and places designated by the board.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-11-15.2, enacted by Laws 1975, ch. 96, § 5.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-14-20 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

### **§ 61-14-8. Application for license. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. Any veterinarian desiring a license to practice veterinary medicine in this state may make written application to the board showing that he:

(1) has reached the age of majority;

(2) is a citizen of the United States or an applicant for citizenship; and

(3) is a person of good moral character. The application shall contain other information and proof as required by regulation of the board and shall be accompanied by an application fee established by the board.

B. If the board finds that the applicant possesses the proper qualifications, it shall admit him to the next examination, or, if the applicant is eligible for license without examination, it shall forthwith grant him a license. If an applicant is found unqualified to take the examination or to receive a license without examination, the board shall immediately notify the applicant in writing of its findings and the grounds for them.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-11-16, enacted by Laws 1967, ch. 62, § 5; 1973, ch. 49, § 1.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-14-20 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Cross-references. - For the Uniform Licensing Act, see 61-1-1 NMSA 1978 et seq. As to the age of majority, see 28-6-1 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 78 Am. Jur. 2d Veterinarians § 3.  
Failure to procure license as affecting recovery for services, 30 A.L.R. 900; 42 A.L.R. 1226; 118 A.L.R. 646.

Validity, construction and effect of statutes or regulations governing practice of veterinary medicine, 8 A.L.R.4th 223.

70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers §§ 19, 20, 23.

### **§ 61-14-9. Examination. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

The board shall conduct at least one examination each calendar year following public notice of the time and place. Examinations shall be prepared and conducted under regulations promulgated by the board, and shall be designed to test the applicant's knowledge and proficiency in the practice of veterinary medicine. Immediately after the results of each examination are determined, the board shall notify each applicant of the results of his examination and issue a license to those applicants successfully completing it. Any applicant failing an examination shall be admitted to any subsequent examination upon payment of another application fee.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-11-17, enacted by Laws 1967, ch. 62, § 6.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-14-20 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 78 Am. Jur. 2d Veterinarians § 4.  
70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers §§ 20, 23.

### **§ 61-14-10. License without examination. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. The board may issue a license without written examination to any qualified applicant who furnishes satisfactory evidence that he is a veterinarian, and who has:

(1) for the five years next prior to filing his application, been a practicing veterinarian and licensed in a state, territory or district of the United States having license requirements at the time the applicant was first licensed which were substantially equivalent to the requirements of the Veterinary Practice Act; or

(2) within the three years next prior to filing his application, successfully completed the examination conducted by the national board of veterinary examiners.

B. Pursuant to its regulations, the board may issue, with examination, a limited practice license in veterinary medicine which limited practice license shall describe adequately that area of veterinary medicine to which the licensee is entitled to practice.

C. At its discretion, the board may examine, orally or practically, any person qualifying for a license under this section.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-11-18, enacted by Laws 1967, ch. 62, § 7; 1975, ch. 96, § 6.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-14-20 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Veterinary Practice Act. - See 61-14-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 78 Am. Jur. 2d Veterinarians § 4.  
Validity, construction and effect of statutes or regulations governing practice of veterinary medicine, 8 A.L.R.4th 223.  
70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers §§ 19, 20, 23.

**§ 61-14-11. Certification as veterinary technician; annual registration of employment; employment change; fees. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. No person shall perform or attempt to perform as veterinary technician without first applying for and obtaining a certificate of qualification from the board as a veterinary technician and having his employment registered in accordance with board regulation.

B. A veterinary technician shall perform only those acts and duties assigned him by a supervising licensed veterinarian that are within the scope of practice of such supervising veterinarian, not to include diagnosis, prescription or surgery.

C. An applicant for a certificate of qualification as a veterinary technician shall complete application forms as supplied by the board, successfully complete an examination conducted by the board and pay a fee of fifty dollars (\$50.00) to defray the cost of processing the application and administering the examination, which fee is not returnable. Upon being certified by the board, the applicant shall have his name and address and other pertinent information enrolled by the board on a roster of veterinary technicians.

D. Each certified veterinary technician shall annually register his employment with the board, stating his name and current address, the name and office address of both his employer and the supervising licensed veterinarian and such additional information as the board deems necessary. Upon any change of employment as a veterinary technician, such registration shall automatically be void. Each annual registration or registration of new employment shall be accompanied by fees set by the board, in amounts not to exceed twenty dollars (\$20.00), for use by the board in defraying the cost of administering the Veterinary Practice Act.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-11-18.1, enacted by Laws 1975, ch. 96, § 7.



Delayed repeals. - See 61-14-20 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Veterinary Practice Act. - See 61-14-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Validity, construction and effect of statutes or regulations governing practice of veterinary medicine, 8 A.L.R.4th 223.

### **§ 61-14-12. License, permit and registration renewal. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. All licenses, permits and registrations expire on December 31 each year and may be renewed by payment of the annual renewal fee and submission of proof of completion of continuing education requirements as established by regulation of the board. Not later than December 1 each year, the board shall mail a notice to each licensed veterinarian, registered veterinary technician and holder of an artificial insemination or pregnancy diagnosis permit that his license, registration or permit will expire on December 31, and provide him with a renewal application form.

B. Any person may reinstate an expired license, registration or permit within five years of its expiration by making application to the board for renewal and paying the current renewal fee along with all delinquent renewal fees. After five years have elapsed since the date of expiration, a license, registration or permit may not be renewed and the holder must apply for a new license, registration or permit and take the required examination.

C. The board may provide by regulation for waiver of payment of any renewal fee of a licensed veterinarian during any period when he is on active duty with any branch of the armed services of the United States, not to exceed three years or for the duration of a national emergency, whichever is longer.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-11-19, enacted by Laws 1967, ch. 62, § 8; 1975, ch. 96, § 8; 1977, ch. 167, § 2.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-14-20 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

### **§ 61-14-13. Denial, suspension or revocation of license. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. Upon written complaint under oath by any person, and after notice and hearing as prescribed in the Uniform Licensing Act [61-1-1 to 61-1-31 NMSA 1978], the board may deny, suspend for a definite period or revoke the license of any licensed veterinarian or permit of a person holding an artificial insemination or pregnancy diagnosis permit for:

(1) fraud, misrepresentation or deception in obtaining a license or permit;

- (2) adjudication of insanity;
- (3) use of advertising or solicitation which is false, misleading or is otherwise deemed unprofessional under regulations promulgated by the board;
- (4) conviction of a felony or other crime involving moral turpitude;
- (5) incompetence, gross negligence or other malpractice in the practice of veterinary medicine;
- (6) having professional association with, or employing, any person practicing veterinary medicine unlawfully;
- (7) fraud or dishonesty in the application or reporting of any test for disease in animals;
- (8) failure to maintain professional premises and equipment in a clean and sanitary condition in compliance with regulations promulgated by the board;
- (9) dishonesty or gross negligence in the inspection of foodstuffs or the issuance of health or inspection certificates;
- (10) cruelty to animals;
- (11) revocation of a license to practice veterinary medicine by another state, territory or district of the United States on grounds other than nonpayment of license fees; or
- (12) unprofessional conduct by violation of a regulation promulgated by the board under the Veterinary Practice Act.

B. Any person whose license is suspended or revoked by the board under this section, may, at the discretion of the board, be relicensed or reinstated by the board at any time without examination upon written application to the board showing cause to justify relicensing or reinstatement.

C. The board may deny or suspend any registration, or deny or revoke any certificate of qualification, upon the grounds that the applicant or veterinary technician is guilty of:

- (1) soliciting patients for any practitioner of the healing arts;
- (2) soliciting or receiving any form of compensation from any person other than his registered employer for performing as a veterinary technician;
- (3) willfully or negligently divulging professional knowledge or discussing a veterinarian's diagnosis or treatment without the express permission of the veterinarian;

(4) any offense that is punishable by incarceration in a state penitentiary or federal prison;

(5) the habitual or excessive use of intoxicants or drugs;

(6) fraud or misrepresentation in applying for or procuring a certificate of qualification to perform as a veterinary technician in New Mexico, or in applying for or procuring an annual registration;

(7) impersonating another person registered as a veterinary technician or allowing any person to use his certificate of qualification or registration;

(8) aiding or abetting the practice of veterinary medicine by a person not licensed by the board;

(9) gross negligence in the performance of duties, tasks or functions assigned to him by a licensed veterinarian;

(10) manifest incapacity or incompetence to perform as a veterinary technician;

(11) conduct resulting in the suspension or revocation by another state of a registration, license or certification to perform as a veterinary technician, based upon acts by the veterinary technician similar to acts constituting grounds for suspension or revocation in New Mexico. A certified copy of the record of the suspension or revocation of the state imposing the penalty is conclusive evidence thereof; or

(12) conduct unbecoming in a person registered as a veterinary technician or detrimental to the best interests of the public.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-11-20, enacted by Laws 1967, ch. 62, § 9; 1975, ch. 96, § 9.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-14-20 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Veterinary Practice Act. - See 61-14-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Section is not too vague to enable establishment by board of reasonable guidelines for revocation or suspension of license. In re Willoughby, 82 N.M. 443, 483 P.2d 498 (1971).

Board need not specify acts deemed unprofessional by rule or regulation, as these acts usually reflect general standards of ethics and practice which are adhered to in a profession. In re Willoughby, 82 N.M. 443, 483 P.2d 498 (1971).

Presence at hearing. - Absent evidence of prejudice or bias on part of board, fact that one member was not present for part of suspension hearing, while he was attempting to locate a witness, was excusable. In re Willoughby, 82 N.M. 443, 483 P.2d 498 (1971).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 78 Am. Jur. 2d Veterinarians § 5.

Validity, construction and effect of statutes or regulations governing practice of veterinary medicine, 8 A.L.R.4th 223.

70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and other Health-Care Providers §§ 35 to 42, 53 to 57.

## **§ 61-14-14. Exemptions. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

Provisions of the Veterinary Practice Act do not apply to:

- A. employees of federal, state or local governments performing official duties;
- B. regular students in a veterinary school performing duties or actions assigned by an instructor, or working under direct supervision of a licensed veterinarian during a school vacation period;
- C. reciprocal aid of neighbors in performing routine accepted livestock management practices;
- D. any veterinarian licensed in any foreign jurisdiction consulting with a licensed veterinarian;
- E. any merchant or manufacturer selling at his regular place of business any medicine, feed, appliance or other product used in the prevention or treatment of animal disease;
- F. the owner of an animal, his consignees and their employees while performing routine accepted livestock management practices in the care of animals belonging to the owner;
- G. a member of the faculty of a veterinary school performing his regular functions, or a person lecturing or giving instruction or demonstration at a veterinary school or in connection with a continuing education course or seminar for licensed veterinarians, veterinary technicians or persons holding or training for valid permits for artificial insemination or diagnosing pregnancy;
- H. a person selling or applying any pesticide, insecticide or herbicide;
- I. a person engaging in bona fide scientific research which reasonably requires experimentation involving animals;
- J. a person who is artificially inseminating or diagnosing pregnancy with written consent of the New Mexico livestock board; or

K. any act, task or function performed by a veterinary technician at the direction of and under the supervision of a licensed veterinarian, when:

(1) such technician is certified by and annually registered with the board as one qualified by training or experience to function as an assistant to a veterinarian;

(2) such act, task or function is performed at the direction of and under the supervision of a licensed veterinarian in accordance with rules and regulations promulgated by the board; and

(3) the services of the veterinary technician are limited to assisting the veterinarian in the particular fields for which the assistant has been trained, certified and registered; provided that this subsection shall not limit or prevent any veterinarian from delegating to a qualified person any acts, tasks or functions which are otherwise permitted by law, but which do not include diagnosis, prescription or surgery.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-11-21, enacted by Laws 1967, ch. 62, § 10; 1975, ch. 96, § 10.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-14-20 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Veterinary Practice Act. - See 61-14-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

State personnel board may not require New Mexico license for veterinarians in addition to what the veterinarian statutes indicate as acceptable qualifications; however, the board can require qualifications, other than licensure in the state, of its professional employees. 1974 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 74-20.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Validity, construction and effect of statutes or regulations governing practice of veterinary medicine, 8 A.L.R.4th 223.  
70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and other Health-Care Providers § 13.

### **§ 61-14-15. Persons previously licensed. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

The board shall issue a license to any person holding a valid license to practice veterinary medicine in this state on the effective date of the Veterinary Practice Act.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-11-22, enacted by Laws 1967, ch. 62, § 11.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-14-20 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Veterinary Practice Act. - See 61-14-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Validity, construction and effect of statutes or regulations governing practice of veterinary medicine, 8 A.L.R.4th 223.

### **§ 61-14-16. Responsibility. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

Every veterinarian using, supervising or employing a registered veterinary technician shall be individually responsible and liable for the performance of the acts and omissions delegated to the veterinary technician. Nothing herein shall be construed to relieve the veterinary technician of any responsibility and liability for any of his own acts and omissions. No veterinarian may have under his supervision more than two currently registered veterinary technicians.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-11-22.1, enacted by Laws 1975, ch. 96, § 11.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-14-20 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Severability clauses. - Laws 1975, ch. 96, § 12, provides for the severability of the Veterinary Practice Act if any part or application thereof is held invalid.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 78 Am. Jur. 2d Veterinarians § 8.

Liability for malpractice, 38 A.L.R.2d 503.

70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers §§ 83 to 86.

### **§ 61-14-17. Qualifications for permits. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

All persons in the state of New Mexico who have been continuously performing artificial insemination, pregnancy diagnosis or semen evaluation for a period of three consecutive years next prior to the passage of this act shall be entitled to continue to engage in these activities upon making application to the state board of veterinary examiners and receiving from said board a permit as provided by the terms of this act.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-11-23, enacted by Laws 1967, ch. 62, § 12.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-14-20 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Veterinary Practice Act. - See 61-14-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

### **§ 61-14-18. Penalty. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

It is a misdemeanor for any person to engage in the practice of veterinary medicine in this state unless he is a licensed veterinarian.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-11-24, enacted by Laws 1967, ch. 62, § 13.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-14-20 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

### **§ 61-14-19. Injunction. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

The board or any person may bring an action in the district court to enjoin any person who is not a licensed veterinarian from engaging in the practice of veterinary medicine. If the court finds that the defendant is violating, or threatening to violate, the Veterinary Practice Act, it shall enter an order restraining him from the violating, without regard to any criminal provisions of the Veterinary Practice Act.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-11-25, enacted by Laws 1967, ch. 62, § 14.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-14-20 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Veterinary Practice Act. - See 61-14-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 78 Am. Jur. 2d Veterinarians § 6.

### **§ 61-14-20. Termination of agency life; delayed repeal. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

The board of veterinary examiners is terminated on July 1, 1991 pursuant to the Sunset Act [12-9-11 to 12-9-21 NMSA 1978]. The board shall continue to operate according to the provisions of Chapter 61, Article 14 NMSA 1978 until July 1, 1992. Effective July 1, 1992, Article 14 of Chapter 61 NMSA 1978 is repealed.

History: 1978 Comp., § 61-14-20, enacted by Laws 1979, ch. 76, § 2; 1981, ch. 241, § 27; 1985, ch. 87, § 12.

Delayed repeals. - Laws 1985, ch. 87, § 12 amends this section to repeal Chapter 61, Article 14 NMSA 1978, effective July 1, 1992.

## **Article 14A**

### **Acupuncture Practice**

#### **§ 61-14A-1. Short title. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

This act [61-1-2, 61-14A-1 to 61-14A-15 NMSA 1978] may be cited as the "Acupuncture Practice Act".

History: Laws 1981, ch. 62, § 1.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-14A-16 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Regulation of practice of acupuncture, 17 A.L.R.4th 964.

### **§ 61-14A-2. Definitions. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

As used in the Acupuncture Practice Act [61-1-2, 61-14A-1 to 61-14A-16 NMSA 1978]:

A. "acupuncture" means the use of needles inserted into the human body by the piercing of the skin and the use of all allied techniques of oriental medicine, both traditional and modern, for the diagnosis, prevention, cure or correction of any disease or pain by means of controlling and regulating the flow and balance of energy in the body so as to restore the body to its proper functioning and state of health. As used in this subsection "techniques of oriental medicine" include but are not limited to moxabustion, herbology, dietary and nutritional counseling, body work and breathing and exercise techniques;

B. "acupuncture practitioner" means a person licensed under the Acupuncture Practice Act to practice acupuncture; and

C. "board" means the acupuncture board.

History: Laws 1981, ch. 62, § 2; 1987, ch. 124, § 1; 1989, ch. 96, § 4.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-14A-16 NMSA 1978.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, substituted the present provisions of Subsections A for " 'acupuncture' means the insertion of needles into the human body by piercing the skin of the body for the purpose of controlling and regulating the flow and balance of energy in the body"; added "to practice acupuncture" in Subsection B; and deleted former Subsection D, which read: " 'department' means the regulation and licensing department".

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Physicians, Surgeons and Other Healers, §§ 3, 42.

### **§ 61-14A-3. License required. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

Unless licensed as an acupuncture practitioner under the Acupuncture Practice Act [61-1-2, 61-14A-1 to 61-14A-15 NMSA 1978], no person shall practice acupuncture.

History: Laws 1981, ch. 62, § 3.



Delayed repeals. - See 61-14A-16 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Am. Jur. 2d Physicians, Surgeons and Other Healers, §§ 26 to 29, 31, 132.

#### **§ 61-14A-4. Exemptions. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

A. Nothing in the Acupuncture Practice Act [61-1-2, 61-14A-1 to 61-14A-16 NMSA 1978] is intended to limit, interfere with or prevent any other licensed health care professionals from practicing within the scope of their license as defined by each profession's New Mexico licensing statutes, but they shall not hold themselves out to the public or any private group or business by any title or description of services which includes the term acupuncture or acupuncturist unless they are licensed under the Acupuncture Practice Act.

B. The Acupuncture Practice Act shall not apply to an acupuncture practitioner who is legally qualified to practice in the state, territory or foreign country in which he resides and who for a limited period of time as determined by the board is in actual consultation with a licensed acupuncture practitioner of this state. As used in this section "consultation" means the act or process by which a consulting acupuncture practitioner gives treatment advice or treatment assistance to another acupuncture practitioner, but does not include the actual treatment of patients by the consulting practitioner as if he were the patient's primary caregiver. The associating acupuncturist shall submit to the board an affidavit attesting to the qualifications of the consulting acupuncturist and to the activities the consulting acupuncturist will perform.

History: Laws 1981, ch. 62, § 4; 1989, ch. 96, § 5.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-14A-16 NMSA 1978.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, substituted the present language of Subsection A for "persons licensed in the healing arts under the laws of New Mexico which laws permit the use of acupuncture"; deleted former Subsection B which read "any commissioned officer of the armed forces of the United States in the discharge of official duties"; combined the former undesignated introductory paragraph with the first sentence of former Subsection C to form the first sentence of present Subsection B, while inserting therein "who for a limited period of time as determined by the board"; and added the second and third sentences of Subsection B.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Am. Jur. 2d Physicians, Surgeons and Other Healers, §§ 63, 67.

#### **§ 61-14A-5. Criminal offender's character evaluation. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

The provisions of the Criminal Offender Employment Act [28-2-1 to 28-2-6 NMSA 1978] shall govern any consideration of criminal records required or permitted by the Acupuncture Practice Act [61-1-2, 61-14A-1 to 61-14A-15 NMSA 1978].

History: Laws 1981, ch. 62, § 5.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-14A-16 NMSA 1978.

**§ 61-14A-6. Board created; appointment; officers; compensation. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

A. There is created the "acupuncture board" which is administratively attached to the regulation and licensing department. The board shall consist of seven persons appointed by the governor for terms of three years each. Four members of the board shall be acupuncture practitioners who have practiced acupuncture for at least five years and are licensed in accordance with the Acupuncture Practice Act [61-1-2, 61-14A-1 to 61-14A-16 NMSA 1978], except those acupuncture practitioners first appointed to the board need not be licensed but shall be persons who would qualify under the Acupuncture Practice Act. One member shall be appointed to represent the public and shall not have practiced acupuncture in this or any other jurisdiction or have any financial interest in the occupation regulated. Two members shall be medical doctors who are licensed to practice medicine in New Mexico.

B. Members of the board shall be appointed by the governor for staggered terms so that two of the members shall be appointed for a term ending July 1, 1982, three of the members for a term ending July 1, 1983 and two of the members for a term ending July 1, 1984. Thereafter, appointments shall be made for terms of three years or less and shall be made in such a manner that the terms of board members expire on July 1. A vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the governor for the unexpired term. Board members shall serve until their successors have been appointed and qualified.

C. The board shall, within sixty days after the effective date of the Acupuncture Practice Act, and annually thereafter in July, hold a meeting and elect from its membership a chairman and vice chairman. The board shall meet at such other times as it deems necessary or advisable or as deemed necessary and advisable by the chairman, a majority of its members or the governor. Reasonable notice of all meetings shall be given in the manner prescribed by the board. A majority of the board shall constitute a quorum at any meeting or hearing.

D. The governor may remove any member from the board for neglect of any duty required by law, for incompetence, for improper or unprofessional conduct as defined by board regulation or for any reason which would justify the suspension or revocation of his license to practice acupuncture.

E. No board member shall serve more than two consecutive full terms, and any member failing to attend, after proper notice, three consecutive meetings shall automatically be removed as a board member, unless excused for reasons set forth in board regulations.

F. Members of the board shall be reimbursed as provided in the Per Diem and Mileage Act [10-8-1 to 10-8-8 NMSA 1978] and shall receive no other compensation, perquisite or allowance.

History: Laws 1981, ch. 62, § 6; 1989, ch. 96, § 6.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-14A-16 NMSA 1978.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, substituted "or" for "nor" following "jurisdiction" in the fourth sentence of Subsection A.

### **§ 61-14A-7. Powers and duties. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

The board shall:

A. enforce the provisions of the Acupuncture Practice Act [61-1-2, 61-14A-1 to 61-14A-15 NMSA 1978];

B. adopt, publish and file, in accordance with the Uniform Licensing Act [61-1-1 to 61-1-31 NMSA 1978] and the State Rules Act [14-3-24, 14-3-25, 14-4-1 to 14-4-9 NMSA 1978], all rules and regulations for the implementation and enforcement of the provisions of the Acupuncture Practice Act;

C. adopt and use a seal;

D. administer oaths and take testimony on any matters within the board's jurisdiction;

E. keep an accurate record of all its meetings, receipts and disbursements;

F. examine for licensure as acupuncture practitioners applicants as provided in the Acupuncture Practice Act;

G. keep a record of all examinations held, together with the names and addresses of all persons taking the examinations and the examination results. Within forty-five days after an examination, the board shall give written notice of the results of his examination to each applicant;

H. keep a book of registration in which the names, addresses and license numbers of all acupuncture practitioners shall be recorded together with a record of all license renewals, suspensions and revocations;

I. grant, deny, renew, suspend or revoke licenses to practice acupuncture in accordance with the provisions of the Uniform Licensing Act for any cause stated in the Acupuncture Practice Act;

J. set standards for supervision by acupuncture practitioners of students of any recognized college, school of training or private tutorship in acupuncture; and

K. have the power to employ agents or attorneys.

History: Laws 1981, ch. 62, § 7.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-14A-16 NMSA 1978.

**§ 61-14A-8. Fund; created; fees. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

A. All fees and other funds collected under the Acupuncture Practice Act [61-1-2, 61-14A-1 to 61-14A-16 NMSA 1978] shall be deposited with the state treasurer to the account of the board which shall use the same to defray the costs of administration of that act. Any surplus funds remaining at the end of each fiscal year shall not revert to the general fund. No fees paid to the board shall be refunded.

B. The board shall charge the following fees:

USE THE ZOOM COMMAND TO VIEW THE FOLLOWING FORM:

(1) initial application for acupuncture practitioner, a fee not to exceed

.....\$150.00;

(2) written and practical examination, a fee, not including the cost of the nationally recognized examination, not to exceed

.....\$350.00;

(3) initial application for institutes, a fee not to exceed

.....\$400.00;

(4) initial application fee for private tutorships, a fee not to exceed

.....\$150.00;

(5) biennial renewal fee for acupuncture practitioners, a fee not to exceed

.....\$300.00;

(6) annual renewal fee for institutes, a fee not to exceed

.....\$300.00;

(7) biennial renewal fee for active private tutorships, a fee not to exceed

.....\$100.00;

(8) late renewal fee for renewal more than thirty days, but not later than one year, after expiration of a license, which late fee is in addition

to any other fees, a fee not to exceed  
.....\$100.00;  
(9) licensure by endorsement, a fee not to exceed  
.....\$400.00.

History: Laws 1981, ch. 62, § 8; 1987, ch. 124, § 2; 1989, ch. 96, § 7.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-14A-16 NMSA 1978.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, substituted "board which shall" for "department which may" in the first sentence of Subsection A.

**§ 61-14A-9. Qualifications for examination. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

A. No person shall be licensed to practice acupuncture unless he has passed an examination and has been found to have the necessary qualifications as prescribed in the regulations adopted by the board.

B. Before any applicant shall be eligible for an examination, he shall furnish satisfactory proof to the board that:

(1) he is of good moral character; and

(2) he has completed a course in acupuncture and received a certificate or diploma from an institute or a private tutorship approved by the board. The training received in the course in acupuncture shall be for a period of not less than three academic years and shall include a minimum of five hundred hours of supervised clinical practice.

History: Laws 1981, ch. 62, § 9; 1989, ch. 96, § 8.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-14A-16 NMSA 1978.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, substituted "have" for "be possessed of" in Subsection A; and in Subsection B deleted former Paragraph (1) which read "he is a resident of this state", redesignated former Paragraphs (2) and (3) as present Paragraphs (1) and (2), and substituted "three academic years" for "two years" in the second sentence of present Paragraph (2).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Am. Jur. 2d Physicians, Surgeons and Other Healers, §§ 56 to 60.

**§ 61-14A-10. Requirements for institutes and private tutorships. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

Prior to approval of an institute or private tutorship as referred to in Paragraph (2) of Subsection B of Section 61-14A-9 NMSA 1978, the board shall determine that the institute or private tutorship meets standards of professional education. Such standards shall provide that the institute or private tutorship shall:

A. require as a prerequisite to graduation a course of study of at least three academic years;

B. require completion of the following subjects:

(1) anatomy and physiology;

(2) hygiene and sanitation;

(3) sterilization techniques;

(4) oriental principles of life therapy, including Chinese herbs and nutrition;

(5) theory and techniques of traditional or modern acupuncture;

(6) theory and application of meridian pulse evaluation and meridian point location;

(7) traditional methods of life energy evaluation;

(8) precautions and contraindications of acupuncture therapy; and

(9) care and management of needling devices;

C. require participation in a carefully supervised clinical or internship program; and

D. confer a degree in acupuncture only after personal attendance in classes and clinics.

History: Laws 1981, ch. 62, § 10; 1987, ch. 124, § 3; 1989, ch 96, § 9.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-14A-16 NMSA 1978.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, substituted "Paragraph (2)" for "Paragraph (3)" in the first sentence of the undesignated introductory paragraph, and substituted "three academic years" for "two years" in Subsection A.

### **§ 61-14A-11. Examinations. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

A. The board shall examine all qualified applicants on the following subjects:

- (1) anatomy and physiology;
- (2) hygiene and sanitation;
- (3) sterilization techniques; and
- (4) acupuncture principles, practices and techniques.

B. The board shall hold an examination at least once each year, and all applicants shall be notified in writing of the date and time of all examinations.

C. In addition to the written examination, if the nationally recognized examination does not provide a suitable practical examination, comparable to board standards, the board shall examine each applicant in the practical application of acupuncture techniques in such a manner and by such methods as shall reveal the applicant's skill and knowledge.

D. The board shall issue a license to every applicant whose application has been filed with and approved by the board and who has paid the required fees and who either:

(1) has passed the board's written examination and practical examination, if one is given by the board, with a score of not less than seventy percent on each examination; or

(2) has achieved a passing score on a board-approved nationally recognized examination, which examination includes a written and a practical portion, as determined by the board.

History: Laws 1981, ch. 62, § 11; 1987, ch. 124, § 4; 1989, ch 96, § 10.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-14A-16 NMSA 1978.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, substituted "once" for "twice" in Subsection B, and inserted "suitable" and "comparable to board standards" in Subsection C.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Am. Jur. 2d Physicians, Surgeons and Other Healers, §§ 59, 60.

### **§ 61-14A-12. Reciprocal licensure requirements. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

The board may in its discretion issue a license without examination to an acupuncture practitioner who has been licensed, certified or otherwise formally legally recognized as an acupuncture practitioner in any state, territory or foreign country if all three of the following conditions are met:

A. the applicant meets the requirements of Subsection C of Section 61-14A-11 NMSA 1978;

B. the requirements of practice in the state, territory or foreign country in which the applicant is licensed or recognized as an acupuncture practitioner are substantially the same as those of this state; and

C. the state, territory or foreign country in which the applicant is licensed or recognized as an acupuncture practitioner would permit an acupuncture practitioner licensed in New Mexico to practice acupuncture in that jurisdiction without examination.

History: Laws 1981, ch. 62, § 12; 1989, ch. 96, § 11.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-14A-16 NMSA 1978.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, substituted the present catchline for "License without examination", added "all three of the following conditions are met" at the end of the undesignated introductory paragraph, and substituted "Section 61-14A-11 NMSA 1978" for "Section 11 of the Acupuncture Practice Act" in Subsection A.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Am. Jur. 2d Physicians, Surgeons and Other Healers, §§ 67, 68.

### **§ 61-14A-13. Continuing education. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

For the purpose of protecting the health and well-being of the citizens of this state and maintaining and continuing informed professional knowledge and awareness, the board may establish by regulation mandatory continuing education requirements for acupuncture practitioners licensed in this state.

History: Laws 1981, ch. 62, § 13.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-14A-16 NMSA 1978.

### **§ 61-14A-14. Refusal, suspension or revocation of license. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

The board may refuse to issue or may suspend or revoke any license, in accordance with the procedures of the Uniform Licensing Act [61-1-1 to 61-1-31 NMSA 1978], upon the grounds that the licensee or applicant:

A. is convicted of a felony;

B. is guilty of fraud or deceit in procuring or attempting to procure a license or practice in



the profession of acupuncture;

C. is guilty of gross incompetence;

D. is habitually intemperate or is addicted to the use of habit-forming drugs or is addicted to any vice to such a degree as to render him unfit to practice acupuncture;

E. is guilty of practicing or attempting to practice under an assumed name, or of failing to use the title "acupuncture practitioner" or "licensed acupuncturist" or the initials "L.Ac." in connection with his practice or advertisements;

F. fails to comply with any of the provisions of the Acupuncture Practice Act [61-1-2, 61-14A-1 to 61-14A-15 NMSA 1978] or rules or regulations promulgated by the board;

G. willfully practices beyond the scope of acupuncture practice as defined in the Acupuncture Practice Act;

H. advertises by means of knowingly false statements;

I. has been declared mentally incompetent by regularly constituted authorities; or

J. advertises or attempts to attract patronage in any unethical manner prohibited by the rules and regulations of the board.

History: Laws 1981, ch. 62, § 14.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-14A-16 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Physicians, Surgeons and Other Healers, §§ 74 to 120.

70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers §§ 24, 35 to 42.

### **§ 61-14A-15. Penalties. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

Each of the following acts constitutes a misdemeanor punishable upon conviction by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars (\$500) or by imprisonment not to exceed six months, or both:

A. practice of acupuncture or an attempt to practice acupuncture without a license;

B. obtaining or attempting to obtain a license, or practice in acupuncture for money or any other thing of value, by fraudulent representation;

C. willfully falsifying any oath or affirmation required by the Acupuncture Practice Act [61-1-2, 61-14A-1 to 61-14A-15 NMSA 1978]; or

D. practicing or attempting to practice acupuncture under an assumed name.

History: Laws 1981, ch. 62, § 15.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-14A-16 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Am. Jur. 2d Physicians, Surgeons and Other Healers, §§ 125 to 130.

### **§ 61-14A-16. Termination of agency life; delayed repeal. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

The acupuncture board is terminated on July 1, 1995. The board shall continue to operate according to the provisions of Chapter 61, Article 14A NMSA 1978 until July 1, 1996. Effective July 1, 1996, Article 14A of Chapter 61 NMSA 1978 is repealed.

History: 1978 Comp., § 61-14A-16, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 124, § 5.

## **Article 14B**

### **Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology**

#### **§ 61-14B-1. Short title.**

This act [61-14B-1 to 61-14B-16 NMSA 1978] may be cited as the "Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology Act".

History: Laws 1981, ch. 249, § 1.

#### **§ 61-14B-2. Definitions.**

As used in the Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology Act [61-14B-1 to 61-14B-16 NMSA 1978]:

A. "department" means the regulation and licensing department or the division of the department designated to administer the provisions of the Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology Act;

B. "board" means the speech-language pathology and audiology advisory board;

C. "audiologist" means a person holding at least a master's degree in audiology and

meeting the academic requirements for certification by a nationally recognized speech-language and hearing association;

D. "speech-language pathologist" means a person holding at least a master's degree in speech-pathology or speech-language pathology and meeting the academic requirements for certification by a nationally recognized speech-language and hearing association;

E. "practice of audiology" means the application of principles, methods and procedures of measurement, testing, appraisal, prediction, aural rehabilitation, aural habilitation, consultation, hearing-aid selection, counseling, instruction and research related to hearing and disorders of hearing for the purpose of nonmedical diagnosis, prevention, identification, amelioration or the modification of communicative disorders involving speech, language, auditory function or other aberrant behavior related to hearing disorders;

F. "practice of speech-language pathology" means the rendering or offering to render to individuals, groups, organizations or the public any service in speech or language pathology involving the nonmedical application of principles, methods and procedures for the measurement, testing, diagnosis, prediction, counseling and instruction related to the development and disorders of speech, voice or language for the purpose of nonmedical diagnosing, preventing, treating and ameliorating such disorders and conditions in individuals and groups of individuals;

G. "speech and language disorders" includes any and all conditions, whether of organic or nonorganic origin, which impede the normal process of human communication; and

H. "speech-language pathology or audiology intern" means any person who has fulfilled academic requirements under the Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology Act and who is actively engaged in fulfilling the professional experience requirements.

History: Laws 1981, ch. 249, § 2; 1987, ch. 329, § 8.

### **§ 61-14B-3. Advisory board.**

A. Before July 1, 1981, the superintendent of regulation and licensing shall appoint the "speech-language pathology and audiology advisory board", consisting of five members as follows:

(1) two speech-language pathologists;

(2) two audiologists; and

(3) one public member who is a resident of New Mexico. The public member of the board shall not have been licensed as a speech-language pathologist or an audiologist,

nor shall the public member have any significant financial interest, whether direct or indirect, in the occupation regulated. The board shall assist in the development of rules and regulations pursuant to the Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology Act [61-14B-1 to 61-14B-16 NMSA 1978] and shall serve a term necessary to accomplish that purpose. The members of the board shall serve at the pleasure of the superintendent.

B. The superintendent of regulation and licensing may appoint successor advisory boards, of the same composition as that of the advisory board appointed pursuant to Subsection A of this section, as he deems necessary to assist in carrying out the provisions of the Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology Act. Such boards shall serve terms as the superintendent deems necessary, and the members of the boards shall serve at the pleasure of the superintendent.

C. The members of any board created pursuant to this section shall receive per diem and mileage as provided for nonsalaried public officers in the Per Diem and Mileage Act [10-8-1 to 10-8-8 NMSA 1978] and shall receive no other compensation, perquisite or allowance in connection with the discharge of their duties as members.

History: Laws 1981, ch. 249, § 3; 1987, ch. 329, § 9.

#### **§ 61-14B-4. Administration of act.**

The regulation and licensing department through its designated division shall enforce and administer the provisions of the Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology Act [61-14B-1 to 61-14B-16 NMSA 1978].

History: Laws 1981, ch. 249, § 4; 1987, ch. 329, § 10.

#### **§ 61-14B-5. Licensure and regulation of speech-language pathologists or audiologists.**

No person shall practice or hold himself out as being able to practice speech-language pathology or audiology in this state unless he is licensed in either field or both in accordance with the provisions of the Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology Act [61-14B-1 to 61-14B-16 NMSA 1978].

History: Laws 1981, ch. 249, § 5.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 51 Am. Jur. 2d Licenses and Permits, §§ 4, 5, 14, 34, 35, 45 to 47, 58 to 62, 72.  
53 C.J.S. Licenses §§ 5, 7, 30, 35 to 41, 47, 50 to 63, 82.

#### **§ 61-14B-6. Persons and practices not affected.**

A. Nothing in the Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology Act [61-14B-1 to 61-14B-16 NMSA 1978] prevents qualified members of other recognized professional groups, such as, but not limited to, physicians licensed to practice medicine in New Mexico, dentists, certified teachers of the deaf and licensed hearing-aid dealers and fitters from doing appropriate work in the area of communication disorders consistent with the standards and ethics of their respective professions.

B. Nothing in the Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology Act restricts or prevents activities of a speech-language pathology or audiology nature or the use of the official title of the position for which they were employed; provided such persons are performing those activities as part of the duties for which they were employed and performing those activities solely within the confines of or under the jurisdiction of the state board of education in which they are employed and do not offer to render speech-language pathology or audiology services to the public for a fee, monetary or otherwise, paid to the individual, institution or agency.

C. Nothing in the Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology Act restricts the activities and services of a graduate student (speech-language pathology or audiology trainee) pursuing a course of study leading to a graduate degree in speech-language pathology or audiology at an accredited or approved college or university or an approved clinical training facility; provided that these activities and services constitute a part of his supervised course of study and that he is designated as a speech-language pathology trainee, audiology trainee or other such title clearly indicating the training status appropriate to his level of training.

D. Nothing in the Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology Act restricts the activities of a speech-language pathology intern or an audiology intern; provided they conduct such activities under the supervision of a sponsor as outlined in requirements of a nationally recognized speech-language and hearing association and follow the guidelines therein prescribed.

History: Laws 1981, ch. 249, § 6.

## **§ 61-14B-7. Rules and regulations.**

The department shall enforce rules and regulations to:

A. classify a licensee as speech-language pathologist or audiologist or both;

B. limit the field and scope of practice of a licensee to those in which he is classified and qualified to engage; and

C. carry out the provisions of the Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology Act [61-14B-1 to 61-14B-16 NMSA 1978].

History: Laws 1981, ch. 249, § 7.

### **§ 61-14B-8. Qualifications of applicants for licensure.**

Each applicant for licensure as a speech-language pathologist or audiologist shall make application on a written form in such manner as the department prescribes and pay all required application fees and furnish evidence satisfactory to the department that the applicant:

A. has reached the age of majority; and

B. currently holds a certificate of clinical competence from a nationally recognized speech [speech-language] and hearing association in the area for which he is applying for a license; or

C. has submitted evidence of having completed the current academic, practicum and paid experience requirements for a certificate of clinical competence from a nationally recognized speech [speech-language] and hearing association in the area for which he is applying for a license and passes [has passed] a recognized standard national examination in either speech-language pathology or audiology, or both.

History: Laws 1981, ch. 249, § 8.

### **§ 61-14B-9. Licensing under special conditions.**

A. The department shall waive the education and experience requirements for applicants who present proof of current licensure in a state which has standards at least equal to those for licensure in New Mexico as determined by the board.

B. The department shall issue a license to an applicant to practice speech-language pathology or audiology without the educational and experience requirements if:

(1) he makes application for a license prior to September 1, 1981; and

(2) he is, on the effective date of the Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology Act [61-14B-1 to 61-14B-16 NMSA 1978], engaged in the practice of speech-language pathology or audiology in New Mexico and certifies to the department that within five years he will meet the requirements as established in that act and is actively engaged in working toward such requirements; or

(3) he has been engaged in the practice of speech-language pathology or audiology in New Mexico for at least three years within the five-year period immediately prior to the effective date of the Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology Act and certifies to the

department that within five years he will meet the full requirements as established in that act and is actively engaged in working toward such requirements.

History: Laws 1981, ch. 249, § 9; 1987, ch. 329, § 11.

"Effective date of the Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology Act". - The phrase "effective date of the Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology Act" in this section refers to the effective date of Laws 1981, ch. 249, which took effect May 20, 1981.

### **§ 61-14B-10. Powers and duties of the department.**

The department shall:

A. administer, coordinate and enforce the provisions of the Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology Act [61-14B-1 to 61-14B-16 NMSA 1978], evaluate the qualifications of the applicants, review the examination results of applicants, investigate persons engaging in practices which violate the provisions of the Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology Act and may issue subpoenas, examine witnesses, administer oaths and bring actions for contempt;

B. conduct such hearings and keep such records and minutes as shall be necessary to an orderly dispatch of business;

C. adopt, publish and file, in accordance with the Uniform Licensing Act [61-1-1 to 61-1-31 NMSA 1978] and the State Rules Act [14-3-24, 14-3-25, 14-4-1 to 14-4-9 NMSA 1978], all rules and regulations for the implementation and enforcement of the provisions of the Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology Act; and

D. issue appropriate licenses to all applicants who meet the requirements of the Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology Act.

History: Laws 1981, ch. 249, § 10.

### **§ 61-14B-11. Disposition of funds.**

All fees and other funds collected under the Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology Act [61-14B-1 to 61-14B-16 NMSA 1978] shall be deposited with the state treasurer to the account of the department, who may use the same to defray the costs of the administration of that act. Any surplus funds at the end of the fiscal year shall revert to the general fund.

History: Laws 1981, ch. 249, § 11.

### **§ 61-14B-12. Licensure.**

A. A separate license shall be granted in speech-language pathology and in audiology. An applicant may be granted a dual license upon successful completion of the requirements for both licenses.

B. Each applicant shall submit proof of having achieved a passing score on a nationally recognized standard examination in either speech-language pathology or audiology, or both.

C. A speech-language pathologist or audiologist certified or licensed in another state and who has made application to the department for a license in this state may perform activities and services of a speech-language pathologic or audiologic nature without a valid license for a period not to exceed ninety days from the time of submitting his application; provided he works under the supervision of a licensed practitioner.

D. An audiologist licensed under the Hearing-Aid Act [61-24A-1 to 61-24A-18 NMSA 1978] as a dispensing audiologist shall be fully licensed under the Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology Act [61-14B-1 to 61-14B-16 NMSA 1978] as an audiologist and shall not be required to:

(1) pay fees under the Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology Act if paid under the Hearing-Aid Act; and

(2) meet the continuing education requirements of the Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology Act if the continuing education requirements of the Hearing-Aid Act are met.

History: Laws 1981, ch. 249, § 12.

### **§ 61-14B-13. Fees.**

The following schedule of fees, payable to the department, shall apply to the designated license:

A. a fee set by the department in the amount not to exceed fifty dollars (\$50.00) for the initial issuance of any license;

B. a fee set by the department in an amount not to exceed fifty dollars (\$50.00) for the annual renewal of either a speech-language pathologist or audiologist license;

C. any person to whom both a speech-language pathologist and an audiologist license is issued shall only pay a single fee not to exceed fifty dollars (\$50.00); and

D. for late renewal beyond thirty days after expiration of the license, a late charge set by the department in an amount not to exceed twenty-five dollars (\$25.00), which late fee is in addition to any other fees.



History: Laws 1981, ch. 249, § 13.

### **§ 61-14B-14. Denial, suspension and revocation.**

A. The department may deny an application for, suspend, revoke or impose probationary conditions upon a license for a period not to exceed one year for either of the following causes:

(1) performing unethical practice as defined in a nationally recognized code of ethics in determining such practice; or

(2) violating any of the provisions of the Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology Act [61-14B-1 to 61-14B-16 NMSA 1978] or regulations duly adopted pursuant to that act.

B. The department may deny an application for, suspend, revoke or impose probationary conditions upon a license after a hearing. One year from the date of revocation of a license, application may be made to the department for reinstatement. The department shall have discretion to accept or reject an application for reinstatement.

C. A license shall not be suspended or revoked nor shall prohibitory [probationary] conditions be imposed until after a hearing before the department pursuant to the provisions of the Uniform Licensing Act [61-1-1 to 61-1-31 NMSA 1978].

History: Laws 1981, ch. 249, § 14.

### **§ 61-14B-15. Penalties.**

Any person who violates any of the provisions of the Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology Act [61-14B-1 to 61-14B-16 NMSA 1978] is guilty of a petty misdemeanor.

History: Laws 1981, ch. 249, § 15.

### **§ 61-14B-16. Annual renewal of licenses.**

A. Each holder of a license to practice speech-language pathology or audiology shall annually renew the license on or before January 30 of each year and shall pay the renewal fee.

B. Each application for renewal shall include a statement of the licensee's having completed twenty hours every two years of continuing education in the field of his licensure. Renewal of a license shall be contingent upon the fulfillment of the continuing education standards and the supplying of evidence thereof by the licensee.

C. A person licensed as both a speech-language pathologist and an audiologist must fulfill the requirements of twenty hours of continuing education every two years for each field.

History: Laws 1981, ch. 249, § 16.

Severability clauses. - Laws 1981, ch. 249, § 17, provides for the severability of the act if any part or application thereof is held invalid.

## **Article 14C**

### **Medical Assistants**

#### **§ 61-14C-1. Notice; penalty.**

A. Any physician employing or sponsoring a physician's assistant pursuant to Section 61-6-6 NMSA 1978 or any osteopathic physician employing or sponsoring an osteopathic physician's assistant pursuant to the Osteopathic Physicians' Assistants Act [61-10A-1 to 61-10A-7 NMSA 1978] shall post a notice of such employment in a prominent place calculated to inform any member of the public entering the office of the physician or osteopathic physician. The notice shall further state the basis upon which charges for services of the assistant are calculated and how they differ, if at all, from the charges for services of the physician or osteopathic physician.

B. Any physician or osteopathic physician violating the provisions of Subsection A of this section is guilty of a petty misdemeanor.

History: Laws 1981, ch. 251, § 1.

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

## **Article 14D**

### **Athletic Trainers**

#### **§ 61-14D-1. Short title.**

This act [61-14D-1 to 61-14D-12 NMSA 1978] may be referred to as the "Athletic Trainer Act".

History: Laws 1983, ch. 147, § 1.

## **§ 61-14D-2. Definitions.**

As used in the Athletic Trainer Act [61-14D-1 to 61-14D-12 NMSA 1978]:

A. "athletic trainer" means anyone licensed under the Athletic Trainer Act to perform the functions of an athletic trainer and who upon the advice and consent of his consulting physician carries out the practice of prevention, care and rehabilitation of injuries incurred by athletes; provided that an athletic trainer may treat postsurgical conditions only with a written prescription from the surgeon in charge of the athlete. To carry out these functions, the athletic trainer is authorized to use exercise and physical modalities such as heat, light, sound, cold, electricity or mechanical devices related to rehabilitation and treatment;

B. "board" means the athletic trainers advisory board; and

C. "district" means the area of the state in which the athletic trainer practices. There shall be two districts: the northern district, consisting of the area of the state north of U.S. highway 66, together with all those municipalities bordering on U.S. highway 66; and the southern district, consisting of the area of land south of U.S. highway 66, including all those high schools located north of U.S. highway 66 which are designated by the executive committee of the New Mexico Athletic Trainers Association as belonging in the southern district.

History: Laws 1983, ch. 147, § 2.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 51 Am. Jur. 2d Licenses and Permits, §§ 4, 5, 14, 34 to 36, 39, 45 to 47.

53 C.J.S. Licenses §§ 5, 7, 30, 34 to 41, 64.

## **§ 61-14D-3. Athletic trainers advisory board.**

A. There is created an "athletic trainers advisory board" consisting of five members appointed by the governor for staggered terms of three years each. Four of the members shall be athletic trainers meeting all the qualifications of the Athletic Trainer Act [61-14D-1 to 61-14D-12 NMSA 1978] and having three or more years' experience in the profession in this state. Two members shall be from the northern district and two members shall be from the southern district, with at least one of these four members being an athletic trainer employed by a high school. The fifth member shall be a public member who is not an athletic trainer and has no financial interest, direct or indirect, in the occupation regulated. Vacancies on the board shall be filled by the governor.

B. The members and employees of the board shall receive per diem and mileage as provided in the Per Diem and Mileage Act [10-8-1 to 10-8-8 NMSA 1978], and board members shall receive no other compensation, perquisite or allowance.

History: Laws 1983, ch. 147, § 3.

#### **§ 61-14D-4. Organization; meetings and officers of the board.**

A. The board shall hold no less than four regular meetings each year, at least one of which shall be held at the state capital. A quorum of the board shall consist of not less than three members. The board is authorized to engage such support personnel as it may deem necessary.

B. The board shall elect from its members for a term of one year a chairman, vice chairman and secretary-treasurer and may appoint such committees as it considers necessary to carry out its duties.

History: Laws 1983, ch. 147, § 4.

#### **§ 61-14D-5. Powers of the board.**

A. The board shall make rules and regulations consistent with the Athletic Trainer Act [61-14D-1 to 61-14D-12 NMSA 1978] which are necessary for the performance of its duties.

B. The board shall prepare and conduct an examination of applicants for an athletic trainer license. The examination shall be offered biannually, in January and June. An applicant who meets all qualifications pursuant to Section 61-14D-7 NMSA 1978 shall be granted a provisional license while awaiting the next examination.

C. The secretary-treasurer of the board shall remit to the regulation and licensing department, on or before the tenth day of each month, all the fees collected by the board during the preceding month. All funds remitted shall be used to carry out the provisions of the Athletic Trainer Act.

D. The board shall authorize all necessary disbursements to carry out the provisions of the Athletic Trainer Act, including expenses for facilities and equipment and clerical expenses.

History: Laws 1983, ch. 147, § 5; 1987, ch. 329, § 12.

#### **§ 61-14D-6. Examination and license fees.**

The fees are:

A. an athletic trainer examination fee of not more than two hundred dollars (\$200) for each examination taken;

B. an athletic trainer license fee of not more than two hundred dollars (\$200); and

C. an athletic trainer annual license renewal fee of not more than two hundred dollars (\$200).

History: Laws 1983, ch. 147, § 6; 1989, ch. 40, § 1.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, substituted "two hundred dollars (\$200)" for "seventy-five dollars (\$75.00)" in Subsections A and B, and substituted "not more than two hundred dollars (\$200)" for "ten dollars (\$10.00)" in Subsection C.

### **§ 61-14D-7. Qualifications.**

An applicant for an athletic trainer license shall be recommended by either an athletic trainer licensed in this state or a member of the National Association of Athletic Trainers and shall possess one of the following qualifications:

A. completion of the athletic training curriculum requirements of a college or university approved by the board and proof of graduation; or

B. a degree and completion of an internship program from a four-year college or university approved by the board.

History: Laws 1983, ch. 147, § 7.

### **§ 61-14D-8. Exemption.**

Nothing in the Athletic Trainer Act [61-14D-1 to 61-14D-12 NMSA 1978] shall apply to any practitioner of the healing arts licensed to practice under the laws of this state.

History: Laws 1983, ch. 147, § 8.

### **§ 61-14D-9. School districts not required to employ athletic trainers.**

No provisions of the Athletic Trainer Act [61-14D-1 to 61-14D-12 NMSA 1978] shall be construed to require any school district to employ an athletic trainer.

History: Laws 1983, ch. 147, § 9.

### **§ 61-14D-10. Persons now engaged as trainers.**

Any person actively engaged as an athletic trainer in this state on the effective date of the Athletic Trainer Act shall be issued a license if he submits proof of certification by the National Association of Athletic Trainers as an athletic trainer and pays the license fee required.

History: Laws 1983, ch. 147, § 10.

"Effective date of the Athletic Trainer Act". - Laws 1983, ch. 147, the Athletic Trainer Act, took effect May 18, 1983.

### **§ 61-14D-11. Hearings and appeals.**

In any proceeding in which a decision of the board is contested, the board shall follow the hearing and appeal procedures delineated in the Uniform Licensing Act [61-1-1 to 61-1-31 NMSA 1978].

History: Laws 1983, ch. 147, § 11.

### **§ 61-14D-12. Athletic trainers advisory board; regulation and licensing department.**

The regulation and licensing department, after consultation with the board, may expend funds appropriated to the department for the purpose of implementing the provisions of the Athletic Trainer Act [61-14D-1 to 61-14D-12 NMSA 1978].

History: Laws 1983, ch. 147, § 12; 1987, ch. 329, § 13.

## **Article 14E**

### **Medical Radiation Health and Safety**

#### **§ 61-14E-1. Short title.**

Sections 1 through 12 [61-14E-1 to 61-14E-12 NMSA 1978] of this act may be cited as the "Medical Radiation Health and Safety Act".

History: Laws 1983, ch. 317, § 1.

#### **§ 61-14E-2. Purpose of act.**

The purpose of the Medical Radiation Health and Safety Act [61-14E-1 to 61-14E-12 NMSA 1978] is to maximize the protection practicable for the citizens of New Mexico from ionizing radiation in the practice of the healing arts. This purpose is effectuated by establishing requirements for appropriate education and training of persons operating medical equipment emitting ionizing radiation, establishing standards of education and training for the persons who administer radiologic procedures and providing for the appropriate examination and certification of those persons.

History: Laws 1983, ch. 317, § 2.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61 Am. Jur. 2d Physicians, Surgeons and Other Healers, §§ 26 to 29, 31, 51 to 61, 63, 74 to 120, 125 to 130, 132.  
70 C.J.S. Physicians, Surgeons, and Other Health-Care Providers §§ 6, 7, 12, 13, 19 to 24, 28, 33, 35 to 57.

### **§ 61-14E-3. Administration; enforcement.**

The administration and enforcement of the Medical Radiation Health and Safety Act [61-14E-1 to 61-14E-12 NMSA 1978] is vested in the division.

History: Laws 1983, ch. 317, § 3.

### **§ 61-14E-4. Definitions.**

As used in the Medical Radiation Health and Safety Act [61-14E-1 to 61-14E-12 NMSA 1978]:

A. "advisory council" means the radiation technical advisory council;

B. "board" means the environmental improvement board;

C. "certificate of limited practice" means a certificate issued pursuant to the Medical Radiation Health and Safety Act to persons who perform restricted diagnostic radiography under direct supervision of a licensed practitioner limited to the following specific procedures:

(1) the viscera of the thorax;

(2) extremities; or

(3) radiation to humans for diagnostic purposes in the practice of dentistry;

D. "division" means the environmental improvement division of the health and

environment department;

E. "licensed practitioner" means a person licensed to practice medicine, dentistry, podiatry, chiropractic or osteopathy in this state;

F. "nuclear medicine technologist" means a person other than a licensed practitioner who applies radiopharmaceutical agents to humans for diagnostic or therapeutic purposes under the direction of a licensed practitioner;

G. "radiation therapy technologist" means a person other than a licensed practitioner whose application of radiation to humans is for therapeutic purposes;

H. "radiographer" means a person other than a licensed practitioner whose application of radiation to humans is for diagnostic purposes;

I. "radiologic technologist" means any person who is a radiographer, a radiation therapy technologist or a nuclear medicine technologist and who is certified pursuant to the Medical Radiation Health and Safety Act;

J. "radiologic technology" means the use of substances or equipment emitting ionizing radiation to humans for diagnostic or therapeutic purposes; and

K. "radiologist" means a physician certified by the American board of radiology, the British royal college of radiology or the American osteopathic board of radiology.

History: Laws 1983, ch. 317, § 4.

### **§ 61-14E-5. Board; powers; duties.**

The board shall, pursuant to the advice and recommendations of the advisory council and following the procedures set forth in Section 74-1-9 NMSA 1978:

A. adopt and promulgate such rules, regulations and certification standards as may be necessary to effectuate the provisions of the Medical Radiation Health and Safety Act [61-14E-1 to 61-14E-12 NMSA 1978] and to maintain high standards of practice; and

B. adopt rules and regulations establishing continuing education requirements as a condition of certificate renewal for the purpose of protecting the health and well-being of the citizens of New Mexico and promoting current knowledge and practice regarding radiologic technology.

History: Laws 1983, ch. 317, § 5.

Promulgation of rules and regulations by board. - The environmental improvement board is authorized to promulgate rules and regulations for radiation protection without



the radiation technical advisory council approving the terms of such rules and regulations, if the board promulgates regulations pursuant to the Medical Radiation Health and Safety Act; but the board may not do so without the council's approval if the regulations are promulgated pursuant to the Radiation Protection Act (74-3-1 NMSA 1978 et seq.). 1988 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 88-39.

### **§ 61-14E-6. Division; powers; duties.**

The division, pursuant to the rules and regulations promulgated by the board, shall:

- A. maintain and enforce certification standards for radiography, radiation therapy technology, nuclear medicine technology and certificates of limited practice;
- B. establish criteria and maintain standards for educational programs of radiography, radiation therapy and nuclear medicine and approve educational programs upon a finding that the standards and criteria have been met;
- C. provide for surveys of educational programs preparing persons for certification under the Medical Radiation Health and Safety Act [61-14E-1 to 61-14E-12 NMSA 1978];
- D. grant, deny or withdraw approval from educational programs for failure to meet prescribed standards, provided that a majority of the board concurs in any decision; and
- E. establish procedures for examination, certification and renewal of certificates of applicants.

History: Laws 1983, ch. 317, § 6.

### **§ 61-14E-7. Certification; exceptions.**

It is unlawful, unless certified by the division as a radiologic technologist, for any person to:

- A. use ionizing radiation on humans;
- B. use the title "radiologic technologist" or the abbreviation "L.R.T." or any other abbreviation thereof or use any other title, abbreviation, letters, figures, signs or other devices to indicate that the person is a certified radiologic technologist; or
- C. engage in any of the radiology specialties as defined by the Medical Radiation Health and Safety Act [61-14E-1 to 61-14E-12 NMSA 1978].

The requirement of a certificate shall not apply to a licensed practitioner or auxiliary or health practitioner licensed or certified by an independent board or a student enrolled in

and attending a school or college of medicine, osteopathy, chiropractic, podiatry, dentistry, dental hygiene or radiologic technology who applies radiation to humans while under the supervision of a licensed practitioner or the direct supervision of a certified radiologic technologist; provided that any certification and examination program for auxiliaries established by an independent board shall be submitted to the advisory council and approved by the board.

History: Laws 1983, ch. 317, § 7.

### **§ 61-14E-8. Temporary certification.**

Prior to the promulgation of rules and regulations, for a period not to exceed one year from the effective date of the Medical Radiation Health and Safety Act, the division shall issue a temporary certificate for fifty dollars (\$50.00) per year to practice as a radiologic technologist to an applicant who submits verifiable documentation that he has:

- A. satisfactorily completed an approved program in radiologic technology; or
- B. been actively employed by a licensed practitioner for a minimum of one year prior to the effective date of the Medical Radiation Health and Safety Act; provided that any person issued a temporary certificate pursuant to this subsection shall take an examination as required by the board within one year from the date of the adoption and promulgation of rules and regulations by the board.

History: Laws 1983, ch. 317, § 8.

"Effective date of the Medical Radiation Health and Safety Act". - Laws 1983, ch. 317, the Medical Radiation Health and Safety Act, took effect May 18, 1983.

Certification effective dates. - Laws 1983, ch. 317, § 16, provides that, notwithstanding the provisions of § 8 of the Medical Radiation Health and Safety Act, no person shall be required to be certified as a radiologic technologist until July 1, 1984.

### **§ 61-14E-9. Fees for certification.**

After the promulgation of rules and regulations, the division shall charge and collect the following fees:

- A. an initial application fee not to exceed ten dollars (\$10.00);
- B. an examination fee not to exceed fifty dollars (\$50.00) for a full certificate and not to exceed twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) for a certificate of limited practice;
- C. a full certificate renewal fee determined by the board in an amount not to exceed one

hundred dollars (\$100) biennially; and

D. a certificate of limited practice renewal fee determined by the board in an amount not to exceed sixty dollars (\$60.00) biennially upon submission of proof of at least twenty hours of continuing education requirements as required by the division.

Any person who allows his certificate to lapse by failure to renew as provided in the Medical Radiation Health and Safety Act [61-14E-1 to 61-14E-12 NMSA 1978] shall be reinstated by the division on payment of the fee for the current biennium plus a reinstatement fee to be set by the division in an amount which shall not exceed the renewal fee. This provision shall not apply to anyone whose certificate has been revoked or suspended.

History: Laws 1983, ch. 317, § 9.

### **§ 61-14E-10. Fund established; disposition; method of payment.**

A. There is created in the state treasury the "radiologic technology fund".

B. All fees received by the division pursuant to the Medical Radiation Health and Safety Act [61-14E-1 to 61-14E-12 NMSA 1978] shall be deposited with the state treasurer. The state treasurer shall place the money to the credit of the radiologic technology fund.

C. Payments out of the radiologic technology fund shall be on vouchers issued and signed by the person designated by the division upon warrants drawn by the department of finance and administration and shall be used by the division for the purpose of meeting necessary expenses incurred in the enforcement of the purposes of the Medical Radiation Health and Safety Act, the duties imposed by that act and the promotion of education and standards for radiologic technology in this state. All money unexpended or unencumbered at the end of the fiscal year shall remain in the radiologic technology fund for use in accordance with the provisions of the Medical Radiation Health and Safety Act.

History: Laws 1983, ch. 317, § 10; 1989, ch. 324, § 32.

The 1989 amendment, effective April 7, 1989, deleted the former last sentence of Subsection C, which read "Any income earned on investment of the fund shall be credited to the fund for use as provided in that act".

### **§ 61-14E-11. Suspension; revocation; application of Uniform Licensing Act.**

The board, pursuant to the advice and recommendation of the advisory council, may deny, revoke or suspend any certificate held or applied for under the Medical Radiation

Health and Safety Act [61-14E-1 to 61-14E-12 NMSA 1978], pursuant to the procedures established in the Uniform Licensing Act [61-1-1 to 61-1-31 NMSA 1978], upon grounds that the radiologic technologist or the applicant:

- A. is guilty of fraud or deceit in procuring or attempting to procure a full certificate or certificate of limited practice;
- B. is convicted of a felony subsequent to certification;
- C. is unfit or incompetent;
- D. is habitually intemperate or is addicted to the use of habit-forming drugs;
- E. is mentally incompetent;
- F. has aided and abetted a person who is not certified pursuant to the Medical Radiation Health and Safety Act or otherwise authorized by that act in engaging in the activities of a certificate holder;
- G. has engaged in any practice beyond the scope of authorized activities of a full certificate or certificate of limited practice holder pursuant to the Medical Radiation Health and Safety Act;
- H. is guilty of unprofessional conduct or unethical conduct as defined by rules promulgated by the board;
- I. has interpreted a diagnostic imaging procedure for a patient, the patient's family or the public; or
- J. has willfully or repeatedly violated any provisions of the Medical Radiation Health and Safety Act.

History: Laws 1983, ch. 317, § 11.

### **§ 61-14E-12. Violations; penalties.**

It is a misdemeanor for any person, firm, association or corporation to:

- A. knowingly or willfully employ as a radiologic technologist any person who is required to but does not possess a valid certificate or certificate of limited practice to engage in the practice of radiologic technology;
- B. sell, fraudulently obtain or furnish any radiologic technology certificate or certificate of limited practice or to aid or abet therein;

C. practice radiologic technology as defined by the Medical Radiation Health and Safety Act [61-14E-1 to 61-14E-12 NMSA 1978] unless exempted or duly certified to do so under the provisions of that act; or

D. otherwise violate any provisions of the Medical Radiation Health and Safety Act.

The division shall assist the proper legal authorities in the prosecution of all persons violating the provisions of the Medical Radiation Health and Safety Act. In prosecutions under that act, it shall not be necessary to prove a general course of conduct. Proof of a single act, a single holding out or a single attempt shall constitute a violation, and, upon conviction, such person shall be sentenced to be imprisoned in the county jail for a definite term not to exceed one year or to the payment of a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) or both.

History: Laws 1983, ch. 317, § 12.

## **Article 15**

### **Architects**

#### **§ 61-15-1. Purposes of the act. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

In order to safeguard life, health and property and to promote public welfare, any person practicing architecture in this state shall be required to submit evidence that he is qualified to practice and shall be registered as provided in the Architectural Act [Chapter 61, Article 15 NMSA 1978]. It shall be unlawful for any person to practice architecture in this state unless that person is duly registered or exempt under the provisions of the Architectural Act.

History: Laws 1931, ch. 155, § 1; 1939, ch. 82, § 1; 1941 Comp., § 51-1401; 1953 Comp., § 67-12-1; 1987, ch. 282, § 1.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-15-13 NMSA 1978.

Cross-references. - As to engineering practice, see 61-23-1 NMSA 1978 et seq.

The 1987 amendment, effective June 19, 1987, deleted the Subsection A designation at the beginning, substituted "in the Architectural Act" for "and from six months after the passage of this act" at the end of the first sentence, and in the second sentence inserted "or exempt" following "is duly registered" and substituted "the Architectural Act" for "this act except as hereinafter provided" at the end.

Registration not required for licensed engineers. - Professional engineers licensed under 67-21-1 to 67-21-25, 1953 Comp. (now repealed) need not secure registration under this act. They are authorized to draw plans and construct buildings and to do

many acts similar to those of registered architects. The two laws are similar, but need not be read together, since they are each for the purpose of regulating separate and distinct professions in which the actual practice calls for doing similar acts. 1939-40 Op. Att'y Gen. 79 (opinion rendered prior to enactment of Engineering and Land Surveying Practice Act).

Registration and residence prerequisites to county employment. - A county may not employ an architect who is not a resident of New Mexico and who has not obtained state registration. 1947-48 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 5072.

Law reviews. - For note, "Police Power and the Design of Buildings," see 5 Nat. Resources J. 122 (1965).

For article, "Constitutional Limitations on the Exercise of Judicial Functions by Administrative Agencies," see 7 Nat. Resources J. 599 (1972).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 5 Am. Jur. 2d Architects §§ 2 to 4.  
Failure of architect to procure license as affecting validity or enforceability of contracts, 30 A.L.R. 851; 42 A.L.R. 1226; 118 A.L.R. 646.  
Architect's or engineer's compensation as affected by inability to carry out plan or specifications at amount satisfactory to employer, 127 A.L.R. 410.  
Responsibility of one acting as architect for defects or insufficiency of work attributable to plans, 25 A.L.R.2d 1085.  
What amounts to architectural or engineering services within license requirements, 82 A.L.R.2d 1013.  
Architect's liability for personal injury or death allegedly caused by improper or defective plans or design, 97 A.L.R.3d 455.  
6 C.J.S. Architects § 4.

### **§ 61-15-1.1. Short title. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

Chapter 61, Article 15 NMSA 1978 may be cited as the "Architectural Act".

History: 1978 Comp., § 61-15-1.1, enacted by Laws 1979, ch. 362, § 1; 1987, ch. 282, § 2.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-15-13 NMSA 1978.

The 1987 amendment, effective June 19, 1987, substituted "Chapter 61, Article 15 NMSA 1978" for "Sections 61-15-1 through 61-15-12 NMSA 1978".

### **§ 61-15-2. Definitions. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

As used in the Architectural Act [Chapter 61, Article 15 NMSA 1978]:

A. "architect" means any individual registered under the Architectural Act to practice architecture;

B. "architectural services" means the services performed in the practice of architecture. These services include planning, providing preliminary studies, designs, drawings, specifications, other technical submissions and the observation of construction for the purpose of assuring substantial compliance with drawings and specifications and include such other professional services as may be necessary to the planning, progress and completion of any architectural services. It is recognized that an architect who has complied with all of the laws of New Mexico relating to the practice of architecture has a right to engage in activities properly classifiable as engineering insofar as it is incidental to his work as an architect. Likewise, it is recognized that an engineer who has complied with all of the laws of New Mexico relating to the practice of engineering has the right to engage in activities properly classified as architecture insofar as it is incidental to his work as an engineer, provided that in such cases an architect shall not hold himself out as practicing engineering and an engineer shall not hold himself out as practicing architecture, and further provided that the architect or engineer, as the case may be, shall perform only that part of the work for which he is professionally qualified and shall utilize qualified professional engineers, architects or others for those portions of the work in which the contracting professional engineer or architect is not qualified. Furthermore, the architect or professional engineer, as the case may be, shall assume all responsibility for compliance with all laws and ordinances relating to the designs or projects with which he may be engaged;

C. "board" means the board of examiners for architects;

D. "construction observation of a construction contract" means the interpretation of the drawings and specifications, the establishment of standards of acceptable workmanship and the periodic observation of construction to determine its consistency with the general intent of the construction documents when performed by a person engaged in the practice of architecture. Inspection of buildings by contractors, subcontractors or building inspectors or their agents shall not constitute construction observation of a construction contract;

E. "direct supervision" means that any documents bearing the architect's stamp and signature have been prepared under the immediate and responsible direction of the architect, who has exercised his direction, guidance and restraining power over the preparation of the documents and has exercised his professional judgment in all architectural matters embodied within the documents; and

F. "practice of architecture" means rendering or offering to render any service which requires architectural education, training and experience in connection with the design, construction, enlargement or alteration of a building or group of buildings and the space within and surrounding those buildings, which have as their principal purpose human occupancy or habitation.

History: 1978 Comp., § 61-15-2, enacted by Laws 1979, ch. 362, § 2; 1987, ch. 282, § 3.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-15-13 NMSA 1978.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1979, ch. 362, § 2, repealed former 61-15-2 NMSA 1978, relating to definitions of "practice of architecture," "general administration of construction" and "building," and enacted a new 61-15-2 NMSA 1978.

The 1987 amendment, effective June 19, 1987, alphabetized and relettered the subsections; rewrote Subsection B; in Subsection D substituted "construction observation of a construction contract" for "general administration of a construction contract" at the beginning, and added "when performed by a person engaged in the practice of architecture" to the end of the first sentence and added the second sentence; inserted Subsection E; and rewrote Subsection F.

Law reviews. - For note, "Police Power and the Design of Buildings," see 5 Nat. Resources J. 122 (1965).

### **§ 61-15-3. Board of examiners for architects created; terms; qualifications. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

A. There is created a "board of examiners for architects" consisting of seven members appointed by the governor for staggered terms of three years each. Six of the members shall be architects having ten years or more experience in the profession, five years of which shall have been in responsible charge of architectural projects, and shall have been registered as architects in New Mexico for at least five years. One of these six architects shall be in architectural education in an accredited college of architecture. The seventh member shall be a public member who is a voting member. The public member of the board shall not have been licensed as an architect, nor shall such public member have any significant financial interest, whether direct or indirect, in the occupation regulated.

B. Each member of the board shall be at least thirty years of age, a citizen of the United States and a resident of New Mexico for at least five years prior to the date of appointment.

C. Members of the board shall be appointed for staggered terms of three years each made in such a manner that the terms of not more than two members expire on June 30 of each year. Each member shall serve until his successor has been appointed and qualified. A vacancy shall be filled for the unexpired term by appointment by the governor of a person having similar qualifications as the member that he replaces. Each member of the board whose term has not expired on the effective date of this section shall serve out his unexpired term.



D. Each member of the board shall receive a certificate of appointment from the governor and, before beginning his term of office, shall file with the secretary of state the constitutional oath of office. The governor may remove any member from the board for the neglect of any duty required by law, for incompetence or, if the member is a licensed architect, for any improper or unprofessional conduct as defined by regulations of the board.

E. The board shall elect a chairman, a vice chairman and a secretary and any other officers it deems necessary.

History: 1978 Comp., § 61-15-3, enacted by Laws 1979, ch. 362, § 3; 1987, ch. 282, § 4.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-15-13 NMSA 1978.

Cross-references. - For the constitutional oath of office, see N.M. Const., art. XX, § 1. As to termination of board, see 61-15-13 NMSA 1978.

The 1987 amendment, effective June 19, 1987, in the first sentence in Subsection A, substituted "seven members" for "five members", in the second sentence substituted "six" for "four" at the beginning and inserted "five years of which shall have been in responsible charge of architectural projects" following "experience in the profession", inserted the present fourth sentence, in the fifth sentence substituted "seventh" for "fifth" and inserted "who is a voting member" at the end; in Subsection C deleted from the end "terms, and a public member shall be appointed upon the occurrence of the first vacancy on the board"; added Subsection E; and made numerous minor changes in language and punctuation throughout the section.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1979, ch. 362, § 3, repealed former 61-15-3 NMSA 1978, relating to the creation of a state board of examiners for architects, and enacted a new 61-15-3 NMSA 1978.

"Effective date of this section". - The phrase "effective date of this section", referred to near the end of Subsection C, appears in Laws 1979, ch. 362, § 3 which was effective on June 16, 1979.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 6 C.J.S. Architects §§ 7, 9, 10.

#### **§ 61-15-4. Powers and duties of the board. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

A. The board shall hold at least four regular meetings each year. Any board member failing to attend three consecutive regular meetings is automatically removed as a member of the board. A majority of the board members constitutes a quorum.

B. The board or any committee thereof shall have the power to subpoena any witness, to administer oaths and to take testimony concerning matters within its jurisdiction. It shall be within the jurisdiction of the board to determine and prescribe by regulations the professional and technical qualifications necessary for the practice of architecture in New Mexico. The board shall adopt and have an official seal, which shall be affixed to all certificates of registration granted, and may make rules and regulations not inconsistent with law.

C. Members of the board shall receive per diem and mileage as provided in the Per Diem and Mileage Act [10-8-1 to 10-8-8 NMSA 1978] and shall receive no other compensation, perquisite or allowance except for the secretary who shall receive, in addition, a salary to be set by the board. All expenses certified by the board as properly and necessarily incurred in the discharge of its duties, including authorized reimbursement, and including necessary expenses incident to cooperation with like boards of other states, shall be paid by the state treasurer out of the "fund of the board of examiners for architects" on the warrant of the secretary of finance and administration issued upon vouchers signed by the chairman and secretary or by two other members and the secretary of the board; provided, however, that at no time shall the total warrants issued exceed the total amount of funds accumulated under the Architectural Act [Chapter 61, Article 15 NMSA 1978]. All money derived from the operation of the Architectural Act shall be deposited with the state treasurer who shall keep the money in the fund of the board of examiners for architects.

D. The board shall hold at least once each year an examination of applicants for registration, at a time and place designated by the board. The board shall keep a complete record of all examinations, written or oral.

E. Upon application, upon a prescribed form and upon payment by the applicant of a fee set by the board, the board shall consider the application and, in cases as herein authorized, shall issue a certificate of registration as an architect to any person who submits evidence satisfactory to the board that he is fully qualified to practice architecture.

F. It is the duty of the board to report to the district attorney of the district where the offense was committed any person violating any provision of the Architectural Act.

G. The board may refuse to issue, may suspend or may revoke any license, in accordance with the provisions of the Uniform Licensing Act [61-1-1 to 61-1-31 NMSA 1978], for any of the grounds set forth in Section 61-15-12 NMSA 1978 or for any violation of the Architectural Act.

H. The board, in cooperation with the state board of registration for professional engineers and land surveyors and the board of landscape architects, shall create a joint standing committee to be known as the "architect-engineer-landscape architect-joint practice committee". The committee shall have as its purpose the resolution of disputes

concerning the professions. The composition of the committee and its duties and powers shall be in accordance with identical resolutions adopted by each board.

History: Laws 1931, ch. 155, § 3; 1939, ch. 82, § 3; 1941 Comp., § 51-1403; 1953 Comp., § 67-12-3; Laws 1959, ch. 12, § 1; 1963, ch. 43, § 16; 1977, ch. 247, § 174; 1979, ch. 362, § 4; 1987, ch. 282, § 5.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-15-13 NMSA 1978.

The 1987 amendment, effective June 19, 1987, in Subsection A substituted "at least four" for "a meeting within sixty days after its members are first appointed and thereafter shall hold at least two" in the first sentence and added the last sentence; in Subsection C, in the last sentence, substituted "fund of the board of examiners for architects" for "separate fund hereinafter designated"; in Subsection D added the last sentence; in Subsection E substituted "a fee set by the board" for "a fee of fifty dollars (\$50.00)"; in Subsection H in the first sentence, inserted "and the board of landscape architects" following "land surveyors", inserted "landscape architect" in the committee name, and in the second sentence deleted "two" preceding "professions"; and made minor language changes throughout the section.

No fee charged for registration certificate. - A plain reading of Subsection E discloses that the board is required to issue a certificate of registration to an applicant upon being satisfied of the applicant's qualifications. No mention is made in the section of any fee to be charged for the architect's first certificate of registration. 1966 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 66-44.

Application fee not payable in installments. - This section clearly prescribes an application fee of \$50.00 which must be paid in its entirety at the time the application is made. There is no provision or even an indication in the law which would permit payment of the fee in installments. 1966 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 66-44.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 6 C.J.S. Architects §§ 7, 9, 10.

### **§ 61-15-4.1. Repealed.**

Repeals. - Laws 1987, ch. 282, § 15 repeals 61-15-4.1 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1983, ch. 63, § 1 relating to development, adoption and enforcement of rules governing the practice of architecture on public projects, effective June 19, 1987. For former provisions see the 1986 Cumulative Supplement.

### **§ 61-15-5. Additional duties of the board. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

A. The board shall keep a record of its proceedings. The records of the board shall be prima facie evidence of the proceedings of the board set forth in the record and a transcript of the record, duly certified by the board under seal, shall be admissible in evidence with the same force and effect as if the original were produced.

B. The board shall keep a register of all applications for registration, which shall show the name, age and residence of each applicant, the date of application, the applicant's place of business, the applicant's educational and other qualifications, whether or not an examination was required, whether the applicant was rejected, whether a certificate of registration was granted, the date of the action of the board and any other information deemed necessary by the board.

C. Annually on or before August 30, the board shall submit to the governor a report of its transactions of the preceding year accompanied by a complete statement of the receipts and expenditures of the board attested by affidavits of its chairman and secretary.

D. Board records and papers which are of a confidential nature and are not public records include examination material for examinations not yet given, file records of examination problem solutions, letters of inquiry and references concerning applicants, board inquiry forms concerning applicants, investigation files where any investigation is still pending and other materials of like confidential nature.

E. A roster showing the names and addresses of all registered architects shall be prepared by the board prior to September 1 of each even-numbered year. A supplement to the roster shall be prepared by the board prior to September 1 of each odd-numbered year. Copies of the roster and supplement shall be mailed to each registered architect and placed on file with the secretary of state, and may be distributed or sold to the public.

History: Laws 1931, ch. 155, § 4; 1939, ch. 82, § 4; 1941 Comp., § 51-1404; 1953 Comp., § 67-12-4; 1987, ch. 282, § 6.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-15-13 NMSA 1978.

The 1987 amendment, effective June 19, 1987, rewrote the section to the extent that a detailed comparison is impracticable.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 5 Am. Jur. 2d Architects §§ 2 to 4.  
6 C.J.S. Architects § 7.

**§ 61-15-6. Requirements for registration. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

- A. To be eligible for registration, a person must be of good character and repute.
- B. An applicant for registration shall have been actively engaged for eight years or more in architectural work of a character satisfactory to the board. However, each year of teaching or study of architecture satisfactorily completed in a school of architecture of a standing satisfactory to the board shall be equivalent to one year of professional experience. In addition, effective January 1, 1990, an applicant for examination for registration must have a professional degree from an accredited architectural program in order to be eligible for the examination for registration.
- C. All applicants for registration shall be required to pass a written examination and may be required to pass an oral examination as required by the board.
- D. In determining the qualifications of applicants for registration as architects, a majority vote of the members of the board shall be required.
- E. No sole proprietorship, partnership, corporation or association shall be registered under the Architectural Act [Chapter 61, Article 15 NMSA 1978]. No sole proprietorship, partnership, corporation or association shall practice or offer to practice architecture in the state except as provided in Subsections F, G and H of this section.
- F. Registered architects may practice under the Architectural Act as individuals or through partnerships, associations or corporations.
- G. In the case of practice through a partnership, at least one of the partners shall be a registered architect under the Architectural Act, and all plans, designs, drawings, specifications or reports issued by or for the partnership shall bear the seal of a registered architect who shall be responsible for such work.
- H. In the case of practice through an association or corporation, services or work involving the practice of architecture may be offered through the association or corporation; provided the registered architect in responsible charge of the activities of the association or corporation involved in such practice has the authority to bind the association or corporation by contract; and further provided that all plans, designs, drawings, specifications or reports which are involved in the practice, and issued by or for the association or corporation bear the seal and signature of a registered architect in direct supervision of the work when issued.

History: Laws 1931, ch. 155, § 5; 1939, ch. 82, § 5; 1941 Comp., § 51-1405; 1953 Comp., § 67-12-5; Laws 1979, ch. 362, § 5; 1987, ch. 282, § 7.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-15-13 NMSA 1978.

Cross-references. - As to registration fee, see 61-15-4E NMSA 1978. As to the incorporation of architects as a professional corporation, see 53-6-1 NMSA 1978 et seq.

The 1987 amendment, effective June 19, 1987, divided the former Subsection A into the present Subsections A and B and relettered the subsequent subsections; in Subsection B substituted "professional experience" for "such active engagement" at the end of the second sentence and added the third sentence; in Subsection D deleted the former last sentence which read "In case the board denies the issuance of a certificate to an applicant, one-half of the registration fee deposited shall be returned by the board to the applicant"; in Subsection E substituted "sole proprietorship" for "firm" where it appears in the first and second sentences, deleted "joint stock" preceding "association" both places that word appears and substituted "F, G and H" for "E, F and G"; in Subsection F substituted "individuals or through partnerships" for "individual partners or through joint stock"; in Subsection H deleted "joint stock" preceding "association" in five places, and substituted "direct supervision of" for "responsible charge of and directly responsible for" at the end; and made minor language changes throughout the section.

United States citizenship is not required to be an architect licensed to practice in New Mexico. 1941-42 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 4177.

Applicant entitled to 50% refund upon examination failure. - Because failure to pass the examinations required by the board is a statutory basis for refusal of the registration certificate, the board must refund to the applicant 50% of the registration fee he deposited. 1966 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 66-79.

Full fee required with subsequent application. - A failure of all or a portion of the examination required by the board, necessitates the denial of the issuance of a certificate of registration to an applicant, and the applicant must then pay the full \$50.00 application fee before he may again be considered by the board for issuance of a certificate of registration even though he might not be required to take all sections of the examination on his subsequent attempts. 1966 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 66-79 (rendered under prior law).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 5 Am. Jur. 2d Architects §§ 2 to 4.  
Validity of license statute or ordinance which discriminates against nonresidents, 61 A.L.R. 337; 112 A.L.R. 63.

Practice of architecture by corporation, 56 A.L.R.2d 726.

Revocation or suspension of license to practice architecture, 58 A.L.R.3d 543.

Grant or denial of license to practice architecture, 2 A.L.R.4th 1103.

6 C.J.S. Architects §§ 7 to 15.

### **§ 61-15-7. Certificates of registration. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

A. Each registrant may, upon registration, obtain the seal of the design authorized by the board, which bears the registrant's name and the legend "Registered Architect - State of New Mexico". Plans, specifications, plats and reports issued by a registrant shall be stamped with the seal during the life of a registrant's certificate.

B. Certificates of registration shall expire on the last day of December following their issuance or renewal and shall be invalid after that date unless renewed.

C. Renewal may be effected at any time during December by the payment of a fee in an amount set by the board. The registrant shall satisfy the board that he is still proficient and qualified to practice architecture, as required by the board. Fees shall be paid to the board.

D. The failure on the part of any registrant to renew his certificate annually in December shall not deprive that person of the right of renewal thereafter, but the fee to be paid for the renewal of a certificate after December shall be increased ten percent for each month or a fraction of a month that the payment for renewal is delayed.

History: Laws 1931, ch. 155, § 6; 1939, ch. 82, § 6; 1941 Comp., § 51-1406; 1953 Comp., § 67-12-6; Laws 1961, ch. 153, § 1; 1975, ch. 175, § 1; 1979, ch. 362, § 6; 1987, ch. 282, § 8.

Delayed repeats. - See 61-15-13 NMSA 1978.

The 1987 amendment, effective June 19, 1987, in Subsection C deleted from the end of the first sentence "but not to exceed fifty dollars (\$50.00) for a legal resident and one hundred dollars (\$100) for a nonresident" and deleted from the last sentence "the secretary of" preceding "the board"; in Subsection D deleted the former last sentence which read "The maximum fee for a delayed renewal shall not exceed twice the normal fee for each and every year that registrant remains in default"; and made minor changes in language and punctuation throughout the section.

Initial registration certificate free. - This section does not provide for any registration fee to be collected at the time the applicant has been accepted by the board as being entitled to registration as a New Mexico architect. Thus, a New Mexico architect appears to be entitled to his original certificate of registration free of charge. 1966 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 66-44.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 5 Am. Jur. 2d Architects §§ 2 to 4.  
Failure of architect to procure license as affecting validity or enforceability of contracts, 30 A.L.R. 851; 42 A.L.R. 1226; 118 A.L.R. 646.  
What amounts to architectural or engineering services within license requirements, 82 A.L.R.2d 1013.  
6 C.J.S. Architects §§ 7 to 15.

### **§ 61-15-8. Exemptions. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

A. The following shall be exempt from the provisions of the Architectural Act [Chapter 61, Article 15 NMSA 1978]:

(1) architects who are not legal residents of and have no established places of business in this state who are acting as consulting associates of a legal resident architect registered under the provisions of the Architectural Act, provided the nonresident architects are qualified for such professional service in their own state or country; and

(2) architects acting solely as officers or employees of the United States or any interstate railroad system.

B. Nothing in the Architectural Act shall prevent the draftsmen, students, superintendents and other employees of lawfully practicing architects under the provisions of the Architectural Act from acting under the instructions, control or supervision of the employer or shall prevent the employment of superintendents on the construction, enlargement or alterations of buildings or any appurtenances thereto or shall prevent those superintendents from acting under the direct supervision of registered architects by whom the plans and specifications of any building, enlargements, constructions or alterations were prepared.

History: Laws 1931, ch. 155, § 7; 1939, ch. 82, § 7; 1941 Comp., § 51-1407; 1953 Comp., § 67-12-7; 1987, ch. 282, § 9.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-15-13 NMSA 1978.

The 1987 amendment, effective June 19, 1987, substituted "the Architectural Act" for "this Act" throughout the section; redesignated the former Subsections B and C as Paragraph (1) and (2) of Subsection A; deleted the former Subsection D as set out in the main pamphlet; redesignated the former Subsection E as Subsection B; and in Subsection B, deleted "clerks of the work" preceding "superintendents" near the beginning and substituted "direct supervision" for "immediate personal supervision" near the end; and made minor changes in language and punctuation throughout the section.

Substantial compliance suffices. - Where an independent school district hires a registered and resident New Mexico architect to design and supervise the construction of a new junior high school and employs a firm of out-of-state architects and engineers and where the work is commenced and the architectural design, preliminary surveys and climate control is complete, the New Mexico architect dies, prior to the actual finalization of the plans, substantial compliance exists with the Architectural Act. The school district may construct the proposed project based upon the plans completed by the out-of-state firm. However, it must be emphasized that any further architectural services of any nature must be performed by a registered resident pursuant to 61-15-9 NMSA 1978. 1965 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 65-7.

Law reviews. - For note, "Police Power and the Design of Buildings," see 5 Nat. Resources J. 122 (1965).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 5 Am. Jur. 2d Architects § 11.



## **§ 61-15-9. Restrictions. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

A. Except as otherwise provided in the Architectural Act [Chapter 61, Article 15 NMSA 1978], neither the state nor any political subdivision of the state shall engage in the construction of any public work involving architecture for which the plans, specifications and architectural services have not been provided by legal resident registered architects of the state. Except in the case of school districts, nothing in this section shall be held to apply to public work for which the expenditure for the complete project does not exceed one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000). In the case of school districts, nothing in this section shall apply:

(1) to public work for which the expenditure for the complete project does not exceed one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000); or

(2) to the construction or relocation of portable classroom units that are intended for use as temporary classrooms. Portable classrooms will not be considered temporary where more than four units are joined together.

B. Nothing in the Architectural Act shall prevent any person from preparing building plans and specifications without being registered unless the building plans and specifications involve public safety or health, but the work shall be done only on:

(1) single-family dwellings not more than two stories in height;

(2) multiple dwellings not more than two stories in height containing not more than four dwelling units of wood-frame construction; provided, this paragraph shall not be construed to allow a person who is not registered under the Architectural Act to design multiple clusters of up to four dwelling units each to form apartment or condominium complexes where the total exceeds four dwelling units on any lawfully divided lot;

(3) garages or other structures not more than two stories in height which are appurtenant to buildings described in Paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection; or

(4) nonresidential buildings, as defined in the uniform building code, unless the building code official having jurisdiction has found that the submission of plans, drawings, specifications or calculations prepared and designed by an architect or engineer licensed by the state is necessary to obtain compliance with minimum standards governing the preparation of building plans and specifications adopted by the construction industries division of the regulation and licensing department. The construction industries division shall set, by regulation, minimum standards for preparation of building plans and specifications pursuant to this paragraph.

C. Nothing in the Architectural Act shall require the state or any political subdivision of the state to secure the services of an architect or engineer for any public work project

which consists of repair, replacement or remodeling of nonstructural elements of an existing structure.

History: Laws 1931, ch. 155, § 8; 1939, ch. 82, § 8; 1941 Comp., § 51-1408; 1953 Comp., § 67-12-8; Laws 1963, ch. 279, § 2; 1971, ch. 190, § 1; 1975, ch. 247, § 1; 1977, ch. 53, § 1; 1979, ch. 362, § 7; 1981, ch. 75, § 1; 1983, ch. 63, § 2; 1987, ch. 282, § 10.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-15-13 NMSA 1978.

The 1987 amendment, effective June 19, 1987, in Subsection B, in the opening clause, substituted "building plans" for "architectural plans" the first occurrence, substituted "building plans" for "plans" the second occurrence and deleted from the end "residences of less than three stories or the work shall be done on commercial, industrial or semi-public buildings, the construction cost of which does not exceed eighty thousand dollars (\$80,000)", and added Paragraphs (1) through (4); and deleted the former Subsection C as set out in the main pamphlet and redesignated the former Subsection D accordingly.

Substantial compliance suffices. - Where an independent school district hires a registered and resident New Mexico architect to design and supervise the construction of a new junior high school and employs a firm of out-of-state architects and engineers and where the work is commenced and the architectural design, preliminary surveys and client control is complete, the New Mexico architect dies, prior to the actual finalization of the plans, substantial compliance exists with the Architectural Act. The school district may construct the proposed project based upon the plans completed by the out-of-state firm. However, it must be emphasized that any further architectural services of any nature must be performed by a registered resident of New Mexico pursuant to this section. 1965 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 65-7.

Unlicensed architect allowed on less than three storied residence. - An individual, firm, or corporation may practice architecture without being registered, where the work is done on residences of less than three stories. 1933-34 Op. Att'y Gen. 28.

Licensed engineer not restricted. - A professional licensed engineer does not violate this section by drawing plans and constructing a building, since authority to do so is conferred upon him by law. 1939-40 Op. Att'y Gen. 44 (opinion rendered prior to enactment of Engineering and Land Surveying Practice Act).

Licensed engineers not affected. - Section 10 of Laws 1939, ch. 82 does not repeal the matter pertaining to engineers in 67-21-1 to 67-21-25, 1953 Comp. (now repealed) since these acts must be read separately, similar powers being conferred upon professional engineers as are granted to architects in this act. 1939-40 Op. Att'y Gen. 79 (opinion rendered prior to enactment of Engineering and Land Surveying Practice Act).

Law reviews. - For note, "Police Power and the Design of Buildings," see 5 Nat. Resources J. 122 (1965).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 5 Am. Jur. 2d Architects §§ 2 to 4.  
6 C.J.S. Architects §§ 3, 7.

### **§ 61-15-10. Violations; penalties. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

Each of the following acts committed by any person constitutes a misdemeanor, punishable upon conviction by a fine of not less than two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) or more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) or by imprisonment not to exceed three months or both:

A. presenting or attempting to file as his own the certificate of registration as an architect of another person;

B. willfully forging or giving false evidence of any kind to the board or any board member for the purpose of obtaining a certificate of registration as an architect;

C. falsely impersonating any other practitioner;

D. using or attempting to use an expired, suspended or revoked certificate of registration as an architect;

E. using or permitting another to use his official architect's seal to stamp or seal any documents that have not been prepared either by him or under his direct supervision;

F. engaging or offering to engage in the practice of architecture as defined in Section 61-15-2 NMSA 1978, unless exempted or duly registered to do so under the Architectural Act [Chapter 61, Article 15 NMSA 1978]; or

G. using in connection with his name any designation tending to imply that he is a registered or licensed architect.

History: 1978 Comp., § 61-15-10, enacted by Laws 1979, ch. 362, § 8; 1987, ch. 282, § 11.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-15-13 NMSA 1978.

Cross-references. - As to ceding fines to the current school fund, see N.M. Const., art. XII, § 4.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1979, ch. 362, § 8, repealed former 61-15-10 NMSA 1978, relating to violations and penalties in relation to certificates of registration of architects, and enacted a new 61-15-10 NMSA 1978.

The 1987 amendment, effective June 19, 1987, in the opening clause substituted "two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) or more than one thousand (\$1,000)" for "one hundred dollars (\$100) nor more than five hundred dollars (\$500)", in Subsection F substituted "registered" for "licensed" following "unless exempted or duly"; and made minor language changes throughout the section.

Designation "architect" restricted to those registered. - The designation of "architect" may not be used by any individual or firm in New Mexico not registered as such in this state. 1949-50 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 5241.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 5 Am. Jur. 2d Architects § 23.  
6 C.J.S. Architects § 3.

### **§ 61-15-11. Criminal offender's character evaluation. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

The provisions of the Criminal Offender Employment Act [28-2-1 to 28-2-6 NMSA 1978] shall govern any consideration of criminal records required or permitted by the Architectural Act [Chapter 61, Article 15 NMSA 1978].

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-12-10, enacted by Laws 1974, ch. 78, § 20; 1987, ch. 282, § 12.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-15-13 NMSA 1978.

The 1987 amendment, effective June 19, 1987, substituted "the Architectural Act" for "Sections 67-12-1 through 67-12-10 NMSA 1953".

### **§ 61-15-12. Refusal, suspension or revocation of certificate of registration. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

A. In accordance with the provisions of the Uniform Licensing Act [61-1-1 to 61-1-31 NMSA 1978], the board may refuse to issue, may suspend or may revoke any certificate of registration as an architect upon the grounds that the licensee or applicant is:

(1) found guilty by the board of any fraud or deceit in obtaining a certificate of registration;

(2) guilty of gross negligence, incompetency or misconduct in the practice of architecture;

(3) guilty of stamping with his official seal any plans, specifications, plats or reports in violation of the Architectural Act [Chapter 61, Article 15 NMSA 1978];

(4) guilty of practicing architecture without a valid and current license;

(5) guilty of representing himself to be an architect without having a valid and current certificate of registration as an architect;

(6) guilty of dishonorable or unprofessional conduct as defined by regulation of the board; or

(7) convicted of a felony.

B. Disciplinary proceedings may be instituted by any person, shall be instituted by sworn complaint and shall conform to the provisions of the Uniform Licensing Act. Any party to a hearing may obtain a copy of the hearing record upon payment of the costs for the copy.

C. The board may modify any prior order of revocation, suspension or refusal to issue a license or certificate of registration of an architect, but only upon a finding by the board that there no longer exist any grounds for disciplinary action; provided, however, that any cessation of the practice of architecture for twelve months or more shall require the architect to undergo such additional examination as the board determines necessary.

D. Nothing in the Architectural Act shall be construed as requiring the board to report, for the institution of proceedings, minor violations of that act provided that the board, after an informal hearing, determines that the public interest will be adequately served by a suitable written notice or warning or by the suspension of the offender's license or certificate of registration for a period not to exceed thirty days.

History: 1978 Comp., § 61-15-12, enacted by Laws 1979, ch. 362, § 9; 1987, ch. 282, § 13.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-15-13 NMSA 1978.

The 1987 amendment, effective June 19, 1987, in Subsection A added Paragraph (7) and made minor changes in language.

### **§ 61-15-13. Termination of agency life; delayed repeal. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

The board of examiners for architects is terminated on July 1, 1993 pursuant to the Sunset Act [12-9-11 to 12-9-21 NMSA 1978]. The board shall continue to operate according to the provisions of Chapter 61, Article 15 NMSA 1978 until July 1, 1994. Effective July 1, 1994, Article 15 of Chapter 61 NMSA 1978 is repealed.

History: Laws 1979, ch. 362, § 10; 1981, ch. 241, § 28; 1983, ch. 63, § 3; 1987, ch. 282, § 14; 1987, ch. 333, § 8.

The 1987 amendments. - Laws 1987, ch. 282, § 14 and Laws 1987, ch. 333, § 8, both effective June 19, 1987, enacted identical amendments to this section. Both substituted "1993" for "1987" in the first sentence and "1994" for "1988" in the second and third sentences. The section is set out as amended by Laws 1987, ch. 333, § 8. See 12-1-8 NMSA 1978.

Severability clauses. - Laws 1987, ch. 282, § 16, effective June 19, 1987, provides for the severability of the act if any part or application thereof is held invalid.

## **Article 16**

### **Auctions**

#### **§ 61-16-1. [Auction sales; puffing; fees.]**

It shall be unlawful for any person who shall sell at public acution [auction] any personal property belonging to another, to bid on any article placed by him at auction, or employ, or in any way allow puffers to bid for him at any such auction, nor shall such auctioneer receive from the owner of the goods auctioneered by him, a larger fee than ten per centum of the amount brought by goods sold at public auction, when such amount is less than two hundred dollars [\$200]; nor more than eight per centum when such amount exceeds two hundred [dollars] [\$200] and is less than five hundred dollars [\$500], nor more than five per centum when the amount exceeds five hundred dollars [\$500].

History: Laws 1889, ch. 95, § 1; C.L. 1897, § 1290; Code 1915, § 377; C.S. 1929, § 10-101; 1941 Comp., § 51-1501; 1953 Comp., § 67-13-1.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7 Am. Jur. 2d Auctions and Auctioneers §§ 22, 23, 61.

Effect on auction sale of by-bidding or puffing, 46 A.L.R. 122.

Withdrawal of property from auction sale, 37 A.L.R.2d 1049.

Auctioneer's action for commissions against seller, 38 A.L.R.4th 170.

Auction sales under UCC § 2-328, 44 A.L.R.4th 110.

7A C.J.S. Auctions and Auctioneers §§ 3, 15, 22.

#### **§ 61-16-2. [Puffing; illegal fees; penalty; civil liability.]**

Any person whether as auctioneer or as a puffer of any auctioneer who shall violate the provisions of this chapter, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction

before any justice of the peace [magistrate] of the precinct where the offense shall have been committed, shall be fined in a sum not less than twenty-five [\$25.00] nor more than fifty dollars [\$50.00] and costs of prosecution, or by imprisonment in the county jail for no less than thirty days, and besides such person shall be bound to the person bidding at any such public auction and injured by the unlawful bidding of the auctioneer or his puffers in double the amount of the price of the articles such person bade on, to be recovered by civil action.

History: Laws 1889, ch. 95, § 2; C.L. 1897, § 1291; Code 1915, § 378; C.S. 1929, § 10-102; 1941 Comp., § 51-1502; 1953 Comp., § 67-13-2.

Cross-references. - For the establishment and organization of magistrate courts, see 35-1-1 NMSA 1978 et seq.

Meaning of "this chapter". - The term "this chapter" apparently refers to Laws 1889, ch. 95, §§ 1 and 2, which are compiled as 61-16-1 and 61-16-2 NMSA 1978.

Abolishment of office of justice of the peace. - The office of justice of the peace has been abolished by 35-1-38 NMSA 1978, and the jurisdiction, powers and duties conferred by law upon justices of the peace transferred to the magistrate courts. See N.M. Const., art. VI, § 31.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7 Am. Jur. 2d Auctions and Auctioneers §§ 22, 23, 63, 66.  
7A C.J.S. Auctions and Auctioneers §§ 23, 25, 27.

### **§ 61-16-3. Purpose.**

The purpose of the present act [61-16-3 to 61-16-17 NMSA 1978] is to regulate auction sales of jewelry in order to prevent fraud, deception and misrepresentation upon the buying public at such sales. It is to be construed liberally to effectuate this purpose.

History: Laws 1941, ch. 45, § 1; 1941 Comp., § 51-1503; 1953 Comp., § 67-13-3.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7 Am. Jur. 2d Auctions and Auctioneers §§ 9, 40.  
Jewelry auctions, regulation and licensing of, 53 A.L.R.2d 1433.  
7A C.J.S. Auctions and Auctioneers §§ 3, 8, 27.

### **§ 61-16-4. Scope.**

A. This act [61-16-3 to 61-16-17 NMSA 1978] shall apply to all sales by auction other than those herein specifically excepted of gold, silver, plated ware, precious or semiprecious stones, watches, clocks and goods, wares and merchandise commonly

classified as jewelry of any kind and nature whatsoever. It shall not apply to bona fide judicial sales; or to bona fide sales upon foreclosure of a chattel mortgage, landlord's lien or other lien or like interests.

B. Auction sales of jewelry by transferees upon judicial or bankruptcy sales shall be subject to all the provisions hereof.

History: Laws 1941, ch. 45, § 2; 1941 Comp., § 51-1504; 1953 Comp., § 67-13-4.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7 Am. Jur. 2d Auctions and Auctioneers §§ 9, 40.

7A C.J.S. Auctions and Auctioneers §§ 3, 8.

### **§ 61-16-5. Prohibition.**

A. All sales of jewelry by auction within the scope of this act [61-16-3 to 61-16-17 NMSA 1978] are forbidden unless a license issued pursuant to this act has been obtained and is in effect.

B. No such sales whether licensed or not shall be held or be or remain open for business on any day after the hour of six o'clock in the evening and before the hour of eight o'clock in the morning. No such sales shall be held or be or remain open for business on Sundays or legal holidays.

C. No such sales whether licensed or not shall be held or be or remain open for business for a period of more than fifteen consecutive days exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, nor shall any license be granted for a sale of greater duration.

History: Laws 1941, ch. 45, § 3; 1941 Comp., § 51-1505; 1953 Comp., § 67-13-5.

Law reviews. - For article, "Constitutional Limitations on the Exercise of Judicial Functions by Administrative Agencies," see 7 Nat. Resources J. 599 (1972).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7 Am. Jur. 2d Auctions and Auctioneers §§ 2, 3, 6, 9.

Unlicensed auctioneer's right to recover compensation, 30 A.L.R. 851; 42 A.L.R. 1226; 118 A.L.R. 646.

License restrictions and regulations, validity, 31 A.L.R. 304; 39 A.L.R. 773; 111 A.L.R. 473.

Discrimination against nonresident by license, 61 A.L.R. 346; 112 A.L.R. 63.

Validity, construction and effect of "Sunday closing" or "blue" laws - modern status, 10 A.L.R.4th 246.

7A C.J.S. Auctions and Auctioneers §§ 3, 4.

### **§ 61-16-6. Licenses.**



Licenses to conduct auction sales of jewelry within this act [61-16-3 to 61-16-17 NMSA 1978] in any municipality shall be secured upon application filed at least thirty days prior to the proposed auction sale in conformity with this act to the governing body of such municipality. Licenses to conduct such sales outside the boundaries of any incorporated municipality shall be secured upon application filed at least thirty (30) days prior to the proposed auction sale in conformity with this act to the board of county commissioners of the county wherein the sale is to be held. The municipal or county board, as the case may be, is hereinafter referred to as "the licensing authority."

History: Laws 1941, ch. 45, § 4; 1941 Comp., § 51-1506; 1953 Comp., § 67-13-6.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7 Am. Jur. 2d Auctions and Auctioneers §§ 2 to 9.

7A C.J.S. Auctions and Auctioneers § 4.

### **§ 61-16-7. Application for license.**

Every application for a license hereunder shall be under oath and shall include at least the following:

A. the name, residence and business address and age of the applicant together with an account of the applicant's occupation for the five years preceding the application;

B. the name, residence and business address and age of any person who will participate in conducting the proposed auction sale together with an account of the occupation of such person or persons for the five years preceding the application;

C. a complete inventory of the merchandise to be sold at the proposed auction, assigning a number to each item describing it specifically and giving as to each at least the following information:

(1) in the case of watches and clocks: the movement number, case number and model number, if any; a statement as to whether the article is new or rebuilt; the correct number of jewels; the kind of case, and the quality of the case; whether solid, gold or silver, gold-filled and the quality of any plating; the approximate year of manufacture;

(2) in the case of diamonds, whether sold separately or as a part of other jewelry: the exact weight; the color and quality; the degree of fineness; and the degree of perfection;

(3) in the case of precious and semiprecious stones other than diamonds, whether sold separately or as a part of other jewelry: the exact weight, the degree of fineness; and whether the stone is mined, reconstructed, synthetic or imitation;

(4) in the case of metallic wares, except watches, and other jewelry: the fineness of the

metal, whether solid, filled or plated; and the quality of the plating, if there be plating;

D. an oath to observe the laws of this state and of any subdivision thereof wherein the sale is to be held;

E. the address, hours and dates of the proposed sale, only one place of auction being permitted;

F. the proposed terms of all sales;

G. a statement whether or not any auction license issued to the applicant has been denied or revoked.

All applications together with accompanying documents shall be kept by the municipal or county clerk as the case may be and shall be open to public inspection at all reasonable hours.

History: Laws 1941, ch. 45, § 5; 1941 Comp., § 51-1507; 1953 Comp., § 67-13-7.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7 Am. Jur. 2d Auctions and Auctioneers § 6.

Persons eligible for license, 31 A.L.R. 304; 39 A.L.R. 773; 111 A.L.R. 473.

7A C.J.S. Auctions and Auctioneers § 4.

### **§ 61-16-8. Bond.**

In addition, all such applications for license shall be accompanied by the bond of the applicant in the penal sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000) running to the state of New Mexico, and conditioned to secure the faithful observance of this act [61-16-3 to 61-16-17 NMSA 1978] by all persons taking part in the conduct of any auction hereunder.

Such bonds shall be secured by two or more individual sureties each of whom must be qualified by ownership of property subject to execution within this state over and above all just debts and liabilities of a value equal to the penal sum of the bond; or by one corporate surety qualified to do business in this state.

History: Laws 1941, ch. 45, § 6; 1941 Comp., § 51-1508; 1953 Comp., § 67-13-8.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7 Am. Jur. 2d Auctions and Auctioneers §§ 5, 7.

7A C.J.S. Auctions and Auctioneers § 26.

### **§ 61-16-9. Fees.**

All applications shall be accompanied by the payment in cash to the municipality or

county as the case may be of an amount equal to twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) for each day of the proposed sale as its duration is shown by the application. Such fees are to be returned to the applicant in the event the application is denied or a pro rata share thereof shall be returned if the sale is voluntarily discontinued before its proposed duration has expired. No return of any sums shall be made in the event said sale is terminated for any violation hereof.

History: Laws 1941, ch. 45, § 7; 1941 Comp., § 51-1509; 1953 Comp., § 67-13-9.

### **§ 61-16-10. Inspectors.**

Said fees shall be used to defray the expense of employing a special inspector or inspectors who shall remain on the premises upon which the auction sale is conducted during all times when the same is open for business. The special inspectors shall be appointed specially for each auction by the licensing authority and so far as possible regularly employed police officers or deputy sheriffs shall be used for this purpose. He shall have power and be under duty to supervise the auction to ensure observance of the laws of this state and to make arrests in the same manner and to the same extent as other peace officers. Any surplus of fees over and above the cost of employing such special inspector or inspectors shall be retained by the municipality or county.

History: Laws 1941, ch. 45, § 8; 1941 Comp., § 51-1510; 1953 Comp., § 67-13-10.

### **§ 61-16-11. Hearing.**

Upon the presentation of an application for a license hereunder the municipal or county clerk as the case may be shall set a date for hearing thereon not less than one week nor more than three weeks thereafter, said hearing to be held at either a regular or special meeting of the licensing authority. Notice of said hearing shall be given forthwith by registered mail to each person or company engaged in the business of selling jewelry within the particular municipality or county.

At the hearing upon said application the applicant shall attend and shall submit to an examination touching his application under oath to be conducted by the municipal or district attorney as the case may be, and by any citizen of said municipality or county, and by the attorney for any jeweler or any association of jewelers doing business within this state. The applicant or any person, persons, corporations or associations opposing the granting of a license may introduce evidence either [by] written or oral testimony or by affidavit.

If the governing board of the county or municipality as the case may be shall determine that the applicant is not disqualified, and that the application conforms with the law a license shall be granted; otherwise a license shall not be granted. As a condition of

granting the license the licensing board may require more complete descriptions of the items in the inventory if they deem the tendered descriptions to be incomplete.

History: Laws 1941, ch. 45; § 9; 1941 Comp., § 51-1511; 1953 Comp., § 67-13-11.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7 Am. Jur. 2d Auctions and Auctioneers § 6.  
53 C.J.S. Licenses § 43.

### **§ 61-16-12. Licenses limited.**

Licenses issued hereunder shall be expressly limited to the particular times and premises described in the application as required in Section 5(e) [61-16-7E NMSA 1978] hereof. A license issued hereunder shall not be held to sanction any auction sale of jewelry at any time or place other than that described in the application thereof.

History: Laws 1941, ch. 45, § 10; 1941 Comp., § 51-1512; 1953 Comp., § 67-13-12.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7 Am. Jur. 2d Auctions and Auctioneers §§ 2 to 9.  
7A C.J.S. Auctions and Auctioneers § 4.

### **§ 61-16-13. Persons disqualified.**

No person shall be granted a license, if he or any of his agents, principals or employees:

A. has been convicted of a violation of this act [61-16-3 to 61-16-17 NMSA 1978] or of Sections 61-16-1 and 61-16-2 NMSA 1978;

B. has had a license issued under this act revoked;

C. has held a jewelry auction sale within thirty (30) days prior to the date given in the application for the beginning of the sale sought to be licensed.

History: Laws 1941, ch. 45, § 11; 1941 Comp., § 51-1513; 1953 Comp., § 67-13-13.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7 Am. Jur. 2d Auctions and Auctioneers § 6.  
7A C.J.S. Auctions and Auctioneers § 4.

### **§ 61-16-14. Offenses.**

It shall be unlawful:

A. to employ skills or puffers at any such auction sale or to offer or to make or to procure to be offered or made any false bid or offer any false bid to buy or pretend to buy any article sold or offered for sale;

B. to make or attempt to make any sale to any but a bona fide bidder for cash at the highest bid above the reserve price, if any, named in the inventory required by Sec. [Section] 5(c) [61-16-7C NMSA 1978] hereof;

C. to misrepresent the cost price, or trade name or quality of any article offered for sale;

D. to fail to announce in a clear audible tone as to each article offered for sale its true description as found in the inventory required by Section 5(c) hereof;

E. to fail to attach to each article sold upon its delivery a card upon which shall be legibly written its inventory description and number;

F. to make any false statement in the application for license hereunder or the inventory filed therewith;

G. to sell or attempt to sell any article or merchandise falling within the class described in Section 2 [61-16-4 NMSA 1978] hereof that has not been included in the inventory required by Section 5(c) hereof;

H. for a licensee to conduct or attempt to conduct an auction within this act [61-16-3 to 61-16-17 NMSA 1978] other than on the premises described in the application as required by Section 5(e) [61-16-7E NMSA 1978].

History: Laws 1941, ch. 45, § 12; 1941 Comp., § 51-1514; 1953 Comp., § 67-13-14.

Cross-references. - As to the penalty for employing puffers, see 61-16-1 and 61-16-2 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7 Am. Jur. 2d Auctions and Auctioneers §§ 11 to 29, 63.

Title to goods, as between purchaser from, and one who entrusted them to, auctioneer, 36 A.L.R.2d 1362.

Implied or apparent authority of auctioneer selling personal property to make warranties, 40 A.L.R.2d 313.

7A C.J.S. Auctions and Auctioneers §§ 8 to 17, 27.

## **§ 61-16-15. Penalties.**

Any person or corporation violating the provisions of Section 3(a) [61-16-5A NMSA 1978] of this act shall upon conviction thereof be fined not less than one hundred [\$100] nor more than one thousand dollars [\$1,000] and may be imprisoned for not more than sixty (60) days.

Any person or corporation violating any other provisions of this act [61-16-3 to 61-16-17 NMSA 1978] shall upon conviction be fined not less than twenty-five [\$25.00] nor more than one hundred dollars [\$100] for each offense. Each individual illegal sale at said auction shall constitute a separate offense. Upon conviction of the licensee or his agent or principal or employee of any offense hereunder the license shall be revoked forthwith by the court in which the conviction is had.

History: Laws 1941, ch. 45, § 13; 1941 Comp., § 51-1515; 1953 Comp., § 67-13-15.

### **§ 61-16-16. Suspension of license.**

Upon the filing of criminal proceedings for violation of this act [61-16-3 to 61-16-17 NMSA 1978] against any licensee or any person operating the auction, any citizen may apply to the county or municipal board which granted the license for an immediate suspension of said license. The board shall determine forthwith whether there is probable cause to believe that this act has been violated and upon an affirmative determination shall forthwith suspend the operation of the license effective upon delivery of written notice thereof to any person conducting the auction sale or soliciting bids. The suspension shall operate until the acquittal of the person accused of such violation or until revocation of the license following conviction.

History: Laws 1941, ch. 45, § 14; 1941 Comp., § 51-1516; 1953 Comp., § 67-13-16.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7 Am. Jur. 2d Auctions and Auctioneers §§ 2 to 9.

Bias of members of license revocation board, 97 A.L.R.2d 1210.

7A C.J.S. Auctions and Auctioneers § 4.

### **§ 61-16-17. Recovery on bond.**

The state of New Mexico for the purpose of recovery of fines and penalties hereunder, and any person purchasing at any auction hereunder for the satisfaction of any civil judgment in an action for misrepresentation or fraud, or arising out of any violation of this act [61-16-3 to 61-16-17 NMSA 1978], shall have a right of action upon the bond required by Section 6 [61-16-8 NMSA 1978] hereof. Such action shall be brought in the name of the state of New Mexico only or in the name of the state of New Mexico to the use of the party entitled to recover upon said bond, as the case may be.

History: Laws 1941, ch. 45, § 5; 1941 Comp., § 51-1517; 1953 Comp., § 67-13-17.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7 Am. Jur. 2d Auctions and Auctioneers §§ 5, 7.

Liability of auctioneer or clerk to buyer as to title, condition or quality of goods, 80 A.L.R.2d 1237.

7A C.J.S. Auctions and Auctioneers §§ 3, 26.

## **Article 17**

### **Barbers**

#### **§ 61-17-1. Licensing of barbers. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

It is unlawful:

A. to practice barbering in this state without a certificate of registration as a registered barber issued pursuant to the provisions of the Barbering Act [61-17-1 to 61-17-39 NMSA 1978] by the board;

B. for any person, firm or corporation to operate a barber shop, barber school or barber college unless it is at all times operated under the personal supervision and management of a registered barber;

C. for any person, firm or corporation to hire or employ any person to engage in the practice of barbering as defined in the Barbering Act unless the person then holds a valid, unexpired and unrevoked certificate of registration to practice barbering;

D. for any person, firm or corporation to operate a barber shop in the state without having obtained an annual establishment license, which license shall at all times be posted in a conspicuous place in the shop, such license to be transferable in case of a sale of the shop or in case of the owners relocating; or

E. for any person, firm or corporation to open or establish a barber shop in the state without first having had the shop inspected and approved by the board.

History: Laws 1937, ch. 220, § 1; 1941 Comp., § 51-1601; 1953 Comp., § 67-14-1; 1987, ch. 107, § 1.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-17-41 NMSA 1978.

The 1987 amendment, effective June 19, 1987, substituted the present opening clause for "that on and after the effective date of this act, it shall be"; in Subsection A, substituted "the Barbering Act by the board" for "this Act by the board of Barber Examiners as hereinafter established"; deleted the former subsection B as set out in the

main pamphlet; relettered the subsequent subsections accordingly; in Subsection C, deleted from the end "or a valid, unrevoked and unexpired certificate of registration as a registered apprentice"; and made minor changes in language and punctuation throughout the section.

Paroled felon not barred from applying. - A convicted felon, while on parole, is under no disqualification that would prevent him from applying for a license to practice barbering or any other trade, profession or occupation in this state. 1957-58 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 58-214.

Inapplicable in federal enclave. - The state of New Mexico may not require that barbers employed at White Sands missile range by a concessionaire under contract with the army and air force exchange service be subject to licensing and other regulation under the laws of New Mexico as administered by the state board of barber examiners. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 60-15.

Inspection prerequisite to reopening. - The opening of a barber shop after it was closed for some years constitutes the opening or establishment of such shop for which the inspection fee is payable. 1937-38 Op. Att'y Gen. 241.

Law reviews. - For article, "Constitutional Limitations on the Exercise of Judicial Functions by Administrative Agencies," see 7 Nat. Resources J. 599 (1972).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 10 Am. Jur. 2d Barbers and Cosmetologists §§ 9 to 11.

Places or persons within purview of statute or ordinance as to licensing of barbers, 31 A.L.R. 433; 59 A.L.R. 543.

Validity, construction, and effect of statute or ordinance regulating beauty culture schools, 56 A.L.R.2d 879.

39A C.J.S. Health and Environment §§ 37 to 39.

### **§ 61-17-2. Short title. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

Sections 61-17-1 through 61-17-39 NMSA 1978, may be cited as the "Barbering Act."

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-14-1.1, enacted by Laws 1963, ch. 103, § 1.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-17-41 NMSA 1978.

### **§ 61-17-3. Definitions. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

As used in the Barbering Act [61-17-1 to 61-17-39 NMSA 1978]:

A. "board" means the board of barber examiners;



B. "secretary" means the secretary of the board;

C. "certificate" means a certificate of registration entitling the person to whom it is issued to practice barbering or entitling a barber school or barber shop to be operated;

D. "barber shop" means any place, shop or establishment wherein the practice of barbering is engaged or carried on;

E. "barber school" or "barber college" means any place, shop or establishment wherein the practices, fundamentals, theories or practical applications of barbering are taught; and

F. "barbering" means any one or any combination of the following practices when done upon the upper part of the human body for cosmetic purposes for the public generally, upon male or female:

(1) shaving or trimming the beard or cutting the hair;

(2) curling and waving, including permanent waving provided that after July 1, 1988 any person who applies to be licensed as a barber shall be examined by the board to determine the applicant's proficiency to practice permanent waving. Nothing in this section shall preclude licensed barbers from using hair dryers, blow dryers, air wavers, hot combs, curling irons or other implements used in thermal waving;

(3) giving facial and scalp massage or treatments with oils, creams, lotions or other preparations, either by hand or mechanical appliances;

(4) singeing, shampooing or dyeing the hair or applying tonics; and

(5) applying cosmetic preparations, antiseptics, powders, oils, clays or lotions to the scalp, face, neck or upper part of the body.

History: Laws 1937, ch. 220, § 2; 1941 Comp., § 51-1602; 1953 Comp., § 67-14-2; Laws 1977, ch. 224, § 1; 1988, ch. 37, § 1; 1988, ch. 38, § 1.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-17-41 NMSA 1978.

The 1988 amendments. - Laws 1988, ch. 37, § 1, effective March 3, 1988, substituting "the Barbering Act" for "Sections 67-14-1 through 67-14-39 NMSA 1953" in the introductory paragraph; making minor stylistic changes in Subsections A and F; and substituting the language in Subsection F(2) following "including permanent waving", including a sentence regarding barbers licensed prior to July 1, 1988, for the former provision regarding the securing of an endorsement from the board of barber examiners as a prerequisite to practicing curling and waving, including permanent waving and blow-waving, was approved March 3, 1988. However, Laws 1988, ch. 38, § 1 also

effective March 3, 1988, effecting the same changes but not adding the sentence regarding barbers licensed prior to July 1, 1988, was approved later on March 3, 1988. The section is set out as amended by Laws 1988, ch. 38, § 1. See 12-1-8 NMSA 1978.

**§ 61-17-4. Regulation of barber schools. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

A. No barber school or barber college shall be approved by the board unless it requires as a prerequisite to graduation a course of instruction of not less than twelve hundred hours, including the following subjects:

- (1) scientific fundamentals of barbering;
- (2) hygiene;
- (3) histology of the hair and skin;
- (4) structure of the head, face and neck;
- (5) elementary chemistry relating to sterilization and antiseptics;
- (6) massaging and manipulating the muscles of the scalp, skin and neck;
- (7) haircutting;
- (8) shaving; and
- (9) arranging, coloring, bleaching and tinting hair.

B. No barber school or barber college shall enroll or admit any student unless the student completes and files an application of such form and containing such matters as the board may prescribe. The application shall be retained by the barber school or barber college enrolling or admitting the student. Should a barber school cease to operate, all applications and graduate records or copies thereof shall be filed with the board.

C. No barber school or barber college shall enroll or admit any student in a postgraduate course for the purpose of qualifying persons to pass the examination conducted by the board to determine fitness to practice barbering unless the student files an application which shows that he has either graduated from a barber school or barber college approved by the board or can prove by sworn affidavits that he has practiced as a barber in another state for at least two years immediately prior to filing the application. The application shall be retained by the barber college or barber school so admitting or enrolling the student. Should a barber school cease to operate, all applications and graduate records or copies thereof shall be filed with the board.

Nothing in this subsection shall be construed as limiting or modifying the provisions of Section 61-17-6 NMSA 1978.

D. It is unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to operate a barber school or barber college without first obtaining a permit from the board, fully complying with the provisions of the Barbering Act [61-17-1 to 61-17-39 NMSA 1978] and paying an annual fee for the operation thereof.

History: Laws 1937, ch. 220, § 3; 1941 Comp., § 51-1603; 1953 Comp., § 67-14-3; Laws 1975, ch. 39, § 1; 1987, ch. 107, § 2.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-17-41 NMSA 1978.

The 1987 amendment, effective June 19, 1987, in Subsection C, in the first sentence deleted "holds a valid, unexpired and uncanceled certificate of registration as a registered apprentice" following "approved by the board" near the middle of the sentence, and in the fourth sentence substituted "Section 61-17-6 NMSA 1978" for "Section 67-14-4 NMSA 1953"; and made minor changes in language and punctuation throughout the section.

No upper limit on required hours. - The language used clearly states the minimum number of hours necessary for graduation and places no maximum hours upon the course of study. 1957-58 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 57-153.

Students not required to charge fee. - This section is silent as to fees to be charged by student barbers, if any. The legislature could authorize a minimum fee to be charged for services performed by student barbers, but in lieu of such specific statutory authorization, student barbers, attending barber school, may refuse to accept or collect any charge for barbering services rendered to the public. 1957-58 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 57-153.

College teaching credit not required. - The New Mexico state barbers board cannot require that instructors in barbers colleges in New Mexico have 10 hours teaching credit in or at an accredited college or university. 1957-58 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 57-245 (opinion rendered under former law).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 10 Am. Jur. 2d Barbers and Cosmetologists §§ 4, 8.

### **§ 61-17-5. Barber instructors. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

A. The board shall not issue, renew or allow to remain in force any permit to operate a barber school or barber college unless the school or college:

(1) is at all times under the direct personal supervision, control and management of an

instructor holding a certificate of registration as a barber instructor issued by the board;

(2) provides at all times at least one registered barber instructor for each fifteen (15) students, or fraction thereof, in actual attendance at the school or college;

(3) requires all instructors to devote their full time during working hours to theoretical classroom instruction or to practical supervision or instruction of student practice work, and restricts them from personally performing barbering upon any patron or applying any of their time to the public or private practice of barbering for compensation; and

(4) requires all barbering to be performed by students and does not pay compensation to any student, either directly or indirectly.

B. The board may promulgate reasonable and necessary rules and orders for the conduct and operation of barber schools and barber colleges to assure effective management, competent instruction, sanitary operation and adequately trained students and graduates, and the board shall prescribe:

(1) the form of application to be submitted to it by applicants for certification as barber instructors;

(2) collection of an annual fee of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) for issuance of each certificate of registration as a barber instructor; and

(3) minimum qualifications as to age, education and training of applicants.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-14-3.1, enacted by Laws 1963, ch. 103, § 2; 1981, ch. 27, § 1.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-17-41 NMSA 1978.

College teaching credit not required. - The New Mexico state barbers board cannot require that instructors in barbers colleges in New Mexico have 10 hours teaching credit in or at an accredited college or university. 1957-58 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 57-245 (opinion rendered under former law).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 10 Am. Jur. 2d Barbers and Cosmetologists § 4.

### **§ 61-17-6. Barber qualifications. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

A. Any person shall be qualified to receive a certificate of registration to practice as a registered barber who:

(1) is a citizen of the United States;

(2) is at least eighteen years of age;

(3) is of good moral character and temperate habits; and

(4) has passed an examination conducted by the board to determine his fitness to practice barbering.

B. An applicant for any license to practice barbering or teach barbering as defined in the Barbering Act [61-17-1 to 61-17-39 NMSA 1978] who fails to pass an examination conducted by the board will not be required to return to a school of barbering for additional hours. The hours of credit received are valid from the date of completion of school, and the applicant may take the board examination as many times as necessary in order to successfully pass the examination. A re-examination fee is required each time the applicant takes the examination.

History: Laws 1937, ch. 220, § 4; 1941 Comp., § 51-1604; 1953 Comp., § 67-14-4; Laws 1967, ch. 278, § 1; 1987, ch. 107, § 3.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-17-41 NMSA 1978.

The 1987 amendment, effective June 19, 1987, in Subsection A deleted the former Paragraphs (2) and (5), renumbered the subsequent paragraphs, and in Paragraph (4) substituted "an examination" for "a satisfactory examination"; and rewrote Subsection B.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 10 Am. Jur. 2d Barbers and Cosmetologists § 10.

### **§ 61-17-7. Repealed.**

Repeals. - Laws 1987, ch. 107, § 12 repeals 61-17-7 NMSA 1978 as amended by Laws 1979, ch. 372, § 1, relating to apprentice qualifications, effective June 19, 1987. For the provisions of the former section, see the 1981 replacement pamphlet.

### **§ 61-17-8. Registered barbers from other states; reciprocity. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

The board may grant a license under the provisions of the Barbering Act [61-17-1 to 61-17-39 NMSA 1978] without an examination, upon payment of the required fees, provided that the applicant submits proof that he:

A. holds a current license from another state, territory or possession of the United States or from the District of Columbia that has training hours and qualifications

equivalent to or exceeding those required for licensure in New Mexico;

B. is in good standing in the state, territory or possession of the United States or in the District of Columbia in which he is currently licensed and that no disciplinary or other action is pending; and

C. meets all other requirements for reciprocity as determined by regulation by the board.

History: Laws 1937, ch. 220, § 6; 1941 Comp., § 51-1606; 1953 Comp., § 67-14-6; 1987, ch. 107, § 4.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-17-41 NMSA 1978.

The 1987 amendment, effective June 19, 1987, rewrote this section to the extent that a detailed comparison is impracticable.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 10 Am. Jur. 2d Barbers and Cosmetologists § 10.

License regulations discriminating against nonresidents, 112 A.L.R. 68.

### **§ 61-17-9. Repealed.**

Repeals. - Laws 1987, ch. 107, § 12, repeals 61-17-9 NMSA 1978 as enacted by Laws 1937, ch. 220, § 7, relating to registered apprentices from other states, effective June 19, 1987. For the provisions of the former section see the 1981 replacement pamphlet.

### **§ 61-17-10. Application. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

Any person who desires to practice barbering shall file with the secretary:

A. a written application, under oath, on a form prescribed by the board;

B. two three-by-five inch signed photographs of the applicant;

C. satisfactory proof that the applicant is of good moral character; and

D. satisfactory proof that the applicant has completed a course of barbering of at least twelve hundred hours in a barber school approved by the board or meets the requirements of Section 61-17-8 NMSA 1978.

History: Laws 1937, ch. 220, § 8; 1941 Comp., § 51-1608; 1953 Comp., § 67-14-8; Laws 1975, ch. 39, § 3; 1977, ch. 224, § 2; 1987, ch. 107, § 5.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-17-41 NMSA 1978.

The 1987 amendment, effective June 19, 1987, in the opening clause deleted "or to practice as an apprentice barber" following "to practice barbering"; in Subsection D substituted "61-17-8 NMSA 1978" for "67-14-6 NMSA 1953".

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 10 Am. Jur. 2d Barbers and Cosmetologists §§ 9, 11.

### **§ 61-17-11. Examinations. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

A. The board shall conduct quarterly examinations for applicants for certificates of registration as registered barbers at the times and places the board determines.

B. The examinations shall include both a practical demonstration and a written and oral test of the applicant's knowledge of hygiene and fundamentals of the vocation. The practical examination shall count for sixty percent and the written and oral examination for forty percent.

C. A certificate to practice shall be issued to each applicant who satisfactorily passes an examination with an average grade of not less than seventy-five percent and who possesses the other qualifications required by law.

History: Laws 1937, ch. 220, § 9; 1941 Comp., § 51-1609; 1953 Comp., § 67-14-9; Laws 1961, ch. 20, § 1; 1987, ch. 107, § 6.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-17-41 NMSA 1978.

The 1987 amendment, effective June 19, 1987, substituted "as registered barbers" for "to practice as registered apprentices or registered barbers" and made minor language changes throughout the section.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 10 Am. Jur. 2d Barbers and Cosmetologists § 10.

### **§ 61-17-12. Exemptions. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

The following persons are exempt from the provisions of this act while in the discharge of their professional duties:

A. persons licensed by the law of this state to practice medicine and surgery or chiropractic;

B. commissioned medical or surgical officers of the United States Army, Navy or Marine

hospital service;

C. registered nurses;

D. undertakers and morticians;

E. beauty shop and hairdressing establishment operators and their employees;

F. barber schools operated and conducted by any state institution of learning as a part of their regular curriculum. Provided, however, that hours of study completed in such an institutional school shall be counted toward the hours of study required by Section 3 [61-17-4 NMSA 1978] of this act.

History: Laws 1937, ch. 220, § 10; 1941 Comp., § 51-1610; 1953 Comp., § 67-14-10.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-17-41 NMSA 1978.

Meaning of "this act". - See same catchline in notes to 61-17-1 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 10 Am. Jur. 2d Barbers and Cosmetologists § 10.

### **§ 61-17-13. Fees. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

A. The board shall by regulation set, charge and collect the following fees in advance:

(1) for examination of an applicant to practice as a barber, an amount not to exceed fifty dollars (\$50.00);

(2) for issuance of a certificate to practice as a barber, an amount not to exceed forty-five dollars (\$45.00);

(3) for renewal of a certificate to practice as a barber, an amount not to exceed forty-five dollars (\$45.00);

(4) for restoration of an expired certificate to practice as a barber, an amount not to exceed sixty-five dollars (\$65.00);

(5) for issuance of a certificate to a barber from another state to practice as a barber in New Mexico through reciprocity, an amount not to exceed one hundred dollars (\$100);

(6) for examination of a barber to determine his fitness to practice curling and waving, including permanent-waving, an amount not to exceed seventy dollars (\$70.00);

(7) for issuance of an endorsement to applicant's barber certificate of registration to



entitle him to practice curling and waving, including permanent-waving, an amount not to exceed fifty dollars (\$50.00); and

(8) for an annual establishment fee to be paid by each shop owner, an amount not to exceed fifty dollars (\$50.00) to be paid in advance.

B. Each application to open or establish a barber shop in this state shall be accompanied by a fee of one hundred fifty dollars (\$150) to cover expense of inspection, which fee shall be retained by the board and deposited as other fees.

C. A duplicate license, certificate or permit shall be issued upon the filing of a statement covering the loss of same, verified by the oath of the applicant, and submitting the signed photograph of the applicant and the payment of a fee of one dollar (\$1.00) for the issuance of same.

D. Each duplicate shall have the word "Duplicate" stamped across its face and shall bear the same number as the original that it was issued in lieu of.

E. For a permit to operate a barber school or barber college, the board shall charge and collect an annual fee of one thousand dollars (\$1,000).

History: Laws 1937, ch. 220, § 11; 1941 Comp., § 51-1611; 1953 Comp., § 67-14-11; Laws 1969, ch. 101, § 1; 1979, ch. 372, § 2; 1983, ch. 262, § 1; 1987, ch. 107, § 7.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-17-41 NMSA 1978.

The 1987 amendment, effective June 19, 1987, in Subsection A deleted the former Paragraphs (5) through (8) concerning examination and certification fees for apprentice barbers, inserted the present Paragraph (5), renumbered the remaining paragraphs, and deleted "or apprentice barber" following "barber" in Paragraphs (6) and(7).

Fee not waivable. - A barber shop must pay the establishment license fee in order to be a valid operation and the state board has no authority to waive the requirement that a shop pay the fee. 1951-52 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 5407.

Inspection fee not chargeable for relocation. - This fee provision applies only to barber shops which are opening for business for the first time. It does not apply where mere location of shop is changed. 1937-38 Op. Att'y Gen. 142.

But chargeable for reopening. - The opening of a barber shop after it was closed for some years constituted the opening or establishment of such shop for which the inspection fee was payable under this section. 1937-38 Op. Att'y Gen. 241.

No fee chargeable for certificate transfer. - The board may pass a rule requiring a transfer of the annual establishment license mentioned herein in the books of the board, or by an exchange of the certificate transferred for a new certificate issued in lieu of the

old one and in the name of the vendee, but it may not make any charge for this transfer or exchange of license certificates, since this section does not authorize such a charge and the board may not, by rule, require the payment of charges not authorized by this section. 1939-40 Op. Att'y Gen. 91.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 10 Am. Jur. 2d Barbers and Cosmetologists § 9.

### **§ 61-17-14. Display of certificate. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

Every holder of a certificate of registration shall display it in a conspicuous place to or near his workchair.

History: Laws 1937, ch. 220, § 12; 1941 Comp., § 51-1612; 1953 Comp., § 67-14-12.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-17-41 NMSA 1978.

### **§ 61-17-15. Renewals. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

Every registered barber and every owner of a barber shop, barber school or barber college shall, on or before July 1 of each year, renew his certificate of registration, establishment license or permit and pay the required fee. Every certificate of registration, establishment license or permit which has not been renewed as required in this section in any year shall expire on August 1 in that year. A registered barber whose certificate of registration has expired may have his certificate restored immediately upon payment of the required restoration fee. Any registered barber who retired from practicing barbering or hair cutting for not more than three years may renew his certificate of registration upon payment of the required restoration fee.

History: Laws 1937, ch. 220, § 13; 1941 Comp., § 51-1613; 1953 Comp., § 67-14-13; 1987, ch. 107, § 8.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-17-41 NMSA 1978.

The 1987 amendment, effective June 19, 1987, in the first sentence deleted "every registered apprentice" following "every registered barber" at the beginning, in the third sentence deleted "or registered apprentice" following "a registered barber" at the beginning and made minor changes in language throughout the section.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 10 Am. Jur. 2d Barbers and Cosmetologists § 9.

### **§ 61-17-16. Suspensions. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

The board shall either refuse to issue or renew or shall suspend or revoke any certificate of registration for any one or combination of the following causes:

- A. malpractice or incompetency;
- B. when the applicant or registered barber is or becomes afflicted with an infection or communicable disease;
- C. advertising by means of knowingly false or deceptive statements;
- D. advertising, practicing or attempting to practice under a trade name other than one's own;
- E. habitual drunkenness or habitual addiction to the use of morphine, cocaine or other habit-forming drugs;
- F. immoral or unprofessional conduct;
- G. obtaining or attempting to obtain a certificate of registration for money other than the required fee or for any other thing of value or by fraudulent misrepresentations;
- H. the willful failure to display a certificate of registration as required by Section 61-17-14 NMSA 1978;
- I. practicing or attempting to practice by fraudulent misrepresentations;
- J. the willful failure to display the rules and regulations as provided in Section 61-17-24 NMSA 1978;
- K. the violation of any of the sanitary regulations promulgated by the board for the regulation of barber shops, barber schools and barber colleges; or
- L. to continue to be employed in a barber shop wherein the sanitary regulations of the board promulgated for the regulation of barber shops, barber schools and barber colleges are known by the registered barber to be violated.

History: Laws 1937, ch. 220, § 14; 1941 Comp., § 51-1614; 1953 Comp., § 67-14-14; Laws 1967, ch. 278, § 2; 1987, ch. 107, § 9.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-17-41 NMSA 1978.

The 1987 amendment, effective June 19, 1987, in Subsection B substituted "or registered barber" for "registered barber or registered apprentice barber"; in Subsection H substituted "61-17-14 NMSA 1978" for "67-14-12 New Mexico Statutes Annotated, 1953 Compilation"; in Subsection J substituted "61-17-24 NMSA 1978" for "67-14-23

New Mexico Statutes Annotated, 1953, Compilation"; in Subsection L deleted "or registered apprentice" following "the registered barber"; and made minor word changes in Subsections H, J, K and L.

Law reviews. - For note, "On Building Better Laws for New Mexico's Environment," see 4 N.M. L. Rev. 105 (1973).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 10 Am. Jur. 2d Barbers and Cosmetologists § 9.

Bias of members of license revocation board, 97 A.L.R.2d 1210.  
53 C.J.S. Licenses § 44.

### **§ 61-17-17. Hearings. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

The state board of barber examiners may neither refuse to issue nor refuse to renew, nor suspend, nor revoke any certificate of registration, however, for any of these causes, unless the person accused has been given at least twenty (20) days notice, in writing, of the charges submitted against him, and has been accorded a public hearing by the board.

Upon hearing of any such proceeding, the board may administer oaths, and may procure by its subpoena, the attendance of witnesses and the production of relevant books and papers.

Any district court, or any judge of the district court, either in term time or in vacation, upon application either of the accused or of the board, may, by order duly entered, require the attendance of witnesses, and the production of relevant books and papers before the board, in any hearing relating to the refusal, suspension or revocation of certificates of registration.

Whenever a certificate of registration has been refused, suspended or revoked, the person aggrieved thereby may apply for reinstatement and such reinstatement shall be granted by the board upon proper showing that the cause therefor no longer exists.

When the refusal, suspension or revocation has been ordered for conviction of a felony, restoration of citizenship shall be deemed sufficient cause for reinstatement.

History: Laws 1937, ch. 220, § 15; 1941 Comp., § 51-1615; 1953 Comp., § 67-14-15.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-17-41 NMSA 1978.

### **§ 61-17-18. Penalties. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

Each of the following constitutes a misdemeanor, punishable upon conviction by a fine

of not less than ten (\$10.00) and not more than one hundred (\$100.00) dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than ten (10) days or not more than ninety (90) days, or both, in the discretion of the court trying the case:

A. the violation of any of the provisions of this act;

B. obtaining or attempting to obtain a certificate of registration for money other than the required fee, or for any other thing of value or by fraudulent misrepresentations;

C. practicing or attempting to practice by fraudulent misrepresentations;

D. the use of any room or place for barbering which is also used for business purposes (except the sale of hair tonics, lotions, creams, toilet articles, cigars, tobacco, confectionary, laundry and such commodities as are used and sold in barber shops), unless said room or place is separated from the portion used for business purposes by solid walls reaching from floor to ceiling;

E. the use for barbering of a room or quarters also used for residential purposes, unless said quarters have an outside entrance and are separated from the remainder of the building by solid walls reaching from floor to ceiling.

History: Laws 1937, ch. 220, § 16; 1941 Comp., § 51-1616; 1953 Comp., § 67-14-16.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-17-41 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 12 Am. Jur. 2d Bribery §§ 2 to 5.

### **§ 61-17-19. Perjury. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

The wilful making of any false statement of a material matter in any oath or affidavit which is required by the provisions of this act is perjury and punishable as such.

History: Laws 1937, ch. 220, § 17; 1941 Comp., § 51-1617; 1953 Comp., § 67-14-17.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-17-41 NMSA 1978.

Cross-references. - For perjury, see 30-25-1 NMSA 1978.

### **§ 61-17-20. Board of barber examiners created; terms; qualifications. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

A. There is created a "board of barber examiners" consisting of three members to be appointed by the governor. The board shall consist of two practical barbers and one member of the public. The licensed members shall have followed the occupation of

barbering in New Mexico for at least five years prior to their appointment, and neither the member representing the public nor his spouse shall be a person who has ever been licensed as a barber nor shall they have any significant financial interest, whether direct or indirect, in the barber profession.

B. Members of the board shall be appointed by the governor for staggered terms of three years each, made in such a manner that the term of not more than one member shall expire on June 30 of each year. A vacancy shall be filled by appointment of the governor for the unexpired term. Board members shall serve until their successors are appointed and qualified. All members of the board of barber examiners in office on the effective date of this act shall serve out their unexpired terms.

C. The governor may remove any member of the board for the neglect of any duty required by law, for incompetence or for improper or unethical conduct as defined by regulation of the board. Any member failing, after proper notice, to attend any three consecutive meetings of the board without a reasonable excuse shall be automatically removed from the board.

History: 1978 Comp., § 61-17-20, enacted by Laws 1979, ch. 372, § 3.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-17-41 NMSA 1978.

Cross-references. - As to the Uniform Licensing Act, see 61-1-1 to 61-1-31 NMSA 1978. As to termination of the board of barber examiners, see 61-17-41 NMSA 1978. As to venue in action against board, see 38-3-1 NMSA 1978.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1979, ch. 372, § 3, repeals 61-17-20 NMSA 1978, relating to the board of barber examiners, and enacts the above section.

"Effective date of this act". - The phrase "effective date of this act", referred to near the end of Subsection B, means the effective date of Laws 1979, ch. 372, § 3 which was effective on June 16, 1979.

Removal of examiner without hearing. - Members of the state board of barber examiners are policy-making persons, having no property interest in their positions; they are not statutorily, nor constitutionally, entitled to hearings before removal from their positions. *State ex rel. Duran v. Anaya*, 102 N.M. 609, 698 P.2d 882 (1985).

Board deemed state officers for venue purposes. - The board of barber examiners has been clothed by the legislature with powers and duties of statewide scope, the exercise of which involve some portion of the governmental power. Hence the board itself, as well as its component members, is a state officer for venue purposes. *Tudesque v. New Mexico State Bd. of Barber Exmrs.*, 65 N.M. 42, 331 P.2d 1104 (1958).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 10 Am. Jur. 2d Barbers and Cosmetologists § 5.

## **§ 61-17-21. Board organization. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

A. The board shall organize annually by electing a chairman and vice chairman from its members.

B. A majority of the board shall constitute a quorum and may perform and exercise all the duties and powers devolving upon it. The board shall be furnished with suitable quarters at Santa Fe for the conduct of its business and shall adopt and use a common seal for the authentication of its records and orders.

C. The administrator shall act as secretary of the board and shall keep a record of its proceedings; a register of persons registered as barbers, showing the name, place of business and residence of each and the date and the number of his certificate; and a record of all licenses or certificates issued, refused, renewed, suspended or revoked. The board's records shall be open to public inspection at all reasonable times. The board shall annually, on or before July 1, make a report to the governor of all its official acts during the preceding year and of its receipts and disbursements and such recommendations as it may deem expedient.

History: Laws 1937, ch. 220, § 19; 1941 Comp., § 51-1619; 1953 Comp., § 67-14-19; Laws 1979, ch. 372, § 4; 1987, ch. 107, § 10.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-17-41 NMSA 1978.

The 1987 amendment, effective June 19, 1987, in Subsection C deleted "and apprentices" following "a register of persons registered as barbers" in the first sentence, and made minor changes in language in the second sentence.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 10 Am. Jur. 2d Barbers and Cosmetologists § 5.

## **§ 61-17-22. Finance. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

A. All money received by the board under the Barbering Act [61-17-1 to 61-17-39 NMSA 1978] shall be aid to the secretary who shall give a proper receipt and deposit the entire amount with the state treasurer for credit to the "state board of barber examiners fund."

B. All expenses of the board shall be paid from the state board of barber examiners fund by the state treasurer upon warrants of the secretary of finance and administration on vouchers of the board, signed by the president and secretary of the board, in accordance with budgets approved by the department of finance and administration.

History: Laws 1937, ch. 220, § 21; 1941 Comp., § 51-1621; 1953 Comp., § 67-14-21; Laws 1963, ch. 43, § 17; 1971, ch. 35, § 1; 1977, ch. 247, § 175.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-17-41 NMSA 1978.

**§ 61-17-23. Power to employ personnel; reimbursement. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

A. Each member of the board shall receive per diem and mileage as provided in the Per Diem and Mileage Act [10-8-1 to 10-8-8 NMSA 1978] and shall receive no other compensation, perquisite or allowance.

B. The board shall have authority to employ deputies, an administrator, stenographers, clerks, inspectors or an attorney as their services may be needed and fix their compensation to be paid from the state board of barber examiners fund in accordance with the budget approved by the department of finance and administration; provided that in no case may the fees assessed for legal work by the office of the attorney general exceed twenty dollars (\$20.00) per hour; and further provided that all deputies and inspectors appointed shall work under the direction and supervision of the board.

History: Laws 1937, ch. 220, § 22; 1941 Comp., § 51-1622; 1953 Comp., § 67-14-22; Laws 1955, ch. 272, § 1; 1963, ch. 43, § 18; 1979, ch. 372, § 5; 1983, ch. 262, § 2.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-17-41 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 10 Am. Jur. 2d Barbers and Cosmetologists § 5.

**§ 61-17-24. Inspections. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

A. The board shall have authority to make reasonable rules and regulations for the administration of the provisions of the Barbering Act [61-17-1 to 61-17-39 NMSA 1978]. It shall prescribe sanitary requirements for barber shops, barber schools and barber colleges. A copy of the rules and regulations and sanitary requirements adopted by the board shall be furnished by the board to the owner or manager of each barber shop, barber school or barber college, and such copy shall be posted in a conspicuous place in each barber shop, barber school and barber college.

B. The board shall provide for inspection biannually of every barber shop, barber school and barber college. Any member of the board or its agents or assistants shall have authority to enter upon and to inspect any barber shop, barber school or barber college at any time during business hours.

History: Laws 1937, ch. 220, § 23; 1941 Comp., § 51-1623; 1953 Comp., § 67-14-23; Laws 1983, ch. 262, § 3.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-17-41 NMSA 1978.



Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 10 Am. Jur. 2d Barbers and Cosmetologists § 8.

## **§ 61-17-25. Laws governing sanitation. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

A. It is unlawful:

(1) for any barber knowingly to continue the practice of barbering or for any student knowingly to continue as a student in any barber school or barber college while such person has an infectious, contagious or communicable disease;

(2) to own, manage, operate or control any barber shop, barber school or barber college in any city, town or village having a water distribution system unless continuous hot and cold running water is provided for in the barber shop, barber school or barber college;

(3) to own, manage, operate or control any barber school or barber college, part or portion thereof, whether connected therewith or in a separate building, where the practice of barbering as defined in the Barbering Act [61-17-1 to 61-17-39 NMSA 1978] is engaged in or carried on unless all entrances to the place where the practice of barbering is engaged in or carried on display a sign indicating that the work is done by students exclusively;

(4) to own, manage, control or operate any barber shop as defined in the Barbering Act unless the shop displays a recognizable sign indicating that it is a barber shop, which said sign shall be clearly visible at the main entrance to the shop;

(5) to use a towel that is used on one patron on another patron unless it has been laundered;

(6) not to provide the headrest on each chair with a laundered towel or a sheet of clean paper for each patron;

(7) not to place around the patron's neck a strip of cotton, towel or neck band so that the hair cloth does not come in contact with the neck or skin of the patron's body;

(8) to use in the practice of barbering as defined in the Barbering Act any styptic pencils, finger bowls, sponges, lump alum or powder puffs. Possession of a styptic pencil, finger bowl, sponge, lump alum or powder puff in a barber shop is prima facie evidence that it is being used in the practice of barbering; or

(9) to use on any patron any razors, scissors, tweezers, combs, rubber discs or parts of vibrators used on another person unless they are kept in a closed compartment and immersed in a solution of two percent carbolic acid or its equivalent for at least two minutes before use upon each customer.

(B) The board shall have the power to make other rules and regulations and prescribe other sanitary requirements in addition to those enumerated in Subsection A of this section in aid or furtherance of the provisions of the Barbering Act.

History: Laws 1937, ch. 220, § 24; 1941 Comp., § 51-1624; 1953 Comp., § 67-14-24; 1987, ch. 107, § 11.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-17-41 NMSA 1978.

Cross-references. - For penalties for violation of this section, see 61-17-18 NMSA 1978.

The 1987 amendment, effective June 19, 1987, designated the former first paragraph as Subsection A and the former second paragraph as Subsection B, in Subsection A(1) deleted "or apprentice" following "for any barber" at the beginning, in Subsection B substituted "those enumerated in Subsection A of this section" for "the foregoing" and made numerous changes in language throughout the section.

Board may not require unauthorized charges. - Under this section, the board may pass a rule requiring a transfer on its books of an annual barber shop establishment license when the shop is sold, or an exchange of the certificate transferred for a new one issued in lieu of the old and in the name of the vendee, but it may not make any charge for this transfer or exchange, since this section does not authorize such a charge and the board may not, by rule, require the payment of charges not authorized by law. 1939-40 Op. Att'y Gen. 91.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 10 Am. Jur. 2d Barbers and Cosmetologists § 8.

Liability of barber for injury to patron, 14 A.L.R.2d 860; 93 A.L.R.3d 897.  
39A C.J.S. Health and Environment §§ 37 to 39.

§§ 61-17-26 to 61-17-39. Repealed.

Repeals. - Laws 1979, ch. 372, § 7, repeals 61-17-26 to 61-17-39 NMSA 1978, relating to unfair, unjust and uneconomic trading practices in the operation of barber shops in the state and the prohibition thereof.

### **§ 61-17-40. Criminal offender's character evaluation. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

The provisions of the Criminal Offender Employment Act [28-2-1 to 28-2-6 NMSA 1978] shall govern any consideration of criminal records required or permitted by the Barbering Act [61-17-1 to 61-17-39 NMSA 1978].

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-14-39, enacted by Laws 1974, ch. 78, § 21.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-17-41 NMSA 1978.

### **§ 61-17-41. Termination of agency life; delayed repeal. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

The board of barber examiners is terminated on July 1, 1993 pursuant to the Sunset Act [12-9-11 to 12-9-21 NMSA 1978]. The board shall continue to operate according to the provisions of Chapter 61, Article 17 NMSA 1978 until July 1, 1994. Effective July 1, 1994, Article 17 of Chapter 61 NMSA 1978 is repealed.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-14-40, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 193, § 1; 1979, ch. 372, § 6; 1981, ch. 241, § 29; 1983, ch. 262, § 4; 1987, ch. 333, § 9.

The 1987 amendment, Effective June 19, 1987, substituted "1993" for "1987" in the first sentence and "1994" for "1988" in the second and the last sentences.

### **§ 61-17-42. Construction. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

Nothing in the Barbering Act [61-17-1 to 61-17-39 NMSA 1978] shall be construed to prevent a registered barber and a registered cosmetologist from practicing barbering and cosmetology in the same room without partitions or sharing equipment and facilities.

History: 1978 Comp., § 61-17-42, enacted by Laws 1983, ch. 262, § 5.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-17-41 NMSA 1978.

## **Article 18**

### **Collection Agencies**

(Repealed by Laws 1987, ch. 252, § 34.)

Sec.

61-18-1 to 61-18-67. Repealed.

§§ 61-18-1 to 61-18-67. Repealed.

Repeals. - Laws 1987, ch. 252, § 34 repeals 61-18-1 to 61-18-67 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1957, Chapter 218, Laws 1974, Chapter 78, Laws 1978, Chapter 11, and Laws 1979, Chapter 27 and as amended by Laws 1961, Chapter 49, Laws 1973,

Chapter 338, Laws 1974, Chapter 78, Laws 1977, Chapter 245,. Laws 1977, Chapter 306, and Laws 1978, Chapter 11, relating to collection agencies, effective July 1, 1987. For provisions of former sections, see 1981 replacement pamphlet. For present comparable provisions, see 61-18A-1 to 61-18A-33 NMSA 1978.

Laws 1987, ch. 298, § 10 purported to amend 61-18-61 NMSA 1978, but, due to the prior 1987 repeal, that amendment was not given effect.

Laws 1987, ch. 292, § 14 purported to amend 61-18-64 NMSA 1978, but, due to the prior 1987 repeal, that amendment was not given effect.

## **Article 18A**

### **Collection Agencies**

#### **§ 61-18A-1. Short title.**

This act may be cited as the "Collection Agency Regulatory Act."

History: Laws 1987, ch. 252, § 1.

Effective dates. - Laws 1987, ch. 252, § 35 makes the act effective on July 1, 1987.

Meaning of "this act". - The term "this act", as used in this section, means Laws 1987, ch. 252, which appears as 61-18A-1 to 61-18A-33 NMSA 1978.

Agency may not practice law directly. - A collection agency engages in the unauthorized practice of law when it represents parties before judicial bodies, prepares pleadings, manages litigation, gives legal advice, renders services requiring legal skill, or prepares instruments which secure legal rights. State ex rel. Norvell v. Credit Bureau of Albuquerque, Inc., 85 N.M. 521, 514 P.2d 40 (1973).

Or indirectly. - Soliciting assignments of claims on a contingent fee basis and filing suit thereon on the same basis constitutes the practice of law. State ex rel. Norvell v. Credit Bureau of Albuquerque, Inc., 85 N.M. 521, 514 P.2d 40 (1973).

By procuring legal services. - A collection agency may solicit claims for collection, but it engages in the unauthorized practice of law when it holds out that it can procure or perform legal services in the collection process. 1974 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 74-28.

Or pro forma assignments. - Where the agency procures the assignment merely to facilitate filing suit, legal services are in effect offered; this is unauthorized practice. State ex rel. Norvell v. Credit Bureau of Albuquerque, Inc., 85 N.M. 521, 514 P.2d 40 (1973).

Creditor must select attorney freely. - If nonlitigation methods fail, the agency must refer the claim back to the creditor and must advise him to select an attorney of his own choice. For the agency to take a pro forma interest in the claim to enable it to file suit in its own name is to actually furnish legal services and as such is unauthorized. 1974 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 74-28.

Agency may not control litigation. - Where assignment is pro forma, the fact that the agency directs the litigation constitutes the unauthorized practice of law. State ex rel. Norvell v. Credit Bureau of Albuquerque, Inc., 85 N.M. 521, 514 P.2d 40 (1973).

Or otherwise interfere with attorney-client relation. - If the creditor selects an attorney who is also an agency attorney, the agency may not control the litigation or interfere in any way with the attorney-client relationship; such control or interference constitutes the unauthorized practice of law. 1974 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 74-28.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 15A Am. Jur. 2d Collection and Credit Agencies §§ 1 to 10, 15, 16.

Regulation and licensing of collection and commercial agencies or representatives thereof, 54 A.L.R.2d 881.

Liability of collection agency for failure to pursue claim, 76 A.L.R.2d 1155.

Civil liability of attorney for abuse of process, 97 A.L.R.3d 688.

## **§ 61-18A-2. Definitions.**

As used in the Collection Agency Regulatory Act [61-18A-1 to 61-18A-33 NMSA 1978]:

A. "division" means the financial institutions division of the regulation and licensing department;

B. "director" means the director of the financial institutions division of the regulation and licensing department;

C. "collection agency" means any person engaging in business for the purpose of collecting or attempting to collect, directly or indirectly, debts owed or due or asserted to be owed or due another, where such person is so engaged by two or more creditors. The term also includes any creditor who, in the process of collecting his own debts, uses any name other than his own which would indicate that a third person is collecting or attempting to collect such debts. The term does not include:

(1) any officer or employee of a creditor while, in the name of the creditor, collecting debts for such creditor;

(2) any person while collecting debts for another person, both of whom are related by common ownership or affiliated by corporate control, if the person collects debts only for persons to whom it is so related or affiliated and if the principal business of such person

is not the collection of debts;

(3) any officer or employee of the United States, any state or any political subdivision thereof to the extent that collecting or attempting to collect any debt is in the performance of his official duties;

(4) any person while serving or attempting to serve legal process on any other person in connection with the judicial enforcement of any debt;

(5) any nonprofit organization which, at the request of debtors, performs bona fide consumer credit counseling and assists debtors in the liquidation of their debts by receiving payments from such debtors and distributing such amounts to creditors;

(6) any attorney-at-law collecting a debt as an attorney on behalf of and in the name of a client; and

(7) any person collecting or attempting to collect any debt owed or due or asserted to be owed or due to another to the extent such activity:

(a) is incidental to a bona fide fiduciary obligation or a bona fide escrow arrangement;

(b) concerns a debt which was originated by such person;

(c) concerns a debt which was not in default at the time it was obtained by such person;  
or

(d) concerns a debt obtained by such person as a secured party in a commercial credit transaction involving the creditor;

D. "communication" means the conveying of information regarding a debt directly or indirectly to any person through any medium;

E. "creditor" means any person who offers or extends credit creating a debt or to whom a debt is owed, but such term does not include any person to the extent that he receives an assignment or transfer of a debt in default solely for the purpose of facilitating collection of such debt for another;

F. "debt" means any obligation or alleged obligation of a debtor to pay money arising out of a transaction in which the money, property, insurance or services which are the subject of the transaction are primarily for personal, family or household purposes, whether or not such obligation has been reduced to judgment;

G. "debt collector" means a collection agency, a reposessor, a manager, a solicitor and any attorney-at-law collecting a debt as an attorney on behalf of and in the name of a client;

H. "debtor" means any natural person obligated or allegedly obligated to pay any debt;

I. "location information" means a debtor's place of abode and his telephone number at such place or his place of employment;

J. "manager" means a natural person who qualifies under the Collection Agency Regulatory Act to be in full-time charge of a licensed collection agency, and to whom a manager's license has been issued by the director;

K. "person" means an individual, corporation, partnership, association, joint-stock company, trust where the interests of the beneficiaries are evidenced by a security, unincorporated organization, government or political subdivision of a government;

L. "repossessor" means a person engaged solely in the business of repossessing personal property for others for a fee. The term does not include a duly licensed collection agency; and

M. "solicitor" means a natural person who, through lawful means, communicates with debtors or solicits the payment of debts for a collection agency licensee by the use of telephone, personal contact, letters or other methods of collection conducted from and within the licensee's office.

History: Laws 1987, ch. 252, § 2.

Effective dates. - Laws 1987, ch. 252, § 35 makes the act effective on July 1, 1987.

### **§ 61-18A-3. Administration and enforcement.**

The administration and enforcement of the Collection Agency Regulatory Act [61-18A-1 to 61-18A-33 NMSA 1978] shall be vested in the office of the director as hereinafter set forth.

A. The director shall investigate violations or alleged violations of the Collection Agency Regulatory Act by persons engaged in business as collection agencies or repossessors who fail to obtain licenses.

B. The director may examine the business and the books, accounts, records and files used therein by a collection agency licensee and for such purpose the director shall have free access to the offices, places of business, books, accounts, records, papers, files, safes and vaults of all licensees and other persons engaging or attempting to engage in business as a collection agency.

C. Any examination reports or other documents or information developed in administration of this section are confidential and not subject to subpoena.

History: Laws 1987, ch. 252, § 3.

Effective dates. - Laws 1987, ch. 252, § 35 makes the act effective on July 1, 1987.

#### **§ 61-18A-4. Rules and regulations; violations.**

A. The director shall establish and enforce such rules and regulations as may be reasonable or necessary for the examination and licensing of collection agencies, reposseors, managers and solicitors, for the conduct of such persons and for the general enforcement of the various provisions of the Collection Agency Regulatory Act [61-18A-1 to 61-18A-33 NMSA 1978] in the protection of the public.

B. The violation of any provisions of that act or of any rules and regulations established by the director is sufficient ground for revocation of any license or for other disciplinary action.

C. No provision of the Collection Agency Regulatory Act imposing any liability shall apply to any act done or omitted in good faith in conformity with any rule or regulation of the director, notwithstanding that after such act or omission has occurred, such rule or regulation is amended, rescinded or determined by judicial or other authority to be invalid for any reason.

History: Laws 1987, ch. 252, § 4.

Effective dates. - Laws 1987, ch. 252, § 35 makes the act effective on July 1, 1987.

#### **§ 61-18A-5. Unlawful to conduct collection agency or engage in the business of a reposessor without license.**

A. No person shall conduct within this state a collection agency, act as a collection agency manager or engage within the state in the business of collecting claims for others or of soliciting the right to collect or receive payment from another of any claim, or advertise or solicit either in print, by letter, in person or otherwise, the right to collect or receive payment for another of any claim, or seek to make collection or obtain payment of any claim on behalf of another without having first applied for and obtained the licenses required by the Collection Agency Regulatory Act [61-18A-1 to 61-18A-33 NMSA 1978].

B. No person shall conduct within this state the business of a reposessor without having first applied for and obtained a reposessor's license.

History: Laws 1987, ch. 252, § 5.

Effective dates. - Laws 1987, ch. 252, § 35 makes the act effective on July 1, 1987.



## **§ 61-18A-6. Penalty for violations.**

A. In addition to any other penalty, any person or any officer or director of any partnership, corporation or association conducting business as a collection agency or reposessor without first having been licensed pursuant to the Collection Agency Regulatory Act [61-18A-1 to 61-18A-33 NMSA 1978] or who carries on such business after the revocation or expiration of any license which the director has refused to renew, is guilty of a fourth degree felony.

B. Any person violating any other provision of that act is guilty of a misdemeanor.

History: Laws 1987, ch. 252, § 6.

Effective dates. - Laws 1987, ch. 252, § 35 makes the act effective on July 1, 1987.

## **§ 61-18A-7. Application for license.**

Application for a collection agency license, reposessor's license, manager's license and solicitor's license shall be made to the director in such form as may be required by the director.

History: Laws 1987, ch. 252, § 7.

Effective dates. - Laws 1987, ch. 252, § 35 makes the act effective on July 1, 1987.

## **§ 61-18A-8. Applications; required information.**

The application for a collection agency license shall state, among other things that may be required, the name of the applicant together with the name under which the applicant will do business and the location by street number and city in this state of the office of the business for which the license is sought.

In the case of an individual, the application shall state the full residence address of the applicant; in the case of a partnership, the application shall state the true names and complete residence addresses of all partners; in the case of a corporation, the application shall state the true names and complete residence addresses of all directors and officers, the true names and residence addresses of all holders of ten percent or more of the corporation's outstanding stock and other securities and the number of shares or units of each and of all classes held by each and the total number of shares or units of each class issued and outstanding; and in the case of a non-stock corporation or an unincorporated association, the true names and complete residence addresses of all officers, directors and trustees.

The application shall state the name of the licensed manager who will be actively in charge of the collection agency for which the license is sought.

History: Laws 1987, ch. 252, § 8.

Effective dates. - Laws 1987, ch. 252, § 35 makes the act effective on July 1, 1987.

### **§ 61-18A-9. Financial statement.**

The application for a collection agency license shall be accompanied by a financial statement of the applicant up to not more than sixty days prior to date of application for a new license or renewal, showing the assets and liabilities of the applicant and truly reflecting that that applicant's net worth is not less than the sum of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), and that its liquid assets are not less than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) available for use in licensee's business. The financial statement shall be sworn to by the applicant, if the applicant is an individual or by a partner, director, manager or trustee in its behalf, if the applicant is a partnership, corporation or unincorporated association. The information contained in the financial statement shall be confidential and not a public record.

History: Laws 1987, ch. 252, § 9.

Effective dates. - Laws 1987, ch. 252, § 35 makes the act effective on July 1, 1987.

### **§ 61-18A-10. Manager's license and examination.**

A. An applicant for a manager's license shall be examined concerning his competency, experience and knowledge of law and regulations by the director and on such pertinent subjects as the director shall require.

B. Examinations shall be practical in character and of such length, scope and character as the director deems necessary to determine the fitness of applicants to engage in the general collection agency business. Both questions and answers shall be in the English language.

C. The director shall prepare or cause to be prepared all examination material. The number and character of the questions, examination procedure, method of grading and the passing grade to be attained by successful applicants shall be determined by the director.

D. The examination papers of any person shall be kept for a period of one year and may then be destroyed. The examination papers shall be open to inspection during the one-year period only by the director, the staff of the financial institutions division of the regulation and licensing department and by the applicant or by someone appointed by

the latter to inspect them, or by a court of competent jurisdiction in a proceeding where the contents of the papers are properly involved.

History: Laws 1987, ch. 252, § 10.

Effective dates. - Laws 1987, ch. 252, § 35 makes the act effective on July 1, 1987.

### **§ 61-18A-11. Qualification of manager applicants.**

The licensed manager to be actively in charge of a collection agency shall:

- A. be a citizen of the United States;
- B. have reached the age of majority;
- C. not have been convicted of a felony or crime involving moral turpitude;
- D. have been a bona fide resident of this state continuously for at least six months prior to the date of the filing of the application;
- E. be a graduate of a high school or provide proof to the director that he is possessed of the equivalent of a high school education;
- F. pass the examination required;
- G. pay the examination fee to the director;
- H. have been actively and continuously engaged or employed in the collection of accounts receivable for at least two of the five years next preceding the filing of the application; and
- I. have a good credit record.

History: Laws 1987, ch. 252, § 11.

Effective dates. - Laws 1987, ch. 252, § 35 makes the act effective on July 1, 1987.

### **§ 61-18A-12. Approval of applications.**

No application for license shall be approved by the director unless the applicant has met all requirements of the Collection Agency Regulatory Act [61-18A-1 to 61-18A-33 NMSA 1978] and any rules and regulations established thereunder. When said requirements have been met, the director shall grant and issue a license in the form provided by the Collection Agency Regulatory Act.

History: Laws 1987, ch. 252, § 12.

Effective dates. - Laws 1987, ch. 252, § 35 makes the act effective on July 1, 1987.

### **§ 61-18A-13. Denial of applications.**

The director may deny any license:

- A. if the applicant has ever had a license or its equivalent revoked;
- B. if the applicant is or was a partner, officer, director, trustee, manager or stockholder of any partnership, corporation or unincorporated association the license of which has been revoked;
- C. if the applicant or a partner, officer, director, trustee, stockholder or employee of the applicant has been convicted of a felony or any crime involving moral turpitude; or
- D. if the applicant has violated any provision of the Collection Agency Regulatory Act [61-18A-1 to 61-8A-33 NMSA 1978] or rules and regulations established thereunder.

History: Laws 1987, ch. 252, § 13.

Effective dates. - Laws 1987, ch. 252, § 35 makes the act effective on July 1, 1987.

### **§ 61-18A-14. License to foreign corporation or partnership.**

No collection agency license shall be issued to any foreign corporation or partnership unless it has fully complied with the laws of the state of New Mexico so as to entitle it to do business within this state, and provided further that such foreign corporation or partnership shall establish and maintain a full time bona fide collection agency in this state at all times during the life of any license issued to it. All records of such local collection agency must be maintained at the principal office in New Mexico of such agency.

History: Laws 1987, ch. 252, § 14.

Effective dates. - Laws 1987, ch. 252, § 35 makes the act effective on July 1, 1987.

### **§ 61-18A-15. Surety bond.**

A. Prior to the issuance of any collection agency or reposessor's license or renewal thereof a surety bond in the penal sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000), which may by regulation or order of the director be increased, shall be filed with the division. The bond

shall run to the people of the state of New Mexico, shall be executed and acknowledged by the applicant as principal and by a corporation which is licensed by the superintendent of insurance of this state to transact the business of fidelity and surety insurance, as surety.

B. The surety bond shall provide for suit thereon by any person who has a cause of action under the Collection Agency Regulatory Act [61-18A-1 to 61-18A-33 NMSA 1978] or rules and regulations established thereunder.

C. No action shall be brought upon any bond after the expiration of three years from the date of the occurrence of the act upon which a claim is based.

D. The bond shall be continuous in form and remain in full force and effect concurrently with the license and any renewals thereof unless terminated or canceled by action of the surety as provided in the Collection Agency Regulatory Act.

E. Upon the filing of thirty days' written notice with the director by any surety company of its withdrawal as the surety of any licensee, the director shall forthwith give notice to the licensee of the withdrawal which notice shall be by certified mail with request for return receipt and shall be addressed to the licensee at its main office in New Mexico as shown by the records of the director. The license of any licensee shall be void upon the termination of the bond by the surety company unless, prior to termination, a new bond has been filed with the division.

F. Should the license of any company to transact fidelity and surety insurance business in this state be canceled, revoked or otherwise terminated, all collection agency bonds for which such surety company is surety are thereupon and thereby canceled. Upon such cancellation, the license of any licensee having such a bond posted is suspended and shall remain suspended until a new and valid bond is filed, provided however that failure of any such licensee to file a new bond within thirty days after being advised by the director in writing of the necessity of doing so shall ipso facto revoke the license.

History: Laws 1987, ch. 252, § 15.

Effective dates. - Laws 1987, ch. 252, § 35 makes the act effective on July 1, 1987.

### **§ 61-18A-16. Information to be included in collection agency license.**

The license when issued shall state:

A. that it is issued pursuant to the Collection Agency Regulatory Act [61-18A-1 to 61-18A-33 NMSA 1978] and the rules and regulations established thereunder and that the licensee is duly authorized to conduct business under the Collection Agency Regulatory Act;

B. the names of the owners of the licensee, if a sole proprietorship or partnership; and if a corporation, the name shall be followed by the words "a corporation";

C. the name under which the licensee is to operate;

D. the location by street number, city, county and state where the licensee is to conduct business; and

E. the number and the date of the license.

History: Laws 1987, ch. 252, § 16.

Effective dates. - Laws 1987, ch. 252, § 35 makes the act effective on July 1, 1987.

### **§ 61-18A-17. Right granted by license.**

Upon receipt of the license, the licensee has the right to conduct the business of a collection agency, reposessor, manager or solicitor with all the powers and privileges applicable thereto, contained in but subject always to all the provisions of the Collection Agency Regulatory Act [61-18A-1 to 61-18A-33 NMSA 1978] and any rules and regulations established thereunder.

History: Laws 1987, ch. 252, § 17.

Effective dates. - Laws 1987, ch. 252, § 35 makes the act effective on July 1, 1987.

### **§ 61-18A-18. Display of license; duration.**

A. Each license or duplicate or renewal license, if any, shall be conspicuously displayed at the place of business noted in the license at all times.

B. A collection agency or reposessor license shall be effectual until July 1 next ensuing the date of issue unless sooner revoked, canceled or surrendered and is transferable only if the transferee shall first qualify as a licensee under the provisions of the Collection Agency Regulatory Act [61-18A-1 to 61-18A-33 NMSA 1978].

In the event of the loss or destruction of a license, the licensee may file with the director an affidavit explaining such loss or destruction and pay the duplicate license fee prescribed. Thereupon the director shall issue a duplicate license bearing the same date and number of the replaced license.

History: Laws 1987, ch. 252, § 18.

Effective dates. - Laws 1987, ch. 252, § 35 makes the act effective on July 1, 1987.

### **§ 61-18A-19. Change of location; ownership or name; duplicate license.**

A. Upon any change of street address from that stated in the collection agency or reposessor license or any change of the business name therein shown, the licensee shall, within five days thereafter, deposit the license and written notification of the change of address or name, together with the duplicate license fee with the director.

The director shall thereupon enter the change in his records, retain and file the surrendered license and issue to the licensee a duplicate license setting forth the new name or address, or both, but bearing the same date and number as the surrendered license.

If the license is not deposited with the director within the time prescribed, then upon the lapse of the five-day period the license shall be and remain suspended until so deposited.

B. Upon any change of ownership of a licensee, if a sole proprietorship or partnership, or upon any change of ownership of more than fifty percent of the shares or voting rights, if a corporation, all licenses issued to a licensee are void unless, prior to such change of ownership, the prospective new owners have notified the director of the proposed acquisition have satisfied the director that they qualify to be licensed pursuant to the Collection Agency Regulatory Act [61-18A-1 to 61-18A-33 NMSA 1978].

C. Every licensed corporation and unincorporated association shall promptly file with the director a written report of any transfer, issuance, cancellation or redemption of stock voting rights or membership amounting to ten percent or more of the total voting stock or memberships then outstanding.

History: Laws 1987, ch. 252, § 19.

Effective dates. - Laws 1987, ch. 252, § 35 makes the act effective on July 1, 1987.

### **§ 61-18A-20. Temporary license.**

For the purpose of winding up the affairs and discontinuance or sale of the business of a licensee, in the event of death of the licensed manager or dissolution of a partnership, the director shall, upon proper application, issue a temporary license to the personal representative or, to the nominee of the personal representative of the deceased or to a surviving partner in the case of the dissolution of a partnership. The application shall be in writing, subscribed and sworn to by the person to whom the temporary license is to be issued. The application shall be accompanied by the temporary license fee specified

in the Collection Agency Regulatory Act [61-18A-1 to 61-18A-33 NMSA 1978]. A temporary license shall be effective for a period of one year and shall not thereafter be renewed or continued.

History: Laws 1987, ch. 252, § 20.

Effective dates. - Laws 1987, ch. 252, § 35 makes the act effective on July 1, 1987.

### **§ 61-18A-21. Branch office.**

Application for a license for a branch office or offices may be made by any licensee. The application shall state the location and address of the branch office and the name and address of the person to be actively in charge. The application shall be accompanied by a rider or endorsement to the licensee's surety bond increasing the penal sum of the bond by five thousand dollars (\$5,000) and a license fee in the same amount as required for the principal office.

History: Laws 1987, ch. 252, § 21.

Effective dates. - Laws 1987, ch. 252, § 35 makes the act effective on July 1, 1987.

### **§ 61-18A-22. Office management; license.**

A. Every licensed office of a collection agency whether a principal or branch office shall be under the active charge of a licensed manager. Each manager's license shall be issued by the director upon qualification by the applicant for same and shall be renewed annually upon application therefor accompanied by the manager's renewal license fee, which application is to be filed with the division on or before May 31 of each year. Unless so renewed, each manager's license shall expire on June 30, unless previously revoked or canceled.

B. As used in this section, "under the active charge of a licensed manager" means that a licensed manager must be physically present at the licensee's office at least seventy-five percent of the time during which the office is open for business.

History: Laws 1987, ch. 252, § 22.

Effective dates. - Laws 1987, ch. 252, § 35 makes the act effective on July 1, 1987.

### **§ 61-18A-23. Loss of qualified person.**

Whenever a licensed manager ceases to be in charge of an office, the licensee shall notify the director in writing within ten days from such cessation.



If the notice is given, the collection agency license shall remain in force for a reasonable period to be determined by the rules and regulations. If the licensee fails to give the notice as required at the end of the ten-day period the collection agency license shall be ipso facto suspended, but the license shall be reinstated upon the filing of an affidavit by the licensee to the effect that the person formerly in charge of the office has been replaced by a licensed manager.

History: Laws 1987, ch. 252, § 23.

Effective dates. - Laws 1987, ch. 252, § 35 makes the act effective on July 1, 1987.

### **§ 61-18A-24. Proceedings in connection with issuance, renewal, suspension, denial or revocation.**

All proceedings in connection with the issuance, renewal, suspension, denial or revocation of licenses shall be as required by the Administrative Procedures Act [12-8-1 to 12-8-25 NMSA 1978].

History: Laws 1987, ch. 252, § 24.

Effective dates. - Laws 1987, ch. 252, § 35 makes the act effective on July 1, 1987.

### **§ 61-18A-25. Unauthorized practice as collection agency.**

No person, who is not a duly licensed and qualified collection agency, shall print, publish or otherwise prepare for distribution any system of collection letters, demand forms or other printed matter upon his stationery or upon stationery upon which the said person's name appears in such a manner as to indicate that a demand is being made by such person for the payment of any sums due or asserted to be due, where such forms containing such message are to be sold or furnished to anyone by such other person at any address different from the address of the person issuing such system of collection letters, demand forms or other printed material.

History: Laws 1987, ch. 252, § 25.

Effective dates. - Laws 1987, ch. 252, § 35 makes the act effective on July 1, 1987.

### **§ 61-18A-26. Assignments; right to sue.**

Nothing in the Collection Agency Regulatory Act [61-18A-1 to 61-18A-33 NMSA 1978] shall be construed to prevent collection agencies from taking assignments of claims in

their own name as real parties in interest for the purpose of billing and collection and bringing suit in their own names thereon, provided that no suit authorized by this section may be instituted on behalf of a collection agency in any court unless the collection agency appears by a duly authorized and licensed attorney-at-law. In such suit, the court may, in its discretion, authorize payment of reasonable attorney fees and costs to the prevailing party.

History: Laws 1987, ch. 252, § 26.

Effective dates. - Laws 1987, ch. 252, § 35 makes the act effective on July 1, 1987.

### **§ 61-18A-27. Renewal of license; fee.**

A licensee desiring renewal of his license shall, on or before May 31 of each year, file with the director an application for renewal on such forms as may be designated by the director. The application shall be accompanied by the renewal fee.

The director shall issue a renewal license which shall be dated July 1 next ensuing and shall bear the date to and including which the license is renewed.

History: Laws 1987, ch. 252, § 27.

Effective dates. - Laws 1987, ch. 252, § 35 makes the act effective on July 1, 1987.

### **§ 61-18A-28. Remittance of collections to clients.**

All collection agencies must remit to their clients the proceeds of all collections, after deducting their commission and other lawful expenses, within forty days of such collection unless otherwise provided by regulation.

History: Laws 1987, ch. 252, § 28.

Effective dates. - Laws 1987, ch. 252, § 35 makes the act effective on July 1, 1987.

### **§ 61-18A-29. Solicitor's license.**

A. Before issuing a solicitor's license the director shall determine that an applicant for such:

(1) has attained the age of eighteen years;

(2) has not been convicted of a felony or a crime involving moral turpitude; and

(3) has a good credit record.

B. Every solicitor shall carry with him, at all times, a solicitor's license in such form as required by the director.

History: Laws 1987, ch. 252, § 29.

Effective dates. - Laws 1987, ch. 252, § 35 makes the act effective on July 1, 1987.

### **§ 61-18A-30. Fees.**

The director shall charge and collect the following fees:

A. an original license fee for a collection agency or branch thereof, of two hundred dollars (\$200);

B. a renewal fee for a collection agency or branch thereof, of two hundred dollars (\$200);

C. a duplicate license fee of fifteen dollars (\$15.00);

D. a temporary license fee of thirty-five dollars (\$35.00);

E. a delinquency fee of ten dollars (\$10.00) per day for each day of delinquency in filing applications for renewals;

F. a manager's license examination fee of fifty dollars (\$50.00);

G. a manager's license renewal fee of thirty-five dollars (\$35.00);

H. a fee of five dollars (\$5.00) for each copy of any issue or edition of the Collection Agency Regulatory Act [61-18A-1 to 61-18A-33 NMSA 1978] and rules and regulations;

I. a fee of five dollars (\$5.00) for each list of licensees in good standing;

J. a solicitor's certificate fee of seven dollars fifty cents (\$7.50);

K. a fee of one hundred dollars (\$100) for the examination of a licensee's books, accounts, files and records; and

L. an original license fee or renewal license fee for a reposessor of one hundred fifty dollars (\$150).

History: Laws 1987, ch. 252, § 30.

Effective dates. - Laws 1987, ch. 252, § 35 makes the act effective on July 1, 1987.

### **§ 61-18A-31. Deposit of moneys in general fund.**

All money received under the Collection Agency Regulatory Act [61-18A-1 to 61-18A-33 NMSA 1978] by the director shall be deposited in the office of the state treasurer.

History: Laws 1987, ch. 252, § 31.

Effective dates. - Laws 1987, ch. 252, § 35 makes the act effective on July 1, 1987.

### **§ 61-18A-32. Judicial review.**

Any person aggrieved by the decision of the director in the enforcement of the Collection Agency Regulatory Act [61-18A-1 to 61-18A-33 NMSA 1978] may obtain judicial review thereof in the manner provided for review of agency decisions by the Administrative Procedures Act [12-8-1 to 12-8-25 NMSA 1978].

History: Laws 1987, ch. 252, § 32.

Effective dates. - Laws 1987, ch. 252, § 35 makes the act effective on July 1, 1987.

### **§ 61-18A-33. Grandfather clause.**

Any person properly licensed pursuant to the Collection Agency Act [61-18A-1 to 61-18A-33 NMSA 1978] on the effective date of the enactment of the Collection Agency Regulatory Act is eligible to be granted a license under the provisions of the Collection Agency Regulatory Act.

History: Laws 1987, ch. 252, § 33.

Effective dates. - Laws 1987, ch. 252, § 35 makes the act effective on July 1, 1987.

Compiler's notes. - The phrase "effective date of the enactment of the Collection Agency Regulatory Act" means July 1, 1987, the effective date of Laws 1987, ch. 252.

## **Article 19**

### **Cosmetology**

(Repealed by Laws 1979, ch. 382, § 35.)

Sec.  
61-19-1 to 61-19-47. Repealed.

§§ 61-19-1 to 61-19-47. Repealed.

Repeals. - Laws 1979, ch. 382, § 35 repeals 61-19-1 to 61-19-47 NMSA 1978, relating to the regulation of cosmetology, effective April 6, 1979. For present provisions, see 61-19A-1 to 61-19A-34 NMSA 1978.

## **Article 19A**

### **Cosmetology**

#### **§ 61-19A-1. Short title. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

This act [61-19A-1 to 61-19A-34 NMSA 1978] may be cited as the "Cosmetology Act."

History: Laws 1979, ch. 382, § 1.

Delayed repeals. - Laws 1989, ch. 110, § 6 amends Laws 1985, ch. 87, § 13 to repeal this section effective July 1, 1996.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 10 Am. Jur. 2d Barbers and Cosmetologists §§ 1 to 10.  
39A C.J.S. Health and Environment §§ 37 to 39.

#### **§ 61-19A-2. Definitions. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

As used in the Cosmetology Act [61-19A-1 to 61-19A-34 NMSA 1978]:

- A. "board" means the board of cosmetologists;
- B. "cosmetological establishment" or "beauty salon" or "electrology clinic" means any building or part thereof wherein cosmetology or electrology, respectively, is carried on;
- C. "cosmetologist" means a person, other than a student, who for compensation engages in cosmetology in a licensed cosmetological establishment, but does not include engaging in electrology;
- D. "cosmetology" means the practice of those services performed by beauty culturists, cosmeticians, cosmetologists or hairdressers and includes but is not limited to all of the following practices or a combination of such practices:

(1) arranging, dressing, curling, waving, cleansing, cutting, singeing, bleaching, coloring, straightening or similar work upon the hair of any person, whether by hand or through the use of chemistry or mechanical or electrical apparatus or appliances;

(2) using cosmetic preparations, antiseptics, tonics, lotions or creams or massaging, cleansing, stimulating, manipulating, beautifying or performing similar work on the body of a person;

(3) manicuring and pedicuring the nails of a person; or

(4) caring for and serving wigs and hair pieces;

E. "demonstrator" means a person who demonstrates a product or technique for promotional purposes. Regulation of demonstrators shall be promulgated by the board;

F. "electrologist" means a person who removes hair from or destroys hair on the human body through the use of a probe;

G. "electrology" means the practice of those services performed by electrologists;

H. "executive director" means the director for the board;

I. "identification license" means a license which entitles a registered cosmetologist, employed in a cosmetological establishment, to perform cosmetology services for persons in hospitals and nursing homes and for services in mortuaries;

J. "instructor" means a person licensed to teach in a school of cosmetology or in a school of electrology;

K. "manicurist-pedicurist" means a person who for compensation practices cosmetology limited to the hands and feet;

L. "school of cosmetology" or "school of electrology" means a public or private school approved by the board which teaches cosmetology or electrology, respectively;

M. "student" means a person engaged in learning or acquiring the skills to practice cosmetology or electrology within an approved school, and while so learning, performs or assists in any of the practices of cosmetology or electrology under the immediate supervision and direction of an instructor of cosmetology or electrology;

N. "junior operator" means a person, not a cosmetologist, who engages in the occupation of hairdresser or beauty culturist by authority granted under special permission of the board; and

O. "guest artist" means a nonresident who is granted permission to promote a product

or technique in New Mexico for a limited time in accordance with regulations adopted by the board.

History: Laws 1979, ch. 382, § 2.

Delayed repeals. - Laws 1989, ch. 110, § 6 amends Laws 1985, ch. 87, § 13 to repeal this section effective July 1, 1996.

### **§ 61-19A-3. Criminal offender's character evaluation. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

The provisions of the Criminal Offender Employment Act [28-2-1 to 28-2-6 NMSA 1978] shall govern any consideration of criminal records required or permitted by the Cosmetology Act [61-19A-1 to 61-19A-34 NMSA 1978].

History: Laws 1979, ch. 382, § 3.

Delayed repeals. - Laws 1989, ch. 110, § 6 amends Laws 1985, ch. 87, § 13 to repeal this section effective July 1, 1996.

### **§ 61-19A-4. Unlawful to operate without license. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

Unless licensed or exempted under the provisions of the Cosmetology Act [61-19A-1 to 61-19A-34 NMSA 1978], no person shall practice or teach cosmetology or electrology and no place shall be used or maintained for the practice or teaching of cosmetology or electrology for compensation.

History: Laws 1979, ch. 382, § 4.

Delayed repeals. - Laws 1989, ch. 110, § 6 amends Laws 1985, ch. 87, § 13 to repeal this section effective July 1, 1996.

### **§ 61-19A-5. Board created; terms; qualifications; vacancies; removal. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

A. There is created a "board of cosmetologists" consisting of eight members appointed by the governor for staggered terms of three years each. The appointments shall be made in such a manner that the terms of not more than three board members end on June 30 of each year.

B. Four of the members shall be licensed under the cosmetology laws of New Mexico

and have at least five years' practical experience in their respective occupations. Four members shall represent the public and none of those members or their spouses shall be a person who has ever been licensed as a cosmetologist or electrologist or who has ever had any significant financial interest, whether direct or indirect, in the cosmetology profession or in a cosmetological establishment, clinic or school of cosmetology or school of electrology. The four licensed members of the board shall consist of one school owner, one electrologist, one cosmetological establishment owner and one cosmetologist, and all members shall be residents of New Mexico. All members of the board whose terms have not expired on the effective date of the Cosmetology Act shall serve out their unexpired terms, and their successors shall be appointed for a term of three years or less expiring on June 30 in the third year after their appointment.

C. The governor may remove any member from the board for neglect of any duty required by law, for incompetence or, if the member is licensed under the Cosmetology Act [61-19A-1 to 61-19A-34 NMSA 1978], for unprofessional conduct as defined by regulation of the board.

D. The governor shall fill vacancies within ninety days of their occurrence for the unexpired term by appointing a person having qualifications similar to those of the person he replaces.

E. Members of the board shall sign an oath of office upon appointment and shall serve until their successors are appointed and qualified.

F. Members of the board shall be reimbursed as provided in the Per Diem and Mileage Act [10-8-1 to 10-8-8 NMSA 1978] and shall receive no other compensation, perquisite or allowance.

G. Any member failing, after proper notice, to attend any three consecutive meetings of the board without a reasonable excuse shall be automatically removed from the board.

History: Laws 1979, ch. 382, § 5; 1989, ch. 110, § 1.

Delayed repeals. - Laws 1989, ch. 110, § 6 amends Laws 1985, ch. 87, § 13 to repeal this section effective July 1, 1996.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, in Subsection A substituted "eight" for "five" in the first sentence and "three" for "two" in the second sentence; and in Subsection B substituted all of the language of the second sentence preceding "shall be a person" for "The fifth member shall represent the public and neither such member nor the member's spouse" while inserting "school of" preceding "electrology" near the end of that sentence, and substituted "all members" for "all of the five members" in the third sentence.



Effective date of the Cosmetology Act. - The phrase "effective date of the Cosmetology Act", referred to in the last sentence of Subsection C, means April 6, 1979, the effective date of Laws 1979, ch. 382.

### **§ 61-19A-6. Organization of the board. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

The board shall annually elect a president and a vice president from among its members. The president shall appoint a director of examinations whose responsibilities shall be established by regulation of the board and shall appoint the remaining members to supervise the following activities:

- A. budget;
- B. legislation;
- C. continuing education programs;
- D. inspection; and
- E. licensure.

The individual board members are responsible for the supervision of the activities assigned to them and shall report on a regular basis to the entire membership of the board.

History: Laws 1979, ch. 382, § 6.

Delayed repeals. - Laws 1989, ch. 110, § 6 amends Laws 1985, ch. 87, § 13 to repeal this section effective July 1, 1996.

### **§ 61-19A-7. Powers and duties of the board. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

A. The board shall meet in the state capitol on the first Tuesday in the months of March, June and December and the second Tuesday in September of each year for the purpose of conducting the business of the board. Three members of the board shall constitute a quorum and may call a special meeting provided the requirements of the open meeting law [Chapter 10, Article 15 NMSA 1978] have been met.

B. The board shall adopt a seal and shall have the power to adopt reasonable regulations in accordance with the State Rules Act [14-3-24, 14-3-25, 14-4-1 to 14-4-9 NMSA 1978] for the administration of the Cosmetology Act [61-19A-1 to 61-19A-34 NMSA 1978].

C. Any member of the board, its executive director or any of its designated agents or assistants shall have authority to enter upon and inspect any cosmetological establishment, electrology clinic, school of cosmetology or school of electrology at any time during business hours.

D. The board shall furnish copies of its rules and regulations and any sanitary requirements adopted by it to each owner or manager of a cosmetological establishment, electrology clinic, school of cosmetology or school of electrology to be posted in a conspicuous place in each such establishment, clinic or school.

E. The board may engage any person licensed in the practices regulated by the Cosmetology Act for the purpose of conducting examinations, inspections or investigations of any persons, firms or corporations affected by the Cosmetology Act. Such person shall not be connected with any school of cosmetology or electrology. Any person so engaged may be compensated at the rates provided by the Per Diem and Mileage Act [10-8-1 to 10-8-8 NMSA 1978] and shall receive no other compensation, perquisite or allowance.

F. The board shall keep a record of its proceedings and a register of applicants for licensure showing the name and location of the applicant's place of employment and whether the applicant was granted or refused a license. The books and records of the board shall be prima facie evidence of matters therein contained and shall constitute public records.

History: Laws 1979, ch. 382, § 7.

Delayed repeals. - Laws 1989, ch. 110, § 6 amends Laws 1985, ch. 87, § 13 to repeal this section effective July 1, 1996.

### **§ 61-19A-8. Additional powers of board. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

The board is the instrumentality of the state for the purpose of administering the Cosmetology Act [61-19A-1 to 61-19A-34 NMSA 1978] and for that purpose is vested with the additional powers of:

A. supervising and regulating the cosmetology and electrology industry in New Mexico, provided that nothing in the Cosmetology Act shall be construed to abrogate or affect the status, force or operation of any provisions of the public health laws, the state sanitary code or any local health ordinance or regulation;

B. investigating as the conditions permit, and regulating as the conditions require, all matters pertaining to the proper supervision and control of the work of the licensees under the Cosmetology Act. The board may issue commissions to take depositions of witnesses who are absent from the state. Any member of the board may sign and issue

the subpoenas as directed by the board and may administer oaths of the witnesses; and

C. acting as mediator and arbitrator in any controversy or issue that may arise among or between cosmetologists or electrologists, as between themselves or arising between them as groups; provided that there shall be no interference with the authority of the labor and industrial bureau of the employment services division of the human services department or the chief of the bureau.

History: Laws 1979, ch. 382, § 8.

Delayed repeals. - Laws 1989, ch. 110, § 6 amends Laws 1985, ch. 87, § 13 to repeal this section effective July 1, 1996.

### **§ 61-19A-9. Executive director; disposition of funds. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

A. The board shall appoint an executive director who is a resident of this state. The executive director shall act as the treasurer and the secretary to the board and shall keep a record of its proceedings and finances. The executive director shall perform such duties as the board may direct and shall be paid an annual salary in accordance with the budget approved by the department of finance and administration and pursuant to appropriation by the legislature.

B. All fees and other money received by the board shall be expended only pursuant to appropriation by the legislature and in accordance with the budget approved by the department of finance and administration.

History: Laws 1979, ch. 382, § 9; 1989, ch. 110, § 2.

Delayed repeals. - Laws 1989, ch. 110, § 6 amends Laws 1985, ch. 87, § 13 to repeal this section effective July 1, 1996.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, added "disposition of funds" to the catchline; designated the formerly undesignated provisions as Subsection A; in Subsection A substituted all of the language of the first sentence following "who" for "shall be a licensed cosmetologist and a citizen of this state with at least five years' practical experience in cosmetology in New Mexico", substituted "finances" for "finance" in the second sentence, and added "and pursuant to appropriation by the legislature" at the end of the last sentence; and added Subsection B.

### **§ 61-19A-10. Examinations; notice to applicants. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

At least nine times each year the board shall provide for the examination of all applicants seeking licensure under the provisions of the Cosmetology Act [61-19A-1 to 61-19A-34 NMSA 1978]. Notice of the examination shall be given by mail to all known applicants at least thirty days prior to the date of the examination.

History: Laws 1979, ch. 382, § 10.

Delayed repeals. - Laws 1989, ch. 110, § 6 amends Laws 1985, ch. 87, § 13 to repeal this section effective July 1, 1996.

### **§ 61-19A-11. Qualifications for licensure as a cosmetologist. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

A. Any person is eligible to be registered as a practitioner and is qualified to receive a license as a registered cosmetologist who submits proof that he:

- (1) is at least seventeen years of age;
- (2) has an education equivalent to the completion of the second year of an approved high school;
- (3) has completed a sixteen hundred hour course in a school of cosmetology approved by the board;
- (4) has paid the required fees as set forth in Section 61-19A-24 NMSA 1978;
- (5) has passed the examination conducted by the board to determine the applicant's fitness to receive a license as a cosmetologist; and
- (6) submits proof of having a current tuberculin test as verified by a licensed physician or medical laboratory.

B. A limited license to manicure and pedicure may be applied for and granted to any person:

- (1) meeting the qualifications set forth in Paragraphs (1), (2), (4) and (6) of Subsection A of this section;
- (2) who has completed a manicuring-pedicuring course of five hundred hours; and
- (3) who has passed the examination conducted by the board to determine the applicant's fitness to receive a license as a manicurist-pedicurist.

C. The holder of a cosmetologist's license has the right and privilege to place the initials

"R.C." immediately following his name to designate the licensee as a registered cosmetologist.

D. The holder of a manicurist-pedicurist license has the right and privilege to place the initials "R.M." immediately following his name to designate the licensee as a registered manicurist-pedicurist.

History: Laws 1979, ch. 382, § 11; 1984, ch. 44, § 1.

Delayed repeals. - Laws 1989, ch. 110, § 6 amends Laws 1985, ch. 87, § 13 to repeal this section effective July 1, 1996.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Products liability: perfumes, colognes, or deodorants, 46 A.L.R.4th 1197.

### **§ 61-19A-12. Qualifications for licensure as an electrologist. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

A. Any person is eligible to be registered as a practitioner and is qualified to receive a license as a registered electrologist who submits proof that he:

(1) is at least seventeen years of age;

(2) has completed at least an approved four-year high school course of study or its equivalent as determined by the board;

(3) has completed a course of five hundred hours from a school of electrology approved by the board;

(4) has paid the required fees as set forth in Section 24 [61-19A-24 NMSA 1978] of the Cosmetology Act;

(5) has passed the examination conducted by the board to determine the applicant's fitness to receive a license as an electrologist; and

(6) submits proof of having a current tuberculin test as verified by a licensed physician or medical laboratory.

B. The holder of an electrologist's license has the right and privilege to place the initials "R. E." immediately following his name to designate the licensee as a registered electrologist.

History: Laws 1979, ch. 382, § 12.

Delayed repeals. - Laws 1989, ch. 110, § 6 amends Laws 1985, ch. 87, § 13 to repeal this section effective July 1, 1996.

**§ 61-19A-13. Qualifications for licensure as an instructor. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

A. Any person is eligible to be registered as a practitioner and is qualified to receive a license as a registered instructor who submits proof that he:

(1) has completed at least an approved four-year high school course of study or its equivalent as determined by the board;

(2) has completed an instructor's course in cosmetology of one thousand hours or, in lieu thereof, furnishes proof of three years' working experience in a licensed cosmetological establishment; or for licensure as an instructor of electrology, has completed an instructor's course in electrology of two hundred hours or, in lieu thereof, furnishes proof of one year's working experience in a licensed electrology clinic; and

(3) has passed the examination conducted by the board to determine the applicant's fitness to receive a license as a registered instructor of cosmetology or of electrology.

B. As a condition of the renewal of an instructor's license, every licensed instructor of cosmetology or electrology shall provide proof of attendance at a seminar of sixteen or more hours of instruction in instructor training during the previous two years.

C. The holder of a cosmetology instructor's license or an electrology instructor's license has the right and privilege to place the initials "R. I." immediately following his name to designate the licensee as a registered instructor.

History: Laws 1979, ch. 382, § 13; 1982, ch. 106, § 1.

Delayed repeals. - Laws 1989, ch. 110, § 6 amends Laws 1985, ch. 87, § 13 to repeal this section effective July 1, 1996.

**§ 61-19A-14. Licensure under prior law; reciprocity. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

A. Any person licensed as a cosmetologist, an electrologist, an instructor of cosmetology, an instructor of electrology, a manicurist-pedicurist or a demonstrator or any person holding an establishment license, clinic license or school owner's license under any prior laws of this state, which license is valid on the effective date of the Cosmetology Act, shall be held to be licensed under the provisions of the Cosmetology Act [61-19A-1 to 61-19A-34 NMSA 1978] and shall be entitled to the renewal of his license as provided under the Cosmetology Act.

B. The board may grant a license under the provisions of the Cosmetology Act without an examination, upon payment of the required fee, provided that the applicant submits proof that he:

(1) holds a current license from another state, territory or possession of the United States, or the District of Columbia, that has training hours and qualifications equivalent to or exceeding those required for licensure in New Mexico;

(2) is in good standing in the state, territory or possession of the United States, or the District of Columbia, in which he is currently licensed and that no disciplinary or other action is pending;

(3) has completed and submits evidence of the completion of the second year of an approved high school or its equivalent for licensure as a cosmetologist, electrologist or manicurist-pedicurist through reciprocity or submits evidence of the completion of the twelfth grade or its equivalent for licensure as an instructor of cosmetology or electrology, through reciprocity;

(4) has been examined and submits a current medical report from a licensed physician or medical laboratory that the applicant is free from tuberculosis; and

(5) meets all other requirements for reciprocity as determined by regulation of the board.

C. The board may grant a license as a cosmetologist under the provisions of the Cosmetology Act with a practical examination, upon payment of the required fee, to a cosmetologist who has been licensed in another state, territory or possession of the United States, or the District of Columbia, provided that the applicant submits proof that he:

(1) held a valid cosmetology license in New Mexico previously, which license was not suspended or revoked;

(2) holds a current valid license as a cosmetologist in a state, territory or possession of the United States, or the District of Columbia, in which he is currently licensed;

(3) is in good standing in the state, territory or possession of the United States, or the District of Columbia, in which he is currently licensed and that no disciplinary or other action is pending;

(4) has been examined by and submits a current medical report from a licensed physician or medical laboratory that the applicant is free from tuberculosis; and

(5) has practiced cosmetology for at least five consecutive years immediately preceding the filing of his application.

D. If the board refuses to issue a license under the provisions of Subsection A, B or C of this section to a person who qualifies under either Subsection A, B or C of this section or if this section is held unconstitutional by any court, Article 19A of Chapter 61 NMSA 1978 is repealed effective on July 2, 1984, or the date the board refuses to issue such a license or the court decision becomes final, whichever is later.

History: Laws 1979, ch. 382, § 14; 1984, ch. 44, § 2.

Delayed repeals. - Laws 1989, ch. 110, § 6 amends Laws 1985, ch. 87, § 13 to repeal this section effective July 1, 1996.

### **§ 61-19A-15. Requirements after failure to pass examination. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

An applicant for any license to practice cosmetology or electrology or teach cosmetology or electrology, as defined in the Cosmetology Act [61-19A-1 to 61-19A-34 NMSA 1978], who fails to satisfactorily pass an examination will not be required to return to a school of cosmetology or electrology for additional hours. The hours of credit received are valid from the date of completion of school and the applicant may take the state board examination as many times as necessary in order to successfully pass the examination. A reexamination fee is required each time the applicant takes the examination.

History: Laws 1979, ch. 382, § 15.

Delayed repeals. - Laws 1989, ch. 110, § 6 amends Laws 1985, ch. 87, § 13 to repeal this section effective July 1, 1996.

### **§ 61-19A-16. Cosmetological establishment and electrology clinic requirements. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

No cosmetological establishment or electrological clinic shall be licensed or approved unless:

A. the establishment or clinic is located in separate or segregated quarters. If located in any part less than the whole of a single building otherwise occupied as living quarters, the quarters so occupied must be separated and segregated from the remainder of the building by solid walls reaching from floor to ceiling;

B. hot and cold water are provided therein; and

C. the establishment or clinic conforms to and complies with reasonable rules and regulations promulgated by the board.



History: Laws 1979, ch. 382, § 16.

Delayed repeals. - Laws 1989, ch. 110, § 6 amends Laws 1985, ch. 87, § 13 to repeal this section effective July 1, 1996.

### **§ 61-19A-17. License to practice. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

A. When an applicant complies with all requirements of the Cosmetology Act [61-19A-1 to 61-19A-34 NMSA 1978], and furnishes a certificate from a licensed physician stating that he is free from tuberculosis, the board shall issue the applicant a license in the classification for which he is qualified to practice.

B. It is unlawful for any person to practice for compensation any of the classifications described in the Cosmetology Act unless his certificate of licensure is displayed in a conspicuous place in his place of practice.

C. Any licensee practicing away from his establishment shall carry an identification license issued by the board and shall show it to the person upon whom cosmetology services are being performed or the person in charge.

History: Laws 1979, ch. 382, § 17.

Delayed repeals. - Laws 1989, ch. 110, § 6 amends Laws 1985, ch. 87, § 13 to repeal this section effective July 1, 1996.

### **§ 61-19A-18. Demonstrator's certificate. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

The demonstrator's certificate entitles the individual holder thereof who is not licensed under the Cosmetology Act [61-19A-1 to 61-19A-34 NMSA 1978] to demonstrate products or techniques for promotional purposes. Individuals holding a demonstrator's certificate are required to carry their certificate during all demonstrations. The annual fee is one hundred dollars (\$100) as specified in the Cosmetology Act. Regulations for obtaining a demonstrator's certificate shall be determined by the board. If the demonstrator's certificate is not renewed within thirty days after the specified expiration date, that certificate is void and may be reapplied for as per the regulations promulgated by the board. The provisions of this section do not apply to guest artists as defined in Subsection N [Subsection O] of Section 2 [61-19A-2 NMSA 1978] of the Cosmetology Act.

History: Laws 1979, ch. 382, § 18.

Delayed repeals. - Laws 1989, ch. 110, § 6 amends Laws 1985, ch. 87, § 13 to repeal this section effective July 1, 1996.

Compiler's notes. - The reference to "Subsection N of Section 2 of the Cosmetology Act" in the last sentence in this section seems to be incorrect, as 61-19A-2N defines "junior operator." Section 61-19A-2O defines "guest artist."

**§ 61-19A-19. Application for cosmetological establishments, electrology clinics, schools of cosmetology and schools of electrology; bond of schools. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

A. Cosmetological establishments, electrology clinics, schools of cosmetology or schools of electrology may be operated as follows: any person, firm or corporation desiring to operate a cosmetological establishment, electrology clinic, school of cosmetology or school of electrology shall make application, accompanied by the original registration fee as set forth in the Cosmetology Act [61-19A-1 to 61-19A-34 NMSA 1978]. The cosmetological establishment shall at all times be in charge of and under the immediate supervision of a licensed cosmetologist. The electrology clinic shall at all times be in charge of and under the immediate supervision of a licensed electrologist. Schools of cosmetology and schools of electrology must at all times be in charge of and under the immediate supervision of a licensed instructor of cosmetology or electrology, respectively.

B. Schools of cosmetology and schools of electrology shall be conducted as follows: application must be made and accompanied by the original registration fee as set forth in the Cosmetology Act. When the application is made between July 1 and June 30 following, there shall be paid to the board that portion of the registration fee specified in the Cosmetology Act which the unexpired number of months in the year bears to the entire year and shall include the month in which the application is made. This section does not authorize a school of cosmetology or electrology to be operated without the required licenses. A school of cosmetology or electrology shall be granted an original establishment license and school owner's license or annual renewal of its school owner's license only if it remains in full compliance with the provisions of the Cosmetology Act and the regulations of the board.

C. Each school shall post with the board a corporate surety bond in an amount equivalent to one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for each student regularly enrolled and regularly attending the school, but not more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000). The bond shall be in the form approved by the board and conditioned upon compliance with the provisions of the Cosmetology Act and upon faithful compliance with the terms and conditions of all contracts, verbal or written, made by the school to furnish instruction to any person. The bond must be to the state and must be retained in the office of the superintendent of insurance. The bond must be in favor of every person who pays or deposits any money with the school as payment for any instruction. Every bond shall continue in force until notice of termination is given by registered mail to the office of the superintendent of insurance, and every bond shall set forth this fact. Every establishment exacting a fee for the teaching of any branch of cosmetology or electrology is a school of cosmetology or school of electrology within the meaning of this

section, and shall comply with all of the provisions contained in the Cosmetology Act which pertain to schools of cosmetology or electrology.

D. The license provided in this section authorizes the school of cosmetology or electrology holding such license to transact operations in this state during the year or fraction thereof for which it is issued, subject to reasonable regulations of the board.

History: Laws 1979, ch. 382, § 19.

Delayed repeals. - Laws 1989, ch. 110, § 6 amends Laws 1985, ch. 87, § 13 to repeal this section effective July 1, 1996.

### **§ 61-19A-20. Schools for instruction. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

A. Schools of cosmetology or schools of electrology shall be located so as to be entirely separate from and have no connection with cosmetological establishments, electrology clinics or any other place of business.

B. Schools of cosmetology or schools of electrology may operate satellite classrooms located anywhere in the service area, but full cognizance must be given to the need for students to either transport themselves or be transported between the satellite classroom and the school, as the administrative center. Such an arrangement should facilitate engaging in cooperative efforts between public community colleges, technical institutes and proprietary cosmetology schools. While no limit is prescribed in relation to the distance that satellite classrooms may be from the center of administration, the transportation problem must be given full attention in order that the student's time may be productively utilized for instruction. The location of the satellite classroom must also be such that distractions, unnecessary noise or air pollution can be maintained at a minimum. The satellite classroom shall not offer any services to the public.

C. All brushes, combs, towels, instruments and applicators shall be sanitized before each use. All students and instructors shall wear washable uniforms. Containers for soiled brushes, combs, towels, instruments and applicators shall be provided and maintained in a sanitary condition. Floors shall have washable coverings.

D. Schools of cosmetology or schools of electrology shall provide separate rooms for classwork and practical instruction and a separate room for supervised practice. A separate locker for each student shall be provided. A bulletin board shall be provided on which a copy of the laws concerning the licensing of cosmetologists, electrologists and instructors and the board's certificate of approval of the school shall be conspicuously displayed at all times.

E. Each school of cosmetology and schools [school] of electrology shall have, in good working order, apparatus and equipment necessary for the full and ready teaching of all subjects included in the curriculum. Schools shall keep daily records of attendance for

each student and shall keep daily records of each subject and each practice for each student, and these records shall be open for inspection by members of the board or their officially appointed representatives. Any change in staff shall be reported to the board within ten days after the change has taken place. Instruction and supervision in theory, classroom and clinic shall be limited to twenty students per instructor. A minimum of one instructor must be employed by each school of cosmetology and by each school of electrology on a full-time basis. Each school library shall consist of not less than ten books that are in good condition for study and shall be available to the students at all reasonable times.

F. Students and student instructors applying for matriculation in a school of cosmetology or a school of electrology shall first be registered with the board, and the registration shall be accompanied by a fee of ten dollars (\$10.00) and evidence that the student is at least sixteen years of age and of good health as evidenced by a medical certificate signed by a licensed physician or medical laboratory stating that the applicant is free from tuberculosis, proof of two years' high school or the equivalent for cosmetology and electrology students and proof of completion of the twelfth grade or the equivalent for student instructor enrollees.

G. In order to obtain credit for time spent in the study of cosmetology or electrology elsewhere than in this state, evidence must be verified by the state board of cosmetology in the state where attendance occurred. Credit will be granted in accordance with regulations promulgated by the board.

H. Curriculum is prescribed as follows:

(1) prior to applying for the appropriate examination, at least:

(a) sixteen hundred hours of theoretical study and actual practice in an approved school of cosmetology shall be required of each student prior to applying for the cosmetology examination;

(b) five hundred hours of theoretical study and actual practice in an approved school of cosmetology shall be required of each student prior to applying for the manicurist-pedicurist examination;

(c) five hundred hours of theoretical study and actual practice in an approved school of electrology shall be required of each student prior to applying for the electrology examination;

(d) one thousand hours of theoretical study and actual practice or, in lieu thereof, proof of three years' actual experience in a licensed cosmetological establishment shall be required of each applicant prior to applying for the cosmetology instructor's examination; and

(e) two hundred hours of theoretical study and actual practice or, in lieu thereof, proof of

one year's actual experience in a licensed electrology clinic shall be required of each applicant prior to applying for the electrology instructor's examination;

(2) practical instruction shall consist of classwork and individual instruction in all subjects of each practice and shall include actual practice by the students on transformations or other devices, on other students or on the public; and

(3) the board shall appoint a committee to assist in prescribing the curriculum which shall be taught by the schools of cosmetology and schools of electrology licensed under the Cosmetology Act [61-19A-1 to 61-19A-34 NMSA 1978]. There shall be thirteen members on the curriculum committee as follows: the board member who is responsible for the administration of the continuing education program; the board member who is responsible for licensing; two school owners; two licensed instructors; two licensed electrologists; two licensed cosmetologists; two cosmetological establishments; and the executive director. None of the members may represent the same business or educational institution. The committee shall meet at least annually at the direction of the board.

I. It is unlawful for any school of cosmetology or school of electrology to permit its students to practice cosmetology or electrology on the public under any circumstances until the student has completed fifteen percent of the total hours required, with the exception of shampooing and manicuring-pedicuring, not to exceed five hours per week per student.

J. Any school of cosmetology or school of electrology enrolling student instructors shall not have at any one time more than one student instructor for each licensed instructor actively engaged in teaching at the school.

K. No instructor or student instructor shall be permitted to practice cosmetology or electrology on the public other than that part of the practical work which pertains directly to the teaching of subjects included in the curriculum.

L. Each school of cosmetology shall display, in a conspicuous place within the clinic area of the school, a sign which shall read: "All services in this school are performed by students who are in training as cosmetologists or manicurists-pedicurists." Each school of electrology shall display, in a conspicuous place within the clinic area of the school, a sign which shall read: "All services in this school are performed by students who are in training as electrologists."

M. No school of cosmetology or school of electrology shall pay compensation to any of its students, either directly or indirectly.

N. No school of cosmetology or school of electrology may conduct a clinical department for compensation until the school has been in operation for a period of fifteen percent of the total time necessary to provide fifteen percent of the hours of instruction required under the Cosmetology Act.

History: Laws 1979, ch. 382, § 20; 1982, ch. 106, § 2; 1984, ch. 44, § 3.

Delayed repeals. - Laws 1989, ch. 110, § 6 amends Laws 1985, ch. 87, § 13 to repeal this section effective July 1, 1996.

**§ 61-19A-21. License to be displayed; notice of change of place of business. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

Every holder of a license or licenses shall notify the executive director of his new place of business and upon receipt of the notification, the director shall make the necessary change in the books.

History: Laws 1979, ch. 382, § 21.

Delayed repeals. - Laws 1989, ch. 110, § 6 amends Laws 1985, ch. 87, § 13 to repeal this section effective July 1, 1996.

**§ 61-19A-22. License nontransferable. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

Each establishment license shall be issued under the authority of the Cosmetology Act [61-19A-1 to 61-19A-34 NMSA 1978] by the board in the name of the owner of each separate cosmetological establishment. The license may not be the subject of a sale, transfer, assignment, conveyance, lease, bequest, gift or other means of transfer. The sale, transfer, assignment, lease, bequest or gift of any part or all of any establishment will not include any license issued by the board. It shall be the duty of any owner or manager who wishes to sell, transfer, assign, convey, lease or give as a gift any such establishment, to point out and explain this section to the one so desiring to take over the establishment.

History: Laws 1979, ch. 382, § 22.

Delayed repeals. - Laws 1989, ch. 110, § 6 amends Laws 1985, ch. 87, § 13 to repeal this section effective July 1, 1996.

**§ 61-19A-23. Duration, restoration and renewal of licenses. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

A. The original issuance and renewal of licenses to practice as a cosmetologist, a manicurist-pedicurist, an electrologist or an instructor shall be for a period of one year or less from the date of issuance. If the licensee fails to renew the license for the next year, his license is void; provided he may restore his license at any time during the year following expiration upon paying the appropriate fee and a late charge of twenty-five

dollars (\$25.00). If the licensee fails to restore his license within one year following its expiration, his license may not be restored, and, in order for such licensee to again obtain a license, he shall pay the fees and furnish the proofs and submit to such examinations as are required of applicants for original licensure.

B. The original issuance and annual renewal of licenses to operate a beauty salon, a booth, a school of cosmetology, a school of electrology or an electrology clinic shall be for a period of twelve months or less, following the issuance of the license. If the licensee fails to renew his license within thirty days after the date his license expires, his license is void, and, in order to again obtain a license, he shall be required to submit an application and furnish such proof and pay twice the amount of such fees as are required for applicants for annual renewals.

C. The board may establish a staggered system of license expiration and a procedure for proration of fees for licenses issued for less than a full year. To accomplish the change to a staggered system, licenses shall expire upon the date established by regulation of the board for those licenses issued for less than a full year. Thereafter all licenses shall be issued for a period of one year. Each licensee shall be notified by mail at the licensee's last known address at least thirty days prior to the renewal date of his license under the new staggered renewal system. The notice shall include a renewal application specifying the amount of the renewal fee due and the specific dates of the license renewal period covered by the renewal application.

History: Laws 1979, ch. 382, § 23; 1982, ch. 106, § 3; 1989, ch. 110, § 3.

Delayed repeals. - Laws 1989, ch. 110, § 6 amends Laws 1985, ch. 87, § 13 to repeal this section effective July 1, 1996.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, in Subsection A deleted "ending on June 30 of each year" at the end of the first sentence, deleted the former second sentence relating to expiration of licenses, and rewrote the former third and fourth sentences so as to constitute the present second sentence; in Subsection B deleted "ending on June 30 of the year" following "less"; and added Subsection C.

### **§ 61-19A-24. Fees. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

The following fees for examination, original licensure, annual renewal and licensure by reciprocity are as follows:

USE THE ZOOM COMMAND TO VIEW THE FOLLOWING FORM:

A. classification  
Fees  
establishment and beauty salon license,

original registration	
.....	\$125.00
beauty salon, annual renewal	
.....	25.00
establishment and electrology clinic license,	
original registration	
.....	125.00
electrologist clinic, annual renewal	
.....	25.00
establishment and school license,	
original registration	
.....	600.00
school license, annual renewal	
.....	500.00
relocation of a school of cosmetology or electrology	
.....	600.00
cosmetologist, original licensure	
.....	20.00
cosmetologist, annual renewal	
.....	12.50
electrologist, original licensure	
.....	20.00
electrologist, annual renewal	
.....	12.50
manicurist-pedicurist, original licensure	
.....	12.50
manicurist-pedicurist, annual renewal	
.....	7.50
instructor, original licensure	
.....	25.00
instructor, annual renewal	
.....	25.00
identification license, original licensure	
.....	10.00
identification license, annual renewal	
.....	10.00
demonstrator certificate, original licensure	
.....	100.00
demonstrator, annual renewal	
.....	100.00
student or student instructor registration	
.....	15.00
junior operator	



.....	20.00
licensure through reciprocity	
.....	100.00
booth establishment and booth rental license,	
original registration	
.....	100.00
booth rental, annual renewal	
.....	10.00
transcript	
.....	20.00
duplicate	
.....	12.50;
B. examinations	
cosmetologist	
.....	25.00
electrologist	
.....	35.00
instructor	
.....	25.00
manicurist-pedicurist	
.....	25.00.

For reexamination after failure to pass the examination, the exam fee will be as specified immediately above;

C. for issuing an establishment license to any cosmetological establishment, the fee shall be one hundred dollars (\$100). A separate booth establishment license is established, allowing operators to conduct independent businesses within a beauty salon displaying a valid cosmetological establishment license, the fee for which shall be one hundred dollars (\$100). For issuing an establishment license to any school of cosmetology, the fee shall be one hundred dollars (\$100), which fee shall be expressly for the purpose of regulating the establishment and shall not be construed as a prohibitive measure. For issuing an establishment license to any electrology clinic, the fee shall be one hundred dollars (\$100). For issuing an establishment license to any school of electrology, the fee shall be one hundred dollars (\$100). In addition to the above establishment fee and for issuing a certificate to operate such shop or clinic, there shall be an annual fee of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00). For issuing a certificate to operate a school of cosmetology or electrology, there shall be an annual fee of five hundred dollars (\$500). The establishment fee shall be paid for each such school, salon or clinic so established by any owner, and the fee paid on any one salon, clinic or school shall not be construed to be made in payment for any other salon, clinic or school.

Any beauty salon which moves to a new location outside the boundaries of the municipality in which it was licensed is required to obtain a new establishment license,

cost of which is one hundred dollars (\$100), and a new salon license, cost of which is twenty-five dollars (\$25.00). Any electrology clinic which relocates is required to obtain a new establishment license, cost of which is one hundred dollars (\$100), and a new electrology clinic license, cost of which is twenty-five dollars (\$25.00). Any school of cosmetology or electrology which relocates is required to obtain a new establishment license, cost of which is one hundred dollars (\$100), and a new school owner's license, cost of which is five hundred dollars (\$500). Upon the relocation of a shop, clinic or school, all requirements as specified in the Cosmetology Act [61-19A-1 to 61-19A-34 NMSA 1978] for original application and licensure and the rules and regulations promulgated by the board must be met;

D. for an application for a license to practice any of the classifications as set forth in the Cosmetology Act, the license to be issued on reciprocity must be accompanied by a fee of one hundred dollars (\$100). If the application for licensure through reciprocity is not accepted, the board shall refund the one hundred dollars (\$100) to the applicant;

E. for issuing a certificate to conduct an independent business as a cosmetologist under a booth establishment license, a fee of ten dollars (\$10.00) annually shall be paid and submitted with the required application completed; and

F. a duplicate certificate of licensure shall be issued upon the filing of a notarized statement by the applicant, accompanied by a signed five-by-three-inch photograph and by the payment of a fee of twelve dollars fifty cents (\$12.50). Each certificate so issued shall have the word "duplicate" stamped across its face and shall bear the same number as the lost certificate.

History: Laws 1979, ch. 382, § 24; 1982, ch. 106, § 4.

Delayed repeals. - Laws 1989, ch. 110, § 6 amends Laws 1985, ch. 87, § 13 to repeal this section effective July 1, 1996.

### **§ 61-19A-25. Grounds for refusal to issue, renew, suspend or revoke a license. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

A. The board shall, in accordance with the provisions of the Uniform Licensing Act [61-1-1 to 61-1-31 NMSA 1978], refuse to issue or renew or shall suspend or revoke a license for any one or more of the following causes:

- (1) the commission of any of the offenses described in Section 61-19A-28 NMSA 1978;
- (2) the violation of any of the sanitary regulations promulgated by the board;
- (3) malpractice or incompetency;
- (4) advertising by means of knowingly false or deceptive statements;

- (5) habitual drunkenness or habitual addiction to the use of habit-forming drugs;
- (6) continuing to be employed or practicing in a cosmetological establishment or electrology clinic in which the sanitary regulations of the board, of the health and environment department or of any other lawfully constituted board, promulgated for the regulation of cosmetology establishments, schools of cosmetology or schools of electrology or electrology clinics, are known by the registrant to be violated;
- (7) gross continued negligence in observing the rules and regulations;
- (8) the location of a beauty salon or electrology clinic in a building occupied or frequented by persons of immoral character or the use of a salon, clinic or school of cosmetology or school of electrology for immoral purposes;
- (9) renting, loaning or allowing the use of the license to any unlicensed person under the provisions of the Cosmetology Act [61-19A-1 to 61-19A-34 NMSA 1978];
- (10) dishonesty or unfair or deceptive practices;
- (11) sexual, racial or religious harassment;
- (12) conduct of illegal activities in an establishment or by a practitioner;
- (13) conviction of a crime involving moral turpitude; and
- (14) aiding, abetting or conspiring to evade or violate the provisions of the Cosmetology Act.

Any license suspended or revoked shall be delivered to the board or any agent of the board upon demand.

B. The board may in accordance with the Uniform Licensing Act refuse to renew or restore or may suspend or revoke a license held by any person who has:

- (1) committed fraud in obtaining or in attempting to obtain a license;
- (2) made knowingly false statements in advertising;
- (3) failed to keep his certificate upon display;
- (4) obtained any fee by fraud or misrepresentation; or
- (5) employed directly or indirectly any person not holding a license under the Cosmetology Act to perform cosmetology, electrology or to teach in a school of cosmetology or school of electrology.

C. Any license suspended or revoked shall be delivered to the board or any agent of the board upon demand.

History: Laws 1979, ch. 382, § 25; 1989, ch. 110, § 4.

Delayed repeals. - Laws 1989, ch. 110, § 6 amends Laws 1985, ch. 87, § 13 to repeal this section effective July 1, 1996.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, made minor stylistic changes in Subsections A(1) and A(6); inserted "of cosmetology or school of electrology" in Subsection A(8); added Subsections A(10) through A(14); and inserted "school of" preceding "electrology" near the end of Subsection B(5).

### **§ 61-19A-27. Exemptions. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

A. None of the provisions of the Cosmetology Act [61-19A-1 to 61-19A-34 NMSA 1978] shall apply to the following:

(1) services rendered in case of emergency, or domestic administration, without compensation;

(2) all merchants and persons licensed by law of this state to practice medicine, surgery, dentistry, thanatopractice or physiotherapy;

(3) barber shops and barber shop operators and their employees; or

(4) persons who sell at retail or wholesale products or supplies commonly used by persons licensed under the Cosmetology Act.

B. The provisions of the Cosmetology Act relative to fees shall apply to schools of cosmetology or electrology operated and conducted by any state institution of learning as part of their regular curriculum.

History: Laws 1979, ch. 382, § 27.

Delayed repeals. - Laws 1989, ch. 110, § 6 amends Laws 1985, ch. 87, § 13 to repeal this section effective July 1, 1996.

### **§ 61-19A-28. Acts prohibited; penalties. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

Any of the following acts shall constitute a misdemeanor, punishable upon conviction by a fine of one hundred dollars (\$100), or by imprisonment not to exceed ninety days, or

both:

A. the violation of any of the provisions of Section 25 [61-19A-25 NMSA 1978] of the Cosmetology Act;

B. permitting any person in one's employ under one's supervision or control to serve as an apprentice;

C. to own, manage, control or operate a beauty salon or electrology clinic unless there is displayed thereon a sign, clearly visible at the main entrance thereto, indicating that it is a beauty salon or electrology clinic;

D. obtaining or attempting to obtain a license by the use of anything of value or money over and above the required fee;

E. fraud or forgery in applying for a license, which, for the purposes of the Cosmetology Act [61-19A-1 to 61-19A-34 NMSA 1978], means presenting to the board any diploma, certificate, license or affidavit of identification or qualification of which the person is not the rightful owner, or the making of any willfully false oath or affirmation when an oath or affirmation is required;

F. practicing or attempting to practice by fraudulent misrepresentation;

G. the practice of cosmetology or electrology or any attempt to practice cosmetology or electrology or permitting any person in one's employ or under one's supervision or control to practice cosmetology or electrology without a license issued in this state;

H. serving or allowing to be served or consuming or allowing to be consumed any intoxicating liquors by any patron or by any individual licensed by the board in any establishment licensed by the board;

I. the use of a beauty salon, electrology clinic, school of cosmetology or school of electrology as living or sleeping quarters or use in any way for residential purposes. If a beauty salon or electrology clinic is located in a private residence, a separate room must be provided for cosmetology or electrology;

J. a licensee or student knowingly serving a person afflicted with any contagious or infectious disease;

K. any student or individual licensed under the Cosmetology Act knowingly continuing the practice of cosmetology or electrology while having an infectious, contagious or communicable disease; and

L. any person violating any of the provisions of Section 29 [61-19A-29 NMSA 1978] of this act, setting forth the sanitary rules.

History: Laws 1979, ch. 382, § 28.

Delayed repeals. - Laws 1989, ch. 110, § 6 amends Laws 1985, ch. 87, § 13 to repeal this section effective July 1, 1996.

### **§ 61-19A-29. Sanitary rules. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

The following rules shall be the minimum standards of sanitation required of persons or entities licensed under the Cosmetology Act [61-19A-1 to 61-19A-34 NMSA 1978]:

- A. every person engaged in a beauty salon, electrology clinic or school must keep his person in a hygienic condition;
- B. all lotions, creams, fluids or powders must be kept in enclosed containers;
- C. there shall be provided adequate dry and wet sterilizers;
- D. a cotton pad or sachet or any other pad similarly used shall be used one time only. Immediately after use, it must be placed in a disposal container. Any used sachet or pad found outside of the container shall be prima facie proof that the sachet has been used on more than one person;
- E. all stock bottles containing toxic materials shall be labeled "poison" in a manner prescribed by law;
- F. every owner of a cosmetological establishment, electrology clinic or school of cosmetology or electrology must provide running hot and cold water in such quantities as necessary to conduct the establishment in a sanitary manner;
- G. floors, walls and other fixtures must be kept reasonably clean at all times. All cups, bowls, basins, jars and instruments must be antiseptically cleansed within a reasonable length of time after using with an approved antiseptic solution;
- H. there shall be no restroom or toilet in connection with any establishment or school unless it is segregated by ceiling-high partitions from the rest of the school or establishment. Doors leading thereto must be kept closed;
- I. every person employed in a beauty salon, electrology clinic or school of cosmetology or electrology shall use separate and clean towels for each patron and shall, while serving such patron, wear a washable outer apron, uniform or coat, which shall be kept clean;
- J. after a towel has been used once it must be discarded until properly sanitized. Dipping used towels into receptacles containing hot water and using it on a patron is unsanitary and strictly forbidden;

K. no person employed in a beauty salon, electrology clinic or school of cosmetology or electrology shall use the head rest of any operating chair under his control unless the head rest is covered, and which cover has been washed since last being used, or covered by a clean piece of paper, which shall be renewed after each separate use;

L. head coverings and nets of any kind that are in common use must be laundered or otherwise sanitized after each separate use;

M. glass or metal articles which cannot be boiled must be immersed in an approved germicidal solution for an adequate length of time to ensure a sanitary condition; and

N. all persons practicing cosmetology or electrology as defined must provide a suitable place equipped to give adequate service to patrons, subject to inspection by the board.

History: Laws 1979, ch. 382, § 29.

Delayed repeals. - Laws 1989, ch. 110, § 6 amends Laws 1985, ch. 87, § 13 to repeal this section effective July 1, 1996.

### **§ 61-19A-30. Investigations. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

A. The practice and procedure of the board with respect to any investigation by the board authorized by the Cosmetology Act [61-19A-1 to 61-19A-34 NMSA 1978] shall be in accordance with rules and regulations adopted and promulgated by the board. The board shall provide:

(1) reasonable notice to be given to all persons affected by orders to be made by the board after such investigation; and

(2) opportunity for such persons to be heard either in person or by counsel and to introduce testimony in their behalf at a public hearing to be held for the purpose.

B. For the purpose of such investigation or any hearing which the board is authorized or required to conduct, the board shall have power to conduct such hearing, administer oaths, take depositions, issue subpoenas and compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of books, papers, documents and testimony. If any person subpoenaed pursuant to this section neglects or refuses to obey the command of the subpoena, any district court may, on proof by affidavit of service of the subpoena and of refusal or neglect by the person to obey the command of the subpoena, issue an order for the person to appear immediately before the court, which is authorized to proceed against the person as for a contempt of court.

C. No witness subpoenaed at the instance of a party other than the board, executive director or one of its members, agents or employees shall be entitled to compensation

unless the board shall certify that this testimony was material to the matter investigated.

D. The attorney general shall review annually the board's practices, procedures and rules applicable to investigations to assure timeliness and due process in all such proceedings.

History: Laws 1979, ch. 382, § 30; 1989, ch. 110, § 5.

Delayed repeals. - Laws 1989, ch. 110, § 6 amends Laws 1985, ch. 87, § 13 to repeal this section effective July 1, 1996.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, substituted "adopted and promulgated" for "to be promulgated" in the first sentence of the introductory paragraph of Subsection A and added Subsection D.

### **§ 61-19A-31. Entry and inspection. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

Any member or employee of the board or individual designated for the purpose shall, upon a showing of probable cause, have access to and may enter at any time during business hours all places where cosmetology or electrology is carried on, and shall have power to inspect all books, papers, records or documents in any place within the state for the purpose of ascertaining facts to enable the board to administer the Cosmetology Act [61-19A-1 to 61-19A-34 NMSA 1978].

History: Laws 1979, ch. 382, § 31.

Delayed repeals. - Laws 1989, ch. 110, § 6 amends Laws 1985, ch. 87, § 13 to repeal this section effective July 1, 1996.

### **§ 61-19A-32. Remedies. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

The board may institute such actions in a court of competent jurisdiction as may appear necessary to enforce compliance with any provision of the Cosmetology Act [61-19A-1 to 61-19A-34 NMSA 1978], and in addition to any other remedy may apply to any district court of competent jurisdiction for relief by injunction.

History: Laws 1979, ch. 382, § 32.

Delayed repeals. - Laws 1989, ch. 110, § 6 amends Laws 1985, ch. 87, § 13 to repeal this section effective July 1, 1996.

### **§ 61-19A-33. Confidentiality. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**



No member of the board, nor any officer, agent or employee thereof, shall divulge to any person, firm or corporation the contents of any paper, document or record examined by him in the performance of his duties under the Cosmetology Act [61-19A-1 to 61-19A-34 NMSA 1978], or any information obtained by him in the course of his investigations, except as may be required to carry out the purposes of the Cosmetology Act.

History: Laws 1979, ch. 382, § 33.

Delayed repeals. - Laws 1989, ch. 110, § 6 amends Laws 1985, ch. 87, § 13 to repeal this section effective July 1, 1996.

### **§ 61-19A-34. Termination of agency life; delayed repeal. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

The board of cosmetologists is terminated on July 1, 1995 pursuant to the Sunset Act [12-9-11 to 12-9-21 NMSA 1978]. The board shall continue to operate according to the provisions of Chapter 61, Article 19A NMSA 1978 until July 1, 1996. Effective July 1, 1996, Article 19A of Chapter 61 NMSA 1978 is repealed.

History: Laws 1979, ch. 382, § 34; 1981, ch. 241, § 30; 1984, ch. 44, § 4; 1985, ch. 87, § 13; 1989, ch. 110, § 6.

Delayed repeals. - Laws 1989, ch. 110, § 6 amends this section to repeal Chapter 61, Article 19A, effective July 1, 1996.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, substituted "1995" for "1989" in the first sentence and "1996" for "1990" in the second and third sentences.

## **Article 20**

### **Dry Cleaning Industry**

(Repealed by Laws 1981, ch. 241, § 35.)

Sec.

61-20-1 to 61-20-14. Repealed.

§§ 61-20-1 to 61-20-14. Repealed.

Repeals. - Laws 1981, ch. 241, § 35, repeals 61-20-1 to 61-20-14 NMSA 1978, relating to the regulation of the dry cleaning industry, effective April 8, 1981.

## **Article 21**

### **Embalmers and Funeral Directors**

(Repealed by Laws 1978, ch. 185, § 26.)

Sec.

61-21-1 to 61-21-37. Repealed.

§§ 61-21-1 to 61-21-37. Repealed.

Repeals. - Laws 1978, ch. 185, § 26, repeals 67-20-1 to 67-20-33, 1953 Comp. (61-21-1 to 61-21-37 NMSA 1978), relating to embalmers and funeral directors, effective July 1, 1978. For provisions of the Thanatopractice License Law, see 61-29A-1 NMSA 1978 et seq.

## **Article 22**

### **Employment Agencies**

(Repealed by Laws 1981, ch. 241, § 35.)

Sec.

61-22-1 to 61-22-16. Repealed.

§§ 61-22-1 to 61-22-16. Repealed.

Repeals. - Laws 1981, ch. 241, § 35, repeals 61-22-1 to 61-22-16 NMSA 1978, relating to the regulation of employment agencies, effective April 8, 1981.

## **Article 23**

### **Engineering and Surveying**

**§ 61-23-1. Short title. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

Sections 1 through 32 [61-23-1 to 61-23-32 NSMA 1978] of this act may be cited as the "Engineering and Surveying Practice Act".

History: Laws 1987, ch. 336, § 1.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-23-32 NMSA 1978.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, ch. 336, repeals former 61-23-1 NSMA 1978, as amended by Laws 1947, ch. 110, § 2, relating to replacement of reference marks which have been removed or obliterated, effective June 19, 1987, and enacts the present section. For provisions of former section, see 1981 Replacement Pamphlet. For present comparable provisions, see 61-23-28 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 58 Am. Jur. 2d Occupations, Trades, and Professions §§ 69 to 75.

53 C.J.S. Licenses §§ 5, 7, 34 to 40, 50 to 63.

### **§ 61-23-1.1. Repealed.**

Repeals. - Laws 1987, ch. 336, § 34 repeals 61-23-1.1 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1979, ch. 156, § 4, relating to standards and procedures for restoration or reestablishment of monuments, effective June 19, 1987. For provisions of former section, see 1981 Replacement Pamphlet. For present comparable provisions, see 61-23-29 NMSA 1978.

### **§ 61-23-2. Declaration of policy. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

The legislature declares that it is a matter of public safety, interest and concern that the practices of engineering and surveying merit and receive the confidence of the public and that only qualified persons be permitted to engage in the practices of engineering and surveying. In order to safeguard life, health and property, and to promote the public welfare, any person in either public or private capacity practicing or offering to practice engineering or surveying shall be required to submit evidence that he is qualified to so practice and shall be registered as provided in the Engineering and Surveying Practice Act [61-23-1 to 61-23-32 NMSA 1978]. It shall be unlawful for any person to practice or offer to practice in New Mexico, or to use in connection with his name or otherwise assume, use or advertise any title or description tending to convey the impression that he is a professional engineer, engineer, professional surveyor or surveyor unless that person is registered or exempt under the provisions of the Engineering and Surveying Practice Act which shall be construed in accordance with this declaration of policy.

History: Laws 1987, ch. 336, § 2.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-23-32 NMSA 1978.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, ch. 336 repeals former 61-23-2 NMSA 1978, as amended by Laws 1947, ch. 110, § 3, relating to right of entry on public and private property, effective June 19, 1987, and enacts the present section. For provisions of former section, see 1981 Replacement Pamphlet. For present comparable provisions, see 61-23-30 NMSA 1978.

### **§ 61-23-3. Definitions. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

As used in the Engineering and Surveying Practice Act [61-23-1 to 61-23-32 NMSA 1978]:

A. "board" means the state board of registration for professional engineers and surveyors;

B. "engineering" or "practice of engineering" means any service or creative work, the adequate performance of which requires engineering education, training and experience in the application of special knowledge of the mathematical, physical and engineering sciences to such services or creative work as consultation, investigation, evaluation, planning and design of engineering works and systems, engineering studies and the review of construction for the purpose of assuring substantial compliance with drawings and specifications; any of which embrace such services or work, either public or private, in connection with any utilities, structures, buildings, machines, equipment, processes, work systems, projects and industrial or consumer products or equipment of a mechanical electrical, hydraulic, chemical, pneumatic or thermal nature, insofar as they involve safeguarding life, health or property, and including such other professional services as may be necessary to the planning, progress and completion of any engineering services. The practice of engineering does not include responsibility for the superintendence of construction, site conditions, operations, equipment, personnel or the maintenance of safety in the work place;

C. "engineer" or "professional engineer" means a person who practices any branch of the profession of engineering or who, by verbal claim, sign, advertisement, letterhead, card or in any other manner publicly professes to be an engineer or a professional engineer, or through the use of some other title implies that he is an engineer or a professional engineer and is registered under the Engineering and Surveying Practice Act and is able to perform or does perform engineering service or work or any other designated service recognized as engineering;

D. "engineering intern" means a person who has qualified for, taken and passed an examination in the fundamental engineering subjects as provided in the Engineering and Surveying Practice Act;

E. "engineering work" means the work performed in the practice of engineering. The

board recognizes that in certain fields of practice there is a broad overlap between the work of engineers and architects. This is particularly true in the design of buildings and similar structures. An architect who has complied with all the laws of New Mexico relating to the practice of architecture has a right to engage in activities properly classifiable as engineering insofar as it is necessarily incidental to his work as an architect, provided that the architect does not hold himself out as practicing engineering; and an engineer who has complied with all of the laws of New Mexico relating to the practice of engineering has a right to engage in activity properly classified as architecture insofar as it is incidental to his work as an engineer, provided the engineer does not hold himself out as practicing architecture; and further provided that the architect or engineer, as the case may be, shall perform only that part of the work for which he is professionally qualified, and shall utilize qualified professional engineers or architects, or others, for those portions of the work in which the contracting professional engineer or architect is not qualified. Furthermore, the architect or professional engineer, as the case may be, shall assume all responsibility for compliance with all the laws or ordinances relating to the designs or projects with which he may be engaged;

F. "responsible charge" means direct control and personal supervision of engineering work or surveying as the case may be;

G. "surveying" or "practice of surveying" means any service or work, the substantial performance of which involves the application of the principles of mathematics and the related physical and applied sciences for:

(1) the measuring and locating of lines, angles, elevations, natural and man-made features in the air, on the surface of the earth, within underground workings and on the beds or bodies of water for the purpose of defining location, areas and volumes;

(2) the monumenting of property boundaries and for the platting and layout of lands and subdivisions thereof;

(3) the application of photogrammetric methods used to derive topographic and other data;

(4) the establishment of horizontal and vertical controls for surveys for design, topographic surveys including photogrammetric methods, construction surveys of engineering and architectural public works projects; and

(5) the preparation and perpetuation of maps, records, plats, field notes and property description;

H. "surveyor" or "professional surveyor" means a person who practices the profession of surveying or who, by verbal claim, sign, advertisement, letterhead, card or in any manner, publicly professes to be a surveyor or professional surveyor or through the use of some other title implies that he is a surveyor or a professional surveyor or that he is registered under the Engineering and Surveying Practice Act and is able to perform or

does perform surveying service or work or any other designated service recognized as surveying;

I. "surveying intern" means a person who has qualified for, taken and passed an examination in the fundamentals of surveying subjects as provided in the Engineering and Surveying Practice Act; and

J. "surveying work" means the work performed in the practice of surveying. The board recognizes that there is overlap between the work of engineers and surveyors in the design of an engineering project that is executed under the control of the engineer who has primary engineering responsibility for the project. In the case of such a project, a qualified engineer who has complied with all of the laws of the state of New Mexico relating to the practice of engineering has the right to engage in:

(1) the application of photogrammetric methods used to derive topographic and other data; and

(2) the establishment of horizontal and vertical controls for surveys for design, topographic surveys including photogrammetric methods and construction surveys of engineering and architectural public works projects.

History: Laws 1987, ch. 336, § 3.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-23-32 NMSA 1978.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, ch. 336 repeals former 61-23-3 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1933, ch. 130, § 3, relating to violation of reference mark and entry provisions, effective June 19, 1987, and enacts the present section. For provisions of former section, see 1981 Replacement Pamphlet. For present comparable provisions, see Subsections A and G of 61-23-24 NMSA 1978.

#### **§ 61-23-4. Criminal offender's character evaluation. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

The provisions of the Criminal Offender Employment Act [28-2-1 to 28-2-6 NMSA 1978] shall govern any consideration of criminal records required or permitted by the Engineering and Surveying Practice Act [61-23-1 to 61-23-32 NMSA 1978].

History: Laws 1987, ch. 336, § 4.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-23-32 NMSA 1978.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, ch. 336 repeals former 61-23-4 NMSA 1978, as amended by Laws 1979, ch. 363, § 1, relating to short title, effective June 19, 1987,

and enacts the present section. For provisions of former section, see 1981 Replacement Pamphlet. For present comparable provisions, see 61-23-1 NMSA 1978.

**§ 61-23-5. State board of registration for professional engineers and surveyors; members; terms. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

A. There is created the "state board of registration for professional engineers and surveyors" which shall consist of five registered professional engineers, at least one of whom shall be in engineering or surveying education, three registered professional surveyors and one public member.

B. The members of the board shall be appointed by the governor for staggered terms of five years. The appointees shall have the qualifications required by Section 6 [61-23-6 NMSA 1978] of the Engineering and Surveying Practice Act. The appointments shall be made in such a manner that the terms of not more than two members expire in each year. Each member of the board shall receive a certificate of appointment from the governor and before the beginning of the term of office shall file with the secretary of state a written oath or affirmation for the faithful discharge of official duty. A member of the board may be reappointed but may not serve more than two consecutive terms.

C. Each member may hold office until the expiration of the term for which appointed or until a successor has been duly qualified and appointed. In the event of a vacancy for any cause which results in an unexpired term, if not filled within three months by official action, the board may appoint a provisional member to serve until the governor acts. Vacancies on the board shall be filled by appointment by the governor for the balance of the unexpired term.

History: Laws 1987, ch. 336, § 5.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-23-32 NMSA 1978.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, ch. 336 repeals former 61-23-5 NMSA 1978, as amended by Laws 1979, ch. 363, § 2, relating to declaration of policy, effective June 19, 1987, and enacts the present section. For provisions of former section, see 1981 Replacement Pamphlet. For present comparable provisions, see 61-23-2 NMSA 1978.

Temporary provisions. - Laws 1987, ch. 336, § 33, provides that on June 19, 1987, funds currently belonging to the state board of registration for professional engineers and land surveyors shall become the property of the state board of registration for professional engineers and surveyors, that the members of the state board of registration for professional engineers and land surveyors shall become members of the state board of registration for professional engineers and surveyors and shall serve out their current terms, and that the records and funds shall continue under the administration of the regulation and licensing department so long as governor's executive order number 8609, signed April 24, 1986, remains in effect.

**§ 61-23-6. Board members; qualifications. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

A. Each engineering member of the board shall be a citizen of the United States and a resident of New Mexico. Each shall have been engaged in the lawful practice of engineering as a professional engineer for at least ten years, shall have been in responsible charge of engineering projects for at least five years and shall be a registered professional engineer in New Mexico.

B. Each surveyor member of the board shall be a citizen of the United States and a resident of New Mexico. Each shall have been engaged in the lawful practice of surveying as a professional surveyor for at least ten years, shall have been in responsible charge of surveying projects for at least five years and shall be a registered professional surveyor in New Mexico.

C. The public member shall be a citizen of the United States, a resident of New Mexico and at least thirty-five years of age, shall not have been registered nor be qualified for registration as an engineer or surveyor and shall not have any significant financial interest, direct or indirect, in the occupation regulated.

History: Laws 1987, ch. 336, § 6.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-23-32 NMSA 1978.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, ch. 336 repeals former 61-23-6 NMSA 1978, as amended by Laws 1979, ch. 363, § 3, relating to definitions, effective June 19, 1987, and enacts the present section. For provisions of former section, see 1981 Replacement Pamphlet. For present comparable provisions, see 61-23-3 NMSA 1978.

**§ 61-23-7. Reimbursement of board members. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

Each member of the board shall receive per diem and mileage as provided in the Per Diem and Mileage Act [10-8-1 to 10-8-8 NMSA 1978] and shall receive no other compensation, perquisite or allowance.

History: Law 1987, ch. 336, § 7.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-23-32 NMSA 1978.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, ch. 336 repeals former 61-23-7 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1974, ch. 78, § 27, relating to criminal offender's character evaluation, effective June 19, 1987, and enacts the present section. For provisions of



former section, see 1981 Replacement Pamphlet. For present comparable provisions, see 61-23-4 NMSA 1978.

### **§ 61-23-8. Removal of members of board. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

The governor may remove, after notice and hearing, any member of the board for misconduct, incompetency, neglect of duty, malfeasance in office or for any reason prescribed by law for removal of state officials.

History: Laws 1987, ch. 336, § 8.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-23-32 NMSA 1978.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, ch. 336 repeals former 61-23-8 NMSA 1978, as amended by Laws 1979, ch. 363, § 4, relating to state board of registration for professional engineers and land surveyors, effective June 19, 1987, and enacts the present section. For provisions of former section, see 1981 Replacement Pamphlet. For present comparable provisions, see 61-23-5 NMSA 1978.

### **§ 61-23-9. Board; organization; meetings. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

A. There shall be a professional engineering committee composed of the five members of the board who serve as registered professional engineers. There shall be a professional surveying committee composed of the three members of the board who serve as registered professional surveyors. The public member is a voting member of either committee. All matters which come before the board which pertain exclusively to engineering or exclusively to surveying shall be referred to the respective committee for disposition. The committee action on such matters shall be the action of the board.

B. The board shall hold at least four regular meetings each year, at least one of which shall be held at the state capitol. The bylaws or regulations of the board shall provide procedure for giving notice of all meetings and for holding special meetings. The board shall elect annually a chairman and a vice-chairman who must be members of the board and a secretary who, at the discretion of the board, may or may not be a member of the board. A quorum of the board shall be a majority of the board. Any board member failing to attend three consecutive regular meetings is automatically removed as a member of the board. A quorum of a committee shall be a majority of that committee. The board shall have an official seal. The board is authorized to engage such clerical personnel as it may deem necessary.

History: Laws 1987, ch. 336, § 9.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-23-32 NMSA 1978.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, ch. 336 repeals former 61-23-9 NMSA 1978, as amended by Laws 1979, ch. 363, § 5, relating to qualifications of board members, effective June 19, 1987, and reenacts the present section. For provisions of former section, see 1981 Replacement Pamphlet. For present comparable provisions, see 61-23-6 NMSA 1978.

### **§ 61-23-10. Duties and powers of the board. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

A. It shall be the duty of the board to administer the provisions of the Engineering and Surveying Practice Act [61-23-1 to 61-23-32 NMSA 1978] and to exercise the authority granted the board in that act.

B. The board shall have the power to adopt and amend all bylaws and rules of procedure, not inconsistent with the constitution, the laws of this state or the Engineering and Surveying Practice Act which may be reasonable for the proper performance of its duties and the regulation of its procedures, meeting records, examinations and the conduct thereof. The board also shall adopt and promulgate rules of professional responsibility for professional engineers and professional surveyors. All such bylaws and rules shall be binding upon all persons registered under the Engineering and Surveying Practice Act.

C. In order to effect the provisions of the Engineering and Surveying Practice Act the board may under the chairperson's hand and the board's seal, subpoena witnesses and compel the production of books, papers and documents in any disciplinary action against a registrant or a person practicing or offering to practice without registration. Any member of the board may administer oaths or affirmations to witnesses appearing before the board. If any person refuses to obey any subpoena so issued, or refuses to testify or produce any books, papers or documents, the board may apply to a court of competent jurisdiction for an order to compel the requisite action, and if any person willfully fails to comply with such an order, that person may be held in contempt of court.

D. The board may apply for injunctive relief to enforce the provisions of the Engineering and Surveying Practice Act or to restrain any violation of that act. The members of the board shall not be personally liable under this proceeding.

E. The board may subject an applicant for registration to such examinations as it deems necessary to determine his qualifications.

F. No action or other legal proceedings for damages shall be instituted against the board, against any board member or employee of the board for any act done in good faith and in the intended performance of any power or duty granted under the Engineering and Surveying Practice Act or for any neglect or default in the good faith

performance or exercise of any such power or duty.

G. The board, in cooperation with the board of architectural examiners and the board of landscape architects, shall create a joint standing committee to be known as the "architect-engineer-landscape architect joint practice committee" to resolve disputes concerning these professions. The composition of the committee and its powers and duties shall be in accordance with identical resolutions adopted by each board.

History: Laws 1987, ch. 336, § 10.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-23-32 NMSA 1978.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, ch. 336 repeals former 61-23-10 NMSA 1978, as amended by Laws 1963, ch. 43, § 25, relating to reimbursement of board members, effective June 19, 1987, and enacts the present section. For provisions of former section, see 1981 Replacement Pamphlet. For present comparable provisions, see 61-23-7 NMSA 1978.

### **§ 61-23-11. Receipts and disbursements. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

A. The secretary of the board shall receive and account for all money received under the provisions of the Engineering and Surveying Practice Act [61-23-1 to 61-23-32 NMSA 1978] and shall pay that money to the state treasurer for deposit in a separate fund to be known as the "professional engineers' and surveyors' fund". Money in this fund shall be paid out only by warrant of the secretary of finance and administration upon the state treasurer, upon itemized vouchers approved by the chairman and attested by the secretary of the board. All money in the professional engineers' and surveyors' fund is appropriated for use of the board.

B. The secretary of the board shall give a surety bond to the state in such sum as the board may determine. The premium on the bond shall be regarded as a proper and necessary expense of the board and shall be paid out of the professional engineers' and surveyors' fund.

C. The board may make expenditures of the professional engineers' and surveyors' fund for any purpose which in the opinion of the board is reasonably necessary for the proper performance of its duties under the Engineering and Surveying Practice Act, including the expenses of the board's delegates to the conventions of, and for membership dues to the national council of engineering examiners and any of its subdivisions, or any other body of similar purpose.

History: Laws 1987, ch. 336, § 11.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-23-32 NMSA 1978.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, ch. 336 repeals former 61-23-11 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1957, ch. 211, § 7, relating to removal of board members, effective June 19, 1987, and enacts the present section. For provisions of former section, see 1981 Replacement Pamphlet. For present comparable provisions, see 61-23-8 NMSA 1978.

## **§ 61-23-12. Records and reports. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

A. The board shall keep a record of its proceedings and a register of all applications for registration, indicating the name, age and residence of each applicant, the date of the application, the place of business of such applicant, the applicant's educational and other qualifications, whether or not an examination was required, whether the applicant was rejected, whether a certificate of registration was granted, the date of the action of the board and such other information as may be deemed necessary by the board. This record and register shall be open to public inspection.

B. The following board records and papers are of a confidential nature and are not public records:

- (1) examination material for examinations not yet given;
- (2) file records of examination problem solutions;
- (3) letters of inquiry and reference concerning applicants;
- (4) board inquiry forms concerning applicants;
- (5) investigation files where any investigation is still pending; and
- (6) all other materials of like confidential nature.

C. The records of the board shall be prima facie evidence of the proceedings of the board set forth in those records, and a transcript thereof, duly certified by the secretary of the board under seal shall be admissible in evidence with the same force and effect as if the original were produced.

D. Annually, on or before August 30, the board shall submit to the governor a report of its transactions of the preceding year accompanied by a complete statement of the receipts and expenditures of the board attested by affidavits of its chairman and secretary.

History: Laws 1987, ch. 336, § 12.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-23-32 NMSA 1978.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, ch. 336 repeals former 61-23-12 NMSA 1978, as amended by Laws 1979, ch. 363, § 6, relating to organization and meetings of the board, effective June 19, 1987, and enacts the present section. For provisions of former section, see 1981 Replacement Pamphlet. For present comparable provisions, see 61-23-9 NMSA 1978.

### **§ 61-23-13. Roster of registered professional engineers and surveyors. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

A roster showing the names and addresses of all registered professional engineers and professional surveyors shall be prepared by the secretary of the board prior to September 1 of each even-numbered year. A supplement to the roster shall be prepared by the secretary of the board prior to September 1 of each odd-numbered year. Copies of the roster and supplement shall be mailed to each person so registered, placed on file with the secretary of state, and may be distributed or sold to the public.

History: Laws 1987, ch. 336, § 13.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-23-32 NMSA 1978.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, ch. 336 repeals former 61-23-13 NMSA 1978, as amended by Laws 1979, ch. 363, § 7, effective June 19, 1987, and enacts the present section. For provisions of former section, see 1981 Replacement Pamphlet. For present comparable provisions, see 61-23-10 NMSA 1978.

#### **§ 61-23-13.1. Repealed.**

Repeals. - Laws 1987, ch. 336, § 34 repeals 61-23-13.1 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1981, ch. 336, § 1, relating to surveying rules and regulations, effective June 19, 1987. For provisions of former section, see 1981 Replacement Pamphlet. For present comparable provisions, see Subsection B of 61-23-10 NMSA 1978 and Subsection F of 61-23-24 NMSA 1978.

### **§ 61-23-14. Registration as a professional engineer; certification as an engineering intern; requirements. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

A. To be eligible for admission to examination for professional engineer or engineering internship, an applicant must be of good moral character and reputation and shall submit with the application for registration as a professional engineer five references, three of which shall be from registered professional engineers having personal knowledge of the applicant's engineering experience, or, with the application for

certification as an engineering intern, three references, one of which shall be from a registered professional engineer.

B. The following shall be considered the minimum requirements for registration as a professional engineer or for certification as an engineering intern:

(1) if otherwise qualified, a person shall be granted registration to practice engineering in New Mexico who is:

(a) a graduate of a board-approved engineering curriculum of at least four years who has a specific record of at least four additional years of progressive experience on engineering projects whose grade and character indicate to the board that the applicant may be competent to practice engineering and who has first passed an eight-hour written examination in the principles and practice of engineering;

(b) a graduate of an unapproved engineering or related science curriculum of at least four years who has a specific record of at least eight years of progressive experience on engineering projects whose grade and character indicate to the board that the applicant may be competent to practice engineering and who has first passed an eight-hour examination on the fundamentals of engineering and then an eight-hour written examination in the principles and practice of engineering;

(c) a graduate of an engineering or related science curriculum of at least four years with a specific record of at least twenty years of progressive experience on engineering projects of which at least ten years have been in responsible charge of important engineering projects whose grade and character indicate to the board that the applicant may be competent to practice engineering and who has passed one eight-hour written examination in the principles and practice of engineering;

(d) a person previously registered as an engineer in another state, territory or possession of the United States, the District of Columbia or any foreign country having requirements not in conflict with the provisions of the Engineering and Surveying Practice Act [61-23-1 to 61-23-32 NMSA 1978] and having standards equal to or exceeding the standards in effect in New Mexico at the time the engineer was registered; or

(e) a person holding a valid certificate issued by the committee on national engineering certification of the national council of engineering examiners whose qualifications as evidenced by the council record meet the requirements of the engineering and surveying practice;

(2) if otherwise qualified, a person shall be certified as an engineering intern who is:

(a) a graduate of a board-approved engineering curriculum of at least four years who has passed an eight-hour written examination in the fundamentals of engineering; or

(b) a graduate of an unapproved engineering or related science curriculum of at least four years who has a specific record of at least four years of progressive experience on engineering projects of a grade and character satisfactory to the board, and who has passed an eight-hour written examination in the fundamentals of engineering; or

(3) a person teaching engineering subjects or designing engineering research projects in colleges or universities offering an approved engineering curriculum of at least four years may be considered as having engineering experience satisfactory to the board.

History: Laws 1987, ch. 336, § 14.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-23-32 NMSA 1978.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, ch. 336 repeals former 61-23-14 NMSA 1978, as amended by Laws 1979, ch. 363, § 8, relating to receipts and disbursements, effective June 19, 1987, and enacts the present section. For provisions of former section, see 1981 Replacement Pamphlet. For present comparable provisions, see 61-23-11 NMSA 1978.

### **§ 61-23-15. Registration as a professional surveyor; certification as a surveying intern; requirements. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

A. To be eligible for registration as a professional surveyor or a surveying intern, an applicant for registration as a professional surveyor shall be of good moral character and shall submit five references, three of which shall be from registered professional surveyors having personal knowledge of the applicant's surveying experience, or in the case of an applicant for certification as a surveying intern, by the submission of three references, one of which shall be from a registered professional surveyor having personal knowledge of the applicant's surveying experience.

Educational credit for institute courses shall be determined by the board. Credit of not more than one year will be allowed for attendance at a college or university in a curriculum not approved by the board. Four years of education and experience of a nature satisfactory to the board shall be required before admission to the surveying fundamentals examination. Eight years of a combination of education and experience shall render an applicant eligible for admission to the principles and practice examination. Before being admitted to the eight-hour principles and practice examination an applicant shall have a specific record of three years or more of progressive experience in surveys whose grade and character indicate to the board that the applicant may be competent to practice surveying.

B. The following are the minimum requirements for registration as a professional surveyor or for certification as a surveying intern:

(1) if otherwise qualified, a person shall be granted registration to practice surveying in

New Mexico who is:

(a) a graduate of a board-approved surveying curriculum of at least forty-five semester hours or more who has a specific record of combined office and field experience totaling eight years in surveying satisfactory to the board of which a minimum of two years has been in responsible charge of surveying projects under the supervision of a registered professional surveyor, and who has first passed an eight-hour written examination in the fundamentals of surveying, and then passed a second eight-hour written examination in the principles and practices of surveying. The forty-five semester hours of academic training may be acquired by attendance at a college, university or a technical institute or by completion of a course of home study equivalent to forty-five semester hours from an institute having a curriculum approved by the board. The educational requirements shall be in surveying or associated scientific curriculum; or

(b) a person holding a valid certificate of registration as a surveyor issued on comparable qualifications from a state, territory or possession of the United States who has experience satisfactory to the board, who has passed any examinations the board deems necessary to determine his qualifications and who has passed a written examination of not less than four hours duration which includes questions on laws, procedures and practices pertaining to surveying in this state;

(2) if otherwise qualified, a person shall be certified as a surveying intern who is a graduate of a board-approved surveying curriculum of at least forty-five semester hours who has a specific record of four years of surveying-related experience satisfactory to the board and who has passed an eight-hour written examination in the fundamentals of surveying; or

(3) a person who teaches surveying subjects in colleges or universities offering an approved surveying curriculum may be considered as having surveying experience satisfactory to the board.

History: Laws 1987, ch. 336, § 15.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-23-32 NMSA 1978.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, ch. 336 repeals former 61-23-15 NMSA 1978, as amended by Laws 1979, ch. 363, § 9, relating to records and reports, effective June 19, 1987, and enacts the present section. For provisions of former section, see 1981 Replacement Pamphlet. For present comparable provisions, see 61-23-12 NMSA 1978.

**§ 61-23-16. Registration as a professional surveyor; certification as a surveying intern; Effective July 1, 1995. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

A. Effective July 1, 1995, to be eligible for registration as a professional surveyor or



certification as a surveying intern, an applicant for registration as a professional surveyor shall be of good moral character and shall submit five references, three of which shall be from registered professional surveyors having personal knowledge of the applicant's surveying experience, or in the case of an applicant for certification as a surveying intern, by the submission of three references, one of which shall be from a registered professional surveyor having personal knowledge of the applicant's surveying experience.

B. The following are the minimum requirements for registration as a professional surveyor or for certification as a surveying intern:

(1) if otherwise qualified, a person shall be granted registration to practice surveying in New Mexico who is:

(a) a graduate of a board-approved surveying curriculum of at least four years, and with a specific record of four additional years of combined office and field experience in surveying, satisfactory to the board, of which three years or more of progressive experience has been on surveys whose grade and character indicate to the board that the applicant may be competent to practice surveying, and who has passed first an eight-hour written examination in the fundamentals of surveying, and, then passed an eight-hour written examination in the principles and practice of surveying;

(b) a graduate of an unapproved but related curriculum of at least four years, and with a specific record of eight additional years of combined office and field experience satisfactory to the board in surveying, of which at least three years of progressive experience has been on surveys whose grade and character indicate to the board that the applicant may be competent to practice surveying, and who has first passed an eight-hour written examination in the fundamentals of surveying; and, when passed, then has passed an eight-hour written examination in the principles and practice of surveying; or

(c) a person holding a certificate of registration as a surveyor, issued on comparable qualifications from a state, territory or possession of the United States who has experience satisfactory to the board, who has passed any examination the board deems necessary to determine his qualifications and who has passed a written examination of not less than four hours duration which includes questions on laws, procedures and practices pertaining to surveying in New Mexico;

(2) if otherwise qualified, a person shall be certified as a surveying intern who is:

(a) a graduate of a board-approved surveying curriculum of at least four years and who has passed an eight-hour written examination in the fundamentals of surveying; or

(b) a graduate of an unapproved but related curriculum of at least four years, and with a specific record of an additional four years of combined office and field experience in surveying satisfactory to the board and who has passed an eight-hour written

examination in the fundamentals of surveying; or

(3) a person who teaches surveying subjects in colleges or universities offering an approved surveying curriculum may be considered as having surveying experience satisfactory to the board.

History: Laws 1987, ch. 336, § 16.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-23-32 NMSA 1978.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, ch. 336 repeals former 61-23-16 NMSA 1978, as amended by Laws 1979, ch. 363, § 10, relating to the roster of registered engineers and land surveyors, effective June 19, 1987, and enacts the present section effective July 1, 1995. For provisions of former section, see 1981 Replacement Pamphlet. For present comparable provisions, see 61-23-13 NMSA 1978.

### **§ 61-23-17. Application and examination fees. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

A. All applicants for licensure pursuant to the Engineering and Surveying Practice Act [61-23-1 to 61-23-32 NMSA 1978] shall apply for examination, registration or certification on forms prescribed and furnished by the board. Applications shall be accompanied by the appropriate fee, any sworn statements the board may require to show the applicant's citizenship and education, a detailed summary of his technical work and appropriate references.

B. All application, reapplication, examination and reexamination fees shall be set by the board and shall not exceed the actual cost of carrying out the provisions of the Engineering and Surveying Practice Act. No fees shall be refundable.

C. Any application may be denied for fraud, deceit, conviction of a felony or for any crime involving moral turpitude.

History: 1987, ch. 336, § 17.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-23-32 NMSA 1978.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, ch. 336 repeals former 61-23-17 NMSA 1978, as enacted Laws 1979, ch. 363, § 11, relating to general requirements for registration or certification as an engineer, effective June 19, 1987, and enacts the present section. For provisions of former section, see 1981 Replacement Pamphlet. For present comparable provisions, see 61-23-14 NMSA 1978.

#### **§ 61-23-17.1. Repealed.**

Repeals. - Laws 1987, ch. 336 repeals 61-23-17.1 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1979, ch. 363, § 12, concerning general requirements for registration or certification of professional land surveyors, effective June 19, 1987. For provisions of former section, see 1981 Replacement Pamphlet. For present comparable provisions, see 61-23-15, 61-23-16 NMSA 1978.

### **§ 61-23-18. Examinations. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

A. The examinations shall be held at least once a year at a time and place the board directs. The board shall determine the passing grade on examinations.

B. Written examinations shall be given in two sections and may be taken only after the applicant has met the appropriate minimum requirements as set forth in Sections 14, 15 or 16 and 17 [61-23-14, 61-23-15 or 61-23-16 and 61-23-17 NMSA 1978] of the Engineering and Surveying Practice Act and has been approved by the board for admission to the examination as follows:

(1) an eight-hour written examination on the fundamentals of engineering which, when successfully completed, qualifies the applicant for an eight-hour written examination on applied engineering which, when passed, qualifies the applicant for registration as a professional engineer provided that all other requirements for registration have been met; or

(2) an eight-hour written examination on the fundamentals of surveying which when successfully completed, qualifies the applicant for a four-hour written examination on surveying principles and practice designated as part 1 on the applied discipline of surveying, and a four-hour written examination on New Mexico surveying principles and practice designated as part 2 on the applied discipline of surveying as practiced in New Mexico. Passing of parts 1 and 2 qualifies the applicant for registration as a professional surveyor provided all other requirements for registration have been met.

History: Laws 1987, ch. 336, § 18.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-23-32 NMSA 1978.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, ch. 336 repeals former 61-23-18 NMSA 1978, as amended by Laws 1979, ch. 363, § 13, relating to application and examination fees, effective June 19, 1987, and enacts the present section. For provisions of former section, see 1981 Replacement Pamphlet. For present comparable provisions, see 61-23-17 NMSA 1978.

### **§ 61-23-19. Certificate; seals. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

A. The board shall have the power to adopt within its rules and procedures, regulations for the issuance of certificates of registration under the Engineering and Surveying Practice Act [61-23-1 to 61-23-32 NMSA 1978].

B. The board shall have the power to adopt within its rules and procedures, regulation of the use of seals on plans, plats and other documents.

History: Laws 1987, ch. 336, § 19.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-23-32 NMSA 1978.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, ch. 336 repeals former 61-23-19 NMSA 1978, as amended by Laws 1979, ch. 363, § 14, relating to examinations, effective June 19, 1987, and enacts the present section. For provisions of former section, see 1981 Replacement Pamphlet. For present comparable provisions, see 61-23-18 NMSA 1978.

### **§ 61-23-20. Registration and renewal fees; expirations. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

A. Initial certificates of registration shall be issued for the year in which the registration is granted. The initial registration fee shall be computed on the basis of one-half the annual fee for each six-month period or fractional part thereof following the effective date of registration. Thereafter all certificates of registration shall be renewed for a period of one year on or before the last day of December following issuance or renewal.

B. The board shall establish by rule an annual fee for professional engineers and professional surveyors. Renewal shall be automatic upon payment of the required fee.

C. It shall be the duty of the secretary of the board to notify every person registered under the Engineering and Surveying Practice Act [61-23-1 to 61-23-32 NMSA 1978] of the date of expiration of the certificate of registration and the amount of the renewal fee required, such notice to be mailed at least one month in advance of the date of expiration of such certificates of registration.

D. Upon receipt of a renewal fee the board shall issue a registration renewal card which shall show the name and registration number of the registrant, and shall state that the person named therein has been granted registration to practice as a professional engineer or professional surveyor for the applicable period following the expiration of registration as provided for in this section and expiring on the last day of the month of the applicable renewal period.

E. Every certificate of registration shall automatically expire if not renewed on or before the last day of December. A registrant, however, shall be permitted to reinstate a certificate without penalty upon payment of the required fee within sixty days of the last

day of December. After expiration of this grace period, a delinquent registrant may renew a certificate by the payment of twice the annual renewal fee at any time up to twelve months after the renewal fee became due. Should the registrant wish to renew an expired certificate after the twelve-month period has elapsed, he will need to submit a formal application and fee as provided in Section 17 [61-23-17 NMSA 1978] of the Engineering and Surveying Practice Act. The board, in considering the reapplication, need not question the applicant's qualifications for registration, unless the qualifications have changed since the registration has expired.

History: Laws 1987, ch. 336, § 20.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-23-32 NMSA 1978.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, ch. 336 repeals former 61-23-20 NMSA 1978, as amended by Laws 1979, ch. 363, § 15, relating to certificates and seals, effective June 19, 1987, and enacts the present section. For provisions of former section, see 1981 Replacement Pamphlet. For present comparable provisions, see 61-23-19 NMSA 1978.

### **§ 61-23-21. Organizations permitted to practice. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

A. No firm, partnership, corporation or joint stock association shall be registered under the Engineering and Surveying Practice Act [61-23-1 to 61-23-32 NMSA 1978]. No firm, partnership, corporation or joint stock association shall practice or offer to practice engineering or surveying in the state except as provided in the Engineering and Surveying Practice Act.

B. Professional engineers may practice under the Engineering and Surveying Practice Act as individuals, partners or through joint stock associations or corporations. In the case of practice through partnership, at least one of the partners shall be a professional engineer under the Engineering and Surveying Practice Act, and in the case of a single professional engineer partner, all plans, designs, drawings, specifications or reports issued by or for the partnership shall bear the seal of the professional engineer partner who shall be responsible for such work. In the case of practice through joint stock association or corporation, services or work involving the practice of engineering may be offered through that joint stock association or corporation provided the person in responsible charge of the activities of the joint stock association or corporation which constitute such practice is a professional engineer who has authority to bind such joint stock association or corporation by contract; and further provided that all plans, designs, drawings, specifications or reports which are involved in such practice, issued by or for such joint stock association or corporation, bear the seal and signature of a professional engineer in responsible charge of and directly responsible for the work when issued.

C. Professional surveyors may practice under the Engineering and Surveying Practice

Act as individuals, partners or through joint stock associations or corporations. In the case of practice through a partnership, at least one of the partners shall be a professional surveyor under the Engineering and Surveying Practice Act, and in the case of a single professional surveyor partner, all drawings or reports issued by or for the partnership shall bear the seal of the professional surveyor partner who shall be responsible for the work. In the case of practice through a joint stock association or corporation, services or work involving the practice of surveying may be offered through such joint stock association or corporation provided the person in responsible charge of the activities of the joint stock association or corporation which constitute the practice is a professional surveyor, who has authority to bind such joint stock association or corporation by contract; and further provided that all drawings or reports which are involved in such practice, issued by or for the joint stock association or corporation, bear the seal and signature of a professional surveyor in responsible charge of and directly responsible for the work when issued.

D. A firm, partnership, corporation or joint stock association may not use or assume a name involving the terms "engineer", "professional engineer", "engineering", "surveyor", "professional surveyor" or "surveying" or any modification or derivative of such terms unless that firm, partnership, corporation or joint stock association is qualified to practice engineering or surveying in accordance with the requirements in this section.

History: Laws 1987, ch. 336, § 21.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-23-32 NMSA 1978.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, ch. 336 repeals former 61-23-21 NMSA 1978, as amended by Laws 1979, ch. 363, § 16, relating to registration and renewal fees and expirations, effective June 19, 1987, and enacts the present section. For provisions of former section, see 1981 Replacement Pamphlet. For present comparable provisions, see 61-23-20 NMSA 1978.

### **§ 61-23-22. Exemptions. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

The following persons shall be exempt from the provisions of the Engineering and Surveying Practice Act [61-23-1 to 61-23-32 NMSA 1978]:

A. a person who is not a resident of and has no established place of business in New Mexico or who has recently become a resident of New Mexico and who practices or offers to practice engineering or surveying in New Mexico, provided that such practice does not exceed in the aggregate more than sixty days in any calendar year, and the person has filed with the board an application for a certificate of registration and has paid the fee required. This exemption shall apply only to those legally qualified to practice in another state or country in which the requirements and qualifications for obtaining a certificate of registration are not lower than those specified in the Engineering and Surveying Practice Act. This exemption shall continue only for the

period of time required by the board for the consideration of the application for registration;

B. officers and employees of the government of the United States engaged within New Mexico in the practice of engineering or surveying for the government, provided that they offer no engineering or surveying services to the public, and further provided that such services do not affect the public; and

C. an engineer employed by a firm, association or corporation who performs only the engineering services involved in the operation of the employer's business, provided that neither the employee nor the employer offer engineering services to the public.

History: Laws 1987, ch. 336, § 22.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-23-32 NMSA 1978.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, ch. 336 repeals former 61-23-32 NMSA 1978, as amended by Laws 1979, ch. 363, § 17, relating to organizations permitted to practice, effective June 19, 1987, and enacts the present section. For provisions of former section, see 1981 Replacement Pamphlet. For present comparable provisions, see 61-23-21 NMSA 1978.

### **§ 61-23-23. Registration by endorsement. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

A. The board may, upon application and the payment of a fee determined by the board, issue a certificate of registration as a professional engineer to any person who meets the requirements of Section 14 [61-23-14 NMSA 1978] of the Engineering and Surveying Practice Act.

B. The board may, upon application and the payment of a fee determined by the board, issue a certificate of registration as a professional surveyor to any person who meets the requirements of Section 15 or 16 [61-23-15 or 61-23-16 NMSA 1978], as applicable, of the Engineering and Surveying Practice Act.

History: Laws 1987, ch. 336, § 23.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-23-32 NMSA 1978.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, ch. 336 repeals former 61-23-23 NMSA 1978, as amended by Laws 1979, ch. 363, § 18, relating to exemptions, effective June 19, 1987, and enacts the present section. For provisions of former section, see 1981 Replacement Pamphlet. For present comparable provisions, see 61-23-22 NMSA 1978.

**§ 61-23-24. Violations; disciplinary action; penalties; reissuance of certificates. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

A. The board may impose a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000), place on probation for such a period of time and subject to such conditions as the board may specify, suspend, refuse to renew or revoke the certificate of registration of, or reprimand any professional engineer or professional surveyor who has been convicted of a felony or who is found by the board to have:

(1) practiced or offered to practice engineering or surveying in New Mexico in violation of the Engineering and Surveying Practice Act [61-23-1 to 61-23-32 NMSA 1978];

(2) attempted to use as his own the certificate of another;

(3) given false or forged evidence to the board or to any board member for obtaining a certificate of registration;

(4) falsely impersonated any other registrant of like or different name;

(5) attempted to use an expired, suspended or revoked certificate of registration;

(6) falsely presented oneself to be a professional engineer or a professional surveyor by claim, sign, advertisement or letterhead; or

(7) violated the rules of professional responsibility for professional engineers and professional surveyors adopted and promulgated by the board.

The board may by rule establish the guidelines for the disposition of disciplinary cases involving specific types of violations. Such guidelines may include minimum and maximum fines, periods of probation, or conditions of probation or reissuance of a license.

B. Failure to pay any fine levied by the board or to otherwise comply with an order issued by the board pursuant to the Uniform Licensing Act [61-1-1 to 61-1-31 NMSA 1978] shall be a misdemeanor and shall be grounds for further action against the licensee by the board and for judicial sanctions or relief.

C. Any person may prefer charges of fraud, deceit, gross negligence, incompetency or misconduct against any registrant. Such charges shall be in writing, shall be sworn to by the person making them and shall be filed with the secretary of the board. All charges shall be referred to the professional engineering committee or professional surveying committee, acting for the board, or to the board. All charges unless dismissed as unfounded or trivial, or resolved by reprimand, shall be heard in accordance with the provisions of the Uniform Licensing Act by the professional engineering committee or professional surveying committee, acting for the board or by the board.



D. The board or any board member may initiate proceedings under the provisions of this section in accordance with the provisions of the Uniform Licensing Act. Nothing in the Engineering and Surveying Practice Act shall deny the right of appeal from the decision and order of the board in accordance with the provisions of the Uniform Licensing Act.

E. The board, for reasons it deems sufficient, may reissue a certificate of registration to any person whose certificate has been revoked or suspended, providing a majority of the members of the professional engineering committee or professional surveying committee acting for the board or of the board, vote in favor of such reissuance. A new certificate of registration to replace any certificate revoked, lost, destroyed or mutilated may be issued subject to the rules of the board with payment of a fee determined by the board.

F. The board shall prepare and adopt rules of professional responsibility for professional engineers and professional surveyors as provided in the Engineering and Surveying Practice Act which shall be made known in writing to every registrant and applicant for registration under that act, and shall be published in the roster. Such publication and public notice shall be in accordance with the Uniform Licensing Act. The board may revise and amend these rules of professional responsibility for professional engineers and professional surveyors from time to time and shall forthwith notify each registrant in writing of such revisions or amendments.

G. Violation of any provision of the Engineering and Surveying Practice Act is a misdemeanor punishable upon conviction by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) or by imprisonment of not more than one year, or both.

H. The attorney general or district attorney of the proper district shall prosecute violations of the Engineering and Surveying Practice Act by a nonregistrant.

History: Laws 1987, ch. 336, § 24.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-23-32 NMSA 1978.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, ch. 336 repeals former 61-23-24 NMSA 1978, as amended by Laws 1979, ch. 363, § 19, relating to registration by endorsement, effective June 19, 1987, and enacts the present section. For provisions of former section, see 1981 Replacement Pamphlet. For present comparable provisions, see 61-23-23 NMSA 1978.

### **§ 61-23-25. Injunctions. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

The practice of engineering or surveying in violation of the provisions of the Engineering and Surveying Practice Act [61-23-1 to 61-23-32 NMSA 1978] shall be deemed a nuisance, and may be restrained and abated by injunction without bond in an action

brought in the name of the state by the district attorney or on behalf of the board by the attorney general. Such action shall be brought in the county in which the violation occurs.

History: Laws 1987, ch. 336, § 25.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-23-32 NMSA 1978.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, ch. 336 repeals former 61-23-25 NMSA 1978, as amended by Laws 1979, ch. 363, § 20, relating to disciplinary action and reissuance of certificates, effective June 19, 1987, and enacts the present section. For provisions of former section, see 1981 Replacement Pamphlet. For present comparable provisions, see Subsections B through E of 61-23-24 NMSA 1978.

### **§ 61-23-26. Public work. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

A. In order to insure the quality of work on public works projects, the board shall develop, adopt and enforce rules governing the practice of engineering and surveying in public works projects during construction. Rules governing construction of public buildings shall be developed by the architect-engineer-landscape architect joint practice committee and subsequently adopted by the state board of registration for professional engineers and surveyors, the board of examiners for architects and the board of landscape architects.

B. It is unlawful for the state or any of its political [political] subdivisions to engage in the construction of any public work involving professional engineering unless the plans and specifications involving professional engineering have been prepared by and are under the responsible charge of a registered professional engineer, and the public work involving professional surveying has been executed under the responsible charge of a registered professional surveyor. Nothing in this section shall be held to apply to any public work wherein the contemplated expenditure for the complete project does not exceed one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000), except for public work involving structural design, structural modifications or surveying.

C. The Engineering and Surveying Practice Act [61-23-1 to 61-23-32 NMSA 1978] shall not apply to construction surveys of engineering and architectural public works projects, the anticipated construction cost of which is less than one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000).

History: Laws 1987, ch. 336, § 26.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-23-32 NMSA 1978.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, ch. 336 repeals former 61-23-26 NMSA 1978, as amended by Laws 1979, ch. 363, § 21, relating to violations and penalties, effective

June 19, 1987, and enacts the present section. For provisions of former section, see 1981 Replacement Pamphlet. For present comparable provisions, see Subsections A, G and H of 61-23-24 NMSA 1978.

**§ 61-23-27. Public officer; registration required. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

No person except a registered professional engineer or professional surveyor, whichever is applicable, shall be eligible to hold any responsible office or position for the state or any political subdivision of the state which requires the performance or responsible charge of engineering work or surveying work.

History: Laws 1987, ch. 336, § 27.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-23-32 NMSA 1978.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, ch. 336 repeals former 61-23-27 NMSA 1978, as amended by Laws 1979, ch. 363, § 22, relating to injunctions, effective June 19, 1987, and enacts the present section. For provisions of former section, see 1981 Replacement Pamphlet. For present comparable provisions, see 61-23-25 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 63A Public Officers and Employees § 37. 67 C.J.S. Officers and Public Employees § 34.

**§ 61-23-28. Reference marks; removal or obliteration; replacement. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

When it becomes necessary by reason of the construction of public or private works to remove or obliterate any triangulation station, benchmark, corner, monument, stake, witness mark or other reference mark, it shall be the duty of the person in charge of the work to cause to be established by a registered surveyor one or more permanent reference marks which shall be plainly marked as witness corners or reference marks as near as practicable to the original mark, and to record a map, field notes or both with the county clerk and county surveyor of the county wherein located, showing clearly the position of the marks established with reference to the position of the original [original] mark. The surveys or measurements made to connect the reference marks with the original mark shall be of at least the same order of precision as the original survey.

History: Laws 1987, ch. 336, § 28.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-23-32 NMSA 1978.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, ch. 336 repeals former 61-23-28 NMSA 1978, as amended by Laws 1983, ch. 111, § 1, relating to public work, effective June 19, 1987, and enacts the present section. For provisions of former section, see 1986 Cumulative Supplement. For present comparable provisions, see 61-23-26 NMSA 1978.

### **§ 61-23-29. Restoration or reestablishment of monuments; standards and procedures. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

A. When any registered surveyor in the course of surveying land is required to use any lost or obliterated survey monument that had originally been established by a federal agency, the registered surveyor shall restore or reestablish such survey monument in compliance with the standards and procedures set forth in the "manual of instructions for the survey of the public lands of the United States".

B. In restoring or reestablishing any lost or obliterated monument that had originally been established by a federal agency, the registered surveyor shall set permanent monuments upon which are attached brass caps containing the identification of the point being reestablished, the month and year of reestablishment and the registration number of the registered surveyor performing the survey.

C. The registered surveyor who reestablishes a lost or obliterated monument as provided in Subsections A and B of this section shall within ninety days after the completion of the survey, file in the office of the county clerk of the county in which the reestablished monuments are located, a plat showing all of the monuments reestablished by the registered surveyor within the county. The plat shall show all the pertinent data in either graphic or narrative form, or both, that established the validity and legality of the monuments. All survey data that were used to make the various determinations as to the location for the new monuments shall be shown on the plat.

History: Laws 1987, ch. 336, § 29.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-23-32 NMSA 1978.

Repeals. - Laws 1987, ch. 336 repeals former 61-23-29 NMSA 1978, as amended by Laws 1979, ch. 363, § 24, relating to the registration requirement of public officers, effective June 19, 1987, and enacts the present section. For provisions of former section, see 1981 Replacement Pamphlet. For present comparable provisions, see 61-23-27 NMSA 1978.

#### **§ 61-23-29.1. Repealed.**

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, ch. 336 repeals 61-23-29.1 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1979, ch. 363, § 26, relating to licensure under prior laws, effective

June 19, 1987. For provisions of former section, see 1981 Replacement Pamphlet. For present comparable provisions, see 61-23-31 NMSA 1978.

**§ 61-23-30. Right of entry on public and private property; responsibility. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

The engineers and surveyors of the United States and registered professional engineers and surveyors of the state of New Mexico shall have the right to enter upon the lands and waters of the state and of private persons and of private and public corporations within the state for the purpose of making surveys, inspections, examinations and maps, subject to responsibility for actual damage to crops or other property or for injuries resulting from negligence or malice caused on account of that entry.

History: Laws 1987, ch. 336, § 30.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-23-32 NMSA 1978.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1987, ch. 336 repeals former 61-23-30 NMSA 1978, as amended by Laws 1983, ch. 111, § 2, relating to termination of agency life and delayed repeal, effective June 19, 1987, and enacts the present section. For provisions of former section, see 1986 Cumulative Supplement. For present comparable provisions, see 61-23-32 NMSA 1978.

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1987, ch. 333, § 10 purported to amend former 61-23-30 NMSA 1978, as amended by Laws 1981, ch. 241, § 31, relating to termination of agency life, but was not given effect due to the repeal and reenactment by Laws 1987, ch. 336, § 30.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 75 Am. Jur. 2d Trepass § 43.  
87 C.J.S. Trepass §§ 52 to 54.

**§ 61-23-31. Licensure under prior laws. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

Any person holding a valid registration as a professional engineer, professional land surveyor, land surveyor or professional engineer and land surveyor or certification as an engineering intern, engineer-in-training or land surveying intern granted by the board under any prior law of New Mexico, shall not be required to make a new application or to submit to an examination, but shall be entitled to the renewal of such registration upon the terms and conditions of the Engineering and Surveying Practice Act [61-23-1 to 61-23-32 NMSA 1978].

History: Laws 1987, ch. 336, § 31.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-23-32 NMSA 1978.

Effective dates. - Laws 1987, ch. 336 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 19, 1987.

## **§ 61-23-32. Termination of agency life; delayed repeal. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

The state board of registration for professional engineers and surveyors is terminated on July 1, 1993 pursuant to the Sunset Act [12-9-11 to 12-9-21 NMSA 1978]. The board shall continue to operate according to the provisions of the Engineering and Surveying Practice Act [61-23-1 to 61-23-32 NMSA 1978] until July 1, 1994. Effective July 1, 1994, the Engineering and Surveying Practice Act is repealed.

History: Laws 1987, ch. 336, § 32.

Effective dates. - Laws 1987, ch. 336 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 19, 1987.

Severability. - Laws 1987, ch. 336, § 35, effective June 19, 1987, provides for the severability of the Engineering and Surveying Practice Act if any part or application thereof is held invalid.

## **Article 24**

### **Hearing Aid Dealers and Fitters**

(Repealed by Laws 1979, ch. 349, § 20.)

Sec.

61-24-1 to 61-24-21. Repealed.

§§ 61-24-1 to 61-24-21. Repealed.

Repeals. - Laws 1979, ch. 349, § 20, repeals 61-24-1 to 61-24-21 NMSA 1978, relating to hearing aid dealers and fitters. For present provisions, see 61-24A-1 to 61-24A-18 NMSA 1978.

## **Article 24A**

### **Hearing Aid Dispensers**

## **§ 61-24A-1. Short title.**

Sections 1 through 18 [61-24A-1 to 61-24A-18 NMSA 1978] of this act may be cited as the "Hearing Aid Act".

History: Laws 1979, ch. 349, § 1.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Validity and construction of state statutes regulating hearing aid fitting or sales, 96 A.L.R.3d 1030.

## **§ 61-24A-2. Definitions.**

As used in the Hearing Aid Act [61-24A-1 to 61-24A-18 NMSA 1978]:

A. "audiologist" means a person holding at least a master's degree in audiology and meeting the academic requirements for certification by the American speech and hearing association;

B. "board" means the hearing aid advisory board;

C. "hearing aid dealer or fitter" means any person other than an audiologist or an otorhinolaryngologist who is licensed to sell, fit and service hearing aids under the Hearing Aid Act;

D. "department" means the regulation and licensing department or that division of the department designated to administer the provisions of the Hearing Aid Act;

E. "dispensing audiologist" means an audiologist who practices the dispensing or fitting of hearing aids;

F. "hearing aid" means any wearable instrument or device designed or offered for the purpose of aiding or compensating for impaired human hearing and any parts, attachments or accessories, including earmolds but excluding batteries and cords;

G. "otorhinolaryngologist" means a licensed physician who has completed a recognized residency in otorhinolaryngology and certified by the American board of otorhinolaryngology;

H. "practice of dispensing or fitting hearing aids" includes the evaluation and measurement of the sensitivity and range of human hearing using an audiometer or additional appropriate means with the object in mind of making selections, adaptations and sales of hearing aids. The term also includes the making of an impression of the ear for an earmold;

I. "sell" or "sale" includes a transfer of title or of the right to use, by lease, bailment or other contract, a hearing aid in exchange for cash or other thing of value, but excludes wholesale transactions with distributors, dealers or audiologists;

J. "sponsor" means:

(1) an audiologist licensed under the provisions of the Hearing Aid Act for at least one year; or

(2) a hearing aid dealer or fitter licensed under the provisions of the Hearing Aid Act who has been actively engaged in dispensing or fitting hearing aids during three of the past five years and who is employed full time in the same establishment where the trainee is employed; and

K. "trainee" means a person working toward full licensure as a hearing aid dealer or fitter under the supervision of a sponsor.

History: Laws 1979, ch. 349, § 2; 1987, ch. 329, § 14.

The 1987 amendment, effective July 1, 1987, in Subsection D, substituted "regulation and licensing" for "health and environment" and made minor language changes in Subsections H and K.

### **§ 61-24A-3. Administration of act.**

The department shall, through its designated division, enforce and administer the provisions of the Hearing Aid Act [61-24A-1 to 61-24A-18 NMSA 1978].

History: Laws 1979, ch. 349, § 3.

### **§ 61-24A-4. Licensure and regulation of hearing aid dispensing or fitting.**

No person shall practice or hold himself out as being able to dispense or fit hearing aids in this state unless he is licensed in accordance with the provisions of the Hearing Aid Act [61-24A-1 to 61-24A-18 NMSA 1978].

History: Laws 1979, ch. 349, § 4.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 51 Am. Jur. 2d Licenses and Permits § 4; 61 Am. Jur. 2d Physicians, Surgeons and Other Healers § 144.

Practicing medicine, surgery, dentistry, optometry, podiatry or other healing arts without license as a separate or continuing offense, 99 A.L.R.2d 654.

53 C.J.S. Licenses § 34.



## **§ 61-24A-5. Receipt furnished each client.**

Any person who practices the sale or fitting of hearing aids shall deliver to any person supplied with a hearing aid, a receipt which shall contain the licensee's signature, the address of the licensee's regular place of business and the number of his license. It shall also show the make and model of the hearing aid furnished along with the full terms of the sale clearly stated. If the hearing aid is not new, the receipt must clearly show whether the hearing aid is used or reconditioned, whichever is applicable in terms of any guarantee. The receipt shall also show that the purchaser was advised that the licensee was not a licensed physician and that the examination and recommendation was made as a hearing aid dispenser or fitter and not as a medical diagnosis or prescription.

History: Laws 1979, ch. 349, § 5.

## **§ 61-24A-6. Persons and practices not affected.**

A. The Hearing Aid Act [61-24A-1 to 61-24A-18 NMSA 1978] does not apply to any person who does not sell or dispense hearing aids.

B. Nothing in the Hearing Aid Act restricts the activities and services of a graduate student pursuing a course of study leading to a graduate degree in audiology at an accredited or approved college or university or an approved clinical training facility, provided that any activities and services related to the dispensing or fitting of hearing aids are supervised by an audiologist licensed under the Hearing Aid Act and that he is designated by some title clearly indicating the student status appropriate to his level of training.

C. The Hearing Aid Act does not prohibit:

(1) qualified personnel at the New Mexico school for the deaf from making an impression of the ear for an earmold for registered students; or

(2) audiologists or otorhinolaryngologists from making an impression of the ear for an earmold when deemed necessary in hearing aid selection and evaluation or the rehabilitation process so long as hearing aids are not being sold.

History: Laws 1979, ch. 349, § 6.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 51 Am. Jur. 2d Licenses and Permits § 18.

## **§ 61-24A-7. Advisory board.**

A. Before July 1, 1979, the superintendent of regulation and licensing shall appoint the "hearing aid advisory board", consisting of six members as follows:

(1) two audiologists;

(2) two hearing aid dealers or fitters;

(3) one licensed physician; and

(4) one public member who is a resident of New Mexico. The public member shall not have been licensed or have practiced as an audiologist, hearing aid dealer or fitter or physician nor shall the public member have any significant financial interest, whether direct or indirect, in the occupations regulated.

B. The superintendent may appoint successor advisory boards, of the same composition as that of the advisory board appointed pursuant to Subsection A of this section, as he deems necessary to assist in carrying out the provisions of the Hearing Aid Act [61-24A-1 to 61-24A-18 NMSA 1978]. Such boards shall serve such terms as the superintendent deems necessary, and the members of the boards shall serve at the pleasure of the superintendent.

C. The members of any board created pursuant to this section shall receive per diem and mileage as provided for nonsalaried public officers in the Per Diem and Mileage Act [10-8-1 to 10-8-8 NMSA 1978] and shall receive no other compensation, perquisite or allowance in connection with discharge of their duties as members.

History: Laws 1979, ch. 349, § 7; 1987, ch. 329, § 15.

The 1987 amendment, effective July 1, 1987, in Subsection A, in the opening clause, substituted "superintendent of regulation and licensing" for "secretary of health and environment", in Paragraph (1) deleted "one of whom shall be a dispensing audiologist", and substituted "licensed physician" in Paragraph (3) and "physician" in Paragraph (4) for "otorhinolaryngologist"; in Subsection B substituted "superintendent" for "secretary"; and made minor language and punctuation changes throughout the section.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 51 Am. Jur. 2d Licenses and Permits § 51. 53 C.J.S. Licenses § 37.

### **§ 61-24A-8. Qualifications of applicants for licensure.**

Each applicant for licensure under the Hearing Aid Act [61-24A-1 to 61-24A-18 NMSA 1978] shall make application on a written form in such manner as the department prescribes, pay all required fees and furnish evidence satisfactory to the department that the applicant has fulfilled the requirements as stated in the Hearing Aid Act.

History: Laws 1979, ch. 349, § 8.

### **§ 61-24A-9. Licensure without examination.**

A person shall be immediately issued a license to dispense or fit hearing aids without an examination who:

A. has been principally engaged in the business of dispensing or fitting hearing aids in this state in the year immediately prior to the effective date of the Hearing Aid Act, provided application is made for such license before July 1, 1979;

B. is currently licensed in another jurisdiction which has requirements for licensure at least equivalent to those contained in the Hearing Aid Act [61-24A-1 to 61-24A-18 NMSA 1978];

C. is currently certified in audiology by the American speech and hearing association or meets all the requirements for certification and provides evidence satisfactory to the department of experience or knowledge in the dispensing or fitting of hearing aids either in a graduate training program or in a work or training experience; or

D. is an otorhinolaryngologist and provides evidence satisfactory to the department of experience or knowledge in the dispensing or fitting of hearing aids.

History: Laws 1979, ch. 349, § 9.

"Effective date of the Hearing Aid Act". - The phrase "effective date of the Hearing Aid Act", referred to in Subsection A, means June 15, 1988, the effective date of Laws 1979, ch. 349.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 53 C.J.S. Licenses § 40.

### **§ 61-24A-10. Licensure by examination.**

A. A person may apply for licensure by examination who:

(1) is an audiologist or otorhinolaryngologist who does not qualify under Section 9 [61-24A-9 NMSA 1978] of the Hearing Aid Act; or

(2) is a person other than an audiologist or an otorhinolaryngologist applying for a license under the Hearing Aid Act [61-24A-1 to 61-24A-18 NMSA 1978] who:

(a) has reached the age of majority;

(b) has at least a high school education or the equivalent;

(c) has worked for no less than six months under a training permit; and

(d) pays the examination fee.

B. The examination shall be conducted by the department every six months unless there are no applicants for examination.

History: Laws 1979, ch. 349, § 10.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 51 Am. Jur. 2d Licenses and Permits §§ 47, 56.

53 C.J.S. Licenses § 40.

### **§ 61-24A-11. Temporary trainee permits.**

A. Any person requiring a trainee permit under the Hearing Aid Act [61-24A-1 to 61-24A-18 NMSA 1978] shall apply for and be granted immediately a temporary trainee permit for one year provided he:

(1) has reached the age of majority;

(2)(a) has a high school education or the equivalent; or

(b) is an audiologist actively engaged in fulfilling the clinical fellowship year requirements for certification in audiology by the American speech and hearing association and does not choose to apply under Section B of this section;

(3) has identified a sponsor as defined in Section 2 [61-24A-2 NMSA 1978] of the Hearing Aid Act; and

(4) pays a permit fee as determined by the board.

B. The training period for a trainee shall be as follows:

(1) for the nonaudiologist, a minimum of twenty working days, to be completed within a two-month period of intensive training working directly with the sponsor. An additional five continuous months of full-time work is then required in which all sales must be approved by the sponsor prior to delivery. The sponsor must also approve all fittings, adjustments or changes to the fitting, modifications to the hearing aid and earmold and repairs;

(2) for the audiologist, who is actively engaged in fulfilling the clinical fellowship year requirements for certification in audiology by the American speech and hearing association, the training period must include the dispensing or fitting under the direct

supervision of a sponsor who must also approve all fittings, adjustments or changes to the fitting, modifications to the aid and earmold and repairs:

(a) after six months of fulfilling the requirements of the training permit, the audiologist may apply for licensure by examination; or

(b) after completing the clinical fellowship year the individual may apply for licensure under Subsection C of Section 9 [61-24A-9 NMSA 1978] of the Hearing Aid Act; or

(3) for the otorhinolaryngologist, who is licensed by the New Mexico board of medical examiners, a training period to be approved by the department which shall not exceed that of a hearing aid dealer or fitter trainee.

History: Laws 1979, ch. 349, § 11.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 53 C.J.S. Licenses § 39.

## **§ 61-24A-12. Scope of examination.**

In preparing the examination, the board shall use the following standards for testing knowledge and proficiency:

A. tests of knowledge in the following areas as they pertain to the fitting and sale of hearing aids:

(1) basic physics of sound;

(2) anatomy and physiology of the ear; and

(3) the function of hearing aids; and

B. practical tests of proficiency in the following techniques as they pertain to the fitting of hearing aids:

(1) pure-tone audiometry, including air conduction and bone conduction testing;

(2) live voice or recorded voice speech audiometry, including speech reception threshold and speech discrimination tests;

(3) masking when indicated;

(4) recording and evaluation of audiograms and speech audiometry for determining proper selection and adjustment of hearing aids; and

(5) taking earmold impressions.

History: Laws 1979, ch. 349, § 12.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 51 Am. Jur. 2d Licenses and Permits § 56.  
53 C.J.S. Licenses § 40.

### **§ 61-24A-13. Powers and duties of the department.**

The department shall:

- A. evaluate the qualifications of applicants;
- B. prepare and administer examinations to test the knowledge and proficiency of applicants for licensure by examination, and set the time and place for such examinations;
- C. supervise the issuance of licenses and permits and their renewal;
- D. promulgate rules and regulations on accepting referrals from any person to a person licensed under the Hearing Aid Act [61-24A-1 to 61-24A-18 NMSA 1978];
- E. suspend and revoke licenses and permits when a person is found guilty of a violation of the Hearing Aid Act, in accordance with the provisions of the Uniform Licensing Act [61-1-1 to 61-1-31 NMSA 1978];
- F. appoint or employ personnel necessary to administer the Hearing Aid Act;
- G. maintain a register of all applicants for licenses or permits;
- H. issue subpoenas, examine witnesses, administer oaths, bring actions for contempt and investigate persons engaged in practices which violate the provisions of the Hearing Aid Act;
- I. conduct such hearings and keep such records and minutes as shall be necessary to an orderly dispatch of business; and
- J. adopt, publish and file, in accordance with the Uniform Licensing Act and the State Rules Act [14-3-24, 14-3-25, 14-4-1 to 14-4-9 NMSA 1978], all rules and regulations for the implementation and enforcement of the provisions of the Hearing Aid Act.

History: Laws 1979, ch. 349, § 13.

### **§ 61-24A-14. Annual renewal of license and permits.**

- A. Each holder of a license under the Hearing Aid Act [61-24A-1 to 61-24A-18 NMSA

1978] shall annually renew such license and shall pay the department a renewal fee in an amount set by the department. In addition, an application for renewal shall include a statement listing the licensee's professional educational activities of at least ten hours achieved during the past year, including but not limited to:

- (1) attendance at workshops certified by the national hearing aid society, the hearing instruments institute or the American speech and hearing association;
- (2) successful completion, as evidenced by a passing grade at the university where the hearing instruments institute is conducting its hearing aid fitting school;
- (3) successful completion of an accredited university audiology course; or
- (4) teaching an accredited university audiology course. The department shall be the final judge on acceptance of any educational activity offered by a licensee to meet the continuing education requirement.

B. A six-month grace period shall be allowed after expiration of a license during which time a license may be renewed upon payment of the fee as set by the division and the licensee shall not be required to reapply for a license. If a license is not renewed during the grace period, the individual must reapply as a new applicant.

History: Laws 1979, ch. 349, § 14.

### **§ 61-24A-15. Fees.**

The following is a schedule of fees to be set by and paid to the department under the Hearing Aid Act [61-24A-1 to 61-24A-18 NMSA 1978]:

- A. for the initial issuance of any license to sell hearing aids, not to exceed fifty dollars (\$50.00);
- B. for the annual renewal of the license, not to exceed fifty dollars (\$50.00);
- C. for the examination for licensure, not to exceed fifty dollars (\$50.00);
- D. for a temporary trainee permit, not to exceed twenty-five dollars (\$25.00); and
- E. for late renewal up to six months after expiration of the license, a late charge not to exceed fifty dollars (\$50.00), which is in addition to any other fees.

History: Laws 1979, ch. 349, § 15.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 51 Am. Jur. 2d Licenses and Permits §§ 39 to 41.  
53 C.J.S. Licenses §§ 41, 43, 64 to 66.

### **§ 61-24A-16. Disposition of funds.**

All fees and other funds collected under the Hearing Aid Act [61-24A-1 to 61-24A-18 NMSA 1978] shall be deposited with the state treasurer to the account of the department which may use the same to defray the costs of administration of that act. Any surplus funds at the end of the fiscal year shall revert to the general fund.

History: Laws 1979, ch. 349, § 16.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 53 C.J.S. Licenses § 71.

### **§ 61-24A-17. Suspension or revocation of license.**

In accordance with the provisions of the Uniform Licensing Act [61-1-1 to 61-1-31 NMSA 1978], the division may refuse to issue, suspend for a definite period or revoke the license of an audiologist or a hearing aid dealer or fitter for any of the following causes:

- A. unprofessional conduct, as defined by regulations of the department;
- B. dereliction of any duty imposed by law;
- C. incompetence;
- D. conviction of a felony;
- E. practicing while suffering from a contagious or infectious disease;
- F. practicing under the Hearing Aid Act [61-24A-1 to 61-24A-18 NMSA 1978] under a false name or alias;
- G. selling or fitting of the first hearing aid of any child under sixteen years of age who has not been examined and cleared for the hearing aid by both an otorhinolaryngologist and an audiologist who is certified competent by the American speech and hearing association or holds equivalent certification;
- H. selling or fitting a hearing aid on any person who has not been tested, utilizing appropriate procedures and instrumentation, except in those cases of replacement with the same make and model within a one-year period of the original purchase in cases of theft or damage beyond repair;



I. unethical conduct, such as:

(1) obtaining any fee or making any sale by fraud or misrepresentation;

(2) knowingly employing directly or indirectly any suspended or unlicensed person to perform any work covered by the Hearing Aid Act;

(3) using or causing or promoting the use of any advertising matter, promotional literature, testimonial, guarantee, label, warranty, brand, insignia or any other representation, however disseminated or published, which is misleading or untruthful;

(4) advertising a particular model or type of hearing aid for sale when the purchaser or prospective purchaser responding to the advertisement cannot purchase the advertised model or type and where it is established that the purpose of the advertisement is to obtain prospects for the sale of a different model or type than that advertised;

(5) representing that the service or advice of a person licensed to practice medicine will be used or made available in the selection, fitting, adjustment, maintenance or repair of the hearing aid when that is not true, or using the words "doctor," "clinic" or similar words, abbreviations or symbols in such ways as to connote the medical profession when such is not the case;

(6) being habitually intemperate;

(7) permitting another to use his license; or

(8) directly or indirectly giving or offering to give, or permitting, or causing to be given money or anything of value to any person who advises another in a professional capacity as in inducement to influence him or have him influence others to purchase or contract to purchase products sold or offered for sale by a license or permit holder, or to influence persons to refrain from dealing in the products of competitors;

J. failure on the part of a sponsor to reasonably perform the duties of a sponsor as outlined herein. If the sponsor was other than a dealer, the dealer, if qualified, may assume the duties of the sponsor or provide another qualified sponsor; provided the trainee has not been guilty of any infractions of the Hearing Aid Act; provided, further, if the dealer failed to exercise reasonable supervision over the sponsor and trainee and the sponsor's license has been suspended or revoked, the dealer's right to employ and train another trainee may also be suspended. It is not intended to penalize any trainee when no guilt exists on the part of the trainee. Upon a second offense the period of suspension shall be double that of the first offense; or

K. violating any of the provisions of the Hearing Aid Act.

History: Laws 1979, ch. 349, § 17.

Generally, as to evidence to determine gross ignorance or inefficiency. - A determination of gross ignorance or inefficiency can be made only on direct evidence of the conditions, and not on a mere showing that the licensee had not attended a certain retraining program. 1970 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 70-82.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 51 Am. Jur. 2d Licenses and Permits §§ 58 to 62.

Validity of statute providing for revocation of license of physician, surgeon or dentist, 5 A.L.R. 94; 79 A.L.R. 323.

Bias of members of license revocation board, 97 A.L.R.2d 1210.

Improper or immoral conduct toward female patient as ground for disciplinary measure against physician or dentist, 15 A.L.R.3d 1179.

Professional incompetency as ground for disciplinary measure against physician or dentist, 28 A.L.R.3d 487.

53 C.J.S. Licenses § 50 et seq.

## **§ 61-24A-18. Prohibitions; penalty.**

A. It is unlawful for any person to:

(1) sell, barter or offer to sell a license or permit;

(2) purchase or procure by barter a license with intent to use it as evidence of the holder's qualifications to practice the sale or fitting of hearing aids as either an audiologist or hearing aid dealer or fitter;

(3) alter a license or permit with fraudulent intent;

(4) use or attempt to use a license or permit which has been purchased, fraudulently obtained, altered or counterfeited;

(5) willfully make any false statement in any application for either a license or permit or the renewal thereof; or

(6) deliver a hearing aid by mail except:

(a) loaner hearing aids;

(b) repaired hearing aids; or

(c) replacement hearing aids of the same make and model in those cases where a hearing aid has been lost, stolen or damaged beyond repair.

B. Any person who violates any provision of Subsection A of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor.

History: Laws 1979, ch. 349, § 18.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 51 Am. Jur. 2d Licenses and Permits § 72.  
53 C.J.S. Licenses § 82 et seq.

## **Article 24B**

### **Landscape Architects**

#### **§ 61-24B-1. Short title. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

This act [61-24B-1 to 61-24B-17 NMSA 1978] may be cited as the "Landscape Architects Act".

History: Laws 1985, ch. 151, § 1.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-24B-17 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 58 Am. Jur. 2d Occupations, Trades, and Professions §§ 87 to 89.  
6 C.J.S. Architects §§ 2, 3, 7.

#### **§ 61-24B-2. Purpose of act. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

The purpose of the Landscape Architects Act [61-24B-1 to 61-24B-17 NMSA 1978] is to ensure public safety and to promote quality performance by registration of landscape architects.

History: Laws 1985, ch. 151, § 2.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-24B-17 NMSA 1978.

#### **§ 61-24B-3. Definitions. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

As used in the Landscape Architects Act [61-24B-1 to 61-24B-17 NMSA 1978]:

A. "board" means the board of landscape architects;

B. "general administration of a construction contract" means the interpretation of drawings and specifications, the establishment of standards of acceptable workmanship and the periodic observation of construction to facilitate consistency with the general intent of the construction documents;

C. "landscape architect" means any individual registered under the Landscape Architects Act to practice landscape architecture; and

D. "landscape architectural services" means the practice of landscape architecture, including but not limited to consultation, investigation, research, design, preparation of drawings and specifications and general administration of contracts where the dominant purposes of such services are:

- (1) the preservation or enhancement of land uses and natural features;
- (2) the location and construction of functional approaches for structures, pathways or walkways; or
- (3) the design of trails, plantings and landscape irrigation.

Nothing contained in this definition shall be construed as authorizing a landscape architect to engage in the practice of architecture, engineering or land surveying as defined by Sections 61-15-2 and 61-23-6 NMSA 1978.

History: Laws 1985, ch. 151, § 3.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-24B-17 NMSA 1978.

#### **§ 61-24B-4. Registration required. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

No person shall practice as a landscape architect or represent himself as a landscape architect unless he has a certificate of registration issued pursuant to the Landscape Architects Act [61-24B-1 to 61-24B-17 NMSA 1978].

History: Laws 1985, ch. 151, § 4.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-24B-17 NMSA 1978.

#### **§ 61-24B-5. Exemptions. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

The following shall be exempt from the provisions of the Landscape Architects Act [61-24B-1 to 61-24B-17 NMSA 1978]:

A. landscape architects who are not legal residents of or who have no established place of business in this state who are acting as consulting associates of a resident landscape architect registered under the provisions of the Landscape Architects Act; provided that the nonresident landscape architect meets equivalent registration qualifications in his own state or country;

B. landscape architects acting solely as officers or employees of the United States or any interstate railroad system; and

C. landscape designers, land planners, agriculturalists, soil conservationists, agronomists, horticulturists, foresters, tree experts, arborists, gardeners, contract landscape caretakers, landscape nurserymen, graders or contractors, or cultivators of land and any person making plans for property owned by himself; provided that none of these shall hold themselves out as landscape architects or use the term "landscape architect" without being registered pursuant to the provisions of the Landscape Architects Act.

Nothing in the Landscape Architects Act is intended to limit, interfere with or prevent a professional architect, engineer or land surveyor from engaging in landscape architecture within the limits of his licensure.

Nothing in the Landscape Architects Act is intended to limit, interfere with or prevent the draftsmen, students, clerks or superintendents and other employees of registered landscape architects from acting under the instructions, control or supervision of the registered landscape architect; or to prevent the employment of superintendents on the construction, enlargement or alterations of landscape improvements or any appurtenances thereto; or to prevent such superintendents from acting under the immediate personal supervision of registered landscape architects by whom the plans and specifications of any landscape architectural services were prepared.

History: Laws 1985, ch. 151, § 5.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-24B-17 NMSA 1978.

**§ 61-24B-6. Board created; members; qualifications; terms; vacancies; removal. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. There is created a "board of landscape architects." The board shall consist of five members, four of whom shall be registered landscape architects having ten years' or more experience in the profession, provided, however, that the initial four landscape architects approved shall be registered within six months of the effective date of the Landscape Architects Act, and one of whom shall represent the public and shall not have been licensed as a landscape architect or have any significant financial interest, direct or indirect, in the occupation regulated.

B. Upon enactment of the Landscape Architects Act [61-24B-1 to 61-24B-17 NMSA 1978], appointments shall be made by the governor in such manner that two members shall be appointed for one-year terms, two members shall be appointed for two-year terms and one member shall be appointed for a three-year term. Thereafter, the members of the board shall be appointed for staggered terms of three years and

appointments shall be made in such a manner that the terms of board members expire on June 30. The landscape architect members of the board shall be appointed from lists submitted to the governor by the New Mexico chapter of the American society of landscape architects. A vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the governor for the unexpired term and shall be filled by persons having similar qualifications to those of the member being replaced. Board members shall serve until their successors have been appointed and qualified.

C. The board shall meet within sixty days of the effective date of the Landscape Architects Act and elect from its membership a chairman and vice chairman. The board shall meet at such other times as it deems necessary or advisable or as deemed necessary and advisable by the chairman, a majority of its members or the governor, but in no event less than twice a year. Reasonable notice of all meetings shall be given in the manner prescribed by the board. A majority of the board shall constitute a quorum at any meeting or hearing.

D. The governor may remove any member from the board for neglect of any duty required by law, for incompetence, for improper or unprofessional conduct as defined by board regulation or for any reason which would justify the suspension or revocation of his registration to practice landscape architecture.

E. No board member shall serve more than two consecutive full terms, and any member failing to attend, after proper notice, three consecutive meetings shall automatically be removed as a board member, unless excused for reasons set forth in board regulations.

F. Members of the board shall be reimbursed as provided in the Per Diem and Mileage Act [10-8-1 to 10-8-8 NMSA 1978] and shall receive no other compensation, perquisite or allowance.

History: Laws 1985, ch. 151, § 6.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-24B-17 NMSA 1978.

Effective date of the Landscape Architects Act. - The effective date of the Landscape Architects Act, referred to in Subsections A and C, is June 14, 1985.

## **§ 61-24B-7. Board; powers and duties. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

The board shall:

A. promulgate rules and regulations necessary to effectuate the provisions of the Landscape Architects Act [61-24B-1 to 61-24B-17 NMSA 1978];

B. employ such persons as necessary to carry out the provisions of the Landscape Architects Act;

- C. provide for the examination, registration and reregistration of all applicants;
- D. adopt and use a seal;
- E. administer oaths and take testimony on matters within the board's jurisdiction;
- F. grant, deny, renew, suspend or revoke certificates of registration to practice landscape architecture in accordance with the provisions of the Uniform Licensing Act [61-1-1 to 61-1-31 NMSA 1978] for any cause stated in the Landscape Architects Act;
- G. conduct hearings upon charges relating to discipline of a registrant or the denial, suspension or revocation of a certificate of registration; and
- H. participate with the state board of examiners for architects and the state board of registration for professional engineers and land surveyors in creating a joint standing committee to be known as the "architect-engineer-landscape architect joint practice committee" to resolve disputes concerning these professions. The composition of this committee and its powers and duties shall be in accordance with identical resolutions adopted by each board.

History: Laws 1985, ch. 151, § 7; 1987, ch. 301, § 4.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-24B-17 NMSA 1978.

Cross-references. - As to the duties of the state board of examiners for professional architects, see 61-15-4 NMSA 1978. As to the powers of the state board of registration for professional engineers and land surveyors, see 61-23-10 NMSA 1978.

The 1987 amendment, effective June 19, 1987, in Subsection H, deleted "professional" preceding "architects" near the beginning and substituted "creating a joint standing committee to be known as the 'architect-engineer-landscape architect joint practice committee' to resolve disputes concerning these professions" for "creating a joint standing committee to resolve any disputes concerning the four professions."

### **§ 61-24B-8. Qualifications for registration. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

Any person desiring to become registered as a landscape architect shall make application to the board on a written form and in such manner as the board prescribes, pay all required application fees and certify and furnish evidence to the board that the applicant:

- A. has graduated from an accredited program in landscape architecture at a school, college or university offering an accredited minimum four-year curriculum and has a

minimum of three years of practical experience acceptable to the board, at least one year of which shall be under the supervision of a registered landscape architect or a person who becomes a registered landscape architect within one year from the effective date of the Landscape Architects Act; provided that a master's degree in landscape architecture from an accredited college or university may be accepted in lieu of one year of practical experience;

B. has graduated from a nonaccredited program of landscape architecture or a related field at a school, college or university offering an accredited minimum four-year curriculum and has a minimum of four years of practical experience acceptable to the board, at least one year of which shall be under the supervision of a registered landscape architect or a person who becomes a registered landscape architect within one year from the effective date of the Landscape Architects Act [61-24B-1 to 61-24B-17 NMSA 1978]; provided that a master's degree from a nonaccredited program of landscape architecture or a related field may be accepted in lieu of one year of practical experience; or

C. has a minimum of ten years of practical experience in landscape architectural work which is acceptable to the board, provided that:

(1) each satisfactorily completed year of study in an accredited program of landscape architecture in an accredited school, college or university may be accepted in lieu of one year of practical experience required under this subsection;

(2) a baccalaureate degree from an accredited college or university may be accepted in lieu of two years of practical experience required under this subsection; or

(3) a master's degree from an accredited school, college or university may be accepted in lieu of three years of practical experience required under this subsection.

History: Laws 1985, ch. 151, § 8.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-24B-17 NMSA 1978.

Effective date of the Landscape Architects Act. - The effective date of the Landscape Architects Act, referred to near the end of Subsections A and B, is June 14, 1985.

### **§ 61-24B-9. Registration of landscape architects; examinations; exemptions. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. Applicants for certificates of registration shall be required to pass the board's examination for landscape architects. An applicant who successfully passes the examination may be issued a certificate of registration to practice as a landscape architect.



B. The board shall conduct examinations of applicants for certificates of registration as landscape architects at least once each year. The examination shall determine the ability of the applicant to use and understand the theory and practice of landscape architecture and may be divided into such subjects as the board deems necessary.

C. An applicant who fails to pass the examination may reapply for the examination, provided that the applicant complies with the regulations established by the board.

D. The board may issue a certificate to practice as a landscape architect without an examination to an applicant who holds a current certificate of registration or license as a landscape architect issued by another state, provided that the standards of the other state are as stringent as those established by the board and provided that the applicant meets the qualifications required of a landscape architect in this state.

E. For one year after the effective date of the Landscape Architects Act [61-24B-1 to 61-24B-17 NMSA 1978], the board shall issue a certificate of registration to practice as a landscape architect without an examination to an applicant who meets the application requirements and pays the application and certificate of registration fees, provided that the practical experience required in Section 7 [Section 8, 61-24B-8 NMSA 1978] of the Landscape Architects Act need not have been under the supervision of a registered landscape architect.

History: Laws 1985, ch. 151, § 9.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-24B-17 NMSA 1978.

Effective date of the Landscape Architects Act. - The effective date of the Landscape Architects Act, referred to near the beginning of Subsection E, is June 14, 1985.

The reference to "the practical experience required in Section 7 of the Landscape Architects Act" is apparently erroneous, as that section refers to no such requirement. The apparent intended reference is to Section 8 of that act, which appears as 61-24B-8 NMSA 1978.

### **§ 61-24B-10. Other licensing provisions. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. The board may adopt rules and regulations for continuing education requirements which shall be completed as a condition for renewal of any certificate of registration under the Landscape Architects Act [61-24B-1 to 61-24B-17 NMSA 1978].

B. Each registered landscape architect may obtain the seal authorized by the board, bearing the registrant's name and the legend "Registered Landscape Architect - State of New Mexico". All plans, specifications and reports issued by a registrant shall be stamped with his seal.

History: Laws 1985, ch. 151, § 10.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-24B-17 NMSA 1978.

### **§ 61-24B-11. Fees. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

The board shall establish a schedule of reasonable fees for applications, certificates of registration, temporary permits and reregistration as follows:

- A. the initial application fee shall be set in an amount not to exceed fifty dollars (\$50.00);
- B. the initial certificate of registration fee shall be set in an amount not to exceed one hundred fifty dollars (\$150); and
- C. the certificate of registration renewal fee shall be set in an amount not to exceed one hundred dollars (\$100).

History: Laws 1985, ch. 151, § 11.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-24B-17 NMSA 1978.

### **§ 61-24B-12. Denial, suspension, revocation and reinstatement of certificate of registration. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. The board may refuse to issue or may deny, suspend or revoke any certificate of registration held or applied for under the Landscape Architects Act [61-24B-1 to 61-24B-17 NMSA 1978] in accordance with the procedures set forth in the Uniform Licensing Act [61-1-1 to 61-1-31 NMSA 1978] upon grounds that the registrant or applicant:

- (1) is guilty of fraud or misrepresentation in the procurement of a certificate of registration;
- (2) is subject to the imposition of any disciplinary action by another state which regulates landscape architects, but not to exceed the period or extent of that action;
- (3) is grossly negligent or incompetent in his practice as a landscape architect;
- (4) has failed to maintain registration as a landscape architect;
- (5) has violated or aided or abetted any person to violate any of the provisions of the Landscape Architects Act or any rules or regulations duly adopted under that act; or
- (6) has engaged in unprofessional conduct.

B. The board may modify any order of revocation, suspension or refusal to issue a certificate of registration and has the discretion to require an examination for any such modification.

History: Laws 1985, ch. 151, § 12.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-24B-17 NMSA 1978.

**§ 61-24B-13. Criminal offender's character evaluation. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

The provisions of the Criminal Offender Employment Act [28-2-1 to 28-2-6 NMSA 1978] shall govern any consideration of criminal records required or permitted by the Landscape Architects Act [61-24B-1 to 61-24B-17 NMSA 1978].

History: Laws 1985, ch. 151, § 13.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-24B-17 NMSA 1978.

**§ 61-24B-14. Landscape architects fund created; disposition; method of payment. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. There is created in the state treasury the "landscape architects fund".

B. All funds received by the board and money collected under the Landscape Architects Act [61-24B-1 to 61-24B-17 NMSA 1978] shall be deposited with the state treasurer, who shall place the money to the credit of the landscape architects fund.

C. All amounts paid into the landscape architects fund shall be subject to the order of the board and shall be used only for the purpose of implementing the provisions of the Landscape Architects Act. All money unexpended or unencumbered at the end of the fiscal year shall remain in the landscape architects fund for use in accordance with the provisions of the Landscape Architects Act.

History: Laws 1985, ch. 151, § 14.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-24B-17 NMSA 1978.

**§ 61-24B-15. Board; rules and regulations. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

The board shall make rules and regulations necessary to implement the provisions of

the Landscape Architects Act [61-24B-1 to 61-24B-17 NMSA 1978] in accordance with the provisions of the Uniform Licensing Act [61-1-1 to 61-1-31 NMSA 1978].

History: Laws 1985, ch. 151, § 15.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-24B-17 NMSA 1978.

### **§ 61-24B-16. Enforcement. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

A. Violation of any provision of the Landscape Architects Act [61-24B-1 to 61-24B-17 NMSA 1978] is a misdemeanor.

B. The board may bring civil action in any district court to enforce any of the provisions of the Landscape Architects Act.

History: Laws 1985, ch. 151, § 16.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-24B-17 NMSA 1978.

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

### **§ 61-24B-17. Termination of agency life; delayed repeal. (Effective until July 1, 1992.)**

The board of landscape architects is terminated on July 1, 1991, pursuant to the Sunset Act [12-9-11 to 12-9-21 NMSA 1978]. The board shall continue to operate according to the provisions of the Landscape Architects Act [61-24B-1 to 61-24B-17 NMSA 1978] until July 1, 1992. Effective July 1, 1992, the Landscape Architects Act is repealed.

History: Laws 1985, ch. 151, § 18.

## **Article 24C**

### **Interior Designers**

#### **§ 61-24C-1. Short title.**

This act [61-24C-1 to 61-24C-16 NMSA 1978] may be cited as the "Interior Designers Act".

History: Laws 1989, ch. 53, § 1.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 53 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 51 Am. Jur. 2d Licenses and Permits §§ 4, 5, 14, 34, 35, 39 to 41, 45 to 47, 58 to 62, 70 to 73.  
53 C.J.S. Licenses §§ 5, 7, 22, 30, 34 to 40, 50 to 66, 78, 81, 82.

## **§ 61-24C-2. Findings.**

The legislature finds that it will benefit and protect the citizens of the state to require the licensing of interior designers and prohibit the use of the designation "interior designer" by unlicensed persons.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 53, § 2.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 53 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

## **§ 61-24C-3. Definitions.**

As used in the Interior Designers Act [61-24C-1 to 61-24C-16 NMSA 1978]:

A. "board" means the interior design board;

B. "interior design" means services that do not necessarily require performance by an architect, such as administering contracts for fabrication, procurement or installation in the implementation of designs, drawings and specifications for any interior design project and consultations, studies, drawings and specifications in connection with reflected ceiling plans, space utilization, furnishings or the fabrication of nonstructural elements within and surrounding interior spaces of buildings but specifically excluding mechanical and electrical systems, except for specifications of fixtures and their location within interior spaces;

C. "interior designer" or "designer" means a person licensed pursuant to the Interior Designers Act.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 53, § 3.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 53 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

## **§ 61-24C-4. Interior design board created; members; terms; compensation.**

A. There is created the "interior design board". The board shall consist of five members appointed by the governor for staggered terms of three years, appointed in such a manner that the term of one member shall expire on December 31, 1990; the terms of two members shall expire on December 31, 1991; and the terms of the last two members shall expire on December 31, 1992. Thereafter, members shall be appointed for terms of three years or less in such a manner that the terms of not more than two members expire on December 31 of each year. A vacancy shall be filled by appointment of the governor for the unexpired term. No board member shall serve consecutive terms.

B. Two members of the board shall be licensed interior designers; and three members shall be chosen to represent the public and shall not have been licensed as an interior designer or have any significant financial interest, direct or indirect, in the occupation regulated. For purposes of this section, the interior designer members of the initial board shall have offered interior design services for at least five years, shall have passed the national council for interior design qualification examination and have become registered by November 1, 1989.

C. Three members of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but no final action shall be taken unless at least three members vote in favor of a proposal.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 53, § 4.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 53 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

### **§ 61-24C-5. Powers and duties of the board.**

The board:

A. shall administer, coordinate and enforce the provisions of the Interior Designers Act [61-24C-1 to 61-24C-16 NMSA 1978]. The board may investigate allegations of violations of the provisions of the Interior Designers Act;

B. shall adopt regulations to carry out the purposes and policies of the Interior Designers Act, including regulations relating to professional conduct, standards of performance and professional examination and licensure, reasonable license, application, renewal and late fees and the establishment of ethical standards of practice for persons holding a license to practice as an interior designer in New Mexico;

C. may employ an executive director and other employees and fix their compensation;

D. may contract with the regulation and licensing department to obtain office space and

administrative services;

E. shall require a licensee, as a condition of the renewal of his license, to undergo continuing education requirements as set forth in the Interior Designers Act;

F. shall maintain an official roster showing the name, address and license number of each interior designer licensed pursuant to the Interior Designers Act;

G. shall conduct hearings and keep records and minutes necessary to carry out its functions;

H. may adopt a common seal for use by interior designers; and

I. shall do all things reasonable and necessary to carry out the purposes of the Interior Designers Act.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 53, § 5.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 53 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

### **§ 61-24C-6. Compensation and expenses.**

A. Members of the board shall be reimbursed as provided in the Per Diem and Mileage Act [10-8-1 to 10-8-8 NMSA 1978] and shall receive no other compensation, perquisite or allowance.

B. The board shall fix the compensation of its employees by resolution adopted at a regular meeting of the board.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 53, § 6.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 53 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

### **§ 61-24C-7. Board officers.**

The board shall meet and organize within sixty days after its appointment and designate one member as president, one as vice president and one as secretary-treasurer. The board may appoint an executive director. The director may not be a member of the board. The executive director may receive reimbursement for necessary expenses incurred in carrying out his duties and may receive compensation set by the board.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 53, § 7.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 53 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

### **§ 61-24C-8. Requirements for licensure.**

Each applicant for licensure shall apply to the board. Except as otherwise provided in the Interior Designers Act [61-24C-1 to 61-24C-16 NMSA 1978], each applicant shall take and pass a nationally standardized examination. The board may adopt substantially all or part of the examination and grading procedures of the national council for interior design qualifications. Prior to examination, the applicant shall provide substantial evidence to the board that the applicant:

A. is a graduate of a five-year interior design program from an accredited institution and has completed at least one year of diversified interior design experiences;

B. is a graduate of a four-year interior design program from an accredited institution and has completed at least two years of diversified interior design experience;

C. has completed at least three years of an interior design curriculum from an accredited institution and has completed three years of diversified interior design experience;

D. is a graduate of a two-year interior design program from an accredited institution and has completed four years of diversified interior design experience; or

E. has apprenticed under a designer who has passed the national council for interior design qualification examination or a licensed designer for a minimum of eight years.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 53, § 8.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 53 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

### **§ 61-24C-9. License without examination.**

A. If any person applies for licensure within one year after the effective date of the Interior Designers Act and that person has successfully completed the national council of interior design qualification examination or has completed at least eight years of full-time, diversified experience in the practice of interior design that person may be issued a license without examination. Licensure pursuant to this subsection shall be subject to the board's discretionary review of the experience qualification.

B. The board may accept, in lieu of examination, satisfactory evidence of licensure in another state or country where the qualifications are equal to or exceed those required



by the provisions of the Interior Designers Act [61-24C-1 to 61-24C-16 NMSA 1978], provided that the applicant holds a current license in the other jurisdiction and has complied with all other requirements of the Interior Designers Act.

C. The board may accept, in lieu of examination, satisfactory evidence of licensure or certification by the national council for interior design qualifications.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 53, § 9.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 53 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

Effective date of the Interior Designers Act. - The "effective date of the Interior Designers Act", referred to near the beginning of Subsection A, means the effective date of Laws 1989, ch. 53, which is June 16, 1989.

### **§ 61-24C-10. License; issuance; renewal; denial, suspension or revocation.**

A. A license shall be issued to every person who presents satisfactory evidence of possessing the qualifications of education, experience and, as appropriate, the examination performance required by the provisions of the Interior Designers Act [61-24C-1 to 61-24C-16 NMSA 1978], provided that the applicant has reached the age of majority and pays the required fees.

B. Each original license shall authorize the holder to use the title of and be known as an interior designer from the date of issuance to the next succeeding December 31 unless the license is suspended or revoked.

C. On or before December 1 of each year, each licensee shall apply for renewal and pay the required fees, after which the license shall be renewed for a period of one year beginning January 1.

D. A license may not be renewed until the licensee submits satisfactory evidence to the board that, during the last year, the licensee has participated in not less than eight hours of continuing education approved by the board. The board shall approve only continuing education that builds upon basic knowledge of interior design. The board may make exceptions from the continuing education requirement in emergency or hardship cases.

E. The holder of any license that has expired through failure to renew may renew the license at any time within two years from the date on which the license expired upon approval of the board.

F. The board may promulgate policies and procedures providing for the establishment

of an inactive status for licensees temporarily not engaged in the practice of interior design.

G. In accordance with the provisions of the Uniform Licensing Act [61-1-1 to 61-1-31 NMSA 1978], the board may deny, refuse to renew, suspend or revoke a license or impose probationary conditions when the licensee has:

- (1) obtained the license by means of fraud, misrepresentation or concealment of material facts;
- (2) committed any act of fraud or deceit in his professional conduct or been convicted of a felony;
- (3) represented himself as an interior designer prior to being issued a license, except as authorized under the provisions of the Interior Designers Act;
- (4) been found by the board to have aided or abetted any unlicensed person in violating any of the provisions of the Interior Designers Act; or
- (5) failed to comply with any of the provisions of the Interior Designers Act or any regulations adopted pursuant to that act.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 53, § 10.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 53 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

### **§ 61-24C-11. License required; penalty.**

A. After the results of the first examination held pursuant to the Interior Designers Act [61-24C-1 to 61-24C-16 NMSA 1978] are announced, no person shall knowingly:

- (1) use the name or title of interior designer or interior design when the person is not the holder of a current, valid license issued pursuant to the Interior Designers Act;
- (2) use or present as his own the license of another;
- (3) give false or forged evidence to the board or a board member for the purpose of obtaining a license;
- (4) use or attempt to use an interior design license which has been suspended, revoked or placed on inactive status; or
- (5) conceal information relative to violations of the Interior Designers Act.

B. Any person who violates any provision of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be sentenced under the provisions of the Criminal Sentencing Act [31-18-12 to 31-18-21 NMSA 1978] to imprisonment in the county jail for a definite term of less than one year or to the payment of a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or to both such imprisonment or fine, in the discretion of the judge.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 53, § 11.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 53 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

### **§ 61-24C-12. Penalties levied by the board.**

Upon a finding by the board of a violation of the provisions of the Interior Designers Act [61-24C-1 to 61-24C-16 NMSA 1978], the board may:

- A. refuse to approve an application for licensure;
- B. refuse to renew an existing license;
- C. revoke or suspend a license;
- D. impose an administrative fine;
- E. issue a reprimand; or
- F. invoke any combination of the above listed penalties.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 53, § 12.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 53 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

### **§ 61-24C-13. Exemptions.**

Nothing in the Interior Designers Act [61-24C-1 to 61-24C-16 NMSA 1978] shall be construed as preventing or restricting the practice, services or activities of:

- A. engineers licensed pursuant to the Engineering and Surveying Practice Act [61-23-1 to 61-23-32 NMSA 1978];
- B. architects licensed pursuant to the Architectural Act [Chapter 61, Article 15 NMSA 1978];

C. contractors licensed pursuant to the Construction Industries Licensing Act;

D. any interior decorator or individual offering interior decorating services including but not limited to selection of surface materials, window treatments, wall coverings, paint floor coverings and lighting fixtures; and

E. builders, home furnishings salespersons and similar purveyors of goods and services relating to homemaking.

Nothing contained in the Interior Designers Act shall prevent any person from rendering or offering to render any of the services which constitute the practice of interior design, provided that such person shall not be permitted to use or be identified by the title "interior designer" or "interior design" unless licensed in accordance with the provisions of that act or as otherwise provided by law. Nothing contained in the Interior Designers Act shall prevent any person from using any words or combination of words other than the combination of words "interior designer" or "interior design", no matter how similar those words or combination of words may be.

Nothing in that act shall be construed to permit a licensed interior designer to engage in the practice of engineering as defined in the Engineering and Surveying Practice Act.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 53, § 13.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 53 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

Construction Industries Licensing Act. - See 60-13-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

### **§ 61-24C-14. License fees.**

The fees for an original license, renewal of license, late charges or any other fees authorized by the provisions of the Interior Designers Act [61-24C-1 to 61-24C-16 NMSA 1978] shall be set by regulation of the board. The fee for initial licensure shall not exceed two hundred dollars (\$200).

History: Laws 1989, ch. 53, § 14.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 53 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

### **§ 61-24C-15. Disclosure requirements.**

A. Interior design documents prepared by an interior designer shall contain a statement that the document is not an architectural or engineering study, drawing, specification or

design and is not to be used as the basis for construction of any load-bearing framing, wall or structure construction.

B. Before entering into a contract, an interior designer shall clearly determine the scope and nature of the project and the methods of compensation. The interior designer may offer professional services to the client as a consultant, specifier or supplier on the basis of a fee, percentage or mark-up. The interior designer shall have the responsibility of fully disclosing to the client the manner in which all compensation is to be paid.

C. An interior designer shall not accept any form of compensation from a supplier of goods and services in cash or in kind unless the interior designer first informs the client of the compensation.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 53, § 15.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 53 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

### **§ 61-24C-16. Fund established; disposition; method of payment.**

A. There is created the "interior design board fund".

B. All funds received by the board and money collected under the Interior Designers Act [61-24C-1 to 61-24C-16 NMSA 1978] shall be deposited with the state treasurer. The state treasurer shall credit the money to the interior design board fund.

C. Payments out of the interior design board fund shall be on vouchers issued by the secretary-treasurer of the board upon warrants drawn by the department of finance and administration in accordance with the budget approved by that department.

D. All amounts paid to the interior design board fund are subject to the order of the board and are to be used only for meeting necessary expenses incurred in executing the provisions and duties of the Interior Designers Act and for promoting interior design education and standards in the state. All money unused at the end of any fiscal year shall remain in the interior design board fund for use in accordance with the provisions of that act.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 53, § 16.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 53 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

## **Article 25**

## **Massage Practitioners**

(Repealed by Laws 1981, ch. 241, § 35.)

Sec.

61-25-1 to 61-25-14. Repealed.

§§ 61-25-1 to 61-25-14. Repealed.

Repeals. - Laws 1981, ch. 241, § 35, repeals 61-25-1 to 61-25-14 NMSA 1978, relating to the regulation of massage practitioners, effective April 8, 1981.

## **Article 26**

### **Polygraphers**

#### **§ 61-26-1. Short title. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

Chapter 61, Article 26 NMSA 1978 may be cited as the "Polygraphy Act".

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-31A-1, enacted by Laws 1973, ch. 28, § 1; 1989, ch. 152, § 1.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-26-14 NMSA 1978.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, substituted "Chapter 61, Article 26 NMSA 1978" for "This act".

Prerequisites to admissibility at trial. - Stipulation by the parties to a polygraph test or the absence of objection thereto at trial are not prerequisites to the admission into evidence of the results of such tests. *State v. Dorsey*, 88 N.M. 184, 539 P.2d 204 (1975).

Law reviews. - For article, "The Admissibility of Scientific Evidence Under the New Mexico and Federal Rules of Evidence," see 6 N.M.L. Rev. 187 (1976).

For article, "Survey of New Mexico Law, 1982-83: Evidence," see 14 N.M.L. Rev. 161 (1984).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Lie detectors generally, 23 A.L.R.2d 1306; 53 A.L.R.3d 1005.

Validity and construction of statutes licensing or otherwise regulating operators of polygraph or similar devices, 32 A.L.R.3d 1324.

Validity and construction of statute prohibiting employers from suggesting or requiring polygraph or similar tests as condition of employment or continued employment, 23 A.L.R.4th 187.

### **§ 61-26-2. Definitions. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

As used in the Polygraphy Act [this article]:

A. "department" means the regulation and licensing department; and

B. "polygraphy" means the employment of an instrument designed to graphically record simultaneously the physiological changes in human respiration, cardiovascular activity, galvanic skin resistance or reflex for the purpose of lie detection and includes the reading and interpretation of polygraphic records and results.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-31A-2, enacted by Laws 1973, ch. 28, § 2; 1979, ch. 75, § 1; 1989, ch. 152, § 2.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-26-14 NMSA 1978.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, substituted the present language of Subsection A for "'office' means the office of the attorney general".

Standard of care. - Polygraphers are professionals subject to a malpractice standard of care, not just a "reasonable man" standard. *Lewis v. Rodriguez*, 107 N.M. 430, 759 P.2d 1012 (Ct. App. 1988).

### **§ 61-26-3. Criminal offender's character evaluation. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

The provisions of the Criminal Offender Employment Act [28-2-1 to 28-2-6 NMSA 1978] shall govern any consideration of criminal records required or permitted by the Polygraphy Act.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-31A-2.1, enacted by Laws 1974, ch. 78, § 32.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-26-14 NMSA 1978.

Polygraphy Act. - See 61-26-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

### **§ 61-26-4. License required. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

It is unlawful for any person to practice polygraphy for any consideration without a license issued by the department in accordance with the Polygraphy Act [this article].

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-31A-3, enacted by Laws 1973, ch. 28, § 3; 1979, ch. 75, § 2; 1989, ch. 152, § 3.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-26-14 NMSA 1978.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, substituted "department" for "office of the attorney general".

Law reviews. - For note, "Lie Detector Evidence - New Mexico Court of Appeals Holds Voice-Stress Lie Detector Evidence Conditionally Admissible: Simon Neustadt Family Center, Inc. v. Blutworth," see 13 N.M.L. Rev. 703 (1983).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 51 Am. Jur. 2d Licenses and Permits § 4. Validity and construction of statutes licensing or otherwise regulating operators of polygraph or similar devices, 32 A.L.R.3d 1324. 53 C.J.S. Licenses § 34.

### **§ 61-26-5. Advisory committees. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

The department may appoint such advisory committees, from time to time in its discretion, as may be necessary to conduct examination for licensure or in any other manner to aid it in the administration of the Polygraphy Act [this article]. Members of such committees shall be reimbursed as provided in the Per Diem and Mileage Act [10-8-1 to 10-8-8 NMSA 1978] for each day necessarily spent in the discharge of their duties and shall receive no other compensation, perquisite or allowance.

History: 1978 Comp., § 61-26-5, enacted by Laws 1979, ch. 75, § 3; 1989, ch. 152, § 4.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-26-14 NMSA 1978.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1979, ch. 75, § 3, repealed former 61-26-5 NMSA 1978, relating to the polygraphy board, and enacted a new 61-26-5 NMSA 1978.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, deleted "Office of attorney general" at the beginning of the catchline, and substituted "department" for "attorney general" and made minor stylistic changes in the first sentence.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 51 Am. Jur. 2d Licenses and Permits § 51. 53 C.J.S. Licenses § 37.



**§ 61-26-6. Duties and powers; records; application for license; examination. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

The department shall:

A. keep a record of:

(1) the name and address of each licensee;

(2) the date of issue of each license;

(3) fee payments;

(4) all transactions made by it in connection with the administration of the Polygraphy Act [this article]; and

(5) all disbursements and receipts in the manner prescribed by the secretary of finance and administration;

B. prescribe and supply to any person seeking licensure as a polygrapher application forms designed to elicit all information necessary to determine whether an applicant is qualified to be examined for licensure;

C. determine, by examination or by another nationally recognized means set by regulation, whether each applicant for licensure possesses the knowledge and skill requisite to the practice of polygraphy;

D. in accordance with the Uniform Licensing Act [61-1-1 to 61-1-31 NMSA 1978] and other applicable statutes, adopt and file rules and regulations necessary to carry out the provisions of the Polygraphy Act; and

E. require and establish criteria for continuing education.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-31A-5, enacted by Laws 1973, ch. 28, § 5; 1979, ch. 75, § 4; 1989, ch. 152, § 5.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-26-14 NMSA 1978.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, substituted "department" for "office of the attorney general" in the undesignated introductory paragraph; deleted former Subsection A(4), which read: "any other information desired by the office concerning licensed polygraphers"; redesignated former Subsection A(5) as present Subsection A(4), while substituting therein "it" for "the office"; redesignated former Subsection A(6) as present Subsection A(5); and added Subsections D and E.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 51 Am. Jur. 2d Licenses and Permits § 51.  
53 C.J.S. Licenses § 37.

## **§ 61-26-7. Qualifications for licensure. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

To be eligible for licensure as a polygrapher, a person shall:

- A. be at least eighteen years of age;
- B. possess a high school diploma or its equivalent;
- C. have not been convicted of a felony or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude; and
- D. submit evidence of graduation of a polygraph examiner's course approved by the department and either:

(1) satisfactory completion of a probationary operational competency period as prescribed by regulation and passage of an examination or another test of the ability to practice polygraphy, as prescribed by regulation; or

(2) submit proof of holding, for at least two years immediately prior to the date of application, a current license to practice polygraphy in another jurisdiction whose standards equal or surpass those of New Mexico.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-31A-6, enacted by Laws 1973, ch. 28, § 6; 1989, ch. 152, § 6.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-26-14 NMSA 1978.

Cross-references. - For age of majority, see 12-2-2 and 28-6-1 NMSA 1978.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, substituted the present language of Subsection A for "have attained the age of majority", the present language of Subsection B for "be a citizen of the United States" and, the present language of Subsection C for "be of good moral character, and either: (1) successfully pass an examination or another test of the ability to practice polygraphy as prescribed by regulation; or (2) submit proof of holding, for at least two years immediately prior to the date of application, a current license to practice polygraphy in another jurisdiction whose standards equal or surpass those of New Mexico"; and added Subsection D.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 51 Am. Jur. 2d Licenses and Permits §§ 45, 47, 56.  
53 C.J.S. Licenses §§ 39, 40.

**§ 61-26-8. Fees; renewals; suspension and revocation; late fee. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

A. Each application for initial licensure shall be accompanied by a fee set by regulation of the department in an amount not to exceed two hundred dollars (\$200). This fee is not refundable and shall cover the cost of processing the application and shall also include, for the successful candidate, the annual license fee for the balance of the fiscal year following licensure.

B. On or before July 1 of each year, every licensed polygrapher shall remit to the department an amount not to exceed two hundred dollars (\$200) together with a written statement showing the licensee's name, tax registration number from the taxation and revenue department and his current address. Failure to renew a license by July 1 of each year shall cause the license to be suspended until a late fee of fifty dollars (\$50.00) together with any unpaid renewal fee is received by the department. Any license not renewed within one year from the date suspended shall be automatically revoked.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-31A-7, enacted by Laws 1973, ch. 28, § 7; 1979, ch. 75, § 5; 1989, ch. 152, § 7.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-26-14 NMSA 1978.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, in Subsection A substituted "department" for "office" and "two hundred dollars (\$200)" for "one hundred fifty dollars (\$150)" in the first sentence, and deleted "and investigating the applicant" following "application" in the second sentence; and in Subsection B substituted "department" for "office" and "two hundred dollars (\$200)" for "one hundred dollars (\$100)" in the first sentence, "license" for "same" near the middle of the second sentence, and "department" for "office" at the end of the second sentence.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 53 C.J.S. Licenses §§ 47, 64 to 66.

**§ 61-26-8.1. Fund established. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

There is created in the state treasury a "polygraphers fund". The fund shall consist of appropriations and all license fees received by the department pursuant to the Polygraphy Act [this article]. The state treasurer shall invest the fund as other state funds are invested and all income derived from the fund shall be credited to the fund. All balances in the fund shall remain in the fund and shall not revert to the general fund.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 152, § 11.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-26-14 NMSA 1978.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 152 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

**§ 61-26-9. Refusal to license; suspension and revocation. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

The department in accordance with the provisions of the Uniform Licensing Act [61-1-1 to 61-1-31 NMSA 1978] may refuse to issue a license or may suspend or revoke a license already issued when the applicant or licensee is found to:

- A. have been convicted of a felony or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude;
- B. have made false representations to the department to secure licensure;
- C. be chronically or persistently inebriated or addicted to the illegal use of dangerous or narcotic drugs;
- D. have been adjudged mentally incompetent or insane by regularly constituted authorities;
- E. have been guilty of any act determined by regulation of the department to be inconsistent with the public welfare, including conduct tending to deceive or defraud, the obtaining of fees by misrepresentation, charging exorbitant fees, fee-splitting or false advertising;
- F. be incompetent as a polygrapher; or
- G. have asked any question during the course of a polygraph examination relative to the sexual affairs of an examinee, his race, creed, religion, union affiliation or activity, not previously and specifically agreed to by written consent.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-31A-8, enacted by Laws 1973, ch. 28, § 8; 1979, ch. 75, § 6; 1989, ch. 152, § 8.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-26-14 NMSA 1978.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, made minor stylistic changes in the undesignated introductory paragraph and substituted "department" for "office" throughout the section.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 51 Am. Jur. 2d Licenses and Permits §§ 58 to 62.

Bias of members of license revocation board, 97 A.L.R.2d 1210.  
53 C.J.S. Licenses § 50 et seq.

## **§ 61-26-10. Licensure under prior law. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

Any person licensed as a polygrapher under any prior laws of this state whose license was valid on the effective date of the Polygraphy Act shall be held to be licensed under the provisions of the Polygraphy Act and entitled to the renewal of this license as provided in the Polygraphy Act.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-31A-9, enacted by Laws 1973, ch. 28, § 9.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-26-14 NMSA 1978.

"Effective date of the Polygraphy Act". - The phrase "effective date of the Polygraphy Act" means March 10, 1973, the effective date of Laws 1973, Chapter 28.

Polygraphy Act. - See 61-26-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

## **§ 61-26-11. Exemption. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

The Polygraphy Act does not apply to research in the fields of medicine or psychology.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-31A-10, enacted by Laws 1973, ch. 28, § 10.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-26-14 NMSA 1978.

Polygraphy Act. - See 61-26-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 51 Am. Jur. 2d Licenses and Permits §§ 18, 27, 34 to 38.

53 C.J.S. Licenses §§ 35, 36.

## **§ 61-26-12. Penalty. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

Any person who violates any provision of the Polygraphy Act [this article] is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be sentenced pursuant to the provisions of Section 31-19-1 NMSA 1978.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-31A-11, enacted by Laws 1973, ch. 28, § 11; 1989, ch. 152, § 9.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-26-14 NMSA 1978.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, added all of the language following "misdemeanor".

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 51 Am. Jur. 2d Licenses and Permits § 72.  
53 C.J.S. Licenses §§ 78 to 81.

### **§ 61-26-13. Repealed.**

Repeals. - Laws 1989, ch. 152, § 13 repeals 61-26-13 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1979, ch. 75, § 7, relating to transfer of appropriations and property of former polygraphy board, effective June 16, 1989. For provisions of former section, see 1988 Replacement Pamphlet. For present comparable provisions see 61-26-15 NMSA 1978.

### **§ 61-26-14. Delayed repeal. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

The Polygraphy Act [this article] is repealed effective July 1, 1996.

History: 1978 Comp., § 61-26-14, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 152, § 10.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 152 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

### **§ 61-26-15. Temporary provision; transfer of appropriations and property of, and construction of reference to, the office of the attorney general. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

A. Subject to other provisions of law or transfers approved by the secretary of finance and administration providing for a contrary disposition, all appropriations, records, equipment, supplies and all other property of any kind which, prior to the effective date of this act were related to and used in the licensing of polygraphers and belonged to or were in the possession of the office of the attorney general are transferred to the regulation and licensing department. All existing contracts and agreements relating to licensing of polygraphers and in effect as to the office of the attorney general shall be binding and effective on the regulation and licensing department.

B. All fees received by the regulation and licensing department under the Polygraphy Act [this article] shall be used only for the administration of that act.

C. All references to the office of the attorney general or to the department of justice relating to licensing of polygraphers in the law on the effective date of this act shall be construed to be references to the regulation and licensing department.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 152, § 12.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-26-14 NMSA 1978.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 152 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

Effective date of this act. - The phrase "effective date of this act" referred to in Subsections A and C, means the effective date of Laws 1989, ch. 152, which is June 16, 1989.

## **Article 27**

### **Private Investigators**

#### **§ 61-27-1. Short title.**

This act [61-27-1 to 61-27-49 NMSA 1978] may be cited as the "Private Investigators Act".

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-33-1, enacted by Laws 1965, ch. 247, § 1.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 58 Am. Jur. 2d Occupations, Trades, and Professions § 124.

Husband's liability for expenses incurred by wife in investigating his marital transgressions, 99 A.L.R.2d 264.

Investigations and surveillance, shadowing and trailing as violation of right of privacy, 13 A.L.R.3d 1025.

Regulation of private detectives, private investigators, and security agencies, 86 A.L.R.3d 691.

Security guard company's liability for negligent hiring, supervision, retention, or assignment of guard, 44 A.L.R.4th 620.

#### **§ 61-27-2. Person defined.**

As used in this act [61-27-1 to 61-27-49 NMSA 1978] person includes any individual, firm, company, association, organization, partnership and corporation.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-33-2, enacted by Laws 1965, ch. 247, § 2.

#### **§ 61-27-3. Licensee defined.**

As used in this act [61-27-1 to 61-27-49 NMSA 1978] licensee means a person licensed

under this act and includes but is not limited to private investigator or private patrol operator.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-33-3, enacted by Laws 1965, ch. 247, § 3.

#### **§ 61-27-4. Manager defined.**

As used in this act [61-27-1 to 61-27-49 NMSA 1978] manager means the individual under whose direction and control, charge or management the business of a licensee is operated.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-33-4, enacted by Laws 1965, ch. 247, § 4.

#### **§ 61-27-5. Administration of act.**

The attorney general through the department of justice shall enforce and administer the provisions of this act [61-27-1 to 61-27-49 NMSA 1978].

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-33-5, enacted by Laws 1965, ch. 247, § 5.

Cities prohibited from regulating certain investigative businesses and occupations. - With the exception provided by 61-27-11 NMSA 1978, cities may not regulate the businesses and occupations which are included in the Private Investigators Act (61-27-1 to 61-27-49 NMSA 1978). 1965 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 65-177.

#### **§ 61-27-6. Delegation of powers and duties.**

Every power and duty granted to or imposed upon the attorney general may be exercised by any other officer or employee of the department of justice authorized by the attorney general. But the attorney general shall have the supervision of and the responsibility for all powers and duties exercised by such officers and employees.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-33-6, enacted by Laws 1965, ch. 247, § 6.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 51 Am. Jur. 2d Licenses and Permits §§ 51 to 57.

53 C.J.S. Licenses § 8.

#### **§ 61-27-7. Rules and regulations.**

The attorney general may adopt and enforce reasonable rules and regulations:



A. classifying licensees according to the type of business regulated by this act [61-27-1 to 61-27-49 NMSA 1978] in which they are engaged and limiting the field and scope of the operations of a licensee to those in which he is classified and qualified to engage;

B. carrying out generally the provisions of this act;

C. for a change in the classification of a licensee or in the type of business organization upon application therefor by a licensee.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-33-7, enacted by Laws 1965, ch. 247, § 7.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 51 Am. Jur. 2d Licenses and Permits §§ 53 to 56, 59.

Regulation of private detectives, private investigators and security agencies, 86

A.L.R.3d 691.

53 C.J.S. Licenses §§ 45 to 47.

### **§ 61-27-8. Necessity of license; penalty.**

A. No person shall engage in a business regulated by this act [61-27-1 to 61-27-49 NMSA 1978]; act or assume to act as; or represent himself to be, a licensee unless he is licensed under this act; and no person shall falsely represent that he is employed by a licensee.

B. Any person who engages in a business regulated by this act or who acts or assumes to act as, or who represents himself to be a licensee without being licensed under this act is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of five hundred dollars (\$500). Any person who falsely represents that he is employed by a licensee is guilty of a misdemeanor.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-33-8, enacted by Laws 1965, ch. 247, § 8; 1971, ch. 226, § 1.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 51 Am. Jur. 2d Licenses and Permits §§ 6, 73.

53 C.J.S. Licenses §§ 34, 82.

### **§ 61-27-9. Classes of business defined; restrictions on operations.**

A. A private investigator within the meaning of this act [61-27-1 to 61-27-49 NMSA 1978] is a person other than an insurance adjuster who for any consideration whatsoever engages in business or accepts employment to furnish or agrees to make or makes an investigation for the purpose of obtaining information with reference to:

crime or wrongs done or threatened against the United States of America or any state or territory of the United States of America; the identity, habits, conduct, business, occupation, honesty, integrity, credibility, knowledge, trustworthiness, efficiency, loyalty, activity, movement, whereabouts, affiliation, association, transactions, acts, reputation or character of any person; the location, disposition or recovery of lost or stolen property; the cause or responsibility for fires, liabilities, losses, accidents or damage or injury to persons or properties; or securing evidence to be used before any court, board, officer or investigating committee.

B. A private patrol operator or operator of a private patrol service within the meaning of this act is a person who for any consideration whatsoever: agrees to furnish or furnishes a uniformed or ununiformed watchman, guard, patrolman, or other person to protect persons or property or to prevent the theft, unlawful taking, loss, embezzlement, misappropriation or concealment of any goods, wares, merchandise, money, bonds, stocks, notes, documents, papers or property of any kind; or perform the service of such watchman, guard, patrolman or other person for any of said purposes.

C. A person licensed as a private patrol operator only, may not make any investigation or investigations except those that are incidental to the theft, loss, embezzlement, misappropriation or concealment of any property of [or] any other thing enumerated in this section which he has been hired or engaged to protect, guard or watch.

D. A person licensed only as a private investigator may render physical protection as a bodyguard.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-33-9, enacted by Laws 1965, ch. 247, § 9; 1971, ch. 226, § 2.

Engineer investigating speed of cars in accident is exempt. - Testimony by expert witness, a registered professional engineer, whether "as an engineer" or as a traffic expert concerning the accident and arriving at his own opinion as to the speed of the defendant's car was not controlled by the Private Investigators Act (61-27-1 to 61-27-49 NMSA 1978) and therefore his testimony was not barred by the fact that he was not a licensed private investigator. *Dahl v. Turner*, 80 N.M. 564, 458 P.2d 816 (Ct. App.), cert. denied, 80 N.M. 608, 458 P.2d 860 (1969).

As are full-time public school guards. - A full-time security and patrol force to guard the Albuquerque public school system which is under the supervision and guidance of school authorities is exempt from the provisions of the Private Investigators Act (61-27-1 to 61-27-49 NMSA 1978). 1970 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 70-87.

But not part-time off-duty police officer checking identification. - An off-duty police officer or county sheriff's deputy cannot work part time checking identification cards at a liquor establishment (and being compensated by the liquor establishment) without being licensed by the Private Investigators Act (61-27-1 to 61-27-49 NMSA 1978). 1974 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 74-15.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 51 Am. Jur. 2d Licenses and Permits § 27. Regulation of private detectives, private investigators, and security agencies, 86 A.L.R.3d 691.  
53 C.J.S. Licenses §§ 26, 27.

## **§ 61-27-10. Persons exempted.**

This act [61-27-1 to 61-27-49 NMSA 1978] does not apply to:

A. a person employed exclusively and regularly by one employer in connection with the affairs of such employer only and where there exists an employer-employee relationship;

B. an officer or employee of the United States of America or of this state or the political subdivision thereof while such officer or employee is engaged in the performance of his official duties;

C. a person engaged exclusively in the business of obtaining and furnishing information as to the financial rating of persons;

D. a charitable philanthropic society or association duly incorporated under the laws of this state which is organized and maintained for the public good and not for private profit;

E. a person engaged exclusively in a profession licensed by a board of this state;

F. a licensed collection agency or an employee thereof while acting within the scope of his employment while making an investigation incidental to the business of the agency including an investigation of the location of a debtor or his property;

G. admitted insurers and agents and insurance brokers licensed by the state performing duties in connection with insurance transactions by them;

H. any institution subject to the jurisdiction of the commissioner of banking [director of the financial institutions division of the regulation and licensing department] of the state of New Mexico or the comptroller of currency of the United States.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-33-10, enacted by Laws 1965, ch. 247, § 10.

Exemptions referred to. - The phrase "not otherwise exempt by law" in 3-38-1 NMSA 1978 refers both to the exemptions from licensing and regulation created by the Construction Industries Licensing Act (Chapter 60, Article 13 NMSA 1978), those created by the Private Investigators Act (61-27-1 to 61-27-49 NMSA 1978), and possibly to other statutory exemptions. 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-72.

Director of financial institutions division. - Laws 1977, ch. 245, § 120, provides that the title of the commission of banking be changed to the director of the financial institutions division and that all powers and duties of, and references to, the commissioner of banking shall be to the director of the financial institutions division. Laws 1983, ch. 297, transfers the financial institutions division to the regulation and licensing department.

Engineer investigating speed of cars in accident is exempt. - Testimony by expert witness, a registered professional engineer, whether "as an engineer" or as a traffic expert concerning the accident and arriving at his opinion as to the speed of the defendant's car was not controlled by the Private Investigators Act (61-27-1 to 61-27-49 NMSA 1978) and therefore his testimony was not barred by the fact that he was not a licensed private investigator. *Dahl v. Turner*, 80 N.M. 564, 458 P.2d 816 (Ct. App.), cert. denied, 80 N.M. 608, 458 P.2d 860 (1969).

As are full-time public school guards. - A full-time security and patrol force to guard the Albuquerque public school system which is under the supervision and guidance of school authorities is exempt from the provisions of the Private Investigators Act (61-27-1 to 61-27-49 NMSA 1978). 1970 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 70-87.

But not part-time off-duty police officer checking identification. - An off-duty municipal police officer or county sheriff's deputy cannot work part time checking identification cards at a liquor establishment (and being compensated by the liquor establishment) without being licensed by the Private Investigators Act (61-27-1 to 61-27-49 NMSA 1978). 1974 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 74-15.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 51 Am. Jur. 2d Licenses and Permits §§ 18, 27, 34 to 38.  
53 C.J.S. Licenses §§ 35, 36.

## **§ 61-27-11. Local regulations.**

The provisions of this act [61-27-1 to 61-27-49 NMSA 1978] shall not prevent the local authorities of any city, county, or city and county by ordinance and within the exercise of the police power of such city, county or city and county from imposing local ordinances upon any street patrol special officer or upon any person licensed within the scope of this act, if the ordinances are consistent with the Private Investigators Act.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-33-11, enacted by Laws 1965, ch. 247, § 11; 1971, ch. 226, § 3.

Cities prohibited from regulating certain investigative businesses and occupations. - With the exception of this section, cities may not regulate the businesses and occupations which are included in the Private Investigators Act (61-27-1 to 61-27-49 NMSA 1978). 1965 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 176.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 51 Am. Jur. 2d Licenses and Permits § 130.  
53 C.J.S. Licenses §§ 9 to 12.

### **§ 61-27-12. Application for license; fees.**

An application for a license under this act [61-27-1 to 61-27-49 NMSA 1978] shall be on a form prescribed by the attorney general and accompanied by the application fee provided for by this act.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-33-12, enacted by Laws 1965, ch. 247, § 12.

Cross-references. - For fee schedule, see 61-27-47 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 51 Am. Jur. 2d Licenses and Permits §§ 45 to 47.  
53 C.J.S. Licenses § 41.

### **§ 61-27-13. Application; verification.**

An application shall be verified and shall include:

- A. the full name and business address of the applicant;
- B. the name under which applicant intends to do business;
- C. a statement as to the general nature of the business in which the applicant intends to engage;
- D. a statement as to the classification or classifications under which the applicant desires to be qualified;
- E. if the applicant is a person other than an individual, the full name and resident address of each of its partners, officers and directors and manager;
- F. two recent photographs of the applicant of a type prescribed by the attorney general and two classifiable sets of fingerprints;
- G. a verified statement of his experience qualifications.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-33-13, enacted by Laws 1965, ch. 247, § 13.

### **§ 61-27-14. Qualifications for license.**

Before an application for a license is granted the applicant or his manager shall meet all of the following:

- A. have reached the age of majority;
- B. be a citizen of the United States; and
- C. be of good moral character and temperate habits.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-33-14, enacted by Laws 1965, ch. 247, § 14; 1973, ch. 55, § 1.

Cross-references. - For age of majority, see 12-2-2 and 28-6-1 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 51 Am. Jur. 2d Licenses and Permits §§ 45, 47, 56.

### **§ 61-27-15. Private investigators; experience required for license.**

An applicant or his manager for a license as a private investigator shall have at least two years' experience in investigation work as determined by the attorney general.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-33-15, enacted by Laws 1965, ch. 247, § 15.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 53 C.J.S. Licenses § 39.

### **§ 61-27-16. Private patrol operator; experience required for license.**

An applicant or his manager for a license as a private patrol operator shall have had at least one year of experience as a patrolman, guard or watchman or the equivalent thereof as determined by the attorney general.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-33-16, enacted by Laws 1965, ch. 247, § 16.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 53 C.J.S. Licenses § 39.

### **§ 61-27-17. Grounds for denial of license.**

The attorney general may deny a license to an applicant if the applicant, if an individual, has, or if the applicant is a person other than an individual that its manager or any of its officers, directors and partners have:

A. committed any act which if committed by a licensee would be a ground for revocation or suspension of a license under this act [61-27-1 to 61-27-49 NMSA 1978];

B. committed any act constituting dishonesty or fraud;

C. a bad moral character, intemperate habits or a bad reputation for truth, honesty and integrity;

D. [been] convicted of a felony or any crime involving moral turpitude or illegally using, carrying or possessing a deadly weapon;

E. been refused a license under this act or had a license suspended or revoked;

F. been an officer, director, partner or manager of any person who has been refused a license under this act or whose license has been revoked;

G. while unlicensed, committed or aided and abetted the commission of any act for which a license is required under this act;

H. knowingly made any false statement in his application.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-33-17, enacted by Laws 1965, ch. 247, § 17.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 51 Am. Jur. 2d Licenses and Permits §§ 45, 47.

53 C.J.S. Licenses §§ 38, 39.

### **§ 61-27-18. License [Licensee] other than an individual; licensed manager required.**

A. The business of each licensee other than an individual shall be operated under the direction, control, charge or management in this state of a licensee or a manager.

B. No person shall act as a manager of a licensee until he has complied with the following:

(1) made a satisfactory showing to the attorney general that he possesses the qualifications prescribed for licensees under this act [61-27-1 to 61-27-49 NMSA 1978] and that none of the facts stated in Section 17 [61-27-17 NMSA 1978] exist as to him;

(2) received a manager's license from the attorney general.

C. If the manager who has qualified as provided in this section ceases, for any reason whatsoever, to be connected with the licensee to whom the license is issued, the licensee shall notify the attorney general in writing thirty days from such cessation. If the

licensee fails to notify the attorney general within the thirty-day period, his license shall be subject to suspension or revocation and may be reinstated only upon the filing of an application for reinstatement and payment of the reinstatement fee if any be due and the qualification of the manager as provided herein.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-33-18, enacted by Laws 1965, ch. 247, § 18.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 53 C.J.S. Licenses §§ 39, 41.

### **§ 61-27-19. Form and contents of license.**

The license when issued shall be in such form as may be determined by the attorney general and shall include:

- A. the name of the licensee;
- B. the name under which the licensee is to operate;
- C. the number and date of the license.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-33-19, enacted by Laws 1965, ch. 247, § 19.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 53 C.J.S. Licenses § 44.

### **§ 61-27-20. Display of license.**

The license shall at all times be posted in a conspicuous place in the principal place of business of the licensee.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-33-20, enacted by Laws 1965, ch. 247, § 20.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 53 C.J.S. Licenses § 37.

### **§ 61-27-21. Pocket card.**

Upon issuance of a license, a pocket card of such size, design and content as may be determined by the attorney general shall be issued without charge to each licensee, if an individual, to its manager and to each of its officers and partners, which card shall be evidence that the license is duly issued pursuant to this act [61-27-1 to 61-27-49 NMSA 1978]. When any person to whom a card is issued terminates his position, office or association with the licensee, the card shall be surrendered to the licensee and within five days thereafter shall be mailed or delivered by the licensee to the department of justice for cancellation.



History: 1953 Comp., § 67-33-21, enacted by Laws 1965, ch. 247, § 21.

### **§ 61-27-22. Notice of change of address; name of officers; applications; suspension or revocation of licenses.**

A licensee shall within thirty days after such change notify the department of justice of any and all changes of his address, of the name under which he does business and of any change in its officers or partners.

Applications on forms prescribed by the attorney general shall be submitted by all new officers and partners. The attorney general may suspend or revoke the license under the Private Investigators Act [61-27-1 to 61-27-49 NMSA 1978] if an official or partner of a licensee has actual knowledge that any fact stated in Section 17 [61-27-17 NMSA 1978] exists as to such incoming officials or partners.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-33-22, enacted by Laws 1965, ch. 247, § 22.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 51 Am. Jur. 2d Licenses and Permits § 58. Regulation of private detectives, private investigators, and security agencies, 86 A.L.R.3d 691. 53 C.J.S. Licenses §§ 37, 50 et seq.

### **§ 61-27-23. Assignability of license.**

A license issued under this act [61-27-1 to 61-27-49 NMSA 1978] is not assignable.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-33-23, enacted by Laws 1965, ch. 247, § 23.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 51 Am. Jur. 2d Licenses and Permits § 3. 53 C.J.S. Licenses § 49.

### **§ 61-27-24. Responsibility of licensee for good conduct of employees.**

A licensee shall at all times be legally responsible for the good conduct in the business of each employee including his manager.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-33-24, enacted by Laws 1965, ch. 247, § 24.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Security guard company's liability for negligent hiring, supervision, retention, or assignment of guard, 44 A.L.R.4th 620. 53 C.J.S. Licenses § 83.

## **§ 61-27-25. Prohibited acts.**

A. Any licensee or officer, director, partner or manager of the licensee may divulge to any law enforcement officer or district attorney, attorney general or his representatives any information he may acquire as to any criminal offense, but he shall not divulge to any other person except as he may be required by law so to do any information acquired by him except at the direction of the employer or client from [for] whom the information was obtained.

B. No licensee or officer, director, partner, manager or employee of a licensee shall knowingly make any false report to his employer or client for whom information was being obtained.

C. No written report shall be submitted to a client except by the licensee, qualifying manager or a person authorized by one or either of them, and such person submitting the report shall exercise diligence in ascertaining whether or not the facts and information of such report are true and correct.

D. No licensee or officer, director, partner, manager or employee of [a] private investigator shall use a badge in connection with the official activities with the licensee's business.

E. No licensee or officer, partner, director, manager or employee of a licensee shall use a title or wear a uniform, or use an insignia or use an identification card or make any statement with the intent to give an impression that he is connected in any way with the federal government, a state government or any political subdivision of a state government.

F. No licensee or officer, director, partner, manager or employee of a licensee shall enter any private building or portion thereof without the consent of the owner or of the person in possession thereof.

G. No private patrol licensee or officer, director, partner, manager or employee of a private patrol licensee shall use a badge except when engaged in guard or patrol work and while wearing a uniform.

H. No licensee shall appear as an assignee party in any proceeding involving claim and delivery, replevin or other possessory action, action for foreclosing a chattel mortgage, mechanic's lien, materialman's lien or any other lien.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-33-25, enacted by Laws 1965, ch. 247, § 25.

Liability for malicious prosecution. - Since a defendant cannot be held liable for malicious prosecution unless he takes some active part in instigating or encouraging prosecution, a private investigator's submission of a copy of his report concerning the

plaintiff's activities to the district attorney's office for possible further investigation, which he is authorized to do under this section, does not amount to the institution of criminal proceedings. *Zamora v. Creamland Dairies, Inc.*, 106 N.M. 628, 747 P.2d 923 (Ct. App. 1987).

### **§ 61-27-26. Employee record.**

Each licensee shall maintain a record containing such information relative to his employees as may be prescribed by the attorney general.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-33-26, enacted by Laws 1965, ch. 247, § 26.

### **§ 61-27-27. Use of fictitious name.**

No licensee shall conduct a business under a fictitious name until he has obtained the written authorization of the attorney general. The attorney general shall not authorize the use of a fictitious name which is so similar to that of a public officer or agency or of that used by another licensee, that the public may be confused or misled thereby.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-33-27, enacted by Laws 1965, ch. 247, § 27.

### **§ 61-27-28. Branch offices.**

Each licensee shall file in writing with the department of justice the address of each branch office and within ten days after the establishment, closing or changing of location of a branch office shall notify the department of justice in writing of such facts.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-33-28, enacted by Laws 1965, ch. 247, § 28.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 53 C.J.S. Licenses §§ 45 to 47.

### **§ 61-27-29. Registration of employees of licensee; penalty.**

A. Except as otherwise provided by this act [61-27-1 to 61-27-49 NMSA 1978] every employee of a licensee shall be registered with the attorney general in the manner herein prescribed; provided, however, a licensee may hire temporary employees for periods of time not to exceed five days for special celebrations, parades or similar events without such employees being registered. This proviso shall not be used to circumvent the registration of permanent employees required herein.

B. Any licensee subject to this act who fails to register an employee as herein required is guilty of a misdemeanor for each employee not registered.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-33-29, enacted by Laws 1965, ch. 247, § 29; 1971, ch. 226, § 4.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 51 Am. Jur. 2d Licenses and Permits § 72. 53 C.J.S. Licenses § 82.

### **§ 61-27-30. Persons employed on effective date of act; time for filing application.**

Every person in the employ of the licensee on the effective date of this act shall file with the attorney general an application for registration within fourteen days after such effective date.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-33-30, enacted by Laws 1965, ch. 247, § 30.

"Effective date of this act". - The phrase "effective date of this act" means June 18, 1965, the effective date of Laws 1965, Chapter 247.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 53 C.J.S. Licenses § 43.

### **§ 61-27-31. Person employed after effective date of act; time for filing application.**

Every person entering the employ of a licensee after the effective date of this act shall file with the attorney general application for registration within seven days after the commencement of such employment.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-33-31, enacted by Laws 1965, ch. 247, § 31; 1971, ch. 226, § 5.

"Effective date of this act". - The phrase "effective date of this act" means June 18, 1965, the effective date of Laws 1965, Chapter 247.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 53 C.J.S. Licenses § 43.

### **§ 61-27-32. Form of application; fee.**

The application for registration under this act [61-27-1 to 61-27-49 NMSA 1978] shall be

in a form prescribed by the attorney general and shall be accompanied by the fee provided for in this act.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-33-32, enacted by Laws 1965, ch. 247, § 32.

Cross-references. - For fee schedule, see 61-27-47 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 53 C.J.S. Licenses § 37.

### **§ 61-27-33. Employee application; verification.**

The employee application shall be verified and shall include:

A. the full name, residence address, residence, telephone number, date and place of birth and the social security number of the employee;

B. a statement listing names used by the employee other than the name by which he is currently known. If the employee has never used a name other than that by which he is currently known this fact shall be set forth in the statement;

C. the name and address of the employer and the date the employment commenced;

D. the title and the position occupied by the employee and a description of his duties;

E. two recent photographs of the employee of a type prescribed by the attorney general and two classifiable sets of his fingerprints.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-33-33, enacted by Laws 1965, ch. 247, § 33.

### **§ 61-27-34. Managers; necessity of employee registration.**

Managers duly licensed as such under this act [61-27-1 to 61-27-49 NMSA 1978] need not register as an employee.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-33-34, enacted by Laws 1965, ch. 247, § 34.

### **§ 61-27-35. Exempt employees.**

Employees of a licensee who are engaged exclusively in stenographic, typing, filing, clerical or other activities which do not constitute the work of a private investigator or patrolman are not required to register.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-33-35, enacted by Laws 1965, ch. 247, § 35.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 51 Am. Jur. 2d Licenses and Permits §§ 18, 27, 34 to 38.  
53 C.J.S. Licenses §§ 35, 36.

### **§ 61-27-36. Refusal to register employee; suspension or revocation of registration.**

The attorney general may refuse to register any employee or may suspend or revoke a previous registration if the individual has committed any act which if committed by a licensee would be grounds for refusing to issue a license or for the suspension or revocation of a license under this act [61-27-1 to 61-27-49 NMSA 1978].

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-33-36, enacted by Laws 1965, ch. 247, § 36.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 51 Am. Jur. 2d Licenses and Permits § 59.  
53 C.J.S. Licenses §§ 38, 39, 50 et seq.

### **§ 61-27-37. Pocket cards.**

Upon the completion of registration the attorney general shall issue to the registered employee a suitable pocket card. The exhibition of this card to a licensee shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person is registered by the department of justice.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-33-37, enacted by Laws 1965, ch. 247, § 37.

### **§ 61-27-38. Change or cessation of employment; notice; surrender of registration card; reissuance; application; form.**

Each person registered under this act [61-27-1 to 61-27-49 NMSA 1978] shall notify the attorney general in writing within thirty days of each change in employment by licensee. If such person ceases to be employed by a licensee he shall notify the attorney general in writing within thirty days and shall surrender the registration card to the attorney general. If at some subsequent time such person is again employed by a licensee he shall apply for a reissuance of a registration card. Such application shall be on a form prescribed by the attorney general and shall be accompanied by the registration fee required by this act. Each employee while registered shall notify the attorney general in writing within thirty days after any change of his residence address.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-33-38, enacted by Laws 1965, ch. 247, § 38.

### **§ 61-27-39. Bond.**

No license except a manager's license shall be issued under this act [61-27-1 to 61-27-49 NMSA 1978] unless the applicant files with the attorney general a surety bond executed by a surety company authorized to do business in this state in the sum of two thousand dollars (\$2,000) conditioned for the faithful and lawful conduct of his business by such applicant. Such bond, as to its form, execution and sufficiency of the surety, shall be approved by the attorney general.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-33-39, enacted by Laws 1965, ch. 247, § 39; 1971, ch. 226, § 6.

Face amount of bond represents total liability of surety regardless of the number of claims which may be filed against the licensee. 1965 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 65-187.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 51 Am. Jur. 2d Licenses and Permits §§ 48, 49, 55.  
53 C.J.S. Licenses § 42.

### **§ 61-27-40. Right of action on bonds.**

The bond required by this act [61-27-1 to 61-27-49 NMSA 1978] shall be taken in the name of the people of this state and every person injured by the willful, malicious or wrongful act of the principal may bring an action on the bond in his own name to recover damages suffered by reason of such willful, malicious or wrongful act.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-33-40, enacted by Laws 1965, ch. 247, § 40.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 53 C.J.S. Licenses § 42.

### **§ 61-27-41. Maintenance of bond and [in] effect; grounds for denial of license.**

Every licensee shall at all times maintain on file the surety bond required by this act [61-27-1 to 61-27-49 NMSA 1978] in full force and effect and upon failure to do so the license of such licensee shall be forthwith suspended and shall not be reinstated until an application therefor in the form prescribed by the attorney general is filed together with a proper surety bond. The attorney general may deny the application notwithstanding the applicant's compliance with this section:

A. for any reason which would justify a refusal to issue or a suspension or revocation of a license;

B. for the performance by the applicant of any practice while under suspension for failure to keep his bond in force for which a license under this act is required.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-33-41, enacted by Laws 1965, ch. 247, § 41.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 51 Am. Jur. 2d Licenses and Permits §§ 48, 58 et seq.

53 C.J.S. Licenses §§ 42, 50 et seq.

### **§ 61-27-42. Duration of bond.**

Bonds executed and filed with the department of justice pursuant to this act [61-27-1 to 61-27-49 NMSA 1978] shall remain in force and effect until the surety has terminated future liability by thirty days' notice to the department.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-33-42, enacted by Laws 1965, ch. 247, § 42.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 51 Am. Jur. 2d Licenses and Permits § 48.

### **§ 61-27-43. Grounds for suspension or revocation.**

The attorney general may suspend or revoke a license issued under this act [61-27-1 to 61-27-49 NMSA 1978] if he determines that the licensee or his manager, if an individual, or if the licensee is a person other than an individual that any of its officers, directors, partners or its manager has:

A. made any false statement or given any false information in connection with an application for a license or a renewal or a reinstatement of a license;

B. violated any provisions of this act;

C. violated any rule of the attorney general adopted pursuant to the authority contained in this act;

D. been convicted of a felony or any crime involving moral turpitude or illegally using, carrying or possessing a deadly weapon;

E. impersonated or permitted or aided and abetted an employee to impersonate a law enforcement officer or employee of the United States of America or of any state or political subdivision thereof;

F. committed or permitted any employee to commit any act while the license was expired and which would be cause for the suspension or revocation of a license or grounds for the denial of an application for a license;

G. willfully failed or refused to render to a client services or a report as agreed between the parties and for which compensation has been paid or tendered in accordance with



the agreement of the parties;

H. committed assault, battery or kidnapping or used force or violence on any person without proper justification;

I. knowingly violated or advised, encouraged or assisted the violation of any court order or injunction in the course of business of the licensee;

J. acted as a runner or capper for an attorney;

K. committed any act which is a ground for denial of an application for license under this act;

L. knowingly issued a worthless or otherwise fraudulent payroll check which is not redeemed within two days of denial of payment by any bank.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-33-43, enacted by Laws 1965, ch. 247, § 43; 1971, ch. 226, § 7.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 51 Am. Jur. 2d Licenses and Permits §§ 58 to 62.

Regulation of private detectives, private investigators, and security agencies, 86 A.L.R.3d 691.

Bias of members of license revocation board, 97 A.L.R.2d 1210.  
53 C.J.S. Licenses § 50 et seq.

### **§ 61-27-44. Deadly weapons.**

Licensed private patrol operators, and their registered employees when in uniform and in the performance of their duties may carry firearms and other deadly weapons; provided, however, nothing in this act [61-27-1 to 61-27-49 NMSA 1978] shall be construed as granting permission to private investigators or private patrol operators or their employees the right to carry concealed weapons.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-33-44, enacted by Laws 1965, ch. 247, § 44.

### **§ 61-27-45. License expiration date; renewal.**

Licenses issued under this act [61-27-1 to 61-27-49 NMSA 1978] and the pocket cards issued pursuant thereto shall expire at 12:00 p.m., on June 30, 1967, and thereafter at 12:00 p.m., on June 30 of each succeeding odd-numbered year if not renewed. To renew an unexpired license, the licensee shall within ten days before the expiration date apply for a renewal on a form prescribed by the attorney general and pay the renewal

fee prescribed by this act. On renewal, a renewal license and renewal pocket card shall be issued.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-33-45, enacted by Laws 1965, ch. 247, § 45.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 51 Am. Jur. 2d Licenses and Permits § 58.  
53 C.J.S. Licenses § 48.

### **§ 61-27-46. Expiration of suspended license; renewal.**

A suspended license is subject to expiration and shall be renewed as provided in this act [61-27-1 to 61-27-49 NMSA 1978] but such renewal does not entitle the licensee while the license remains suspended and until it is reinstated to engage in the license activity or in any other activity or conduct in violation of the order or judgment by which the license was suspended.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-33-46, enacted by Laws 1965, ch. 247, § 46.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 51 Am. Jur. 2d Licenses and Permits § 58.  
53 C.J.S. Licenses § 48.

### **§ 61-27-47. Fee schedule.**

The amount of fees prescribed by this act [61-27-1 to 61-27-49 NMSA 1978] unless otherwise fixed are as follows:

- A. application for an original license in any class twenty-five dollars (\$25.00);
- B. manager license fee five dollars (\$5.00);
- C. renewal fee for license of any classification ten dollars (\$10.00);
- D. employee registration fee three dollars (\$3.00);
- E. branch office certificate fee five dollars (\$5.00);
- F. reinstatement of license fee ten dollars (\$10.00).

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-33-47, enacted by Laws 1965, ch. 247, § 47.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 53 C.J.S. Licenses § 22.

## **§ 61-27-48. Denial of license; or suspension or revocation of license; hearing.**

Every person who is denied a license or employee registration or who has his license or employee registration suspended or revoked shall be entitled to a hearing before the attorney general if within twenty days after said denial, suspension or revocation a request for a hearing is served on the attorney general. The procedures outlined in the Uniform Licensing Act [61-1-1 to 61-1-31 NMSA 1978] shall be followed pertaining to said hearing insofar as they do not conflict with the provisions of this act [61-27-1 to 61-27-49 NMSA 1978].

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-33-48, enacted by Laws 1965, ch. 247, § 48.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 51 Am. Jur. 2d Licenses and Permits §§ 16, 57.

53 C.J.S. Licenses §§ 38, 39, 43, 44, 50 et seq.

## **§ 61-27-49. Appeal; review on record.**

Any person aggrieved by the decision of the attorney general as a consequence of the hearing may appeal said decision to the district court of the first judicial district. Upon appeal the review by the court shall be limited to the record taken at the hearing and no new evidence may be considered by the court.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-33-49, enacted by Laws 1965, ch. 247, § 49.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 51 Am. Jur. 2d Licenses and Permits § 83. 53 C.J.S. Licenses § 62.

# **Article 28**

## **Public Accountants**

### **§ 61-28-1. Short title. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

Chapter 61, Article 28 NMSA 1978 may be cited as the "New Mexico Public Accountancy Act of 1987".

History: 1941 Comp., § 51-1711, enacted by Laws 1947, ch. 115, § 1; 1953 Comp., § 67-23-1; 1987, ch. 236, § 1.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-28-33 NMSA 1978.

The 1987 amendment, effective June 19, 1987, in the catchline substituted "Short title" for "Name", and in the text substituted "Chapter 61, Article 28 NMSA 1978 may be cited" for "This Act to be known", and "1987" for "1947".

Funds collected to be deposited with state treasurer. - All funds collected by the state board of public accountancy under authority of this article (now Chapter 61, Article 28, NMSA 1978) are public funds which must be deposited with the state treasurer. *New Mexico State Bd. of Pub. Accountancy v. Grant*, 61 N.M. 287, 299 P.2d 464 (1956).

And withdrawn only through appropriations by legislature upon warrants. - Although there may be no language in any statute conferring upon the state board of public accountancy authority to solicit members of its profession to make voluntary contributions, once such contributions are deposited in the state treasury, where they become commingled with other funds of the board, they can only be withdrawn through appropriations made by the legislature upon warrants drawn by the proper officer. *New Mexico State Bd. of Pub. Accountancy v. Grant*, 61 N.M. 287, 299 P.2d 464 (1956).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 1 Am. Jur. 2d Accountants § 1 et seq. Regulation of public accountants, 70 A.L.R.2d 435; 4 A.L.R.4th 1201.  
1 C.J.S. Accountants § 4 et seq.

## **§ 61-28-2. Definitions. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

As used in the New Mexico Public Accountancy Act of 1987 [Chapter 61, Article 28 NMSA 1978]:

A. "practice of public accountancy" means holding oneself out to the public as a public accountant by offering to perform or performing for other persons services which involve the auditing or examination of financial statements, books, accounts or records or the reporting over one's signature on financial, accounting and related statements; subject, however, to the provisions of Section 61-28-3 NMSA 1978;

B. "board" means the New Mexico state board of public accountancy;

C. "person", unless the context indicates otherwise, means individuals, copartnerships and corporations;

D. the state auditor and his auditing staff are hereby declared to be in the practice of public accountancy and subject to the provisions of the New Mexico Public Accountancy Act of 1987;

E. "certificate" means a certificate of proficiency issued by the state, as that term is used in Section 61-28-30 NMSA 1978;

F. "permit" means a permit to practice public accountancy issued pursuant to Section

61-28-9 NMSA 1978;

G. "negligence" includes but is not limited to a degree of substandard practice so serious that it is likely to result in substantial or ongoing harm to a permit holder's client or to a member of the public;

H. "financial accounting and related statements" include, but are not limited to, what is described in the authoritative professional literature as a "Compilation Report", a "Review Report" or an "Audit Report". Any person who prepares any financial accounting and related statements and who is not the holder of a certificate or permit under the provisions of the New Mexico Public Accountancy Act of 1987 shall include the following statement prominently on each page of any such financial accounting and related statements: "The preparer of this report is not the holder of a permit under the New Mexico Public Accountancy Act of 1987.";

I. "college or university recognized by the board" means a college or university recognized by the board whose baccalaureate degree in accounting is accepted for admission in the graduate program in accounting of a state-funded college or university in New Mexico; and

J. "school", as used in Section 61-28-30 NMSA 1978, means a school which is accredited by the commission on institutions of higher education of the north central association of colleges and schools whose credits are accepted by the undergraduate program in accounting of a state-funded college or university in New Mexico.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-23-2, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 74, § 1; 1983, ch. 15, § 1; 1987, ch. 236, § 2.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-28-33 NMSA 1978.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1978, ch. 74, § 1, repealed former 67-23-2, 1953 Comp. (former 61-28-2 NMSA 1978), relating to definitions used in the Public Accountancy Act of 1947, and enacted a new 67-23-2, 1953 Comp.

The 1987 amendment, effective June 19, 1987, in the introductory language and in Subsection D, substituted "1987" for "1947"; rewrote Subsection A; made minor stylistic change in Subsection F; and added Subsections H, I, and J.

Generally, as to public accountant. - A public accountant is one who provides accounting or auditing, as opposed to bookkeeping, services on a fee basis, per diem or otherwise, for more than one employer. 1947-48 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 5050.

Providing auditing services for credit union league members. - An individual not registered or licensed as an accountant, who is employed by the New Mexico credit union league, and provides auditing services on behalf of the league for member credit

unions, does not hold himself out to the public as a public accountant, nor does he violate the public accountancy provisions. 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-124.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 1 Am. Jur. 2d Accountants § 1.  
Construction and application of statutory provisions respecting persons who may prepare tax returns for others, 10 A.L.R.2d 1443.  
Regulation of practice by corporations or firms, 70 A.L.R.2d 452.  
1 C.J.S. Accountants § 2.

### **§ 61-28-3. Acts not restricted. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

Nothing contained in the New Mexico Public Accountancy Act of 1987 [Chapter 61, Article 28 NMSA 1978] shall prevent any person from serving as an employee of or as assistant to a certified public accountant, a registered public accountant, copartnership or corporation engaged in the practice of public accountancy; provided that such employee or assistant shall work under the control and supervision of a certified public accountant or registered public accountant authorized to practice public accountancy pursuant to the provisions of that act.

History: 1941 Comp., § 51-1713, enacted by Laws 1947, ch. 115, § 3; 1953 Comp., § 67-23-3; Laws 1977, ch. 344, § 2; 1987, ch. 236, § 3.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-28-33 NMSA 1978.

The 1987 amendment, effective June 19, 1987, substituted "1987" for "1947" near the beginning and "that act" for "New Mexico Public Accountancy Act of 1947" at the end.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 1 Am. Jur. 2d Accountants §§ 2, 3.  
Validity, construction, and application of statute or regulation restricting use of terms such as "accountant," "public accountant," or "certified public accountant," 4 A.L.R.4th 1201.  
Right of accountant to lien upon client's books and records in former's possession, 76 A.L.R.2d 1322.  
1 C.J.S. Accountants §§ 4, 5.

### **§ 61-28-4. State board of public accountancy; members; qualifications. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

There is created the "New Mexico state board of public accountancy". The board shall consist of seven members, each of whom shall be a citizen of the United States and a resident of this state. Members of the board and their successors shall be appointed by the governor. Six of the members shall be accountants engaged in public practice in New Mexico who, at the time of their appointment, have been so engaged for at least three consecutive calendar years. One member shall represent the public and shall not

have been licensed as a certified public accountant or as a registered public accountant or any similar occupation in this state or in any other jurisdiction or have ever had any significant financial interest, direct or indirect, in the public accountancy profession or in any certified public accountant or registered public accountant copartnership, professional corporation or similar company or firm. Until January 1, 1989, the board shall at all times consist of two registered public accountants, four certified public accountants and one public member. After December 31, 1988, the board shall at all times consist of no fewer than five certified public accountants and one public member.

Members of the board shall be appointed for a term of three years or less, staggered in such a manner that the term of not more than three members expires on January 1 of each year. Vacancies occurring during a term shall be filled by appointment for the unexpired term. The governor shall remove from the board any accountant member whose permit to practice has been voided, revoked or suspended, and may, after hearing, remove any member of the board for neglect of duty.

History: 1941 Comp., § 51-1714, enacted by Laws 1947, ch. 115, § 4; 1953 Comp., § 67-23-4; Laws 1978, ch. 183, § 2; 1983, ch. 36, § 1; 1987, ch. 236, § 4.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-28-33 NMSA 1978.

Cross-references. - As to termination of state board of public accountancy, see 61-28-33 NMSA 1978.

The 1987 amendment, effective June 19, 1987, substituted "seven" for "six" in the second sentence, "Six" for "Five" at the beginning of the fourth sentence, inserted "until January 1, 1989" and substituted "four" for "three" in the next-to-last sentence in the first paragraph, added the last sentence in the first paragraph, substituted "or less" for "each" and "three" for "two" in the first sentence in the second paragraph, in the last sentence in the second paragraph substituted "accountant member" for "member licensed as an accountant" and "permit to practice" for "license or certificate to practice" and deleted "or other just cause" from the end, and made minor stylistic changes throughout the section.

Powers and duties of governor to remove board members. - The last sentence of this section makes it mandatory upon the governor to remove any board member whose license or certificate to practice has become voided, revoked or suspended and gives the governor discretionary power for removing any board member for neglect of duty or other just cause. 1951-52 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 5419.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 1 C.J.S. Accountants § 4.

**§ 61-28-5. Abolishing state board of accountancy. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

After the effective date of the New Mexico Public Accountancy Act of 1987 [Chapter 61, Article 28 NMSA 1978] and the appointment and qualifications of the members of the New Mexico state board of public accountancy created by Section 61-28-4 NMSA 1978, the present state board of accountancy is abolished and all obligations of the state board of accountancy assumed by the state board of public accountancy and all books, records, property, equipment and assets of the state board of accountancy shall be turned over to the state board of public accountancy.

History: 1941 Comp., § 51-1715, enacted by Laws 1947, ch. 115, § 5; 1953 Comp., § 67-23-5; Laws 1987, ch. 236, § 5.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-28-33 NMSA 1978.

The 1987 amendment, effective June 19, 1987, substituted "the New Mexico Public Accountancy Act of 1987" for "this Act" and "Section 61-28-4 NMSA 1978" for "Section 4 hereof", and made minor stylistic changes.

Compiler's notes. - The phrase "effective date of the New Mexico Public Accountancy Act of 1987" means June 19, 1987, the effective date of Laws 1987, Chapter 236.

### **§ 61-28-6. Powers and duties of the board. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

The board shall administer the provisions of the New Mexico Public Accountancy Act 1987 [Chapter 61, Article 28 NMSA 1978]. The board shall each year formally elect a chairman, a vice chairman and a secretary-treasurer from its members. The secretary-treasurer shall file a surety or collateral bond, approved by the board, with the secretary of state in an amount not less than five thousand dollars (\$5,000), conditioned upon the faithful performance of his duties. The board may adopt such rules as it deems necessary for the orderly conduct of its affairs, for improving the quality of service to the public by permit holders and for the enforcement of the New Mexico Public Accountancy Act of 1987. The board may prescribe requirements for continuing education for permit holders. The board shall promulgate and may amend from time to time canons of professional ethics, after due public notice to the persons registered under the New Mexico Public Accountancy Act of 1987, subject to the approval of a majority of the permit holders. A majority of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The board shall have a seal which shall be entitled to judicial notice. The board shall keep records of all proceedings and actions by and before the board and in any proceeding in court, civil or criminal, arising out of or founded upon any provisions of the New Mexico Public Accountancy Act of 1987, copies of the records certified as correct under the seal of the board shall be admissible in evidence as tending to prove the content of the records. The board may employ such clerks and others as are necessary to assist in the performance of its duties, and in the administration and enforcement of the New Mexico Public Accountancy Act of 1987.



History: 1941 Comp., § 51-1716, enacted by Laws 1947, ch. 115, § 6; 1953 Comp., § 67-23-6; Laws 1977, ch. 344, § 3; 1983, ch. 15, § 2; 1987, ch. 236, § 6.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-28-33 NMSA 1978.

Cross-references. - For Uniform Licensing Act, see 61-1-1 to 61-1-31 NMSA 1978.

The 1987 amendment, effective June 19, 1987, substituted "New Mexico Public Accountancy Act of 1987" for "New Mexico Public Accountancy Act of 1947" throughout the section; in the catchline inserted "the"; in the fourth sentence inserted "for improving the quality of service to the public by "permit holders"; in the sixth sentence substituted "permit holders" for "persons so registered"; in the last sentence substituted "the administration" for "keeping its records"; and made minor stylistic changes throughout the section.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 1 C.J.S. Accountants § 4.

### **§ 61-28-7. Reimbursement of board. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

Each member of the board shall receive per diem and mileage as provided in the Per Diem and Mileage Act [10-8-1 to 10-8-8 NMSA 1978], and shall receive no other compensation, perquisite or allowance.

History: 1941 Comp., § 51-1717, enacted by Laws 1947, ch. 115, § 7; 1953 Comp., § 67-23-7; Laws 1963, ch. 43, § 27.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-28-33 NMSA 1978.

### **§ 61-28-8. Prohibition against practicing without a permit. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

A. It is unlawful for a person to engage in the practice of public accountancy in this state unless such person is the holder of a valid permit to practice public accountancy issued by the board; provided that:

(1) nothing in the New Mexico Public Accountancy Act of 1987 [Chapter 61, Article 28 NMSA 1978] shall prohibit a certified public accountant or registered or licensed public accountant of another state, territory or insular possession of the United States or of the District of Columbia or any accountant of a foreign country lawfully practicing therein from temporarily practicing in this state on professional business;

(2) a certified public accountant or a registered or licensed public accountant of another state, territory or insular possession of the United States or of the District of Columbia may be granted a certificate of proficiency by reciprocity upon furnishing satisfactory

evidence to the board that:

(a) at the time of application, he is in good standing in another jurisdiction which extends reciprocity to certificate holders in this state; and

(b) at the time of the issuance of the applicant's certificate in the other jurisdiction, he would have met all such requirements then applicable in this jurisdiction. An applicant who has held a valid permit or license to practice for at least five years and has practiced public accountancy for at least five years after the issuance of a permit shall be deemed to have met the requirements of this state. No certificate of proficiency as a registered public accountant by reciprocity will be granted after December 31, 1987; and

(3) a certified public accountant or a registered or licensed public accountant of another state, territory or insular possession of the United States or of the District of Columbia who is authorized to practice in that jurisdiction and who applies for a certificate by reciprocity in this state shall, from the date of filing a completed application which apparently satisfies all requirements with the board, be deemed qualified to practice and may practice public accountancy in this state until the board has acted upon his application. This temporary authority to practice shall not act to prevent the board from refusing to issue a certificate or permit if the applicant otherwise fails to qualify for a certificate or permit under the New Mexico Public Accountancy Act of 1987.

B. Nothing in the New Mexico Public Accountancy Act of 1987 shall be construed in such a manner as to apply to practicing attorneys at law.

History: 1941 Comp., § 51-1718, enacted by Laws 1947, ch. 115, § 8; 1953 Comp., § 67-23-8; Laws 1977, ch. 344, § 4; 1983, ch. 15, § 3; 1987, ch. 236, § 7.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-28-33 NMSA 1978.

The 1987 amendment, effective June 19, 1987, substituted "New Mexico Public Accountancy Act of 1987" for "New Mexico Public Accountancy Act of 1947" throughout the section; designated some of the provisions of former Subsection A(2) as Subsections A(2)(a) and (b) and rewrote the latter subsections to the extent that a detailed comparison is impracticable.

Law reviews. - For article, "Constitutional Limitations on the Exercise of Judicial Functions by Administrative Agencies," see 7 Nat. Resources J. 599 (1972).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Failure of accountant to procure license as affecting validity or enforceability of contract, 118 A.L.R. 651.

Construction and application of statutory provisions respecting persons who may prepare tax returns for others, 10 A.L.R.2d 1443.

1 C.J.S. Accountants § 5.

**§ 61-28-9. Annual permit to practice. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

A. A permit to practice in public accountancy in this state may be issued by the board subject to the provisions of the New Mexico Public Accountancy Act of 1987 [Chapter 61, Article 28 NMSA 1978].

B. All permits shall expire on June 30 of each year and shall be annually renewed for a period of one year for permit holders in good standing, upon demonstration that the board's continuing education requirements have been met and payment of an annual renewal fee not to exceed one hundred dollars (\$100) to be set by regulation of the board at a level to meet its operating expenses.

C. Willful failure of any permit holder, after notice, to pay the annual renewal fee on or before July 31 shall automatically cancel his permit.

D. Any permit holder whose permit has been canceled because of failure to pay the annual renewal fee may secure reinstatement of his permit at any time within three months subsequent to June 30 upon payment of the delinquent fee, together with a late payment fee of an amount not to exceed twenty dollars (\$20.00) to be set by regulation of the board to meet its operating expenses. After the three-month period, no permit shall be reinstated except upon application and examination satisfactory to the board.

E. Copartnerships and professional corporations required to register under the New Mexico Public Accountancy Act of 1987 shall pay an annual registration fee not to exceed fifty dollars (\$50.00) to be set by the board to meet its operating expenses.

History: 1941 Comp., § 51-1719, enacted by Laws 1947, ch. 115, § 9; 1953 Comp., § 67-23-9; Laws 1963, ch. 132, § 1; 1971, ch. 127, § 1; 1977, ch. 344, § 5; 1981, ch. 237, § 1; 1983, ch. 15, § 4; 1987, ch. 236, § 8.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-28-33 NMSA 1978.

The 1987 amendment, effective June 19, 1987, substituted "New Mexico Public Accountancy Act of 1987" for "New Mexico Public Accountancy Act of 1947" in Subsections A and E.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 1 Am. Jur. 2d Accountants § 7.  
Regulation of public accountants, 4 A.L.R.4th 1201.  
1 C.J.S. Accountants § 5.

### **§ 61-28-10. Certificate of proficiency; renewal. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

A. A person holding a certificate of proficiency and not desiring to practice public accountancy may renew his certificate of proficiency upon payment of an annual fee not to exceed forty dollars (\$40.00) to be set by regulation of the board to meet its operating

expenses.

B. Willful failure of any certificate holder, after notice, to pay the annual renewal fee on or before July 31 shall automatically cancel his certificate.

C. Any certificate holder whose certificate has been canceled for failure to pay the annual renewal fee may secure reinstatement of his certificate at any time within three months subsequent to June 30 upon payment of the delinquent fee not to exceed twenty dollars (\$20.00) to be set by regulation of the board to meet its operating expenses. After the three-month period, no certificate shall be reinstated except upon application and examination satisfactory to the board.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-23-9.1, enacted by Laws 1977, ch. 344, § 6; 1981, ch. 237, § 2; 1983, ch. 15, § 5.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-28-33 NMSA 1978.

### **§ 61-28-11. Registration with the board. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

A. The following shall register with the board:

(1) copartnerships qualified under Section 61-28-13 NMSA 1978;

(2) professional corporations qualified under Section 61-28-14 NMSA 1978;

(3) sole proprietorships; and

(4) all persons who qualify for a certificate of proficiency under the provisions of Sections 61-28-28 through 61-28-30 NMSA 1978.

B. All applicants for registration shall furnish satisfactory evidence that the applicant is entitled to registration. The board shall have the power to examine such applicants and shall refuse registration to any applicant who fails to furnish evidence of qualifications satisfactory to the board.

History: 1941 Comp., § 51-1720, enacted by Laws 1947, ch. 115, § 10; 1953 Comp., § 67-23-10; Laws 1973, ch. 52, § 1; 1977, ch. 344, § 7; 1983, ch. 15, § 6; 1987, ch. 236, § 9.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-28-33 NMSA 1978.

The 1987 amendment, effective June 19, 1987, redesignated former Subsection A(3) as present Subsection A(4) and, in present Subsection A(3), added "sole proprietorships; and."

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 1 Am. Jur. 2d Accountants § 2.  
1 C.J.S. Accountants §§ 4, 5.

**§ 61-28-12. Use of name "certified public accountant" and "registered public accountant." (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

A. Any qualified individual who is the holder of a certificate as a certified public accountant may be issued a permit as a "certified public accountant." It shall be unlawful for any other person to assume or use the designation of certified public accountant or any other designation tending to imply that the person using the designation is a certified public accountant.

B. Any qualified individual who is the holder of a certificate as a registered public accountant may be issued a permit as a "registered public accountant." It shall be unlawful for any other person to assume or use the designation or any other designation tending to imply that the person using the designation is a registered public accountant.

C. Every person holding a permit as a registered public accountant or a certified public accountant, whether issued under this act or under prior acts, may assume and use the title "registered public accountant" or "certified public accountant" or the abbreviated "RPA" or "CPA" in accordance with his permit.

History: 1941 Comp., § 51-1722, enacted by Laws 1947, ch. 115, § 12; 1953 Comp., § 67-23-12; Laws 1983, ch. 15, § 7.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-28-33 NMSA 1978.

Emergency clauses. - Laws 1983, ch. 15, § 16, makes the act effective immediately. Approved March 11, 1983.

Meaning of "this act". - The words "this act" refer to Laws 1947, ch. 115, presently compiled as 61-28-1 to 61-28-31 NMSA 1978.

Scope of "certified public accountant". - Where the words "certified public accountant" are used in the Securities Act of 1955, either a "registered" or "certified" public accountant is acceptable. 1955-56 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 6354 (opinion rendered under former law).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 1 Am. Jur. 2d Accountants §§ 1 to 3.  
1 C.J.S. Accountants § 4.

**§ 61-28-13. Use of name "certified public accountant" or "registered public accountant" by copartnership; qualifications. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

Only those copartnerships registered with the board as a copartnership as provided herein may use the words "certified public accountants" or "registered public accountants" in connection with the copartnership name; provided, however, that in order to be entitled to registration under Section 61-28-11 NMSA 1978 as a copartnership, all members of such copartnership practicing public accountancy within the state shall hold valid permits to practice as certified public accountants or as registered public accountants within the state. If the members of the copartnership are other copartnerships registered under this section or corporations registered under Section 61-28-14 NMSA 1978, all partners and all stockholders of corporate partners practicing public accountancy within the state shall hold valid permits to practice as certified public accountants or registered public accountants within the state. Registration shall be denied to any copartnership which has failed to comply with any provisions of the partnership law applicable thereto or with any provisions of the New Mexico Public Accountancy Act of 1987 [Chapter 61, Article 28 NMSA 1978]. Applications for registration of any copartnership pursuant to this section shall be made to the board upon affidavit of a general partner of such copartnership who holds a valid permit to practice in the state. The affidavit must set forth the copartnership name and the post office address thereof within the state, together with the name, residence and address of each general or limited partner of the copartnership practicing within the state. Failure to file an application for registration is cause for suspension or revocation of the copartnership's right to practice public accountancy in this state. A formal notification shall be filed with the board within one month after the admission to or withdrawal of any partner from the copartnership.

History: 1941 Comp., § 51-1723, enacted by Laws 1947, ch. 115, § 13; 1953 Comp., § 67-23-13; Laws 1977, ch. 344, § 8; 1983, ch. 15, § 8; 1987, ch. 236, § 10.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-28-33 NMSA 1978.

Cross-references. - For incorporation of certified public accountants and registered public accountants under the Professional Corporation Act, see 53-6-1 NMSA 1978 et seq.

The 1987 amendment, effective June 19, 1987, substituted "New Mexico Public Accountancy Act of 1987" for "New Mexico Public Accountancy Act of 1947" in the third sentence.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 1 Am. Jur. 2d Accountants § 4. Validity, construction and application of statute or regulation restricting use of terms such as "accountant," "public accountant" or "certified public accountant," 4 A.L.R.4th 1201.

**§ 61-28-14. Use of name "certified public accountant" or "registered public accountant" by corporations; qualifications. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

Only those corporations registered with the board as a corporation as provided herein may use the words "certified public accountants" or "registered public accountants" in connection with the corporation name; provided, however, that in order to be entitled to registration under Section 61-28-11 NMSA 1978 as a corporation, the corporation must be organized under Sections 53-6-1 through 53-6-14 NMSA 1978 and all stockholders of such corporations practicing public accountancy within this state shall hold valid permits or practice as certified public accountants or as registered public accountants within this state. Registration shall be denied to any corporation which has failed to comply with any provisions of the corporation law applicable thereto or with any provisions of the New Mexico Public Accountancy Act of 1987 [Chapter 61, Article 28 NMSA 1978]. Applications for registration of any corporation pursuant to this section shall be made to the board upon affidavit of a stockholder of such corporation who holds a valid permit to practice in this state. The affidavit must set forth the corporation name and the post office address thereof within this state, together with the name, residence and address of each stockholder of the corporation practicing within this state. Failure to file an application for registration is cause for suspension or revocation of the corporation's right to practice public accountancy in this state. A formal notification shall be filed with the board within one month after the admission to or withdrawal from the corporation of any shareholder.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-23-13.1, enacted by Laws 1977, ch. 344, § 9; 1983, ch. 15, § 9; 1987, ch. 236, § 11.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-28-33 NMSA 1978.

The 1987 amendment, effective June 19, 1987, inserted "the corporation must be organized under Sections 53-6-1 through 53-6-14 NMSA 1978 and" and substituted "or practice" for "to practice" in the first sentence; substituted "New Mexico Public Accountancy Act of 1987" for "New Mexico Public Accountancy Act of 1947" in the second sentence; substituted "corporation's" for "copartnership's" in the next-to-last sentence; and made a minor stylistic change in the last sentence.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 1 Am. Jur. 2d Accountants § 4.

### **§ 61-28-15. Prohibited titles, designation and abbreviations. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

It shall be unlawful to use in the practice of public accountancy the title or designation "public accountant," "chartered accountant," "certified accountant," "enrolled accountant," "accredited accountant," "certified tax accountant," "licensed accountant," "certified tax consultant" or any other title or designation likely to be confused with "certified public accountant" or "registered public accountant" or any of the abbreviations "CA," "EA," "RA," "LA," "CTC" or similar abbreviations likely to be confused with "CPA"

or "RPA" or any other title, designation or abbreviation which implies that such person or firm holds a permit or has special expertise as an accountant or auditor.

History: 1941 Comp., § 51-1724, enacted by Laws 1947, ch. 115, § 14; 1953 Comp., § 67-23-14; Laws 1983, ch. 15, § 10.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-28-33 NMSA 1978.

### **§ 61-28-16. Copartnership names. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

Nothing contained in the New Mexico Public Accountancy Act of 1987 [Chapter 61, Article 28 NMSA 1978] shall apply to or affect the right to the continuous use of a copartnership name, or any modification thereof, by successor or firms formed by the remaining partner or partners or added partner even though the persons whose names are included in the partnership name are no longer partners; provided all new members of the copartnership are certified public accountants or registered public accountants as provided for in that act.

History: 1941 Comp., § 51-1725, enacted by Laws 1947, ch. 115, § 15; 1953 Comp., § 67-23-15; 1987, ch. 236, § 12.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-28-33 NMSA 1978.

The 1987 amendment, effective June 19, 1987, substituted "the New Mexico Public Accountancy Act of 1987" for "this Act" near the beginning and made minor stylistic changes.

### **§ 61-28-17. Company names. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

After enactment of the New Mexico Public Accountancy Act of 1987 [Chapter 61, Article 28 NMSA 1978], no person or persons engaged in the practice of public accountancy as defined in that act shall use in a company name the words "and company" or "company" or a similar designation or any abbreviations thereof, unless the company is registered under Section 61-28-13 or 61-28-14 NMSA 1978 and has more than one partner or stockholder and the company name contains the name of at least one current or former partner or stockholder. A company name may contain only the name of a present or former partner or stockholder and the words "and company" or "company" or a similar designation or any abbreviation thereof.

Nothing contained in this section shall apply to, affect or limit the right of the remaining partner, stockholder, partners or stockholders or added partners or stockholders in the continuous use of a company name adopted before the enactment of the New Mexico Public Accountancy Act of 1987, even though the person or persons whose names are included in the company are no longer partners or stockholders.



History: 1941 Comp., § 51-1726, enacted by Laws 1947, ch. 115, § 16; 1953 Comp., § 67-23-16; Laws 1983, ch. 15, § 11; 1987, ch. 236, § 13.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-28-33 NMSA 1978.

The 1987 amendment, effective June 19, 1987, substituted "the New Mexico Public Accountancy Act of 1987" for "this Act" in two places, inserted "partner or" in the first sentence and made a minor stylistic change.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Regulation of public accountants, 4 A.L.R.4th 1201.

### **§ 61-28-18. Revocation or suspension of certificate or permit; refusal to renew certificate or permit. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

A. The board shall, for just cause after notice and hearing as provided in Section 61-28-21 NMSA 1978, revoke or suspend any certificate, permit or registration granted under the provisions of the New Mexico Public Accountancy Act of 1987 [Chapter 61, Article 28 NMSA 1978] or shall revoke, suspend or refuse to renew any permit to practice issued under that act or shall censure the holder of any such certificate or permit for any one or any combination of the following causes:

(1) conviction of a felony under the laws of any state, territory or insular possession of the United States or of the District of Columbia without regard for the provisions of Sections 28-2-1 to 28-2-6 NMSA 1978;

(2) lawful cancellation, revocation, suspension or refusal to renew license or authority to practice public accountancy by any other state;

(3) violation of any of the provisions of Section 61-28-26 NMSA 1978;

(4) violation of any of the canons of professional ethics promulgated by the board under the authority granted by the New Mexico Public Accountancy Act of 1987;

(5) suspension or revocation of the right to practice before any governmental body or agency when such suspension or revocation had been reviewed and upheld by the board;

(6) fraud or deceit in obtaining a certificate or permit or in registering under the New Mexico Public Accountancy Act of 1987;

(7) failure to comply with the board's continuing professional education requirements;

(8) negligence in the practice of professional accountancy; or

(9) solicitation of persons not known to be seeking public accounting services or by the use of coercion, overreaching or harassing conduct.

B. The board shall for just cause, after notice and hearing as provided in Section 61-28-21 NMSA 1978, require additional professional education, correction of errors detected and other suitable remedial measures if it detects substandard practice by a board permittee. Failure to comply with board requirements imposed in accordance with this subsection constitutes negligence within the meaning of Paragraph (8) of Subsection A of this section.

History: 1941 Comp., § 51-1727, enacted by Laws 1947, ch. 115, § 17; 1953 Comp., § 67-23-17; Laws 1977, ch. 344, § 10; 1983, ch. 15, § 12; 1987, ch. 236, § 14.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-28-33 NMSA 1978.

The 1987 amendment, effective June 19, 1987, substituted "New Mexico Public Accountancy Act of 1987" for "New Mexico Public Accountancy Act of 1947" in three places; in Subsection A(1), substituted the present provisions for the former provisions which read "conviction of a felony under the laws of any state, or of the United States"; and added Subsection A(9).

Law reviews. - For article, " 'To Purify the Bar': A Constitutional Approach to Non-Professional Misconduct," see 5 Nat. Resources J. 299 (1965).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 1 Am. Jur. 2d Accountants § 8.

Bias of members of license revocation board, 97 A.L.R.2d 1210.

Regulation of public accountants, 4 A.L.R.4th 1201.

Liability of independent accountant to investors or shareholders, 35 A.L.R.4th 225.

1 C.J.S. Accountants §§ 6 to 9.

### **§ 61-28-19. Revocation or suspension of copartnership registration. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

A. After notice and hearing as provided in Section 61-28-21 NMSA 1978, the registration of a copartnership shall be revoked if at any time it does not have all the qualifications prescribed by the New Mexico Public Accountancy Act of 1987 [Chapter 61, Article 28 NMSA 1978] under which it qualified for registration.

B. After notice and hearing, the registration of a copartnership shall be revoked or suspended for any of the causes enumerated in Section 61-28-18 NMSA 1978 and for the following additional causes:

(1) the revocation or suspension of the license or the revocation or suspension or refusal to renew the license to practice of any partner; or

(2) the lawful cancellation, revocation, suspension or refusal to renew the authority of the partnership or any partner thereof to practice public accountancy by any other state or any agency of the United States.

History: 1941 Comp., § 51-1728, enacted by Laws 1947, ch. 115, § 18; 1953 Comp., § 67-23-18; Laws 1977, ch. 344, § 11; 1987, ch. 236, § 15.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-28-33 NMSA 1978.

The 1987 amendment, effective June 19, 1987, in Subsection A, substituted "Section 61-28-21 NMSA 1978" for "Section 67-23-19 NMSA 1953" and "New Mexico Public Accountancy Act of 1987" for "New Mexico Public Accountancy Act of 1947", and, in Subsection B, substituted "Section 61-28-18 NMSA 1978" for "Section 67-23-17 NMSA 1953".

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 1 Am. Jur. 2d Accountants § 8.  
1 C.J.S. Accountants §§ 6 to 9.

### **§ 61-28-20. Revocation or suspension of professional corporation's registration. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

A. After notice and hearing as provided in Section 61-28-21 NMSA 1978, the registration of a professional corporation shall be revoked if at any time it does not have all the qualifications prescribed by the New Mexico Public Accountancy Act of 1987 [Chapter 61, Article 28 NMSA 1978] under which it qualified for registration.

B. After notice and hearing, the registration of a professional corporation shall be revoked or suspended for any of the causes enumerated in Section 61-28-18 NMSA 1978 and for any of the additional causes:

(1) the revocation or suspension of the license or the revocation or suspension or refusal to renew the license to practice of any stockholder; or

(2) the lawful cancellation, revocation, suspension or refusal to renew the authority of the corporation or any stockholder thereof to practice public accountancy by any other state or any agency of the United States.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-23-18.1, enacted by Laws 1977, ch. 344, § 12; 1987, ch. 236, § 16.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-28-33 NMSA 1978.

The 1987 amendment, effective June 19, 1987, substituted "New Mexico Public Accountancy Act of 1987" for "New Mexico Public Accountancy Act of 1947" and "Section 61-28-21 NMSA 1978" for "Section 67-23-19 NMSA 1953" in Subsection A

and, in Subsection B, substituted "Section 61-28-18 NMSA 1978" for "Section 67-23-17 NMSA 1953".

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 1 Am. Jur. 2d Accountants § 8.  
1 C.J.S. Accountants §§ 6 to 9.

**§ 61-28-21. Hearings before board; notice; procedure; review.  
(Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

A. The board may on its own motion or upon the complaint of any person initiate proceedings under the New Mexico Public Accountancy Act of 1987 [Chapter 61, Article 28 NMSA 1978].

B. A written notice stating the nature of the charge against the accused and the time and place of the hearing before the board on such charges shall be served on the accused not less than thirty days prior to the date of hearing, either personally or by mailing a copy thereof, restricted registered mail, to the last known address of the accused.

C. If, after having been served with the notice of hearing as provided for in this section, the accused fails to appear at the hearing and defend, the board may proceed to hear evidence against him and may enter such order as shall be justified by the evidence, which order shall be binding on the accused unless he petitions for a review as provided in Section 61-28-23 NMSA 1978; provided, however, that the board may, within sixty days from date of any order, upon a showing of good cause for failing to appear and defend, which showing may be made by affidavit filed with the board, reopen proceedings and permit the accused to submit evidence in his behalf.

D. At any such hearing, the accused may appear both in person and by counsel, produce evidence and witnesses in his own behalf, cross-examine witnesses and examine such evidence as may be produced against him. The accused shall be entitled, on application to the board, to the issuance of subpoena to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf, provided that the accused shall bear the costs thereby incurred.

E. The board or any member thereof may issue subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses, administer oaths, take testimony, hear proofs and receive exhibits in evidence in connection with or upon hearing under the New Mexico Public Accountancy Act of 1987, but no order shall issue revoking or suspending the authority of any person to practice public accountancy except upon the affirmative vote of a majority of the board, at any such hearing.

F. The board shall not be bound by technical rules of evidence.

G. A complete transcript of the hearing shall be kept and filed by the board.

History: 1941 Comp., § 51-1729, enacted by Laws 1947, ch. 115, § 19; 1953 Comp., § 67-23-19; 1987, ch. 236, § 17.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-28-33 NMSA 1978.

The 1987 amendment, effective June 19, 1987, deleted the headings at the beginning of each subsection; in Subsections A and E, substituted "the New Mexico Public Accountancy Act of 1987" for "this Act"; in Subsection C, substituted "as provided in Section 61-28-23 NMSA 1978" for "as provided herein"; and made minor stylistic changes.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 1 C.J.S. Accountants § 8.

### **§ 61-28-22. Attorney for the board. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

At all hearings the attorney general of the state of New Mexico or one of his assistants designated by him, may upon request appear and represent the board, or the board may employ counsel.

History: 1941 Comp., § 51-1730, enacted by Laws 1947, ch. 115, § 20; 1953 Comp., § 67-23-20.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-28-33 NMSA 1978.

### **§ 61-28-23. Review by court. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

Any person adversely affected by any order of the board may obtain a review thereof by filing a written petition for review with the clerk of the district court of the county of Santa Fe. Such petition shall be filed within thirty days after the entry of the order, state the grounds upon which the review is asked and pray that the order of the board be modified or set aside in whole or in part. A copy of the petition shall be served upon the board by personal service thereof upon any member of the board within thirty days. The board shall then certify and file in the court the transcript of the record upon which the order complained of was entered. The case shall then be tried de novo. The parties shall be permitted to file briefs as in ordinary cases at law. The court may affirm, modify or set aside the board's order in whole or in part, may hear additional evidence or may remand the case to the board for further evidence and may stay the effect of the board's order pending its determination of the case. The court's decision shall have the force and effect of a decree in equity.

History: 1941 Comp., § 51-1731, enacted by Laws 1947, ch. 115, § 21; 1953 Comp., § 67-23-21; 1987, ch. 236, 18.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-28-33 NMSA 1978.

The 1987 amendment, effective June 19, 1987, deleted "in its discretion" following "evidence and may" in the next-to-last sentence and made minor stylistic changes throughout the section.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 1 C.J.S. Accountants § 10.

### **§ 61-28-24. Practice without permit. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

It shall hereafter be unlawful for any person who is not a permit holder or a firm or corporation that is not registered under the New Mexico Public Accountancy Act of 1987 [Chapter 61, Article 28 NMSA 1978] or whose permit or registration is revoked or voided:

A. to use the title "certified public accountant", "registered public accountant", or any abbreviations thereof;

B. to practice or offer to practice public accountancy as provided in Section 61-28-2 NMSA 1978;

C. to, as members of a copartnership or shareholders of a corporation, hold the partnership or corporation out as being in the practice of public accountancy as defined in the New Mexico Public Accountancy Act of 1987 unless all members or stockholders of the partnership or corporation who are practicing public accountancy within the state are holders of valid permits as certified public accountants or registered public accountants issued pursuant to the New Mexico Public Accountancy Act of 1987;

D. to use the titles specified in Subsection A of this section or practice public accountancy in the state without being registered and authorized to practice as a certified public accountant or registered public accountant pursuant to the New Mexico Public Accountancy Act of 1987;

E. to use the titles specified in Subsection A of this section or practice public accountancy by virtue of registration illegally or fraudulently obtained by such person or issued unlawfully or through fraudulent representation or deceit or material misstatement of fact induced by such person; or

F. to sell or offer to sell or fraudulently obtain or furnish any certificate or permit of a certified public accountant or registered public accountant, or to fraudulently register as a certified public accountant or registered public accountant, or to practice public accountancy in this state without being registered and holding a permit as provided in the New Mexico Public Accountancy Act of 1987.

No action that would have any of the effects specified in Subsection D, E or F of Section 61-1-3 NMSA 1978 may be initiated later than two years after the discovery by the board of the conduct that constitutes the basis for the action.

History: 1941 Comp., § 51-1732, enacted by Laws 1947, ch. 115, § 22; 1953 Comp., § 67-23-22; Laws 1977, ch. 344, § 13; 1983, ch. 15, § 13; 1987, ch. 236, § 19.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-28-33 NMSA 1978.

The 1987 amendment, effective June 19, 1987, substituted "New Mexico Public Accountancy Act of 1987" for "New Mexico Public Accountancy Act of 1947" throughout the section; in Subsection C, substituted "being in the practice of public accountancy" for "authorized to practice public accountancy"; in Subsections D and E, substituted "to use the titles specified in Subsection A of this section or practice public accountancy" for "to use the designation or practice as a certified public accountant or registered public accountant"; and made minor stylistic changes throughout the section.

Nonregistered individual employed by and for credit union league. - An individual not registered or licensed as an accountant, who is employed by the New Mexico credit union league, and provides auditing services on behalf of the league for member credit unions, does not hold himself out to the public as a public accountant, nor does he violate the public accountancy provisions. 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-124.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 1 Am. Jur. 2d Accountants § 3.  
1 C.J.S. Accountants §§ 4, 5.

### **§ 61-28-25. Penalties for violation. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

Every person, firm, copartnership or corporation found by a district court to be guilty of violating any of the provisions of the New Mexico Public Accountancy Act of 1987 [Chapter 61, Article 28 NMSA 1978] not herein made felonies shall upon conviction be found guilty of a misdemeanor for each such violation and shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than six months or by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars (\$500) or by both such fine and imprisonment.

History: 1941 Comp., § 51-1733, enacted by Laws 1947, ch. 115, § 23; 1953 Comp., § 67-23-23; Laws 1983, ch. 15, § 14; 1987, ch. 236, § 20.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-28-33 NMSA 1978.

The 1987 amendment, effective June 19, 1987, substituted "the New Mexico Public Accountancy Act of 1987" for "this Act".

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 53 C.J.S. Licenses §§ 82 to 87.

### **§ 61-28-26. Signing statements known to be false. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

Any certified public accountant or registered public accountant practicing under the provisions of the New Mexico Public Accountancy Act of 1987 [Chapter 61, Article 28 NMSA 1978] who signs or certifies any financial statement knowing the same to be materially false or fraudulent shall be guilty of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years or by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars (\$5000) or by both such fine and imprisonment.

History: 1941 Comp., § 51-1734, enacted by Laws 1947, ch. 115, § 24; 1953 Comp., § 67-23-24; 1987, ch. 236, § 21.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-28-33 NMSA 1978.

The 1987 amendment, effective June 19, 1987, substituted "the New Mexico Public Accountancy Act of 1987" for "this Act" near the beginning and made a minor stylistic change near the end of the section.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 1 Am. Jur. 2d Accountants §§ 16, 19, 21. 1 C.J.S. Accountants §§ 12 to 14.

### **§ 61-28-27. Single act evidence of practice. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

The act of uttering, or displaying of a card, sign, advertisement or other printed, engraved or written instrument or device, bearing any person, firm or company name in conjunction with the words "certified public accountant" or "registered public accountant" or any abbreviations thereof within the state shall be prima facie evidence in any prosecution, proceeding or hearing that the person, firm or company whose name is so displayed or procured the display by such card, sign, advertisement or other printed, engraved or written instrument or device or by utterance, and that such person, firm or company is holding himself or itself out to be a certified public accountant or registered public accountant, registered and licensed pursuant to the provisions of the New Mexico Public Accountancy Act of 1987 [Chapter 61, Article 28 NMSA 1978] and authorized to practice public accountancy in this state. In any prosecution or proceeding under that act, evidence of the commission of a single act prohibited in this section shall be sufficient to justify a conviction without evidence of a general course of conduct.

History: 1941 Comp., § 51-1735, enacted by Laws 1947, ch. 115, § 25; 1953 Comp., § 67-23-25; 1987, ch. 236, § 22.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-28-33 NMSA 1978.

The 1987 amendment, effective June 19, 1987, substituted "the New Mexico Public Accountancy Act of 1987" for "this Act" near the end of the first sentence and made minor stylistic changes in the last sentence.



## **§ 61-28-28. Examination of applicants. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

An examination of applicants for registered public accountants and certified public accountants may be held at such times and places as the board may deem advisable; provided, however, that the examination for registered public accountants shall not be administered to any person who first applied subsequent to July 1, 1987. The examination for registered public accountants shall not be given after December 31, 1990. Notice of each contemplated examination shall be given by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in each of five daily newspapers published in the five most populous cities of the state, the last of such publications to be made at least sixty days before the date set for the examination. Such notice shall specify the time and the place of the examination. Each applicant shall file a written application to take the examination with the secretary-treasurer of the board at least sixty days before the date set therefor.

History: 1941 Comp., § 51-1737, enacted by Laws 1947, ch. 115, § 27; 1953 Comp., § 67-23-27; Laws 1977, ch. 344, § 14; 1987, ch. 236, § 23.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-28-33 NMSA 1978.

The 1987 amendment, effective June 19, 1987, substituted the present first sentence for the former first sentence which read "An examination of applicants for registered public accountant and certified public accountant may be held at such time in places as the board may deem advisable", in the second sentence, deleted "not less than sixty days prior to the date set therefor" following "examination shall be given", and, in the last sentence, made a minor stylistic change.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 1 Am. Jur. 2d Accountants § 5.  
1 C.J.S. Accountants § 5.

## **§ 61-28-29. Examination to be written; subjects covered; grade required. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

A. All examinations for registered public accountants shall be written and shall adhere to the standards established by the national society of public accountants and shall cover subjects as follows:

- (1) accounting theory;
- (2) accounting practice;
- (3) auditing; and
- (4) commercial law.

Each applicant shall be required to make a grade of at least seventy-five percent in each subject.

B. All examinations for certified public accountants shall be written and shall adhere to the standards established by the American institute of certified public accountants.

Each applicant shall be required to make a grade of at least seventy-five percent in each part of the examination.

C. An applicant shall be required to pass all parts of the examination provided for in Subsection A or B of this section in order to qualify for a certificate. If at a given sitting of the examination an applicant passes two or more but not all parts, then the applicant shall be given credit for those parts that he has passed and need not sit for reexamination in those parts; provided that, subject to the discretion of the board in unusual circumstances:

- (1) the applicant wrote all parts of the examination at that sitting;
- (2) the applicant attained a minimum grade of 50 on each part not passed at that sitting;
- (3) the applicant passes the remaining parts of the examination within six consecutive examinations given after the one at which the first parts were passed;
- (4) at each subsequent sitting at which the applicant seeks to pass any additional parts, the applicant writes all parts not yet passed; and
- (5) in order to receive credit for passing additional parts in any such subsequent sitting, the applicant attains a minimum grade of 50 on parts written but not passed on such sitting.

D. Each applicant for a certified public accountant or registered public accountant certificate shall take an examination on ethics. The form of the examination shall be determined by the board. Applicants shall be required to make a grade determined by the board on the examination and shall be required to secure a passing grade only once. A person who holds a certificate as a registered public accountant issued by the board and is an applicant for the certified public accountant certificate shall not be required to take the ethics examination.

History: 1941 Comp., § 51-1738, enacted by Laws 1947, ch. 115, § 28; 1953 Comp., 61-23-28; Laws 1957, ch. 115, § 1; 1959, ch. 186, § 1; 1977, ch. 344, § 15; 1987, ch. 236, § 24.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-28-33 NMSA 1978.

The 1987 amendment, effective June 19, 1987, in Subsection B, deleted the former second sentence which specified the subject covered by the examination and in the present second sentence substituted "each part of the examination" for "each subject"; substituted present Subsection C for former Subsection C, relating to conditional credit in the event of passage of two or three of any of the specified subjects; in Subsection D, in the second sentence substituted "a grade determined by the board" for "a grade of at least seventy-five percent".

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 1 Am. Jur. 2d Accountants § 5.  
1 C.J.S. Accountants § 5.

### **§ 61-28-30. Persons eligible for examination; certificate of proficiency to successful applicants. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

A. Any person who is a resident of the state, has reached the age of majority, is of good moral character, is a graduate of an accredited high school or has an equivalent education and has had at least three years of public accounting experience shall, upon proper application, be eligible to take the examination. For applicants who have majored in accounting or have completed what the board determines to be substantially the equivalent of a major in accounting, including related courses in other areas of business administration, and are graduates of a school or college or university recognized by the board, the time devoted to the completion of such studies in accounting theory and practice shall be deemed the equivalent of two years of public accounting required in this subsection. Such applicants may take the examination upon the completion of their academic work and subsequently fulfill the requirement of one year of public accounting experience, at the termination of which time a certificate as provided in Subsection B of this section shall be issued.

After January 1, 1988, all applicants to take the examination for a certified public accountant shall:

- (1) have a baccalaureate or graduate degree with a major in accounting or a concentration of course work in accounting equivalent to an accounting major conferred by a college or university recognized by the board;
- (2) have a baccalaureate or graduate degree with a nonaccounting major conferred by a college or university recognized by the board, supplemented by what the board determines to be substantially the equivalent of an accounting major, including related courses in other areas of business administration;
- (3) on July 1, 1971 be licensed as a registered public accountant by the board; or
- (4) have taken the examination for registered public accountant during 1986.

B. The board of public accountancy shall register and issue a certificate of proficiency in

accountancy to persons who have passed the examination in the manner prescribed by the board in accordance with the classification of examination passed; provided, however, that the board shall also issue a certificate of proficiency as a certified public accountant to those applicants who, as of January 1, 1988:

(1) have held a certificate of proficiency as a registered public accountant for at least ten years and held a valid permit and who satisfactorily complete forty hours of qualifying continuing professional education in the review or audit functions of public accountancy during the period January 1, 1988 to December 31, 1988;

(2) have held a certificate of proficiency as a registered public accountant for at least five years and held a valid permit and satisfactorily complete eighty hours of continuing professional education in the review or audit functions of public accountancy during the period January 1, 1988 to December 31, 1989;

(3) have held a certificate of proficiency as a registered public accountant for less than five years and held a valid permit and satisfactorily complete one hundred twenty hours of continuing professional education in the review or audit functions of public accountancy during the period January 1, 1988 to December 31, 1990; an individual who, as of January 1, 1988, had taken and passed all parts of the registered public accountant examination and had satisfied the experience requirement pursuant to Subsection A of Section 61-28-30 NMSA 1978, but who had not actually received notice of passage or a certificate of proficiency as a registered public accountant, shall qualify for the provisions of this paragraph;

(4) have received conditional credit for passing two or more subjects of the registered public accountant examination that the applicant took prior to January 1, 1988, pass the remaining subjects of the certified public accountant examination; provided, however, if one of the conditional credits is the audit portion of the registered public accountant examination, then the applicant will, within forty-two months of passage, satisfactorily complete one hundred twenty hours of continuing professional education in the review or audit functions of public accountancy.

An irrevocable election to take the remaining parts of the certified public accountant examination must be filed with the board no later than the due date for written applications for the November, 1987 examination as prescribed in Section 61-28-28 NMSA 1978. If the applicant does not elect to take the remaining parts of the certified public accountant examination, then the applicant may continue to apply for and take the registered public accountant examination subject to the provisions of Section 61-28-28 NMSA 1978;

(5) have passed the registered public accountant examination that was taken prior to January 1, 1988 and have not yet been issued a certificate of proficiency as a registered public accountant due to the failure of the applicant to meet the experience requirement of Subsection A of this section and who satisfactorily complete one hundred twenty hours of continuing professional education in the review or audit functions of public

accountancy within forty-two months of the date that the experience requirement is satisfied; or

(6) held a certificate of proficiency, but not a valid permit, as a registered public accountant and who, no later than December 31, 1990, and after having obtained a permit to practice as a registered public accountant, satisfactorily complete the continuing professional education requirement of Paragraph (1), (2) or (3) of this subsection. The applicable paragraph shall be determined by reference to the length of time that the applicant had held a certificate of proficiency as a registered public accountant as of January 1, 1988.

C. Individuals who have served in the armed forces of the United States who immediately prior to entering such service were acquiring public accounting experience shall be credited with the experience required by this section with the number of months, not to exceed twelve, of service in the armed forces of the United States. A person who upon entering the service has an unexpired period for compliance with any provision of the New Mexico Public Accountancy Act of 1987 [Chapter 61, Article 28 NMSA 1978] shall have an equal period, but not less than twelve months after discharge from the service, to complete compliance with that act.

D. A candidate who has met the requirements for eligibility to take the examination, except for the educational requirement and the public accountancy experience requirement under Subsection A of this section, who expects to meet the educational requirement within sixty days following the examination shall be eligible to take the examination. No certificate shall be issued, nor shall credit for the examination or any part of it be given, unless such requirement is in fact completed within that time and the candidate presents evidence of completion of the education requirement to the board.

History: 1941 Comp., § 51-1739, enacted by Laws 1947, ch. 115, § 29; 1952 Comp., § 67-23-29; Laws 1957, ch. 18, § 1; 1959, ch. 186, § 2; 1971, ch. 60, § 1; 1973, ch. 52, § 2; 1977, ch. 344, § 16; 1981, ch. 237, § 3; 1983, ch. 15, § 15; 1987, ch. 236, § 25; 1988, ch. 23, § 1.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-28-33 NMSA 1978.

Cross-references. - As to age of majority, see 12-2-2 and 28-6-1 NMSA 1978.

The 1987 amendment, effective June 19, 1987, in the first sentence of Subsection A, deleted "or who maintains an office in the state for the practice of public accountancy and who" following "who is a resident of the state", deleted "at least one year of which shall have been in New Mexico" following "public accounting experience", and made minor stylistic changes; in the first sentence in the second paragraph of the subsection, substituted "January 1, 1988" for "July 1, 1965", and added Subsection A(4); rewrote the first sentence in Subsection B, and added Subsections B(1) to (6); and, in Subsection C, substituted "New Mexico Public Accountancy Act of 1987" for "New Mexico Public Accountancy Act of 1947".

The 1988 amendment, effective February 26, 1988, rewrote the first paragraph in Subsection A; inserted "or graduate" following "baccalaureate" in Subsections A(1) and A(2); and inserted "or a concentration of course work in accounting equivalent to an accounting major" in Subsection A(1).

Meaning of "accredit". - This section is not so limited or restricted as to limit accreditation exclusively to the north central association or some other regional accrediting organization. The word "accredit" is a generic term meaning to sanction or to invest with authority. 1957-58 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 58-229.

Two years' credit for business school instruction. - A graduate of an accredited business school or business college offering a minimum of two years' instruction in business administration and meeting the standards of the state board of education should be given two years' credit for practical accounting. 1947-48 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 5099.

Completion of substantial equivalent of accounting major. - A board regulation granting two years of public accountancy experience to non-accounting majors who supplemented their degrees with what the board determined to be substantially the equivalent of an accounting major and allowing them to take the examination immediately after completing their studies was void because it was in conflict with Subsection A, wherein the legislature clearly did not intend to credit applicants without accountancy majors with two years of public accounting experience. 1988 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 88-07 (rendered prior to the 1988 amendment of Subsection A).

Experience on accounting or auditing staff of state auditor may be counted towards the practical experience requirement of this section. 1964 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 64-115.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 1 Am. Jur. 2d Accountants §§ 2, 5.  
1 C.J.S. Accountants § 5.

### **§ 61-28-31. Fees payable by applicant; disposition of fees; payment of expenses. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

A. Each applicant for examination shall pay a fee not to exceed one hundred twenty-five dollars (\$125) at the time of filing his application.

B. All fees collected hereunder shall be paid to the secretary-treasurer of the board and shall be used to meet its operating expenses.

C. Each person receiving a certificate from the board by examination or by reciprocity shall pay a fee to be set by the board to meet its operating expenses.

History: 1941 Comp., § 51-1740, enacted by Laws 1947, ch. 115, § 30; 1953 Comp., § 67-23-30; Laws 1971, ch. 127, § 2; 1977, ch. 344, § 17; 1981, ch. 237, § 4; 1987, ch. 236, § 26.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-28-33 NMSA 1978.

The 1987 amendment, effective June 19, 1987, in Subsection B, substituted "shall be used to meet its operating expenses" for "shall be kept in the general funds of the board which is hereby created, provided that in any event no claim or obligation shall accrue against the state or board in excess of the amount of fees collected and paid in the fund under the provisions of the New Mexico Public Accountancy Act of 1947".

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 1 Am. Jur. 2d Accountants § 7.  
1 C.J.S. Accountants § 4.

### **§ 61-28-32. Criminal offender's character evaluation. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

Except as otherwise provided in the New Mexico Public Accountancy Act [Chapter 61, Article 28 NMSA 1978] of 1987, the provisions of the Criminal Offender Employment Act [28-2-1 to 28-2-6 NMSA 1978] shall govern any consideration of criminal records required or permitted by the New Mexico Public Accountancy Act of 1987.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-23-31, enacted by Laws 1974, ch. 78, § 28; 1987, ch. 236, § 27.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-28-33 NMSA 1978.

The 1987 amendment, effective June 19, 1987, inserted "except as otherwise provided in the New Mexico Public Accountancy Act of 1987" and substituted "the New Mexico Public Accountancy Act of 1987" for "the New Mexico Public Accountancy Act of 1947".

### **§ 61-28-33. Termination of agency life; delayed repeal. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

The New Mexico state board of public accountancy is terminated on July 1, 1993 pursuant to the Sunset Act [12-9-11 to 12-9-21 NMSA 1978]. The board shall continue to operate according to the provisions of Chapter 61, Article 28 NMSA 1978 until July 1, 1994. Effective July 1, 1994, Article 28 of Chapter 61 NMSA 1978 is repealed.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-23-32, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 183, § 1; 1981, ch. 241, § 32; 1983, ch. 36, § 2; 1987, ch. 236, § 28; 1987, ch. 333, § 11.

The 1987 amendments. - Identical amendments to this section were enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 236, § 28 and Laws 1987, ch. 333, § 11, both effective June 19, 1987, which substituted "1993" for "1987" in the first sentence and "1994" for "1988" in the second

and last sentences. The section is set out above as amended by Laws 1987, ch. 333, § 11. See 12-1-8 NMSA 1978.

### **§ 61-28-34. Construction; severability. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

If any provision of the New Mexico Public Accountancy Act of 1987 [Chapter 61, Article 28 NMSA 1978] or the application thereof to any person or entity or in any circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of that act and the application of such provision to others or in other circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

History: 1978 Comp., § 61-28-34, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 236, § 29.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-28-33 NMSA 1978.

Effective dates. - Laws 1987, ch. 236 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 19, 1987.

## **Article 29**

### **Real Estate Brokers and Salesmen**

#### **§ 61-29-1. Prohibition. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

It is unlawful for any person, business association or corporation to engage in the business, act in the capacity of, advertise or display in any manner, or otherwise assume to engage in the business of, or act as, a real estate broker or real estate salesman within this state without a license issued by the New Mexico real estate commission.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-24-19, enacted by Laws 1959, ch. 226, § 1; 1965, ch. 304, § 1.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-29-19 NMSA 1978.

Generally, as to advertisements violating section. - It is a violation of this section for a person, business firm or corporation to advertise the disposition of real estate using the terms "Real Estate Agency," "Realty," "Agency" or "Broker" without first being licensed as a real estate broker as is defined in 61-29-2 NMSA 1978. It is not really important whether or not the person, business firm or corporation doing the advertising uses the terms "Real Estate Agency," "Realty," "Agency" or "Broker." The real question is: have they advertised themselves as offering a service which comes within the definition of a real estate broker and a real estate salesman? 1966 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 66-16.



Brokerage can encompass sale of interest in real estate contract. - Commission had jurisdiction over real estate broker's sale of an interest in a real estate contract since broker was a real estate broker as defined in 61-29-2A NMSA 1978 and represented himself as such and acted in that capacity. Elliott v. New Mexico Real Estate Comm'n, 103 N.M. 273, 705 P.2d 679 (1985).

Law reviews. - For note, "Vendor and Purchaser - Increased Risks of Forfeiture and Malpractice Resulting from the Use of Real Estate Contracts: Albuquerque National Bank v. Albuquerque Ranch Estates, Inc.," see 15 N.M.L. Rev. 99 (1985).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 12 Am. Jur. 2d Brokers §§ 6 to 11. Validity of statute or ordinance requiring real estate brokers to procure license, 39 A.L.R.2d 606.

Application of state antitrust laws to activities or practices of real estate agents or associations, 22 A.L.R.4th 103.

Attorney's right to act as real estate broker without having been licensed as such, 23 A.L.R.4th 230.

Right to private action under state statutes or regulations governing real estate brokers or salesmen, 28 A.L.R.4th 199.

Real estate brokers: statute or regulation forbidding use of prizes, gifts, or premiums as inducement to secure customers, 62 A.L.R.4th 1044.

Broker's liability for fraud or misrepresentation concerning development or nondevelopment of nearby property, 71 A.L.R.4th 511.

12 C.J.S. Brokers §§ 14, 18.

### **§ 61-29-1.1. Recompiled.**

Recompilations. - Former 61-29-1.1 NMSA 1978, relating to registration of time share projects and licensing of salespersons, enacted by Laws 1986, ch. 97, § 2, has been recompiled as 47-11-2.1 NMSA 1978.

### **§ 61-29-2. Definitions and exceptions. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

A. A "real estate broker" within the meaning of Chapter 61, Article 29 NMSA 1978 is a person, business association or corporation who for a salary, fee, commission or valuable consideration lists, sells or offers for sale, buys or offers to buy or negotiates the purchase or sale or exchange of real estate or who leases or offers to lease or rents or offers for rent or auctions or offers or attempts or agrees to auction real estate or who buys or offers to buy, sell or offers to sell or otherwise deals in options on real estate or advertises or holds himself out as being engaged in the business of buying, selling, exchanging, renting, leasing, auctioning or dealing with options on any real estate or the improvement thereon for others, as a whole or partial vocation. The term "broker" also includes any person employed by or on behalf of the owner of real estate to conduct the

sale, leasing or other disposition thereof at a salary or fee, commission or any other consideration. It also includes any person who engages in the business of charging an advance fee or contracting for collection of a fee in connection with any contract whereby he undertakes primarily to promote the sale of real estate through its listing in a publication issued primarily for such purpose or for referral of information concerning such real estate to brokers, or both. The term "real estate", as used in Chapter 61, Article 29 NMSA 1978, shall include leaseholds and other interest less than leaseholds, including rights to use property. Resident managers of apartment buildings are not required to be licensed, provided they do not carry on any other real estate activity and do not serve as a resident manager for more than one employer.

B. A "real estate salesperson" within the meaning of Chapter 61, Article 29 NMSA 1978 is any person who for a compensation or valuable consideration is associated with or engaged under contract either directly or indirectly by or on behalf of a licensed broker to participate in any activity included in Subsection A of this section or in the pursuance of such broker's business, as a whole or partial vocation.

C. Any one act of a person, business association or corporation in performing or attempting to perform an activity set forth in this section shall constitute the person, business association or corporation a real estate broker or real estate salesperson.

D. The provisions of Chapter 61, Article 29 NMSA 1978 shall not apply to any person, business association or corporation who as owner or lessor performs any of the aforesaid with reference to property owned or leased by them or to the employees of the owner or lessor or to the employees of a real estate broker acting on behalf of the owner or lessor, with respect to the property so owned or leased, where such acts are performed in the regular course of or as incident to the management of such property and the investments therein, except where the sale or offering for sale or the lease or offering for lease of such property constitutes a subdivision containing one hundred or more parcels. The provisions of Chapter 61, Article 29 NMSA 1978 shall not apply to persons acting as attorney-in-fact under a duly executed power of attorney from the owner authorizing the final consummation by performance of any contract for the sale, leasing or exchange of real estate. Chapter 61, Article 29 NMSA 1978 shall not be construed to include in any way the services rendered by an attorney at law in the performance of his duties as attorney at law. Chapter 61, Article 29 NMSA 1978 shall not be held to include, while acting as such, a receiver, trustee in bankruptcy, administrator or executor or any person selling real estate under order of any court, or to include a trustee acting under trust agreement, deed of trust or will, or the regular salaried employees thereof. The provisions of Chapter 61, Article 29 NMSA 1978 shall not be construed to apply to the activities of a salaried employee of a governmental agency acting within the scope of his employment.

E. The provisions of Chapter 61, Article 29 NMSA 1978 shall not apply to persons who deal exclusively in mineral leases or the sale or purchase of mineral rights or royalties in any case wherein the fee to the land or the surface rights are in no way involved in the transaction.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-24-20, enacted by Laws 1959, ch. 226, § 2; 1965, ch. 304, § 2; 1977, ch. 182, § 1; 1981, ch. 148, § 10; 1987, ch. 90, § 1.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-29-19 NMSA 1978.

The 1987 amendment, effective March 27, 1987, substituted "Chapter 61, Article 29 NMSA 1978" for "Sections 61-29-1 through 61-29-21 NMSA 1978" throughout the section, in Subsection A in the fourth sentence added at the end "including rights to use property" and added the fifth sentence; in Subsection B substituted "Subsection A of this section" for "the last preceding paragraph"; in Subsection D in the middle of the first sentence substituted "employees of the owner or lessor or to the employees of a real estate broker acting on behalf of the owner or lessor" for "regular employees thereof"; and made minor changes in language and punctuation throughout the section.

Broker buying or selling property for himself. - The commission lacks jurisdiction over a real estate broker who is buying or selling property for himself, unless he holds himself out as a broker. *Vihstadt v. Real Estate Comm'n*, 106 N.M. 641, 748 P.2d 14 (1988).

Burden on broker when acting for himself. - A licensed broker has the burden of showing that there is no possibility of misunderstanding or confusion as to his status when he purports to act for himself. *Poorbaugh v. New Mexico Real Estate Comm'n*, 91 N.M. 622, 578 P.2d 323 (1978).

Hiring of note broker for sale of real estate contract. - Because the seller of a real estate contract, who hired a note broker to handle the sale, was not acting as a real estate broker during the sale, the commission lacked jurisdiction to revoke the seller's license for misrepresentation. *Vihstadt v. Real Estate Comm'n*, 106 N.M. 641, 748 P.2d 14 (1988).

Whether landowner made representation as to being real estate broker is factual determination to be made by the trier of fact. *Poorbaugh v. New Mexico Real Estate Comm'n*, 91 N.M. 622, 578 P.2d 323 (1978).

Broker to supervise salespeople. - This section and 61-29-11 NMSA 1978 express a clear legislative mandate that brokers, as the persons principally responsible to the public, actually be in a position to supervise the actions of their salespeople. At the same time, the statutes do not require the broker himself to engage in business full-time. 1980 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 80-22.

The exemption contained in Subsection D applies only to those persons holding the power of attorney and who are not engaged in business as real estate brokers. 1965 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 65-122.

Broker status not changed by power of attorney. - Where a real estate broker entered into a real estate transaction as a broker, he was not exempt from the jurisdiction of the commission under the "attorney in fact" exception in Subsection D, even though he was

given the power of attorney to enable him to complete the transaction without the owners being present. *Elliott v. New Mexico Real Estate Comm'n*, 103 N.M. 273, 705 P.2d 679 (1985).

Activities not excepted. - Activities did not fall within exception provided for in Subsection D. See *Bosque Farms Home Center, Inc. v. Tabet Lumber Co.*, 107 N.M. 115, 753 P.2d 894 (1988).

No license required for arranging investments. - Arranging investments in real estate contracts is not a transaction for which a real estate broker's or salesperson's license is required. *Garcia v. New Mexico Real Estate Comm'n*, 108 N.M. 591, 775 P.2d 1308 (Ct. App. 1989).

Law reviews. - For article, "Attachment in New Mexico - Part I," see 1 *Nat. Resources J.* 303 (1961).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 12 *Am. Jur. 2d Brokers* § 1.

Who is real estate broker within meaning of statute, 167 A.L.R. 774.

Effect of statement of real estate broker to prospective purchaser that property may be bought for less than list price as breach of duty to vendor, 17 A.L.R.2d 904.

Duty of real estate broker to disclose that prospective purchaser is a relative, 26 A.L.R.2d 1307.

Payment to broker authorized to sell real property as payment to principal, 30 A.L.R.2d 805.

Power of real estate broker to execute contract of sale in behalf of principal, 43 A.L.R.2d 1014.

Liability of real estate broker or agent representing both parties to purchaser or prospect for misrepresenting or concealing offer or acceptance, 55 A.L.R.2d 363.

Power of real estate broker to bind principal by representations as to character, condition, location, quantity or title of property, 58 A.L.R.2d 10.

Liability of real estate broker for accepting note, check or property, rather than cash, as earnest money, 59 A.L.R.2d 1455.

Misrepresentation as basis of real estate broker's liability for damages or losses sustained by vendor responsible to vendee on account thereof, 61 A.L.R.2d 1237.

Modern view as to right of real estate broker to recover commission from seller-principal where buyer defaults under valid contract of sale, 12 A.L.R.4th 1083.

Right of attorney, as such, to act or become licensed to act as real estate broker, 23 A.L.R.4th 230.

Real-estate broker's liability to purchaser for misrepresentation or nondisclosure of physical defects in property sold, 46 A.L.R.4th 546.

12 C.J.S. *Brokers* § 2.

### **§ 61-29-3. Criminal offender's character evaluation. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

The provisions of the Criminal Offender Employment Act [28-2-1 to 28-2-6 NMSA 1978] shall govern any consideration of criminal records required or permitted by Sections 61-29-1 through 61-29-18 NMSA 1978.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-24-20.1, enacted by Laws 1974, ch. 78, § 29.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-29-19 NMSA 1978.

Criminal Offender Employment Act to be followed in suspension or revocation action. - The provisions of the Criminal Offender Employment Act must be followed by the real estate commission in any action by the commission to suspend or revoke a broker's or salesperson's license because of a conviction of a felony or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude. 1982 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 82-2.

Convicted felon, while on parole, is under no disqualification that would prevent him from applying for a license to practice barbering or to practice as a real estate broker or any other trade, profession or occupation in this state. 1957-58 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 58-214 (opinion rendered under former law).

#### **§ 61-29-4. Creation of commission; powers and duties. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

There is created the New Mexico real estate commission, called "the commission" in Chapter 61, Article 29 NMSA 1978. The commission shall be appointed by the governor and shall consist of five members who shall have been residents of the state for three consecutive years immediately prior to their appointment, four of whom shall have been real estate brokers licensed in New Mexico and one of whom shall be a member of the public who has never been licensed as real estate broker or salesperson; provided not more than one member shall be from any one county within the state. The members of the commission shall serve for a period of five years or until their successors are appointed and qualified. Members to fill vacancies shall be appointed for any unexpired term. The governor may remove any member for cause. The commission shall possess all the powers and perform all the duties prescribed by Chapter 61, Article 29 NMSA 1978, and it is expressly vested with power and authority to make and enforce any rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of that article. Prior to any final action on any proposed changes or amendments to the rules and regulations of the commission, the commission may publish notice of the proposed action in its official publication, distribute the publication to each active licensee and give the time and place for a public hearing on the proposed changes. The hearing shall be held at least thirty days prior to any proposed final action. Any changes or amendments to the rules and regulations shall be filed in accordance with the procedures of the State Rules Act [14-3-24, 14-3-25, 14-4-1 to 14-4-9 NMSA 1978] and shall become effective thirty days after notification to all active licensees of the filing of the changes or amendments. The

commission may employ any staff it deems necessary to assist in carrying out its duties and in keeping its records.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-24-21, enacted by Laws 1959, ch. 226, § 3; 1978, ch. 203, § 1; 1983, ch. 261, § 1; 1987, ch. 90, § 2.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-29-19 NMSA 1978.

Cross-references. - For Uniform Licensing Act, see 61-1-1 to 61-1-31 NMSA 1978. As to termination of New Mexico real estate commission, see 61-29-19 NMSA 1978.

The 1987 amendment, effective March 27, 1987, inserted the three sentences preceding the last sentence of this section.

Commission members subject to discretionary removal. - Since the governor may remove any person appointed by him or his predecessor, he can remove any member of the real estate commission at any time without notice or hearing. 1963-64 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 63-134.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 51 Am. Jur. 2d Licenses and Permits § 51. 53 C.J.S. Licenses § 9.

#### **§ 61-29-4.1. Additional powers of commission; continuing education programs; minimum requirements. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

A. In addition to the powers and duties granted the commission under the provisions of Section 61-29-4 NMSA 1978, the commission shall adopt regulations providing for continuing educational programs that offer courses in selling, leasing or managing residential, commercial and industrial property as well as courses reviewing basic real estate law and practice. The regulations shall require that every licensee except licensees who are sixty-five years of age or older and who have a minimum of twenty years' continuously licensed experience in the selling, leasing or managing of real property, as a condition of his license renewal, shall successfully complete thirty classroom hours of instruction every three years in courses approved by the commission. The regulations shall prescribe areas of specialty or expertise and may require that a certain part of the thirty hours of classroom instruction be devoted to courses in the area of a licensee's specialty or expertise.

History: 1978 Comp., § 61-29-4.1, enacted by Laws 1985, ch. 89, § 1.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-29-19 NMSA 1978.

Compiler's notes. - This section was enacted without a Subsection B.

## **§ 61-29-5. Organization of commission. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

The commission shall organize by electing a president, vice president and secretary from its members. A majority of the commission shall constitute a quorum and may exercise all powers and duties devolving upon it and do all things necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act. The secretary of the commission shall keep a record of its proceedings, a register of persons licensed as real estate brokers and as real estate salesmen, showing the name, place of business of each and the date and number of his or her certificate and a record of all licenses or certificates issued, refused, removed, suspended or revoked. This record shall be open to public inspection at all reasonable times.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-24-22, enacted by Laws 1959, ch. 226, § 4.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-29-19 NMSA 1978.

Meaning of "this act". - The term "this act" refers to Laws 1959, ch. 226, the provisions of which are presently compiled as 61-29-1, 61-29-2, 61-29-4 to 61-29-16, 61-29-18 NMSA 1978.

### **§ 61-29-5.1. Recompiled.**

Recompilations. - Former 61-29-5.1 NMSA 1978, relating to a register of time share projects and applicants for certificates of registration, enacted by Laws 1986, ch. 97, § 13, has been recompiled as 47-11-11.1 NMSA 1978.

## **§ 61-29-6. Meeting of the commission. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

The commission shall meet at least once each quarter-year at such time and place as may be designated by the president thereof, and special meetings may be held upon five days' written notice to each of the commission members by the president of the commission.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-24-23, enacted by Laws 1959, ch. 226, § 5.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-29-19 NMSA 1978.

## **§ 61-29-7. Reimbursement and expenses. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

Each member of the commission shall receive per diem and mileage as provided in the Per Diem and Mileage Act [10-8-1 to 10-8-8 NMSA 1978], and shall receive no other compensation, perquisite or allowance. The commission may select and appoint an administrator, who shall serve as executive secretary to the commission on annual salary, to perform the duties prescribed by this act and such additional duties as the commission may determine. The commission may employ subordinate officers, stenographers, clerks, an attorney and such other assistance as may be needed, and fix their compensation to be paid from the real estate commission fund, and to [sic] purchase such supplies, equipment and records and to [sic] incur such other expenses as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-24-24, enacted by Laws 1959, ch. 226, § 6; 1963, ch. 43, § 28; 1965, ch. 304, § 3.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-29-19 NMSA 1978.

Meaning of "this act". - See same catchline in notes to 61-29-5 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 53 C.J.S. Licenses § 37.

### **§ 61-29-8. License fees and disposition thereof. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

A. The following fees shall be charged by the commission and paid into the real estate commission fund:

- (1) for each examination, a fee of thirty dollars (\$30.00);
- (2) for each broker's license issued, a fee of forty dollars (\$40.00), and for each annual renewal thereof, a fee of forty dollars (\$40.00);
- (3) for each salesperson's license issued, a fee of forty dollars (\$40.00), and for each annual renewal thereof, a fee of forty dollars (\$40.00);
- (4) for each change of place of business or change of employer or contractual associate, a fee of ten dollars (\$10.00); and
- (5) for each duplicate license, where the license is lost or destroyed and affidavit is made thereof, a fee of ten dollars (\$10.00).

B. The commission shall deposit all money received by it from fees in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 61, Article 29 NMSA 1978 with the state treasurer, who shall keep that money in a separate fund to be known as the "real estate commission fund", and money so deposited in the special fund is appropriated for the purpose of paying



the expenses of the commission incurred under the provisions of Chapter 61, Article 29 NMSA 1978 or to maintain the real estate recovery fund as required by the Real Estate Recovery Fund Act [61-29-20 to 61-29-29 NMSA 1978] and shall be paid out of the fund in the state treasury upon the vouchers of the president and secretary of the commission; provided that the total fees and charges collected and paid into the state treasury and any money so deposited shall be expended only for the purposes authorized by Chapter 61, Article 29 NMSA 1978.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-24-25, enacted by Laws 1959, ch. 226, § 7; 1977, ch. 295, § 1; 1983, ch. 261, § 2; 1987, ch. 90, § 3.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-29-19 NMSA 1978.

The 1987 amendment, effective March 27, 1987, in the middle of Subsection B, inserted "or to maintain the real estate recovery fund as required by the Real Estate Recovery Fund Act" preceding "and shall be paid out of the fund in the state treasury."

Cash balances not to revert to general fund. - Any possible or theoretical cash balances credited to the "real estate commission fund," which have accumulated pursuant to this section as the result of the collection of license fees and examination fees, should not revert to the general fund at the end of the licensing year. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 60-124.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 12 Am. Jur. 2d Brokers § 7.  
Uniformity of taxation under statute or ordinance requiring real estate broker to procure license, 39 A.L.R.2d 620.  
53 C.J.S. Licenses §§ 22, 71.

### **§ 61-29-9. Qualifications for license. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

A. Licenses shall be granted only to persons who are deemed by the commission to be of good repute and competent to transact the business of a real estate broker or salesperson in such a manner as to safeguard the interests of the public.

B. Each applicant for a broker's license shall be a legal resident of the United States, have reached the age of majority and have been an actual bona fide resident of New Mexico for six months next preceding the filing of application. Each applicant for a real estate broker's license shall:

(1) have performed actively as a real estate salesperson in New Mexico for at least twenty-four months out of the preceding thirty-six months immediately prior to filing application and furnish the commission a certificate that he has completed successfully ninety classroom hours of instruction in basic real estate courses approved by the commission;

(2) furnish the commission a certificate that he has completed successfully one hundred eighty classroom hours of instruction in basic real estate courses approved by the commission;

(3) furnish the commission a certificate that he is a duly licensed real estate broker in good standing in another state, providing he has completed successfully ninety classroom hours of instruction in basic real estate courses approved by the commission;  
or

(4) furnish the commission satisfactory proof of his equivalent experience in an activity closely related to or associated with real estate and furnish the commission a certificate that he has completed successfully ninety classroom hours of instruction in basic real estate courses approved by the commission.

C. Each applicant for a salesperson's license shall be a legal resident of the United States, have reached the age of majority and be a resident of New Mexico preceding the filing of application and shall furnish the commission a certificate that he has completed successfully sixty classroom hours of instruction in basic real estate courses approved by the commission.

D. The commission shall require such information as it may deem necessary from every applicant to determine his honesty, trustworthiness and competency. Corporations, partnerships or associations shall be entitled to hold a broker's license issued in the name of the corporation, partnership or association, provided at least one member of the partnership or association or one officer or employee of a corporation who actively engages in the real estate business first secures a broker's license. Such license shall be issued in the name of the corporation, partnership or association, naming the partner, associate, officer or employee as qualifying broker for the corporation, partnership or association.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-24-26, enacted by Laws 1959, ch. 226, § 8; 1965, ch. 304, § 4; 1973, ch. 40, § 1; 1977, ch. 295, § 2; 1979, ch. 94, § 1; 1983, ch. 261, § 3.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-29-19 NMSA 1978.

Cross-references. - For age of majority, see 12-2-2 and 28-6-1 NMSA 1978.

Section expressly authorizes broker to hold more than one license, provided that person is actively engaged in the real estate business of the partnership, corporation or other business association for which he is the qualifying party. The statute does not authorize an individual to have more than one license in an individual capacity. 1980 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 80-22.

Persons of "good repute". - The "good repute" requirement is interpreted to relate to honesty and trustworthiness. *Padilla v. Real Estate Comm'n*, 106 N.M. 96, 739 P.2d 965 (1987).

Suit for commission to be in name of licensed broker. - As an action to recover a real estate commission may only be brought in the name of the licensed broker, evidence showing corporation may be entitled to a license, or that an officer thereof had a license, was insufficient to enable corporation to bring suit in its own name. The corporation itself must be licensed to bring suit. *Star Realty Co. v. Sellers*, 73 N.M. 207, 387 P.2d 319 (1963).

Apprenticeship not necessary. - There is nowhere in 61-29-1 to 61-29-17 NMSA 1978, a requirement that an apprenticeship be served before an applicant can apply for a broker's license; to the contrary, 61-29-10 NMSA 1978 specifically sets out the means to be used by the commission in determining applicant's reputation and competency. 1963-64 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 63-110.

When license under Mobile Housing Act required. - When a real estate broker or salesperson acts as the agent for another person in the sale, exchange, lease or purchase of a mobile housing unit which is not attached to real property he is no longer engaging in the real estate business as defined in the Real Estate Licensing Act. Rather, he is engaged in the business of acting as an agent for another in the sale of a mobile housing unit and must be licensed as a dealer under the Mobile Housing Act. 1982 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 82-12.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 12 Am. Jur. 2d Brokers § 11.  
12 C.J.S. Brokers § 19.

### **§ 61-29-10. Application for license and examination. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

A. All applications for licenses to act as real estate brokers and real estate salesmen shall be made in writing to the New Mexico real estate commission and shall contain such data and information as may be required upon a form to be prescribed and furnished by the commission. Such applications shall be accompanied by:

(1) the recommendation of two reputable citizens who own real estate in the county in which the applicant resides or has his place of business, which recommendation shall certify that the applicant is of good moral character, honest and trustworthy; and

(2) the annual license fee prescribed by the commission, which shall not be refunded in any event.

B. In addition to proof of honesty, trustworthiness and good reputation, each applicant shall pass satisfactorily a written examination prepared by or under the supervision of

the commission. The examination shall be given at such time and such places within the state as the commission shall prescribe; however, the examination for brokers shall be given not less than two times during each calendar year and the examination for salesmen shall be given not less than six times during each calendar year. The examination for a broker's license shall include business ethics, writing, composition, arithmetic, elementary principles of land economics and appraisals, a general knowledge of the statutes of this state relating to deeds, mortgages, contracts of sale, agency and brokerage and the provisions of Sections 61-29-1 through 61-29-18 NMSA 1978. The examination for a broker's license shall be of a more exacting nature and scope and more stringent than the examination for a salesman's license.

C. No applicant is permitted to engage in the real estate business either as a broker or salesman until he has satisfactorily passed the examination, complied with the other requirements of Sections 61-29-1 through 61-29-18 NMSA 1978, and until a license has been issued to him.

D. Notice of passing or failing to pass the examination shall be given by the commission to each applicant not later than three weeks following the date of the examination.

E. The commission may establish educational programs and procure qualified personnel, facilities and materials for the instruction of persons desiring to become real estate brokers or salesmen or desiring to improve their proficiency as real estate brokers or salesmen. The commission may inspect and accredit educational programs and courses of study and may establish standards of accreditation for educational programs conducted in this state. The expenses incurred by the commission in activities enabled under the provisions of this subsection shall not exceed the total revenues received and accumulated by the commission.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-24-27, enacted by Laws 1959, ch. 226, § 9; 1965, ch. 304, § 5; 1979, ch. 94, § 2; 1981, ch. 22, § 1.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-29-19 NMSA 1978.

Cross-references. - For age of majority, see 12-2-2 and 28-6-1 NMSA 1978.

License required to sue for commission. - A person who simply brings two parties together in a real estate transaction must be licensed to sue for the recovery of a commission. To rule otherwise would be to violate the clear intent of the legislature in requiring that real estate "brokers" or salespersons be licensed. *Watts v. Andrews*, 98 N.M. 404, 649 P.2d 472 (1982).

Apprenticeship not necessary. - There is nowhere in 61-29-1 to 61-29-17 NMSA 1978, a requirement that an apprenticeship be served before an applicant can apply for a broker's license; to the contrary, this section specifically sets out the means to be used by the commission in determining applicant's reputation and competency. 1963-64 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 63-110.

Relicensing of out-of-state broker returning to state. - An individual who has been licensed as a resident real estate broker in the state of New Mexico, and who has established a residence in another state or country may subsequently return to New Mexico and be relicensed as a real estate broker upon payment of the necessary fee and filing of the required bond and meeting any other needed requirements without applying for and taking a broker's examination as required of applicants who have not previously been licensed as real estate brokers, provided that the real estate board in its discretion desires to waive the examination. 1957-58 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 58-186.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 12 Am. Jur. 2d Brokers § 11.  
12 C.J.S. Brokers § 19.

### **§ 61-29-11. Issuance, renewal and surrender of licenses. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

A. The commission shall issue to each qualified applicant a permanent license in such form and size as shall be prescribed by the commission.

B. This license shall show the name and address of the licensee and, in the case of a real estate salesperson's license, shall show the name of the real estate broker by whom he is engaged. The license of each real estate salesperson shall be delivered or mailed to the real estate broker by whom such real estate salesperson is engaged and shall be kept in the custody and control of that broker.

C. Every license shall be subject to annual renewal on the last day of the licensee's month of birth of each year. The commission shall certify renewal of each license annually, in the absence of any reason or condition which might warrant the refusal of a license, upon written request for renewal by the licensee, proof of compliance with continuing education requirements and receipt of the annual renewal fee. In the event any licensee has not made application for renewal of license, furnished proof of compliance with continuing education requirements and paid the annual renewal fee for the current year within thirty days of his license renewal date of any given year, the license shall expire. The commission may, in its discretion, require the person whose license has expired to apply for a license as if he had not been previously licensed under Chapter 61, Article 29 NMSA 1978 and further require that he be re-examined. The commission shall require the person whose license has expired to pay when he applies for a license, in addition to any other fee, a late fee of one hundred dollars (\$100). If, during a period of one year from the date the license expires, the person is either absent from this state on active duty military service or is suffering from an illness or injury of such severity that the person is physically or mentally incapable of making application for a license, payment of the late fee and re-examination shall not be required by the commission if, within three months of the person's permanent return to this state or sufficient recovery from illness or injury to allow the person to make an application, the person makes application to the commission for a license. A copy of the person's military orders or a certificate of the applicant's physician shall accompany the

application. Any person excused by reason of active duty military service, illness or injury as provided for in this subsection may make application for a license without imposition of the late fee. All fees collected pursuant to this subsection shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of Section 61-29-8 NMSA 1978. The revocation of a broker's license shall automatically suspend every real estate salesperson's license granted to any person by virtue of his association with the broker whose license has been revoked, pending a change of broker and the issuance of a new license. Such new license shall be issued without charge if granted during the same year in which the license was granted.

D. Each resident licensed broker shall maintain a fixed office within this state which shall be so located as to conform with local regulations. Every office operated by a licensed broker under Chapter 61, Article 29 NMSA 1978 shall have a licensed broker in charge. The license as broker and the license of each salesperson associated with or under contract to that broker shall be prominently displayed in the office. The address of the office shall be designated in the broker's license, and no license issued shall authorize the licensee to transact real estate business at any other address, except a licensed branch office. In case of removal from the designated address, the licensee shall make application to the commission before such removal or within ten days thereafter, designating the new location of his office and paying the required fee, whereupon the commission shall issue a license for the new location if the new location complies with the terms of Chapter 61, Article 29 NMSA 1978. Each licensed broker shall maintain a sign on his office of such size and content as the commission shall prescribe. In making application for a license or for a change of address, the licensee shall verify that his office conforms with local regulations.

E. When any real estate salesperson is discharged or terminates his association employment with the real estate broker with whom he is associated, it is the duty of that real estate broker to immediately deliver or mail the commission that real estate salesperson's license for cancellation. It is unlawful for any real estate salesperson to perform any of the acts contemplated by Chapter 61, Article 29 NMSA 1978 either directly or indirectly under authority of such license after his association has been terminated and his license as salesperson has been returned for a cancellation as provided in that article until the appropriate fee has been paid and the license has been reissued by the commission.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-24-28, enacted by Laws 1959, ch. 226, § 10; 1965, ch. 304, § 6; 1977, ch. 295, § 3; 1979, ch. 94, § 3; 1980, ch. 82, § 11; 1981, ch. 22, § 2; 1983, ch. 261, § 4; 1985, ch. 89, § 2; 1987, ch. 90, § 4.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-29-19 NMSA 1978.

The 1987 amendment, effective March 27, 1987, in Subsection C in the first sentence substituted "the last day of the licensee's month of birth" for "December 31", rewrote the former third sentence to be the present third and fourth sentences, in the current third sentence substituted "within thirty days of his license renewal date" for "by February 1",

in the current fifth sentence substituted "person whose license has expired to pay when he applies for a license" for "formerly licensed person who makes application after February 1 of the current year to pay", in the sixth sentence substituted "if, during a period of one year from the date the license expires" for "if between the date the license expires and the following February 1", and made minor word changes; and deleted the former Subsection F which read "All surety bonds issued pursuant to the requirements of this section prior to July 1, 1981 and in effect on that date shall remain in effect for the balance of the terms thereof."

Applicability. - Laws 1983, ch. 261, § 8, makes the provisions of § 4 of the act applicable to real estate broker and salesperson licenses issued on or after January 1, 1984.

Brokers must supervise their salespeople. - Section 61-29-2 NMSA 1978 and this section express a clear legislative mandate that brokers, the persons principally responsible to the public, actually be in a position to supervise the actions of their salespeople. At the same time, the statutes do not require the broker himself to engage in business full-time. 1980 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 80-22.

Relicensing of out-of-state broker returning to state. - An individual who has been licensed as a resident real estate broker in the state of New Mexico, and who has established a residence in another state or country may subsequently return to New Mexico and be relicensed as a real estate broker upon payment of the necessary fee and filing of the required bond and meeting any other needed requirements without applying for and taking a broker's examination as required of applicants who have not previously been licensed as real estate brokers, provided that the real estate board in its discretion desires to waive the examination. 1957-58 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 58-186.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 12 Am. Jur. 2d Brokers § 19.  
12 C.J.S. Brokers §§ 16, 20.

### **§ 61-29-12. Refusal, suspension or revocation of license for causes enumerated. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

The commission shall have the power to refuse a license for cause or to suspend or revoke a license at any time where the licensee has by false or fraudulent representations obtained a license or where the licensee in performing or attempting to perform any of the actions mentioned herein is deemed to be guilty of:

A. making a substantial misrepresentation;

B. pursuing a continued and flagrant course of misrepresentation; making false promises through agents, salespersons, advertising or otherwise; or using any trade name or insignia of membership in any real estate organization of which the licensee is not a member;

C. paying or receiving any rebate, profit, compensation or commission to or from any person other than his principal;

D. representing or attempting to represent a real estate broker other than the broker with whom he is licensed without the express knowledge and consent of the broker;

E. failing, within a reasonable time, to account for or remit any money coming into his possession which belongs to others, commingling funds of others with his own or failing to keep such funds of others in an escrow or trustee account or failing to furnish legible copies of all listing and sales contracts to all parties executing them;

F. conviction in any court of competent jurisdiction of a felony or any offense involving moral turpitude;

G. employing or compensating directly or indirectly any person for performing any of the acts regulated by Chapter 61, Article 29 NMSA 1978 who is not a licensed broker or licensed salesperson; provided, however, that a licensed broker may pay a commission to a licensed broker of another state; provided further that the nonresident broker does not conduct in this state any of the negotiations for which a fee, compensation or commission is paid except in cooperation with a licensed broker of this state;

H. failing, if a broker, to place as soon after receipt as is practicably possible any deposit money or other money received by him in a real estate transaction in a custodial, trust or escrow account maintained by him in a bank or savings and loan institution or title company authorized to do business in this state, in which the funds shall be kept until the transaction is consummated or otherwise terminated, at which time a full accounting of the funds shall be made by the broker. Records relative to the deposit, maintenance and withdrawal of such funds shall contain information as may be prescribed by the rules and regulations of the commission. Nothing in this subsection shall prohibit any broker from depositing nontrust funds in an amount not to exceed the required minimum balance in each trust account so as to meet the minimum balance requirements of the bank necessary to maintain the account and avoid charges. This minimum balance deposit shall not be considered commingling and shall not be subject to levy, attachment or garnishment. This subsection, however, shall not prohibit a broker from depositing any deposit money or other money received by him in a real estate transaction with another cooperating broker who shall in turn comply with this subsection;

I. failing, if a salesperson, to place as soon after receipt as is practicably possible in the custody of his registered broker any deposit money or other money entrusted to him by any person dealing with him as the representative of his registered broker;

J. violating any provisions of Chapter 61, Article 29 NMSA 1978 or any reasonable rule or regulation promulgated by the commission in the interests of the public and in conformance with the provisions of Chapter 61, Article 29 NMSA 1978; or



K. any other conduct, whether of the same or different character from that specified in this section, which is related to dealings as a real estate broker or real estate salesperson and which constitutes or demonstrates bad faith, incompetency, untrustworthiness, impropriety, fraud, dishonesty, negligence or any unlawful act.

Any unlawful act or violation of any of the provisions of Chapter 61, Article 29 NMSA 1978 by any real estate salesperson, employee, partner or associate of a licensed real estate broker shall not be cause for the revocation of a license of any real estate broker unless it appears to the satisfaction of the commission that the real estate broker had guilty knowledge of the unlawful act or violation.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-24-29, enacted by Laws 1959, ch. 226, § 11; 1965, ch. 304, § 7; 1981, ch. 22, § 3; 1983, ch. 261, § 5; 1984, ch. 56, § 1; 1987, ch. 90, § 5.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-29-19 NMSA 1978.

The 1987 amendment, effective March 27, 1987, in Subsection C, substituted "to or from any person" for "from any person", and, in Subsection H, inserted the third and fourth sentences.

Revocation for "substantial misrepresentations". - The commission may suspend a license on the grounds that the licensee misrepresented to prospective buyers both the size of the property in question and the age of the roof. *Wolfley v. Real Estate Comm'n*, 100 N.M. 187, 668 P.2d 303 (1983).

If the subjects of misrepresentations on application forms are material, i.e., "substantial misrepresentations", the real estate commission can, absent intervening equities, revoke the license even though there is no actual or intentional fraud. *Padilla v. Real Estate Comm'n*, 106 N.M. 96, 739 P.2d 965 (1987).

The test of whether a misrepresentation is substantial is if it operates as an inducement to the real estate commission to do that which it should not otherwise have done. *Padilla v. Real Estate Comm'n*, 106 N.M. 96, 739 P.2d 965 (1987).

Where a license to sell real estate was revoked for false or fraudulent representations in applications with respect to unpaid liens or judgments, but the real estate commission's findings and conclusions did not resolve in any meaningful way whether licensee intended to deceive and to induce the commission to act in reliance upon a misrepresentation of fact known by him to be untrue, and there were no specific findings and conclusions by the commission to afford the supreme court a clear understanding that the decision was based upon false representations relevant and material to facts bearing upon the good repute and competence of the licensee in the public interest, the cause was remanded to the commission with express directions to enter proper findings of fact and conclusions of law, together with a final order. *Padilla v. Real Estate Comm'n*, 106 N.M. 96, 739 P.2d 965 (1987).

Applicability of Subsection C prohibition. - The prohibition of Subsection C is applicable to a broker or salesman representing the seller of real estate giving the purchaser trading stamps, free down payments on the property, moving costs, etc., when it can be shown that the real estate broker or salesman gave one or more of the items listed to the purchaser of the property as an integral part of a transaction involving the purchase and sale of the property. 1963-64 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 63-28.

Payment of commission to buyer who is not principal prohibited. - Subsection C precludes a licensed salesman or broker from paying any portion of his commission to a buyer who is not his principal, regardless of disclosure to the principal of the arrangement. 1981 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 81-25.

In order to properly make sense of the reference in Subsection C to "paying," and to give effect to the legislative intent indicated by that reference, the words "to or" may be read into that subsection preceding "from any person." 1981 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 81-25.

Substantial evidence to support commission's suspension of broker's license based on Subsection E. - See *Elliott v. New Mexico Real Estate Comm'n*, 103 N.M. 273, 705 P.2d 679 (1985).

Criminal Offender Employment Act to be followed in suspension or revocation action. - The provisions of the Criminal Offender Employment Act must be followed by the real estate commission in any action by the commission to suspend or revoke a broker's or salesperson's license because of a conviction of a felony or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude. 1982 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 82-2.

Broker to have knowledge of building code and zoning ordinances. - It is incumbent upon the broker to have a general knowledge of the building code and the zoning ordinances which deal with the particular property being offered for sale or which is being purchased. *Amato v. Rathbun Realty, Inc.*, 98 N.M. 231, 647 P.2d 433 (Ct. App. 1982).

Nonresident broker may share in commission. - This section modifies 61-29-1 and 61-29-16 NMSA 1978 to the extent that a nonresident broker may, in a limited situation, share in a commission. He may only do so, however, through cooperation with a New Mexico licensed broker. *Hayes v. Reeves*, 91 N.M. 174, 571 P.2d 1177 (1977).

Generally, as to establishing custodial, trust or escrow accounts. - No regulation of the real estate commission requires a custodial, trust or escrow account prior to the receipt of funds appropriate for deposit in such account. *McCaughtry v. New Mexico Real Estate Comm'n*, 82 N.M. 116, 477 P.2d 292 (1970).

Jurisdiction where landowner claims acting as broker. - Under 61-29-2 NMSA 1978 if a landowner represents to either the buyer or seller that he is acting as a broker, the real estate commission has jurisdiction over the transaction. *Poorbaugh v. New Mexico Real Estate Comm'n*, 91 N.M. 622, 578 P.2d 323 (1978).

Hiring of note broker for sale of real estate contract. - Because the seller of a real estate contract, who hired a note broker to handle the sale, was not acting as a real estate broker during the sale, the commission lacked jurisdiction to revoke the seller's license for misrepresentation. *Vihstadt v. Real Estate Comm'n*, 106 N.M. 641, 748 P.2d 14 (1988).

Law reviews. - For article, " 'To Purify the Bar': A Constitutional Approach to Non-Professional Misconduct," see 5 Nat. Resources J. 299 (1965).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 12 Am. Jur. 2d Brokers §§ 9, 19 to 22.

Bias of members of license revocation board, 97 A.L.R.2d 1210.

Suspension or revocation of real estate broker's license on ground of discrimination, 42 A.L.R.3d 1099.

Revocation or suspension of real estate broker's license for violation of statutes or regulations prohibiting use of unlicensed personnel in carrying out duties, 68 A.L.R.3d 530.

Real estate broker's liability for misrepresentations as to income from, or earnings of, property, 81 A.L.R.3d 717.

Validity and application of regulation prohibiting licensed real-estate broker from negotiating sale or lease with owner known to have exclusive listing agreement with another broker, 17 A.L.R.4th 763.

Real-estate broker's rights and liabilities as affected by failure to disclose agreement to loan purchase money to purchaser, 17 A.L.R.4th 788.

Revocation or suspension of real estate broker's license for conduct not connected with business as broker, 22 A.L.R.4th 136.

Real estate broker's or agent's misrepresentation to, or failure to inform, vendor regarding value of vendor's real property, 33 A.L.R.4th 944.

12 C.J.S. Brokers §§ 16, 19, 21 to 24.

### **§ 61-29-13. Provision for hearing before suspension or revocation of license. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

The commission shall, before suspending or revoking any license, set the matter down for a hearing pursuant to the provisions of the Uniform Licensing Act [61-1-1 to 61-1-31 NMSA 1978].

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-24-30, enacted by Laws 1959, ch. 226, § 12; 1979, ch. 94, § 4.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-29-19 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 51 Am. Jur. 2d Licenses and Permits §§ 60, 61.

53 C.J.S. Licenses § 50 et seq.

## **§ 61-29-14. Nonresident brokers. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

No application for issuance of a license or renewal of an existing broker's license shall be accepted from any nonresident applicant who is not a broker licensed in another state which other state extends the privilege of licensure to real estate brokers licensed in New Mexico. A qualifying nonresident may become a real estate broker by conforming to all the conditions of Chapter 61, Article 29 NMSA 1978.

In its discretion, the commission may recognize, in lieu of the recommendations and certificates required to accompany an application for a broker's license, the broker's license issued to a nonresident in another state, provided the other state extends the privilege of licensure to real estate brokers licensed in New Mexico. The license shall be issued upon payment of the license fee, verification that the applicant has complied with his resident state's current education requirements, of which ninety classroom hours for a nonresident broker must be approved by the New Mexico real estate commission, and the filing by the applicant with the commission of a certified copy of the applicant's license issued by the other state, provided that:

A. the applicant shall have maintained an active place of business in the state by which he is licensed, shall establish and maintain an active place of business in this state and shall pass the written examination required by Section 61-29-10 NMSA 1978;

B. the applicant shall file an irrevocable consent that suits and actions may be commenced against him in the proper court of any county of this state in which a cause of action may arise or in which the plaintiff may reside, by the service of any process or pleadings authorized by the laws of this state on the commission, the consent stipulating and agreeing that such service of process or pleadings on the commission shall be taken and held in all courts to be as valid and binding as if personal service had been made upon the applicant in New Mexico. The instrument containing the consent shall be duly acknowledged and, if [the applicant is] a corporation or association, shall be accompanied by the duly certified copy of the resolution of the proper officers or managing board authorizing the proper officer to execute the instrument. In case any process or pleading mentioned in the case is served upon the board, it shall be by duplicate copies, one of which shall be filed in the office of the commission and the other immediately forwarded by registered mail to the main office of the applicant against which the process or pleadings are directed; and

C. the applicant shall file a bond in form and content the same as is required of resident applicants under Chapter 61, Article 29 NMSA 1978.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-24-31, enacted by Laws 1959, ch. 226, § 13; 1973, ch. 142, § 1; 1979, ch. 94, § 5; 1981, ch. 22, § 4; 1983, ch. 261, § 6.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-29-19 NMSA 1978.

Law reviews. - For article, "Attachment in New Mexico - Part I," see 1 Nat. Resources J. 303 (1961).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 12 Am. Jur. 2d Brokers § 17, 23.  
Application and effect of statute relating to real estate brokers as regards broker from out of state, 86 A.L.R. 640; 159 A.L.R. 274.  
12 C.J.S. Brokers §§ 8 to 10, 17 to 20.

### **§ 61-29-15. Publication of list of licensees. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

The commission shall at least annually publish a list of the names and addresses of all licensees licensed by it under the provisions of this act, and of all persons whose license has been suspended or revoked within that year, together with such other information relative to the enforcement of the provisions of this act as it may deem of interest to the public. The commission shall also prepare a statement of all funds received and statement of all disbursements, and copies of such statements shall be mailed by the commission to any person in this state upon request.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-24-32, enacted by Laws 1959, ch. 226, § 14.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-29-19 NMSA 1978.

Meaning of "this act". - See same catchline in notes to 61-29-5 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 12 C.J.S. Brokers § 14.

### **§ 61-29-16. Suit by broker or salesman. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

No action for the collection of commission or compensation earned by any person as a real estate broker or salesman required to be licensed under the provisions of this act shall be maintained in the courts of the state unless such person was a duly licensed broker or salesman at the time the alleged cause of action arose. In any event suit against a member of the public as distinguished from any person licensed under this act shall be maintained only in the name of the broker.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-24-33, enacted by Laws 1959, ch. 226, § 15.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-29-19 NMSA 1978.

Meaning of "this act". - See same catchline in notes to 61-29-5 NMSA 1978.

Section upholds legislative intent that brokers be licensed. - A person who simply brings two parties together in a real estate transaction must be licensed to sue for the recovery

of a commission. To rule otherwise would be to violate the clear intent of the legislature in requiring that real estate "brokers" or salespersons be licensed. *Watts v. Andrews*, 98 N.M. 404, 649 P.2d 472 (1982).

Meaning of "arose". - The word "arose" used in this statute is used in its usual and ordinary meaning and denotes past completed action, not past continuing action. *Lakeview Invs., Inc. v. Alamogordo Lake Village, Inc.*, 86 N.M. 151, 520 P.2d 1096 (1974).

Person claiming commission must prove license. - The statute casts no burden upon a defendant to prove absence of a license but does place upon one claiming a real estate commission the burden of establishing that he was duly licensed when the alleged cause of action arose and the inadvertent statement relative to the burden of proof in *Southwest Motel Brokers, Inc. v. Alamo Hotels, Inc.* 72 N.M. 227, 382 P.2d 707 (1963), is overruled. *Star Realty Co. v. Sellers*, 73 N.M. 207, 387 P.2d 319 (1963).

Finding that plaintiff held license required. - A judgment for recovery of a real estate commission without a finding that the plaintiff held either a broker's or salesman's license when the cause of action arose is erroneous. *Watts v. Andrews*, 98 N.M. 404, 649 P.2d 472 (1982).

Section prohibits action in quantum meruit to recover value of services rendered by person who is required to have license, in the absence of such license. *Bank of N.M. v. Freedom Homes, Inc.*, 94 N.M. 532, 612 P.2d 1343 (Ct. App. 1980).

An unlicensed real estate broker or salesperson cannot recover a commission in an action in quantum meruit. *Watts v. Andrews*, 98 N.M. 404, 649 P.2d 472 (1982).

Suit by corporation. - Since an action to recover a real estate commission may only be brought in the name of the licensed broker, evidence showing corporation may be entitled to a license, and that an officer thereof had a license, was insufficient to enable corporation to bring suit in its own name. *Star Realty Co. v. Sellers*, 73 N.M. 207, 387 P.2d 319 (1963).

Action for breach of contract. - This section did not prevent real estate broker from maintaining action for breach of contract where broker was not licensed at time he entered into exclusive sales representation agreement with defendant but became licensed prior to breach of this agreement by defendant. *Lakeview Invs., Inc. v. Alamogordo Lake Village, Inc.*, 86 N.M. 151, 520 P.2d 1096 (1974).

In estimating the commission on an exchange of real estate the actual and not the trade value of the property received in exchange should be taken as the basis, unless the contract of employment provides for some other basis, such as a fixed and agreed

valuation of the property given in exchange. *Maine v. Garvin*, 76 N.M. 546, 417 P.2d 40 (1966).

Allegation of licensing effective against motion to dismiss. - Allegation that the party seeking relief was licensed at the time the work or service was performed satisfies the requirements of this section as against a motion to dismiss. *Lakeview Invs., Inc. v. Alamogordo Lake Village, Inc.*, 86 N.M. 151, 520 P.2d 1096 (1974).

In order to satisfy the requirements of this section as against a motion to dismiss, the party seeking relief must allege that he was licensed at the time the work or service was performed. *Bosque Farms Home Center, Inc. v. Tabet Lumber Co.*, 107 N.M. 115, 753 P.2d 894 (1988).

Parol evidence rule is fully applicable together with all the exceptions recognized in connection with any other writing in connection with written listing agreements. Parol evidence may not be received when its purpose and effect is to contradict, vary, modify or add to a written agreement, but is generally admissible to supply terms not in the written contract, to explain ambiguities in the written agreement, or to show fraud, misrepresentations or mistake. *Maine v. Garvin*, 76 N.M. 546, 417 P.2d 40 (1966).

Compensation rule distinguished from that in fraud. - The rule applicable in determining the right of an agent to recover compensation from his principal differs from that which is applied when fraud is claimed as between a vendor and purchaser. *Maine v. Garvin*, 76 N.M. 546, 417 P.2d 40 (1966).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 12 Am. Jur. 2d *Brokers* §§ 178 to 181. Failure, when refusing offer to purchase land, to state, as ground therefor, broker's failure to introduce or disclose name of customer, as affecting right to assert such ground in defense of broker's action for compensation, 156 A.L.R. 605.

Rights and obligations of real estate broker employed to sell property as affected by option to purchase for himself, 164 A.L.R. 1378.

Real estate broker's right to commission on sale, exchange or lease of property listed without statement of price or other terms, 169 A.L.R. 380.

Want of license as affecting broker's recovery of compensation for services, 169 A.L.R. 767.

Condemnation of property as affecting broker's right to compensation, 170 A.L.R. 1422. Subagent, right of broker as against employer to commission on sale by, 3 A.L.R.2d 532.

Relative rights and liabilities of vendor and his broker to down payment or earnest money forfeited by vendee for default under real estate contract, 9 A.L.R.2d 495.

Real estate broker's right to commission where purchaser refuses to go through with the executory contract because of reckless misrepresentation made to him by broker respecting property, 9 A.L.R.2d 504.

Right of real estate broker to commission where customer repudiates or fails to complete contract or promise which is oral or not specifically enforceable, 12 A.L.R.2d 1410.

Effect of statement of real estate broker to prospective purchaser that property may be bought for less than list price as breach of duty to vendor, so as to bar claim for commission, 17 A.L.R.2d 904.

What deviation in prospective vendee's proposal from vendor's terms precludes broker from recovering commission for producing a ready, willing, and able vendee, 18 A.L.R.2d 376.

Broker's right to commission on sales consummated after termination of employment, 27 A.L.R.2d 1348.

Nondisclosure or misrepresentation of sale price of other property as affecting broker's rights as against principal, 32 A.L.R.2d 728.

Liability of broker to prospective purchaser for refund of deposit or earnest money where contract fails because of defects in vendor's title, 38 A.L.R.2d 1382.

Broker's right to commission where owner sells property to broker's customer at less than stipulated price, 46 A.L.R.2d 848.

Conveyance of real property to mortgagee or lien holder as constituting "sale or exchange" rendering owner liable for commissions to broker having exclusive agency or exclusive right to sell, 46 A.L.R.2d 1116.

Broker's right to commission for selling part of property, 47 A.L.R.2d 680.

Misrepresentation or concealment, by vendor's real estate broker or agent to purchaser or prospect, of offer or acceptance as defense to action by broker or agent against purchaser, 55 A.L.R.2d 347.

Broker's return of deposit to purchaser as waiver of right to demand commission from seller, 69 A.L.R.2d 1244.

Right to commission as affected by failure or refusal of customer (prospect) to comply with valid contract, 74 A.L.R.2d 437.

Commission on sale rejected by principal because of buyer's fraud or misrepresentation, 79 A.L.R.2d 1055.

Licensed real estate broker's right to compensation as affected by lack of license on the part of partners, co-adventurers, employees, or other associates, 8 A.L.R.3d 523.

Real estate broker's right to compensation as affected by failure or refusal of principal's spouse to join in contract of sale, 10 A.L.R.3d 665.

Broker's right to commission from principal upon procuring third party taking an option, 32 A.L.R.3d 321.

Right of real estate broker to commission where listing contract is for sale of property and it is subsequently leased to one with whom broker had negotiated, 42 A.L.R.3d 1430.

Construction of provision in real estate broker's listing contract that broker shall receive commission on sale after expiration of listing period to one with whom broker has "negotiated" during listing period, 51 A.L.R.3d 1149.

Real estate broker's right to commission for procuring lessee where lease terminates before contemplated term, 54 A.L.R.3d 1171.

Necessity of having real estate broker's license in order to recover commission as affected by fact that business sold includes real property, 82 A.L.R.3d 1139.

Real estate broker's right to recover commission from seller where sale fails because of seller's failure to deliver good title - modern cases, 28 A.L.R.4th 1007.

Real estate broker's rights and liabilities as affected by failure to disclose financial



information concerning purchaser, 34 A.L.R.4th 191.  
12 C.J.S. Brokers §§ 132 to 135.

### **§ 61-29-17. Penalty; injunctive relief. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

A. Any person who violates any provision of Sections 61-29-1 through 61-29-18 NMSA 1978 is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars (\$500), or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or both; any corporation or business association which violates any provision of Sections 61-29-1 through 61-29-18 NMSA 1978 shall be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000).

B. In the event any person, business association or corporation has engaged, or proposes to engage, in any act or practice violative of a provision of Sections 61-29-1 through 61-29-18 NMSA 1978, the attorney general or the district attorney of the judicial district in which the person resides or the judicial district in which the violation has occurred or will occur shall, upon application of the commission, maintain an action in the name of the state to prosecute the violation or to enjoin the proposed act or practice.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-24-34, enacted by Laws 1965, ch. 304, § 8.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-29-19 NMSA 1978.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1965, ch. 304, § 8, repeals 67-24-34, 1953 Comp., relating to penalties for violations by brokers, and enacts the above section.

Severability clauses. - Laws 1965, ch. 304, § 9, provides for the severability of the act if any part or application thereof is held invalid.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 51 Am. Jur. 2d Licenses and Permits §§ 72, 73.

Right to private action under state statutes or regulations governing real estate brokers or salesmen, 28 A.L.R.4th 199.

53 C.J.S. Licenses § 82.

### **§ 61-29-17.1. Recompiled.**

Recompilations. - Former 61-29-17.1 NMSA 1978, relating to disciplinary action by the New Mexico real estate commission concerning time share projects, enacted by Laws 1986, ch. 97, § 14, has been recompiled as 47-11-11.2 NMSA 1978.

### **§ 61-29-18. Interpretation of act. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

Nothing in this act contained shall affect the power of cities and villages to tax, license and regulate real estate brokers. The requirements hereof shall be in addition to the requirements of an existing or future ordinance of any city or village so taxing, licensing or regulating real estate brokers.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-24-35, enacted by Laws 1959, ch. 226, § 18.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-29-19 NMSA 1978.

Severability clauses. - Laws 1959, ch. 226, § 19, provides for the severability of the act if any part or application thereof is held invalid.

Meaning of "this act". - See same catchline in notes to 61-29-5 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 12 Am. Jur. 2d Brokers §§ 6, 7.  
53 C.J.S. Licenses §§ 10, 11.

### **§ 61-29-19. Termination of agency life; delayed repeal. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

The New Mexico real estate commission is terminated on July 1, 1993 pursuant to the Sunset Act [12-9-11 to 12-9-21 NMSA 1978]. The commission shall continue to operate according to the provisions of Chapter 61, Article 29 NMSA 1978 until July 1, 1994. Effective July 1, 1994, Article 29 of Chapter 61 NMSA 1978 is repealed.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-24-36, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 203, § 2; 1981, ch. 241, § 33; 1983, ch. 261, § 7; 1987, ch. 333, § 12.

The 1987 amendment, effective June 19, 1987, substituted "1993" for "1987" in the first sentence and "1994" for "1988" in the second and last sentences.

### **§ 61-29-20. Short title. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

Sections 1 through 10 [61-29-20 to 61-29-29 NMSA 1978] of this act may be cited as the "Real Estate Recovery Fund Act."

History: Laws 1980, ch. 82, § 1.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-29-19 NMSA 1978.

Law reviews. - For article, "Survey of New Mexico Law, 1979-80: Property," see 11 N.M. L. Rev. 203 (1981).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 12 C.J.S. Brokers §§ 11, 12.

### **§ 61-29-21. Fund created. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

There is created in the state treasury a fund which shall be known as the "real estate recovery fund" to be administered by the real estate commission in accordance with the provisions of the Real Estate Recovery Fund Act [61-29-20 to 61-29-29 NMSA 1978]. All money received by the real estate commission pursuant to the Real Estate Recovery Fund Act shall be credited to the real estate recovery fund. The state treasurer may invest money in the real estate recovery fund in United States bonds or treasury certificates under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the state board of finance, provided that no investments shall be made which will impair the necessary liquidity required to satisfy judgment payments awarded pursuant to the Real Estate Recovery Fund Act. All interest earned from such investments shall be credited to the fund to pay any future judgments only.

History: Laws 1980, ch. 82, § 2.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-29-19 NMSA 1978.

### **§ 61-29-22. Additional fees. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

A. On and after the effective date of the Real Estate Recovery Fund Act [61-29-20 to 61-29-29], the commission shall collect an annual fee not in excess of ten dollars (\$10.00) from each real estate licensee prior to the issuance of the next license.

B. On and after the effective date of the Real Estate Recovery Fund Act, the commission shall collect from each successful applicant for an original real estate license, in addition to his original license fee, a fee not in excess of ten dollars (\$10.00).

C. The additional fees provided by this section shall be credited to the real estate recovery fund. The amount of the real estate recovery fund shall be maintained at two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000). If the real estate recovery fund falls below this amount, the commission shall have authority to adjust the annual amount of additional fees to be charged licensees or to draw on the real estate commission fund in order to maintain the fund level as required in this section.

History: Laws 1980, ch. 82, § 3; 1987, ch. 90, § 6.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-29-19 NMSA 1978.

The 1987 amendment, effective March 27, 1987, in Subsection C, rewrote the second and third sentences and made minor changes in language in Subsections A and B.

Compiler's notes. - The phrase "effective date of the Real Estate Recovery Fund Act", referred to in Subsections A and B, means May 14, 1980, the effective date of Laws 1980, Chapter 82.

**§ 61-29-23. Judgment against broker or salesperson; petition; requirements; recovery limitations. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

A. When any aggrieved person claims a pecuniary loss caused by a state-licensed real estate broker or salesperson based upon fraud, knowing or willful misrepresentation or wrongful conversion of funds entrusted to him, which loss arose out of any transaction for which a real estate broker's or salesperson's license is required and arose out of or during the course of a transaction involving the sale, lease, exchange or other disposition of real estate, where the cause of action arose on or after July 1, 1980, that person may, within one year after obtaining a final judgment based upon fraud, knowing or willful misrepresentation or wrongful conversion of funds entrusted to him and the termination of all proceedings, including appeals in connection with the judgment, file a verified petition with the commission for payment from the real estate recovery fund for the actual damages included in the judgment and unpaid, but not more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) per judgment regardless of the number of persons aggrieved or parcels of real estate involved in the transaction. The aggregate amount recoverable by all claimants for losses caused by any one licensee shall not exceed thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000).

B. A copy of the petition shall be served upon the commission in the manner provided by law for service of a civil summons.

C. The commission shall conduct a hearing on the petition after service of the petition upon the commission. At the hearing, the petitioner shall be required to show that he:

(1) is not the spouse of the judgment debtor, the personal representative of the spouse or related to the third degree of consanguinity or affinity to the licensee whose conduct is alleged to have caused the loss;

(2) has complied with all the requirements of the Real Estate Recovery Fund Act [61-29-20 to 61-29-29 NMSA 1978];

(3) has obtained a judgment of the kind described in Subsection A of this section, the amount awarded and the amount owing at the date of the petition;

(4) has had execution issued upon the judgment and that the officer executing the writ has made a return showing that the judgment debtor has no property within the state subject to execution. If execution is levied against the property of the judgment debtor, the petitioner must show that the amount realized on the sale was insufficient to satisfy the judgment and must set forth the amount realized from the sale and the balance remaining due on the judgment after application of the amount realized;

(5) has made reasonable searches and inquiries to ascertain whether the judgment debtor is possessed of real or personal property or other assets liable to be sold or applied in satisfaction of the judgment, including partnership assets, licensee's estate or any bond or insurance, and that he has exercised reasonable diligence to secure payment of the judgment from the assets of the judgment debtor; and

(6) has a judgment that is not:

(a) covered by any bond, insurance, surety agreement or indemnity agreement;

(b) a loss incurred by a partner, joint venturer, employer, employee or associate of the licensee whose conduct is alleged to have caused the loss; or a corporate officer or director of a corporation in which the judgment debtor is also an officer, director or employee; or

(c) a loss incurred by any business or other entity in which the licensee whose conduct is alleged to have caused the loss has any interest at the time of the conduct alleged to have caused the loss.

History: Laws 1980, ch. 82, § 4; 1987, ch. 90, § 7.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-29-19 NMSA 1978.

The 1987 amendment, effective March 27, 1987, rewrote Subsection A; in Subsection C, in the opening clause substituted "commission" for "court", deleted "within thirty days" following "a hearing on the petition" in the first sentence, deleted the former second sentence which read "Upon a showing of good cause, the court may continue the hearing for a period deemed appropriate by the court", in Paragraph (1) added at the end "or related to the third degree of consanguinity or affinity to the licensee whose conduct is alleged to have caused the loss", in Paragraph (5) inserted "including partnership assets, licensee's estate or any bond or insurance" following "to be sold or applied in satisfaction of the judgment", and added Paragraph (6); and made minor changes in language throughout the section.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Real estate broker's rights and liabilities as affected by failure to disclose financial information concerning purchaser, 34 A.L.R.4th 191.

Real-estate broker's liability to purchaser for misrepresentation or nondisclosure of physical defects in property sold, 46 A.L.R.4th 546.

### **§ 61-29-24. Commission; review; compromise. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

Upon receipt of a petition as required by Section 61-29-23 NMSA 1978, the commission

shall conduct a hearing in substantially the same manner as set forth in the Uniform Licensing Act [61-1-1 to 61-1-31 NMSA 1978], including Sections 61-1-9 through 61-1-11 NMSA 1978. Review of the commission's decision shall be in the manner provided by Section 61-1-20 NMSA 1978. The commission may compromise a claim based upon the application of a petitioner.

History: Laws 1980, ch. 82, § 5; 1987, ch. 90, § 8.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-29-19 NMSA 1978.

The 1987 amendment, effective March 27, 1987, rewrote the section to the extent that a detailed comparison is impracticable.

### **§ 61-29-25. Commission finding. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

If the commission makes a specific finding of the items enumerated in Section 61-29-23 NMSA 1978 and determines that a claim should be levied against the real estate recovery fund, the commission shall enter an order requiring payment from the fund of that portion of the petitioner's claim that is payable from the fund pursuant to the provisions of and in accordance with the limitations contained in Section 61-29-23 NMSA 1978.

History: Laws 1980, ch. 82, § 6; 1987, ch. 90, § 9.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-29-19 NMSA 1978.

The 1987 amendment, effective March 27, 1987, rewrote the section to the extent that a detailed comparison is impracticable.

### **§ 61-29-26. Insufficient funds. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

If at any time the money deposited in the real estate recovery fund is insufficient to satisfy any authorized claim for payment from the fund, the real estate commission shall, when sufficient money has been deposited in the fund, satisfy such unpaid claims in the order that they were originally filed, together with accumulated interest at the rate of eight percent per year.

History: Laws 1980, ch. 82, § 7.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-29-19 NMSA 1978.

### **§ 61-29-27. Subrogation. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

When the commission makes any payment from the real estate recovery fund to a judgment creditor, the commission shall be subrogated to all rights of the judgment creditor for the amounts paid out of the fund and any amount and interest so recovered by the commission shall be deposited in the fund. The commission may, pursuant to the provisions of the Uniform Licensing Act [61-1-1 to 61-1-31 NMSA 1978], revoke, suspend or refuse to renew the license of any real estate broker or salesperson for whom payment from the fund has been made in accordance with the provisions of the Real Estate Recovery Fund Act [61-29-20 to 61-29-29 NMSA 1978]. Further, the commission [commission] may refuse to issue or renew the license of any person for whom payment from the real estate recovery refund has been made, until that person reimburses the fund for all payments made on his behalf.

History: Laws 1980, ch. 82, § 8; 1987, ch. 90, § 10.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-29-19 NMSA 1978.

The 1987 amendment, effective March 27, 1987, substituted "the commission" for "the real estate commission" near the beginning of the first sentence and added the last sentence.

### **§ 61-29-28. Waiver. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

The failure of any person to comply with all of the provisions of the Real Estate Recovery Fund Act [61-29-20 to 61-29-29 NMSA 1978] shall constitute a waiver of any rights pursuant to that act.

History: Laws 1980, ch. 82, § 9.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-29-19 NMSA 1978.

### **§ 61-29-29. Disciplinary action not limited. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

Nothing contained in the Real Estate Recovery Fund Act [61-29-20 to 61-29-29 NMSA 1978] shall limit the authority of the real estate commission to take disciplinary action against a licensee for a violation of any of the provisions of Section 61-29-12 NMSA 1978 or of the rules and regulations of the real estate commission, nor shall the repayment in full of all obligations to the real estate recovery fund by any licensee nullify or modify the effect of any other disciplinary proceeding brought pursuant to the provisions of Section 61-29-12 NMSA 1978 or the rules and regulations promulgated by the commission.

History: Laws 1980, ch. 82, § 10.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-29-19 NMSA 1978.

## **Article 29A**

### **Thanatopractice**

#### **§ 61-29A-1. Short title. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

This act [61-29A-1 to 61-29A-24 NMSA 1978] may be cited as the "Thanatopractice License Law."

History: 1978 Comp., § 61-29A-1, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 185, § 1.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-29A-25 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 38 Am. Jur. 2d Funeral Directors and Embalmers §§ 3 to 16.

Civil liability of undertaker in connection with transportation, burial, or safeguarding of body, 53 A.L.R.4th 360.

Recoverability of compensatory damages for mental anguish or emotional distress for breach of service contract, 54 A.L.R.4th 901.

#### **§ 61-29A-2. Purpose. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

It is the inherent right and obligation of the state government to protect its citizens and provide for the good order of society. Therefore, it is declared to be essential to the overall health, safety and welfare that those who are involved in care and disposition of the dead human body be subjected to regulation and control. Such control relates to the needs which must be met regarding the handling and care of the dead and the sensitivities of those who survive, whether they wish or do not wish rites and ceremonies, religious and others, prior to or at the time of disposition of the body. A concept fundamental to American society is that the dead are cared for and the needs of survivors met in a way which gives a dignity to humankind. The Thanatopractice License Law [61-29A-1 to 61-29A-24 NMSA 1978] shall be liberally construed to embrace this concept.

History: 1978 Comp., § 61-29A-2, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 185, § 2.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-29A-25 NMSA 1978.

#### **§ 61-29A-3. Definitions. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**



As used in the Thanatopractice License Law [61-29A-1 to 61-29A-24 NMSA 1978]:

A. "advertisement" means the publication, dissemination, circulation or placing before the public, or causing directly or indirectly to be made, published, disseminated or placed before the public, of any announcement or statement in a newspaper, magazine or other publication or in the form of a book, notice, circular, pamphlet, letter, handbill, poster, bill, sign, placard, card, label or tag or over any radio or television station;

B. "assistant funeral service practitioner" means a person licensed under Section 61-29A-14 NMSA 1978 and employed as a subordinate assistant to a funeral service practitioner;

C. "associate funeral service practitioner" means a person licensed under Section 61-29A-14.1 NMSA 1978;

D. "board" means the state board of thanatopractice of the state of New Mexico;

E. "calcination" means a process whereby the body is reduced by intense heat to a residue not as substantive as that which follows cremation;

F. "cremation" means the reduction of the dead body by direct flame to residue which includes bone fragments;

G. "crematory" means every place or premises devoted to or used for cremation, including calcination and pulverization, of dead human bodies;

H. "disposition" means the final disposal of the body, whether it be by earth interment, above-ground burial, cremation, burial at sea or delivery to a medical institution for lawful dissection and experimentation if the medical institution assumes complete responsibility for disposal;

I. "direct disposition" means only the disposition of a body of a dead person as quickly as regulations of the state medical investigator and secretary of health and environment allow, without its preparation by embalming and without any attendant religious services or other rites or ceremonies, including graveside services;

J. "direct disposer" means a person licensed pursuant to the Thanatopractice License Law to engage solely in providing for the disposition of human dead without accompanying rites or ceremonies, either public or private, including a memorial service, and without preparation of the body done by a person licensed for the practice of funeral service;

K. "embalming" means the disinfection of the dead body by replacing certain body fluids with preserving and disinfecting chemicals;

L. "funeral" or "funeral service" means a period following death in which there are religious services or other rites or ceremonies with the body of the deceased present;

M. "funeral establishment" means every place or premises devoted to or used in the shelter, care, preparation, disposition or custody of the body or for religious services or other rites or ceremonies associated with the disposition of human dead, or maintained for the convenience and comfort of the bereaved and the community for viewing or other services in connection with human dead or as the office or place for carrying on the profession of funeral service;

N. "funeral merchandise" means that personal property used in connection with the transportation, funeralization and disposition of a dead human body, including but not limited to the receptacle into which the body is directly placed, excluding mausoleum crypts, interment receptacles preset in a cemetery and columbarium niches;

O. "graveside service" means when and where a rite or ceremony is held only graveside, excluding a committal service which follows a funeral;

P. "license for the practice of funeral service" means the license given to a person who is engaged in the practice of funeral service;

Q. "memorial service" means a gathering of persons for a program in recognition of a death without the presence of the body of the deceased;

R. "person" means a natural person, corporation, partnership, venture, association, agency, organization or other entity;

S. "practice of funeral service" or "funeral service practitioner" means a person engaging in providing shelter, care and custody of human dead; in the practice of preparing human dead by embalming or other methods for burial or other disposition; in transportation of human dead, bereaved relatives and friends; in making arrangements at or prior to need, financial or otherwise, for the providing of such services or the sale of funeral merchandise, whether for present or future use; or, in general, engaging in the practice or performing any functions of funeral directing or embalming as presently known, including those stipulated in the Thanatopractice License Law;

T. "pulverization" means the grinding process which reduces to a white powdery substance the bone fragments and other residue of a cremation or calcination;

U. "resident trainee" means a person who is preparing to become licensed for the practice of funeral service and is engaged under the personal supervision and instruction of a person duly licensed with the board for the practice of funeral service;

V. "thanatopractice" means those immediate postdeath activities which relate to the dead human body, its care or disposition whether with or without rites or ceremonies, not including the gift of the entire body for medical study and disposition of the residue

but including disposition by cremation in a crematory; and

W. "to make arrangements" means advising or counseling about specifics for a funeral service, graveside service disposition or direct disposition.

History: 1978 Comp., § 61-29A-3, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 185, § 3; 1983, ch. 137, § 1.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-29A-25 NMSA 1978.

Salesmen of insurance funding funeral plans. - A person licensed to sell life insurance specifically designed to fund funeral plans need not be licensed to practice funeral service. 1987 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 87-60.

#### **§ 61-29A-4. Board; creation and composition; terms; compensation; officers; meetings. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

A. The "state board of thanatopractice of the state of New Mexico" is created. The board shall consist of five members appointed by the governor. Three of the members of the board shall be licensed for the practice of funeral service under the Thanatopractice License Law [61-29A-1 to 61-29A-24 NMSA 1978] for five consecutive years immediately preceding his appointment, except that three of the members appointed until five years after the effective date of the Thanatopractice License Law shall have had five consecutive years' experience immediately preceding appointment as a funeral director holding a certificate of qualification issued by the state board of embalmers and funeral directors of the state of New Mexico or holding a license for the practice of funeral service issued by that board. One member shall not be a funeral service licensee or a direct disposer and shall be a public representative. One member shall be a direct disposer or have practical experience in the health care field as a practitioner or a member of a state regulatory or advisory board relating thereto.

B. The first board shall be appointed for staggered terms, two ending on June 30, 1979, and one ending on June 30 of each of the three following years. Thereafter, appointments shall be for terms of four years. A vacancy on the board shall be filled by appointment by the governor for the unexpired term. Board members shall serve until their successors have been appointed and qualified. No member shall be appointed to more than two consecutive terms. Provided, that three members of the initial board shall be appointed from members of the state board of embalmers and funeral directors of the state of New Mexico whose terms do not expire on July 1, 1978.

C. Members of the board shall be reimbursed as provided in the Per Diem and Mileage Act [10-8-1 to 10-8-8 NMSA 1978] for each day necessarily spent in the discharge of their duties, but shall receive no other compensation, perquisite or allowance; except that the secretary may be a part-time salaried employee, the amount and methods of payment of which compensation shall be fixed by the board.

D. The board shall elect a chairman, and select also a vice chairman, a secretary and a treasurer, from its own membership. No two offices may be held by the same person except the offices of secretary and treasurer.

E. The treasurer shall give bond to the state in the penal sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000) conditioned upon the faithful performance of his duties as provided in the Surety Bond Act [10-2-13 to 10-2-16 NMSA 1978], and any premium payable for such bond shall be paid from the funds of the board.

F. All fees and other revenues accruing to the board shall be paid to the treasurer and deposited by him with the state treasurer and placed in the "thanatopractice license fund," hereby created. Subject to appropriations, the fund shall be available to defray the costs and expenses of implementing and enforcing the Thanatopractice License Law.

G. The board shall hold not less than two meetings annually for the purpose of examining applications for licenses, such meetings to be held at such time and place as the board may determine after notice of such meetings has been given to the general public in a manner to be determined by the board at least thirty days prior to such meetings. The board shall schedule two examinations each year at convenient times and places. The board may hold such other meetings as it may deem necessary. Three or more members constitute a quorum. Any board member failing to attend three consecutive meetings shall automatically be removed as a member of the board.

History: 1978 Comp., § 61-29A-4, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 185, § 4.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-29A-25 NMSA 1978.

Cross-references. - As to termination of state board of thanatopractice of the state of New Mexico, see 61-29A-25 NMSA 1978.

### **§ 61-29A-5. Duties and powers. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

A. The board shall:

(1) examine and determine the qualifications and fitness of applicants for, and issue, renew, deny, suspend or revoke, licenses, registrations and permits under the Thanatopractice License Law [61-29A-1 to 61-29A-24 NMSA 1978];

(2) conduct investigations necessary to determine violations of the Thanatopractice License Law and discipline persons licensed by the board who are found to be in violation;

(3) maintain a register of licensees and a record of all applicants for licensure received

by the board;

(4) exercise general supervisory and appointing authority over all board employees, subject to any applicable personnel laws and regulations;

(5) within the limitations of available appropriations and applicable laws, employ and fix the compensation of those persons necessary to discharge the duties of the board;

(6) take administrative action by issuing orders and instructions, not inconsistent with law, to assure implementation of and compliance with the Thanatopractice License Law, and to enforce those orders and instructions by appropriate administrative action or action in the courts;

(7) prepare an annual budget of the board;

(8) administer and enforce the provisions of this Thanatopractice License Law and rules and regulations of the board; and

(9) adopt, promulgate, publish, amend and repeal such reasonable rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of the Thanatopractice License Law. No rule or regulation promulgated by the board affecting any person or agency outside the board shall be adopted, amended or repealed without a public hearing on the proposed action before the board or a hearing officer designated by the board. The public hearing shall be held in Santa Fe. Notice of the subject matter of the regulation, the action proposed to be taken, the time and place of the hearing, the manner in which interested persons may present their views and the method by which copies of the proposed regulation, amendment or repeal may be obtained shall be published once at least thirty days prior to the hearing date in a newspaper of general circulation and mailed at least thirty days prior to the hearing date to all persons who have made written request for advance notice of hearing. All rules and regulations shall be filed in accordance with the State Rules Act [14-3-24, 14-3-25, 14-4-1 to 14-4-9 NMSA 1978].

B. To perform its duties, the board has every other power expressly enumerated in the Thanatopractice License Law.

History: 1978 Comp., § 61-29A-5, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 185, § 5.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-29A-25 NMSA 1978.

### **§ 61-29A-6. Secretary. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

A. The secretary of the board shall have complete supervision and be held responsible for the direction of the office of the board, and shall have complete supervision over field inspection and enforcement of the provisions of the Thanatopractice License Law [61-

29A-1 to 61-29A-24 NMSA 1978] and shall be responsible to the board. Such responsibilities shall include timely dissemination of information as to the practice of funeral service and of direct disposition, making clear where facts on the legal facets can be obtained and who to contact to make an inquiry or register a complaint.

B. The secretary shall keep a record in which shall be registered the name and business address of every person to whom a license has been granted in accordance with the Thanatopractice License Law, the number and date of such license and the date of each renewal thereof. In the third calendar quarter of each year, the secretary of the board shall supply, to the extent of available funds and approved budget, each person licensed for the practice of funeral service or direct disposition, major common carriers within this state licensed as such by the state corporation commission and all hospitals licensed by the state, with a list of all persons holding a license under the Thanatopractice License Law, then in force, giving the names of such persons, their business address and the number of their license. The publication giving the above information shall include all laws, rules and regulations relating to the practice of funeral service and the practice of direct disposition.

C. The secretary shall prepare, under the direction of the board, and cause to be printed, all forms required by the Thanatopractice License Law and prescribed by the board. All notices required to be mailed by any provision of the Thanatopractice License Law shall be directed to the last known post office address of the party to whom the notice is sent.

History: 1978 Comp., § 61-29A-6, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 185, § 6.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-29A-25 NMSA 1978.

### **§ 61-29A-7. Inspector; access; counsel. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

A. The board may appoint an agent whose title shall be "inspector." The qualifications and compensation of the inspector shall be determined by the board, subject to applicable personnel laws, regulations and appropriations.

B. The inspector shall hold office at the pleasure of the board, which shall determine his duties. The inspector is authorized, at all reasonable times, to enter the office, premises, establishment or place of business of any funeral service licensee in this state or any office, premises, establishment or place where the practice of funeral service is carried on or where such practice is advertised as being carried on, or where the practice of direct disposition is carried on or advertised as being carried on, for the purpose of inspecting the office, premises, establishment or place and the license and registration of any licensee and resident trainee operating therein. The inspector is authorized to enter at all reasonable times the office, premises, establishment or place of business of any crematory permittee for the purpose of inspecting the office, premises,

establishment or place of business. Acceptance of a license shall be the licensee's permission for the inspector to enter his premises without legal process. The inspector may serve and execute any process issued by any court under the provisions of the Thanatopractice License Law [61-29A-1 to 61-29A-24 NMSA 1978] and may serve and execute any papers or process issued by the board or any officer or member thereof under authority of that law, and the inspector shall perform any other duty prescribed or ordered by the board.

C. The board, when it deems necessary, shall be represented by the attorney general. The board may employ special counsel on approval of the attorney general, whose services shall be paid for from the thanatopractice license fund.

History: 1978 Comp., § 61-29A-7, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 185, § 7; 1983, ch. 137, § 2.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-29A-25 NMSA 1978.

### **§ 61-29A-8. Criminal offender's character evaluation. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

The provisions of the Criminal Offender Employment Act [28-2-1 to 28-2-6 NMSA 1978] shall govern any consideration of criminal records required or permitted by the Thanatopractice License Law [61-29A-1 to 61-29A-24 NMSA 1978].

History: 1978 Comp., § 61-29A-8, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 185, § 8.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-29A-25 NMSA 1978.

### **§ 61-29A-9. Licenses; qualifications; examinations; fees. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

A. The board shall determine the qualifications necessary to enable any person to lawfully engage in the practice of funeral service and to operate a funeral establishment or to act as a direct disposer and to operate a direct disposition establishment. The board shall examine all applicants for licenses for the practice of funeral service or direct disposition and shall issue the proper license to all those persons who successfully pass such examination.

B. To be licensed for the practice of funeral service, a person shall:

(1) be at least eighteen years of age;

(2) be a resident of this state;

(3) have completed four years of high school or its equivalent;

(4) have satisfactorily completed at least sixty semester hours or ninety quarter hours of academic and professional instruction in a recognized college or university;

(5) have graduated from an institution accredited by the American board of funeral service education or any other successor recognized by the United States office of education for funeral service education; and

(6) have served as a resident trainee for not less than twelve months under the personal supervision of a person licensed for the practice of funeral service in this state or a prior equivalent.

C. Each applicant for a license for the practice of funeral [funeral] service shall be examined orally or in writing on the following subjects: embalming and the related subject areas of restorative art, microbiology, pathology and anatomy; and funeral directing and the related subject areas of sociology, psychology, communications, counseling, funeral home management, business law, mortuary law, merchandising, accounting, financial analysis and the laws and regulations of this state applicable to the practice of funeral service. The board may utilize the written examination prescribed and graded by the conference of funeral service examining boards of the United States, inc., or its successor. All applications for examination for a license for the practice of funeral service shall be upon forms furnished by the board and shall be accompanied by a fee not to exceed one hundred fifty dollars (\$150).

D. A person licensed as a direct disposer shall:

(1) be at least eighteen years of age;

(2) be a resident of this state; and

(3) be a high school graduate or its equivalent.

E. Each applicant for a license as a direct disposer shall be examined to determine whether he knows the laws and regulations of this state relating to the removal, sheltering, transportation and final disposition of a dead body. All applications for examinations for a license as a direct disposer shall be upon forms furnished by the board and shall be accompanied by a fee not to exceed one hundred fifty dollars (\$150).

F. Any resident of this state holding a valid license in another state or territory having at the time of licensure therein substantially similar requirements to those currently existing in this state, and provided such state or territory recognizes licenses issued by New Mexico, may apply for a license to practice in this state. The applicant shall file with the secretary of the board a certified statement from the secretary of the examining board of the state or territory in which the applicant holds his license showing the basis upon which the license was granted, together with the secretary's recommendation. If the



board finds that the applicant has fulfilled substantially similar requirements and knows the laws and regulations of this state concerning funeral service or direct disposition, as the case may be, the board shall grant such license for the practice of funeral service or direct disposition in this state upon receipt of a fee not to exceed one hundred fifty dollars (\$150).

G. A resident of this state holding a valid license in another state or territory with requirements less than those of this state may, if after five consecutive years of experience as a licensee in that state, apply for a license to practice in this state after passing a test to prove his proficiency, including but not limited to a knowledge of the laws and regulations of this state concerning the practice of funeral service or direct disposition, as the case may be. If the test is passed, the board shall grant a license upon receipt of a fee not to exceed one hundred fifty dollars (\$150).

H. Each license shall be signed by the chairman and secretary of the board and the seal of the board affixed thereto. A license shall expire on June 30 of each year and shall be renewed in accordance with Section 61-29A-12 NMSA 1978.

I. Each applicant for a license shall establish that he is a person of good moral character and is free from any communicable disease.

History: 1978 Comp., § 61-29A-9, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 185, § 9; 1989, ch. 187, § 1.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-29A-25 NMSA 1978.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, substituted "fee not to exceed one hundred fifty dollars (\$150)" for "fee of seventy-five dollars (\$75.00)" in Subsections C, E, F, and G and made minor stylistic changes in Subsections D, H and I.

### **§ 61-29A-10. Limitations on practice of funeral service. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

The practice of funeral service must be engaged in at a fixed establishment, and no person shall open or maintain an establishment at which to engage in or conduct or hold himself out as engaging in the practice of funeral service unless permission has been granted by the board. A license for the practice of funeral service is not ambulatory and is issued for a specific location only. It shall be used only at the address specified in the application unless the licensee is granted written approval for a change by the board; provided, that this provision shall not prevent a person licensed for the practice of funeral service from conducting a funeral in another establishment or holding a funeral establishment permit under Section 16 [61-29A-16 NMSA 1978] of the Thanatopractice License Law, nor shall it prevent a person licensed for the practice of funeral service from conducting a funeral at a church, home, public hall, lodge room or cemetery chapel, provided such person licensed for the practice of funeral service maintains an

establishment of his own or is in the employ of one conforming to all other provisions of the Thanatopractice License Law [61-29A-1 to 61-29A-24 NMSA 1978] and operating a funeral establishment pursuant to that act.

History: 1978 Comp., § 61-29A-10, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 185, § 10.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-29A-25 NMSA 1978.

Salesmen of insurance funding funeral plans. - A person licensed to sell life insurance specifically designed to fund funeral plans need not be licensed to practice funeral service. 1987 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 87-60.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Funeral home as a private nuisance, 8 A.L.R.4th 324.

### **§ 61-29A-11. Limitations on practice of direct disposition. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

The practice of direct disposition must be engaged in at a fixed establishment. No person shall open or maintain an establishment at which to engage in or conduct or hold himself out as engaging in direct disposition unless permission has been granted by the board. A license for direct disposition is not ambulatory and is issued for a specific location only. It shall be used only at the address specified in the application unless the licensee is granted written approval for a change by the board.

History: 1978 Comp., § 61-29A-11, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 185, § 11.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-29A-25 NMSA 1978.

### **§ 61-29A-12. License renewal and revival; continuing education; fees. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

Any person holding a license for the practice of funeral service or direct disposition under the Thanatopractice License Law [61-29A-1 to 61-29A-24 NMSA 1978] may have the same renewed for a one-year period by making and filing with the secretary of the board an application therefor within thirty days preceding the expiration of his license upon forms provided by the board and upon payment of a renewal fee not to exceed one hundred fifty dollars (\$150) for each license. Upon application for renewal of a license, the applicant shall furnish evidence of having completed ten contact hours (1.0 continuing education units) within the previous year. The units shall be in activities approved by the board as established by regulation. The board may in its discretion require an examination to certify continuing competency. Any person neglecting or failing to have his license renewed as provided in this section may, at the discretion of

the board, have the same renewed by making application therefor during the ninety days immediately following the expiration date and upon the payment of a revival and renewal fee not to exceed one hundred fifty dollars (\$150). Provided, that the license of any licensee who is actively engaged in the military service of the United States may, at the discretion of the board, be held in abeyance for the duration of such service and such person may be relieved of the payment of the revival and renewal fee as the board may deem justifiable and expedient. Provided, further, that within a period not exceeding five years following the expiration date and upon the payment of a revival and renewal fee not to exceed one hundred fifty dollars (\$150), a person who has not renewed his license as provided in this section and who has not been engaged in the practice of funeral service or direct disposition in this state may, at the discretion of the board and upon meeting such continuing education or passing such continuing competency examination as the board may prescribe, have his license revived and renewed, so long as the board has agreed to such inactive status prior to the expiration of the license.

History: 1978 Comp., § 61-29A-12, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 185, § 12; 1989, ch. 187, § 2.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-29A-25 NMSA 1978.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, substituted "fee not to exceed one hundred fifty dollars (\$150)" for "fee of sixty dollars (\$60.00)" in the first sentence and "a revival and renewal fee not to exceed one hundred fifty dollars (\$150)" for "eighty dollars (\$80.00) revival and renewal fee" in the fifth and seventh sentences.

### **§ 61-29A-13. Licensure under prior law. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

A. Any person holding a valid certificate of qualification as a funeral director or as an embalmer granted by the state board of embalmers and funeral directors of the state of New Mexico on June 30, 1978, shall not be required to make a new application or submit to an examination but shall be entitled to a license for the practice of funeral service, upon the same terms and conditions as are provided in the Thanatopractice License Law [61-29A-1 to 61-29A-24 NMSA 1978] for the renewal of licensees who may be initially licensed on and after July 1, 1978, except that the continuing education requirements of Section 12 [61-29A-12 NMSA 1978] of the Thanatopractice License Law shall not be applicable to the granting of the initial license.

B. Any funeral establishment holding a valid establishment license issued by the state board of embalmers and funeral directors of the state of New Mexico on June 30, 1978, shall not be required to make a new application or submit to a new inspection but shall be entitled to a funeral establishment license upon the same terms and conditions as are provided in the Thanatopractice License Law for the renewal of licensees which may be initially licensed after July 1, 1978, except that the restriction of Subsection B of

Section 16 [61-29A-16 NMSA 1978] of the Thanatopractice License Law relating to the mileage distance between units of a multi-unit enterprise not having a full-time licensee in charge of each unit shall not apply to the initial licensing and renewal of such existing establishment licensees so long as there is no change in location or ownership of the existing licensed establishment.

C. Any person who on June 30, 1978, is a duly registered apprentice embalmer in this state shall immediately be granted a certificate of resident traineeship under the Thanatopractice License Law and shall receive credit for the obtaining of a license for the practice of funeral service for all of the time spent by such person as an apprentice embalmer prior to the effective date of the Thanatopractice [Thanatopractice] License Law.

D. All such persons shall be subject to every other provision of the Thanatopractice License Law and to the rules and regulations adopted pursuant to that act. Prior to granting any license or certificate under this section, such persons shall pay to the board the same fees as are prescribed in the Thanatopractice License Law for renewal of such licenses and certificates.

History: 1978 Comp., § 61-29A-13, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 185, § 13.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-29A-25 NMSA 1978.

### **§ 61-29A-14. Assistant funeral service practitioners. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

A. Any person who on June 30, 1978 holds a valid certificate of registration as an assistant funeral director granted by the state board of embalmers and funeral directors of the state of New Mexico may, on or before December 31, 1978, apply for a certificate of registration as an assistant funeral service practitioner by filing an application, on a form prescribed by the board, accompanied by a fee not to exceed one hundred fifty dollars (\$150). The application shall contain the recommendation of the applicant's employer, who shall be a person licensed for the practice of funeral service.

B. If the application is in proper form and no reason appears for rejecting the application, the board shall issue a certificate of registration as an assistant funeral service practitioner which shall show:

(1) name of the holder;

(2) date of issuance;

(3) name and address of the holder's qualified employer;

(4) number of the employer's license to practice funeral service; and

(5) the provisions of Subsection E of this section.

C. A certificate of registration as an assistant funeral service practitioner shall be valid only during the holder's period of service under the licensed funeral service practitioner whose name appears thereon. The holder of such a certificate of registration may make application to the board for a transfer of his certificate, accompanied by the previous certificate; the written recommendation of the applicant's new employer, who must be a person licensed for the practice of funeral service; and a fee not to exceed one hundred fifty dollars (\$150) for transfer of certificate.

D. A certificate of registration as an assistant funeral service practitioner expires on June 30 of each year and may be renewed upon payment of a renewal fee not to exceed one hundred fifty dollars (\$150), provided that the holder has met all other requirements of this section and has furnished evidence of having completed ten contact hours (1.0 continuing education units) within the previous year. The units shall be in activities approved by the board as established by regulation.

E. A holder of a certificate of registration as an assistant funeral service practitioner does not have the rights and duties of a person licensed for the practice of funeral service and is only a subordinate employee of the licensed funeral service practitioner under whom he serves. The holder cannot take the place of the funeral service practitioner, and the funeral service practitioner cannot abdicate his duties to the holder of such a certificate of registration. The holder of a certificate of registration as an assistant funeral service practitioner shall at all times act under the direction, supervision and control of the licensed funeral service practitioner under whom he serves; provided, however, that such funeral service practitioner need not be physically present at all times in order to comply with the provisions of this subsection. It is unlawful for a holder of such a certificate of registration to prepare for burial or disposition, conduct a service or ceremony, direct or supervise the burial or disposal of remains or operate a funeral establishment without such direction, supervision and control of his qualified employer.

F. A holder of a certificate of registration as an assistant funeral service practitioner who violates the provisions of Subsection E of this section shall be deemed as holding himself out to be engaged in the practice of funeral service without a license in violation of the Thanatopractice License Law [61-29A-1 to 61-29A-24 NMSA 1978].

History: 1978 Comp., § 61-29A-14, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 185, § 14; 1989, ch. 187, § 3.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-29A-25 NMSA 1978.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, in Subsection A substituted "fee not to exceed one hundred fifty dollars (\$150)" for "fee of twenty dollars" in the first sentence and "shall" for "must" near the beginning of the second sentence; in Subsection C

substituted "fee not to exceed one hundred fifty dollars (\$150)" for "fee of ten dollars (\$10.00)" in the second sentence; in Subsection D substituted "renewal fee not to exceed one hundred fifty dollars (\$150)" for "twenty dollar (\$20.00) renewal fee" in the first sentence; and in Subsection E corrected a misspelling in the last sentence.

**§ 61-29A-14.1. Associate funeral service practitioners. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

A. A person who is a resident and holds a valid certificate of registration as an assistant funeral director issued pursuant to Section 61-29A-14 NMSA 1978 is eligible for licensure as an associate funeral service practitioner if he satisfies the board that he has:

(1) been certificated as an assistant funeral director by the board or its predecessor agency, the state board of embalmers and funeral directors of the state of New Mexico, for a continuous period of fifteen years immediately prior to application;

(2) actual experience as an assistant funeral director during such fifteen-year period so as to have acquired the knowledge, skills and experience to conduct the practice of funeral service without the need of the direction, supervision and control of a licensed funeral service practitioner;

(3) successfully passed a practical examination devised and conducted by the board on one or more dead human bodies, demonstrating embalming skill at least substantially equivalent to that possessed by the average licensed funeral service practitioner; and

(4) successfully passed an oral examination devised and conducted by the board, demonstrating a practical knowledge of funeral directing and related subject areas.

B. Application shall be on forms furnished by the board and shall be accompanied by a fee not to exceed one hundred fifty dollars (\$150). The board may prescribe a practical examinations fee not to exceed one hundred fifty dollars (\$150). The license may be renewed upon the same terms, conditions and fees as prescribed in Section 61-29A-12 NMSA 1978 for licenses for the practice of funeral service.

C. Except as provided in Subsection D of this section:

(1) a person licensed as an associate funeral service practitioner may engage in the practice of funeral service to the same extent and subject to the same limitations and grounds for disciplinary action as prescribed by law and the board's regulations for licensed funeral service practitioners; and

(2) an associate funeral service practitioner's license shall be treated the same as a funeral service practitioner's license.

D. Except as otherwise expressly permitted by the board in a particular circumstance upon the basis of public interest or need, an associate funeral service practitioner may act neither as the funeral service practitioner in charge of a funeral establishment under Subsection B of Section 61-29A-16 NMSA 1978 nor as the supervising funeral service practitioner under Section 61-29A-15 NMSA 1978.

History: 1978 Comp., § 61-29A-14.1, enacted by Laws 1983, ch. 137, § 3; 1989, ch. 187, § 4.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-29A-25 NMSA 1978.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, substituted "fee not to exceed one hundred fifty dollars (\$150)" for "fee of seventy-five dollars (\$75.00)" in the first sentence of Subsection B.

### **§ 61-29A-15. Funeral service resident trainee; qualifications; fee; reports; limitations. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

A. A person desiring to become a resident trainee for the practice of funeral service shall make application on a form provided for that purpose, which application shall be subject to review of the entire board. The application shall show that the applicant is at least eighteen years of age, of good moral character and free from any communicable disease and shall evidence that the applicant has successfully completed or is actively engaged in completing the educational requirements set forth in Section 61-29A-9 NMSA 1978. The application must be sustained by the oath of the applicant and be accompanied by a fee not to exceed one hundred fifty dollars (\$150). When the board is satisfied as to the qualifications of an applicant, it shall instruct the secretary to issue a certificate of resident traineeship. When a resident trainee wishes to get in-service training with a person licensed for the practice of funeral service, a request shall be submitted to the secretary of the board. If the permission is granted and at any time thereafter the resident trainee leaves the preceptorship of the licensee whose service has been entered, it shall be the duty of the licensee to give the resident trainee an affidavit showing the length of time served with him, which affidavit shall be filed with the secretary of the board and made a matter of record in that office. If such resident trainee shall thereafter seek permission to continue in-service training in the state, a request for permission to do so shall be submitted to the secretary.

B. A certificate of resident traineeship shall be signed by the resident trainee, the preceptor and the owner of the establishment in which the preceptorship was served and shall be renewable upon the payment of a renewal fee not to exceed one hundred fifty dollars (\$150) on June 30 of each year; provided, however, that such certificate may not be renewed more than three times. The board shall mail, in June of each year to each registered resident trainee at his last known address, a notice that the renewal fee is due and that, if not paid by the first day of August, the penalty for the lapse in renewal will be a fee not to exceed one hundred fifty dollars (\$150), in addition to the

renewal fee; provided that the registration of any resident trainee who is actually engaged in the military service of the United States may, at the discretion of the board, be held in abeyance for the duration of such service and such person may be relieved of such renewal fees and penalties as the board may deem justifiable and expedient.

C. All resident trainees registered as provided in this section shall be required to report to the board quarterly upon forms provided by the board, showing the work which has been completed during the three months preceding the first of the month in which the report is made. The data contained in the report shall be certified to as correct by the person licensed for the practice of funeral service under whom he has served during such period and by the person licensed for the practice of funeral service owning the funeral establishment.

D. Before a resident trainee shall be eligible to receive a license for the practice of funeral service, evidence required by the Thanatopractice License Law [61-29A-1 to 61-29A-24 NMSA 1978] shall be presented along with an affidavit from the licensee or affidavits from the licensees under whom the trainee worked showing that he has assisted in the embalming of at least fifty bodies and that he has assisted in the conducting of at least fifty funerals during resident traineeship. In all applications of resident trainees for licenses for the practice of funeral service, the eligibility of the applicant shall be determined by the records filed with the board.

E. A resident trainee who has allowed a certificate of resident traineeship to lapse or who has had a resident traineeship suspended or revoked may, within one year after such lapse, suspension or revocation, make application for reregistration, but not more than two such registrations shall be allowed by the board. The board may, at its discretion, allow a resident trainee credit under a registration for the time actually served under a previous registration; provided that if the previous registration has been suspended or revoked for cause, not more than seventy-five percent of the time previously served shall be credited on the registration.

F. Each sponsor for a registered resident trainee shall be actively associated with a funeral establishment as defined in the Thanatopractice License Law.

History: 1978 Comp., § 61-29A-15, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 185, § 15; 1989, ch. 187, § 5.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-29A-25 NMSA 1978.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, made minor stylistic changes in Subsections A, E and F; and substituted "fee not to exceed one hundred fifty dollars (\$150)" for "fee of fifteen dollars (\$15.00)" in the third sentence of Subsection A and in the first sentence of Subsection B, and "a fee not to exceed one hundred fifty dollars (\$150)" for "ten dollars (\$10.00)" in the second sentence of Subsection B.



**§ 61-29A-16. Funeral establishment permits; requirements; qualifications; limitations. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

A. No person shall conduct, maintain, manage or operate a funeral establishment unless a permit for the establishment has been issued by the board and is conspicuously displayed in the funeral establishment. In case of funeral services held in any private residence, church or lodge hall, no permit shall be required.

B. No permit to operate a funeral establishment shall be issued or renewed by the board unless the funeral establishment has in charge full time therein a person licensed for the practice of funeral service. If the establishment is part of a multi-unit enterprise within this state, only one establishment needs to have therein full time a person licensed in the practice of funeral service so long as the full-time licensee is headquartered within fifty miles, by direct road travel, of the other establishments seeking a permit.

C. A funeral establishment shall be conducted at a specific location primarily devoted to such purpose and shall consist of a chapel in which funeral services may be conducted, together with space for displaying caskets, shipping cases and other suitable funeral merchandise, and a preparation room equipped with tile, cement or composition floor, necessary drainage and ventilation, and containing necessary instruments and supplies for the preparation and embalming of dead human bodies for burial, transportation or other disposition. The board may adopt such rules, regulations and classifications as may be reasonable, sufficient and proper to define what shall be deemed the proper drainage and ventilation and what instruments or facilities are necessary and suitable in a funeral establishment to meet the requirements of the Thanatopractice License Law [61-29A-1 to 61-29A-24 NMSA 1978].

History: 1978 Comp., § 61-29A-16, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 185, § 16; 1987, ch. 48, § 2.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-29A-25 NMSA 1978.

The 1987 amendment, effective June 19, 1987, near the beginning of the first sentence in Subsection C, substituted "primarily" for "exclusively".

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Funeral home as a private nuisance, 8 A.L.R.4th 324.

**§ 61-29A-17. Direct disposition establishment permits; requirements; limitations. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

A. No person shall conduct, manage or operate an establishment used in direct disposition unless a permit for the establishment has been issued by the board and is conspicuously displayed in the direct disposition establishment.

B. No permit to operate a direct disposition establishment shall be issued by the board unless such establishment has in charge, full time therein a person licensed as a direct disposer.

C. A direct disposition establishment shall be used exclusively for direct disposition. It shall have a well-ventilated room equipped with a tile, cement or composition floor with adequate drainage, and a refrigeration unit thermostatically controlled as determined by the board, with a minimum storage area of 12.5 cubic feet per body for sheltering prior to disposition. The board shall adopt rules and regulations dealing specifically with the requirements of this subsection.

History: 1978 Comp., § 61-29A-17, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 185, § 17.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-29A-25 NMSA 1978.

### **§ 61-29A-17.1. Crematory permits; requirements; limitations. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

A. No person shall conduct, manage or operate a crematory unless a permit for the crematory has been issued by the board and is conspicuously displayed in the crematory.

B. A crematory shall be conducted at a specific location, including at a funeral establishment or direct disposition establishment, and shall have facilities devoted to cremation, including calcination and pulverization. The board may adopt such rules and regulations as it deems reasonable to define what are proper facilities for cremation, including calcination and pulverization, at a crematory.

C. An existing crematory shall have until July 1, 1984 to obtain a permit required by Subsection A of this section and to comply with the board's rules and regulations adopted pursuant to Subsection B of this section.

History: 1978 Comp., § 61-29A-17.1, enacted by Laws 1983, ch. 137, § 4.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-29A-25 NMSA 1978.

### **§ 61-29A-18. Establishment permits; applications and renewal; fees; responsibility; further limitations. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

A. Applications for a funeral establishment, direct disposition establishment or crematory permit shall be made to the board on forms supplied by the board, accompanied by a fee not to exceed two hundred dollars (\$200). Each permit shall expire on June 30 of each year and may be renewed on the payment of a renewal fee

not to exceed two hundred dollars (\$200), provided that the establishment meets all requirements of the Thanatopractice License Law [61-29A-1 to 61-29A-24 NMSA 1978] and complies with the rules and regulations of the board.

B. An operator of a funeral or a direct disposition establishment shall not allow any person licensed for the practice of funeral service or any person licensed as a direct disposer to operate out of that establishment unless the licensee is the operator or an employee of the operator of the funeral or direct disposition establishment which has been granted a permit by the board.

C. When more than one person proposes to engage in the operation of a funeral or direct disposition establishment as a partnership or corporation, one of the partners or corporation officers shall secure a license for the practice of funeral service or as a direct disposer and be registered by the board as the manager of the establishment. No partner or corporate officer shall hold himself out through advertising or otherwise as being a licensee unless so licensed.

D. A funeral establishment, direct disposition establishment or crematory permit is an authority granted to the person to whom it is issued and is not transferable to other owners or operators or to another location than as designated in the permit. The board may define by regulation the circumstances in which a new permit is required.

History: 1978 Comp., § 61-29A-18, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 185, § 18; 1983, ch. 137, § 5; 1989, ch. 187, § 6.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-29A-25 NMSA 1978.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, in Subsection A substituted "fee not to exceed two hundred dollars (\$200)" for "fee of fifteen dollars (\$15.00)" in the first sentence and "renewal fee not to exceed two hundred dollars (\$200)" for "fifteen dollar (\$15.00) renewal fee" in the second sentence.

### **§ 61-29A-19. Funeral service practices. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

A. The personnel of a funeral establishment whose services are desired shall make every reasonable attempt to fulfill the needs and desires of the deceased and the arrangers as to services and merchandise, and a full disclosure of all its available services and merchandise shall be made to the arrangers prior to selection of the casket.

B. Before the arrangers select the funeral, the personnel of the funeral establishment shall identify what is included in the funeral as well as the prices of all available funerals and shall also identify the related expenses of others such as cemeteries and florists. Full disclosure shall also be made in the case of a memorial service or direct disposition and as to use of funeral merchandise where some or all of it is not to be disposed of

with the body and written permission must be obtained therefor.

C. Any statements of legal requirements and the conditions under which embalming is required or advisable shall be complete and factual. Representations as to the use of a casket or other receptacle and the necessity, if any, of an interment receptacle in connection with a funeral or an alternate thereto or for final disposition shall be truthful and shall disclose all legal and cemetery requirements.

D. When the arrangers decide on the type of service desired, the funeral establishment should provide to the arrangers, at the time such arrangements are completed and prior to the time of rendering the service or providing the merchandise, a written statement, signed by a representative of the funeral establishment, showing to the extent then known:

- (1) the price of the service that the arrangers have selected and what is included;
- (2) the price of each of the supplemental items of service and merchandise requested;
- (3) the amount involved for each of the items for which the funeral establishment will advance money as an accommodation to the family; and
- (4) the method of payment.

E. When, in compliance with Paragraph (1) of Subsection D of this section, a quotation method is not employed which includes the price of the following or more items, credit shall be given for the components of the funeral that are not used if otherwise included in the stated price:

- (1) embalming;
- (2) staff, facilities and equipment for the body to be in state;
- (3) staff, facilities and equipment for a funeral or memorial service. Credit need not be given if the funeral or memorial service is held in a church, other public building or a residence if prior to, during and following such funeral or memorial service, the staff, facilities or equipment of the funeral establishment were used for arranging or conducting the funeral or memorial service; and
- (4) use of automotive equipment:
  - (a) casket coach;
  - (b) vehicles for passenger transportation;
  - (c) transportation of flowers;

(d) service car; and

(e) other.

The sum of all of the above items need not equal the total price in Paragraph (1) of Subsection D of this section.

F. When quoting funeral prices either orally, by use of a disclosure statement or by a final bill, the funeral establishment, through its authorized representative, shall only list those items as cash advances or accommodation items which are paid for or could be paid for by the arrangers in the same amount which is paid by the funeral home, including discounts and rebates.

History: 1978 Comp., § 61-29A-19, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 185, § 19.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-29A-25 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 22A Am. Jur. 2d Dead Bodies § 5 et seq.; 39 Am. Jur. 2d Funeral Directrs and Embalmers §§ 3, 16.

### **§ 61-29A-20. Direct disposition practices. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

If direct disposition is requested, the direct disposer shall:

A. prior to the time such arrangements are completed and prior to the time of direct disposition, give to the arrangers a written statement, duly signed by the licensee, informing the arrangers what is involved in such direct disposition as to shelter of the body, the length of time before final disposition will be made and, if disposition is by cremation, when the cremated, pulverized or calcinated remains will be available to the arrangers if they wish them and the condition thereof, and if they do not, what is done with remains; and

B. after the time disposition arrangements are made and prior to the time of the direct disposition, give to the arrangers a written statement, duly signed by the licensee, showing the price of the disposition service that the family has selected and what services are included therein, and the price of any supplemental items of service including cremation, with or without pulverization, or calcination.

History: 1978 Comp., § 61-29A-20, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 185, § 20.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-29A-25 NMSA 1978.

### **§ 61-29A-21. Embalming. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

A. All dead human bodies not buried or otherwise disposed of within twenty-four hours after death shall be embalmed in accordance with the Thanatopractice License Law [61-29A-1 to 61-29A-24 NMSA 1978] or stored under refrigeration as determined by the board, unless otherwise required by regulations of the state medical investigator or of the secretary of health and environment or by orders of the state or district medical investigator or other authorized official.

B. No dead human body shall be embalmed except by a person licensed for the practice of funeral service or by a registered resident trainee under the direct supervision of the licensee whose service has been entered pursuant to Section 15 [61-29A-15 NMSA 1978] of the Thanatopractice License Law.

C. When a dead human body is embalmed, the person licensed for the practice of funeral service who embalms the body or supervises the embalming shall certify the same over his signature and the number of his license.

History: 1978 Comp., § 61-29A-21, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 185, § 21.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-29A-25 NMSA 1978.

### **§ 61-29A-22. Investigations; enforcement; criminal penalties. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

A. Whenever the board has reason to believe that a holder of a license, certificate or permit, or whenever a verified written complaint has been filed with the board charging that a holder of a license, certificate or permit has violated any provision of the Thanatopractice License Law [61-29A-1 to 61-29A-24 NMSA 1978] or any rule or regulation of the board, it is the duty of the board to commence an investigation within thirty days. If from its investigation it appears to the board that there is a reasonable ground to institute administrative disciplinary action or commence criminal prosecution or an action for judicial relief, the board shall take appropriate action.

B. The board, in accordance with the provisions of the Uniform Licensing Act [61-1-1 to 61-1-31 NMSA 1978], may refuse to issue or renew or may suspend or revoke any license for the practice of funeral service or as an associate funeral service practitioner upon finding the applicant or licensee to be guilty of any of the following acts of commission or omission:

(1) conviction of a crime involving moral turpitude; and

(2) unprofessional conduct, which includes:

(a) misrepresentations made or fraud committed as a holder of a license for the practice of funeral service or as an associate funeral service practitioner;

(b) false or misleading advertising as the holder of a license for the practice of funeral service or as an associate funeral service practitioner or violating any of the regulations relating to truth in advertising regulations;

(c) solicitation of dead human bodies by the licensee, his agents, assistants or employees, whether such solicitation occurs after death or while death is impending; provided that this shall not be deemed to prohibit general advertising;

(d) employment by the licensee of persons known as "cappers," "steerers" or "solicitors" or other such persons to obtain the services of a holder of a license for the practice of funeral service or as an associate funeral service practitioner;

(e) employment directly or indirectly of any apprentice, agent, assistant, employee or other person, part- or full-time or on commission, for the purpose of calling upon individuals or institutions by whose influence dead human bodies may be turned over to a particular funeral establishment;

(f) the direct or indirect payment or offer of payment of a commission by the licensee, his agents, assistants or employees for the purpose of securing business;

(g) aiding or abetting an unlicensed person to practice within the funeral service profession;

(h) solicitation or acceptance by a licensee of any commission, bonus or rebate in consideration of recommending or causing a dead human body to be disposed of in any crematory, mausoleum or cemetery;

(i) using any funeral merchandise previously used in whole or in part, except for transportation purposes, without prior written permission of the person selecting or paying for the use of the merchandise;

(j) violation of any of the provisions of the Thanatopractice License Law or any regulation of the board;

(k) violation of any state or local law, ordinance or regulation affecting the handling, custody, care, transportation or disposition of dead human bodies;

(l) fraud or misrepresentation in obtaining or renewing a license;

(m) refusing to properly release a dead human body to the custody of the person or entity who has the legal right to effect such release, when the authorized cost has been paid;

(n) failure to secure a necessary permit required by law for removal from New Mexico or cremation of a dead human body;

- (o) knowingly making any false statement on a certificate of death;
- (p) violation of any statutes of any state having to do with the prearrangement or prefinancing of a funeral;
- (q) discriminating in services because of race, creed, color or national origin;
- (r) violation of any provision of the Prearranged Funeral Insurance Regulatory Act [Prearranged Funeral Plan Regulatory Law, 59A-49-1 to 59A-49-8 NMSA 1978] or of any regulation or order of the superintendent of insurance pursuant to that act; and
- (s) permitting a holder of a certificate of registration as an assistant funeral service practitioner to exceed the limitations set forth in Section 61-29A-14 NMSA 1978 or to violate any other provision of the Thanatopractice License Law or regulations of the board.

C. The board, in accordance with the provisions of the Uniform Licensing Act, may refuse to issue or renew or may suspend or revoke any license of a direct disposer upon the applicant or licensee being found to be guilty of any of the following acts of commission or omission:

- (1) engaging or holding oneself out as engaging in the practice of funeral service;
- (2) conviction of a crime involving moral turpitude;
- (3) embalming, restoring, cosmetizing or in any way altering the condition of a body, except for washing and dressing;
- (4) failure to use a cot and pouch or receptacle for the body in transporting it to the direct disposition establishment or to the place involved in disposition of the body;
- (5) engaging in any rites or ceremonies in association with the body before or after direct disposition is made;
- (6) misrepresentation or fraud in the disposition of a body;
- (7) false or misleading advertising as the holder of a license for the disposition of the dead;
- (8) solicitation of dead bodies by the licensee, his agents, assistants or employees, whether such solicitation occurs after death or while death is impending; provided that this shall not be deemed to prohibit general advertising;
- (9) employment by the licensee of persons known as "cappers," "steelers" ["steerers"] or "solicitors" or other such persons to obtain the services of a holder of a license for direct



disposition;

(10) employment directly or indirectly of any apprentice, agent, assistant, employee or other person, part- or full-time or on commission, for the purpose of calling upon individuals or institutions by whose influence dead human bodies may be turned over to a direct disposer;

(11) the direct or indirect payment or offer of payment of a commission by the licensee, his agents, assistants or employees for the purpose of securing business;

(12) aiding or abetting a person without a permit to engage in the disposition of the dead as provided under the Thanatopractice License Law or to engage in conduct or activities for which a license to engage in funeral service is required;

(13) solicitation or acceptance by a licensee of any commission, bonus or rebate in consideration of recommending or causing a dead human body to be disposed of in any crematory, mausoleum or cemetery;

(14) failure to make disposition of the body in the receptacle or container in which it was placed for shelter or transportation to the place of disposition;

(15) refusing to properly release a dead human body to the custody of the person or entity who has the legal right to effect such release, when the authorized cost has been paid;

(16) violation of any of the provisions of the Thanatopractice License Law [61-29A-1 to 61-29A-24 NMSA 1978] or any regulation of the board;

(17) violation of any state or local law, ordinance or regulation affecting the handling, custody, care, transportation or disposition of dead human bodies;

(18) fraud or misrepresentation in obtaining a license as a direct disposer;

(19) refusing to promptly surrender the custody of a dead human body upon the express order of the person lawfully entitled to its custody;

(20) failure to secure a necessary permit required by law for removal from New Mexico or cremation of a dead human body;

(21) knowingly making any false statement on a certificate of death;

(22) discriminating in direct disposition services because of race, creed, color or national origin; and

(23) violation of any provision of the Prearranged Funeral Insurance Regulatory Act or of any regulation or order of the superintendent of insurance pursuant to that act.

D. The board, in accordance with the provisions of the Uniform Licensing Act [61-1-1 to 61-1-31 NMSA 1978], may refuse to issue or renew or may suspend or revoke any certificate of registration as an assistant funeral service practitioner upon the applicant or holder being found guilty of the acts of commission or omission specified for funeral service practitioners in Subsection B of this section, for engaging or holding himself out as engaging in the practice of funeral service or for violation of any provision of the Thanatopractice License Law or any rule or regulation of the board, including but not limited to Subsection E of Section 61-29A-14 NMSA 1978.

E. The board, in accordance with the provisions of the Uniform Licensing Act, may refuse to issue or renew or may suspend or revoke any funeral establishment permit, direct disposition establishment permit or crematory permit if the licensed person in charge thereof or any officer, agent, employee or associate with the knowledge or consent of that licensed person, or if the holder of the permit, violates or fails to meet any provision of the Thanatopractice License Law or any rule or regulation of the board, including but not limited to any acts of commission or omission set forth in Subsection B of this section concerning funeral establishments, Subsection C of this section concerning direct disposition establishments and Subsection J of this section concerning crematories.

F. The board, in accordance with the provisions of the Uniform Licensing Act, may refuse to issue or renew or may suspend or revoke the certificate of a resident traineeship if the applicant or holder violates or fails to meet any provision of the Thanatopractice License Law or any rule or regulation of the board, including without limitation any act of commission or omission set forth in Paragraph (1) and Subparagraphs (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (k), (l), (o), (p) and (r) of Paragraph (2) of Subsection B of this section.

G. If, as a result of the investigation pursuant to Subsection A of this section, the board has good cause to believe that any person is violating any provision of the Thanatopractice License Law or any rule or regulation of the board and if the board is unable within a reasonable time to obtain voluntary cooperation to prevent violation, the board may cause an action for injunction or other appropriate relief to be filed in the district court to secure abatement of the violation or compliance with the Thanatopractice License Law or any rule or regulation. The action shall be filed in the district court of the county in which the violation occurs or, if the person has not obtained a license, certificate or permit as required by the Thanatopractice License Law, in Santa Fe county or in the county in which the license, certificate or permit should have been obtained. In such an action, the board shall be represented by the attorney general.

H. Any person who violates any provision of the Thanatopractice License Law or any rule or regulation of the board is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars (\$100) nor more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) or by imprisonment for not less than thirty days nor more than

ninety days, or both. In any prosecution, the board shall be represented by the district attorney of the judicial district in which the violation occurs.

I. Except as otherwise provided in the Uniform Licensing Act, any party aggrieved by any final judgment of the district court under this section may appeal to the court of appeals as in other civil or criminal actions. All remedies in the Thanatopractice License Law are cumulative, not exclusive.

J. The board, in accordance with the provisions of the Uniform Licensing Act, may refuse to issue or renew or may suspend or revoke any permit of a crematory upon the applicant or permittee being found to be guilty of any of the following acts of commission or omission:

(1) engaging or holding oneself out as engaging in the practice of funeral service or direct disposition, unless the applicant or permittee has a funeral establishment or direct disposition establishment permit;

(2) conviction of a crime involving moral turpitude;

(3) engaging in any rites or ceremonies in association with the body or remains before or after cremation, unless the applicant or permittee has a funeral establishment permit;

(4) misrepresentation or fraud in the practice of cremation;

(5) false or misleading advertising as the holder of a permit for cremation;

(6) solicitation of dead bodies by the permittee, his agents, assistants or employees, whether such solicitation occurs after death or while death is impending; provided that this shall not be deemed to prohibit general advertising;

(7) the direct or indirect payment or offer of payment of a commission by the permittee, his agents, assistants or employees for the purpose of securing business;

(8) aiding or abetting a person without a permit to operate a crematory as provided under the Thanatopractice License Law [61-29A-1 to 61-29A-24 NMSA 1978] or to engage in conduct or activities for which a license to engage in funeral service or direct disposition is required;

(9) solicitation or acceptance by a permittee of any commission, bonus or rebate in consideration of recommending or causing a dead human body to be cremated in any crematory;

(10) violation of any of the provisions of the Thanatopractice License Law or any regulation of the board;

(11) violation of any state or local law, ordinance or regulation affecting the disposition

of dead human bodies by cremation;

(12) fraud or misrepresentation in obtaining a permit as a crematory;

(13) discriminating in cremation services because of race, creed, color or national origin;  
and

(14) violation of any provisions of the Prearranged Funeral Insurance Regulatory Act [Prearranged Funeral Plan Regulatory Law, 59A-49-1 to 59A-49-8 NMSA 1978] or of any regulation or order of the superintendent of insurance pursuant to that act.

History: 1978 Comp., § 61-29A-22, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 185, § 22; 1983, ch. 137, § 6.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-29A-25 NMSA 1978.

Compiler's notes. - The article regarding prearranged funeral insurance is now Chapter 59A, Article 49, the Prearranged Funeral Plan Regulatory Law, pursuant to Laws 1984, Chapter 127, not the Prearranged Funeral Insurance Regulatory Act, referred to in Subsections B(2)(r) and J(14).

### **§ 61-29A-23. Additional prohibitions. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

A. No public officer or employee, official of any public institution, medical or health practitioner or any other person having a professional relationship with any decedent shall send or cause to be sent to any funeral or direct disposition establishment or to any person licensed for the practice of funeral service or direct disposition or as an associate funeral service practitioner the remains of any deceased person without having first made due inquiry as to the desires of the next of kin and of the persons who may be chargeable with the funeral or disposition expenses of the decedent.

B. No company, corporation or association engaged in the business of paying or providing for the payment of the expenses of the funeral, disposition or other similar expenses of a deceased member or certificate holder, or engaged in the business of providing any insurance upon the life of any individual, under which contract of insurance any obligation could arise to care for the remains of the insured, shall contract to pay or shall pay any such insurance benefits, or any part of either, to any funeral or direct disposition establishment or crematory or to any licensee or to any individual in any manner which could deprive the representative, next of kin or family of the deceased person from or in any way control them in procuring such funeral establishment, person licensed for the practice of funeral service or direct disposition or other proper and competent person, including the holder of a crematory permit, to perform such necessary and proper services and to furnish supplies necessary and proper to care for the remains of the decedent as the representative, next of kin or family may desire.

C. No person licensed for the practice of funeral or disposition service or as an associate funeral service practitioner, or anyone acting for him, and no funeral or direct disposition establishment shall have any part in any transaction or business which in any way interferes with the freedom of choice of the general public to choose a person licensed for the practice of funeral service or as an associate funeral service practitioner or to choose a funeral establishment, except where the body or a part thereof is given for anatomical purposes.

D. No person who has not been licensed or registered as specified in the Thanatopractice License Law [61-29A-1 to 61-29A-24 NMSA 1978] shall transact, practice or hold himself out as transacting or practicing funeral or direct disposition service or operating or maintaining a funeral or direct disposition establishment within this state.

E. No holder of a funeral or direct disposition establishment or crematory permit shall advertise under any name which tends to mislead the public or which sufficiently resembles the professional or business name of another permit holder as to occasion confusion or misunderstanding.

F. No person shall transport or otherwise transfer by common carrier any dead human body out of the state when the person knows or has reason to believe that the dead human body carries any notifiable communicable disease or when the transfer or transportation would take place more than twenty-four hours after death, unless the body has been prepared or embalmed by a funeral service licensee of this state, unless approval for transfer or transportation has been given by a district health officer or medical investigator or unless the body is in a sealed container.

G. No person licensed for the practice of funeral service or as an associate funeral service practitioner shall remove or embalm, and no direct disposer shall remove, a dead human body when he has information indicating crime or violence of any sort in connection with the cause of death, unless in accordance with instructions or regulations of the state medical investigator or until permission of the state or district medical investigator or some authorized official has been obtained.

H. No person shall require a casket to be purchased, furnished, rented or charged for when a dead human body is to be cremated.

History: 1978 Comp., § 61-29A-23, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 185, § 23; 1983, ch. 137, § 7.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-29A-25 NMSA 1978.

**§ 61-29A-24. Construction. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

Nothing in the Thanatopractice License Law [61-29A-1 to 61-29A-24 NMSA 1978] shall be construed to:

A. prohibit a person licensed to practice funeral service from providing a direct disposition; or

B. govern or limit the authority of any personal representative, trustee or other person having a fiduciary relationship with the deceased.

History: 1978 Comp., § 61-29A-24, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 185, § 24.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-29A-25 NMSA 1978.

Temporary provisions. - Laws 1978, ch. 185, § 25, provides on the effective date of the Thanatopractice License Law, that all personnel, appropriations, money, supplies and records of the state board of embalmers and funeral directors are transferred to the thanatopractice board, that all references in the law to the state board of embalmers and funeral directors and to funeral directors and embalmers, including the provisions of the Sunset Law, are to be construed to be, respectively, references to the thanatopractice board and to holders of licenses for the practice of funeral service, that all existing contracts and agreements in effect of the state board of embalmers and funeral directors are binding and effective on the board and that all existing rules and regulations of the state board of embalmers and funeral directors are, to the extent consistent with provisions of the Thanatopractice License Law, to be continued in full force and effect until revoked, superseded or amended by the board, provided that no public notice or hearing shall be required for the repeal of any rule or regulation in effect prior to July 1, 1978.

### **§ 61-29A-25. Termination of agency life; delayed repeal. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)**

The state board of thanatopractice of the state of New Mexico is terminated on July 1, 1993 pursuant to the Sunset Act [12-9-11 to 12-9-21 NMSA 1978]. The board shall continue to operate according to the provisions of Chapter 61, Article 29A NMSA 1978 until July 1, 1994. Effective July 1, 1994, Article 29A of Chapter 61 NMSA 1978 is repealed.

History: 1978 Comp., § 61-29A-25, enacted by Laws 1981, ch. 241, § 34; 1983, ch. 137, § 8; 1987, ch. 333, § 13.

Cross-references. - As to creation of state board of thanatopractice, see 61-29A-4 NMSA 1978.

The 1987 amendment, effective June 19, 1987, substituted "1993" for "1987" in the first sentence and "1994" for "1988" in the second and last sentences.

## **Article 30**

### **Utility Operators**

#### **§ 61-30-1. Short title.**

This act [61-30-1 to 61-30-9 NMSA 1978] may be cited as the "Utility Operators Certification Act".

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-40-1, enacted by Laws 1973, ch. 394, § 1.

#### **§ 61-30-2. Definitions.**

As used in the Utility Operations [Operators] Certification Act [61-30-1 to 61-30-9 NMSA 1978]:

- A. "commission" means the water quality control commission;
- B. "certified operator" means a person who is certified by the commission as being qualified to supervise or operate one of the classifications of water supply systems or wastewater facilities;
- C. "director" means the chief administrator of the environmental improvement division;
- D. "wastewater facility" means a system of structures, equipment and processes designed to collect and treat domestic and industrial wastes and dispose of the effluents from a public system; and
- E. "water supply system" means a system of pipes, structures and facilities through which potable water is obtained, treated and distributed to the public.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-40-2, enacted by Laws 1973, ch. 394, § 2; 1977, ch. 253, § 67.

#### **§ 61-30-3. Administration; enforcement.**

The administration and enforcement of the Utility Operators Certification Act [61-30-1 to 61-30-9 NMSA 1978] is vested in the water quality control commission.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-40-3, enacted by Laws 1973, ch. 394, § 3.

Cross-references. - For water quality control commission, see 74-6-3 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 56 Am. Jur. 2d Municipal Corporations, Counties, and Other Political Subdivisions § 569; 61A Am. Jur. 2d Pollution Control § 129; 78 Am. Jur. 2d Waterworks and Water Companies §§ 1, 38.  
39A C.J.S. Health and Environment §§ 45, 46, 131.

#### **§ 61-30-4. Powers and duties of commission.**

The commission shall:

A. adopt regulations which classify water systems and wastewater facilities into four categories for each type of utility, based on:

(1) size and type of system or facility;

(2) capacity of system or facility based on the size of the serviced area and the number and size of the users to be served;

(3) the type and character of the water or wastewater to be treated; and

(4) the physical conditions affecting the treatment plants and distribution systems;

B. adopt regulations providing standards and criteria for the certification of plant operators based on their qualifications and their ability to supervise or operate water systems or wastewater facilities of the various classifications;

C. approve and accredit schools and training programs designed to educate and qualify persons for certification in one of the classifications of water system operator and wastewater facility operator;

D. prepare and administer written and practical examinations, based on nationally accepted standards, for certification of applicants as operators for one of the facility classifications established under Subsection A of this section;

E. enter into agreements, contracts or cooperative arrangements with agencies of the federal, state or local governments or other organizations or individuals, under such terms and conditions as the agency deems appropriate;

F. receive and accept financial and technical assistance from the federal government and other public or private agencies;

G. appoint a seven-member board from the certified water system operators and



wastewater facility operators to function with the commission to establish qualifications of operators, classify systems, adopt regulations and advise the administration of the Utility Operators Certification Act [61-30-1 to 61-30-9 NMSA 1978]. Two board members selected by the board shall sit as commission members on matters to which that act is applicable; and

H. adopt and file under the State Rules Act [14-3-24, 14-3-25, 14-4-1 to 14-4-9 NMSA 1978] rules and regulations necessary to carry out the provisions of the Utility Operators Certification Act.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-40-4, enacted by Laws 1973, ch. 394, § 4; 1979, ch. 147, § 1.

Cross-references. - For the Uniform Licensing Act, see 61-1-1 to 61-1-31 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 64 Am. Jur. 2d Public Utilities § 9.

### **§ 61-30-5. Application requirements; fees; endorsement.**

A. Each applicant for certification as a water system operator or wastewater facility operator shall:

- (1) make application on forms furnished by the commission;
- (2) submit evidence satisfactory to the commission that the applicant has reached the age of majority; and
- (3) pay in advance to the commission, fees set by regulation not to exceed:

USE THE ZOOM COMMAND TO VIEW THE FOLLOWING FORM:

- (a) for examination for certification as a water system operator or a wastewater facility operator in each classification  
.....\$25.00
- (b) for issuance of a certificate  
.....\$10.00
- (c) for the annual renewal of a certificate  
.....\$10.00
- (d) for issuance of a certificate by endorsement  
.....\$25.00;

(4) fees collected pursuant to Section 5, Subsection A [this subsection] shall be deposited with the state treasurer in the "water system operator and wastewater facility fund" hereby created. This fund shall be used solely for the purpose of making

necessary refunds. At the end of each month, the fees remaining in the fund after refunds shall be transferred to the state general fund by the state treasurer.

B. The commission may, in its discretion, endorse for certification without examination a water system operator or a wastewater facility operator who meets the qualifications set forth in Paragraph (2) of Subsection A of this section and holds a valid license or certification in any state, territory or foreign jurisdiction having standards equal to or exceeding those of New Mexico.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-40-5, enacted by Laws 1973, ch. 394, § 5.

Cross-references. - For age of majority, see 12-2-2 and 28-6-1 NMSA 1978.

### **§ 61-30-6. Certification required; present plant operators.**

A. It shall be unlawful to operate any water system or wastewater facility for public or commercial use serving 2500 persons or more after July 1, 1976 unless the water system is operated by or under the supervision of a certified water system supervisor or operator, or the wastewater facility is operated by or under the supervision of a certified wastewater facility operator or supervisor.

B. Certificates of competency shall be issued without examination to all persons who are operators of any water system or wastewater facility on the effective date of the Utility Operators Certification Act [61-30-1 to 61-30-9 NMSA 1978], provided application is made on or before January 1, 1974. Certification in appropriate classification shall be issued to operators who, on the effective date of this act, hold certificates of competency obtained under the voluntary certification program.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-40-6, enacted by Laws 1973, ch. 394, § 6.

"Effective date of this act". - The phrase "effective date of this act" means July 1, 1973, the effective date of Laws 1973, Chapter 394, the Utility Operators Certification Act.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 51 Am. Jur. 2d Licenses and Permits §§ 1, 4.  
53 C.J.S. Licenses § 30.

### **§ 61-30-7. Suspension and revocation.**

The commission shall, under the provisions of the Uniform Licensing Act [61-1-1 to 61-1-31 NMSA 1978] relating to notice and hearing, suspend or revoke any certification upon the grounds that the certified operator:

A. is guilty of fraud or deceit in procuring his certification;

B. is guilty of gross incompetence in the operation or supervision of the class of water system or wastewater facility that he is certified to supervise or operate;

C. was derelict in the performance of a duty as a certified water system operator or wastewater facility operator; or

D. performed in the capacity of a certified water system operator or wastewater facility operator for a higher classification than that in which he is certified.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-40-7, enacted by Laws 1973, ch. 394, § 7.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 51 Am. Jur. 2d Licenses and Permits §§ 58 to 62.

Bias of members of license revocation board, 97 A.L.R.2d 1210.

53 C.J.S. Licenses § 50 et seq.

### **§ 61-30-8. Prohibitions; penalty.**

A. It is unlawful for any person not certified as a water system operator or wastewater facility operator to:

(1) use the title "certified operator" or words of similar import in connection with his employment;

(2) represent himself as a certified water system operator or a certified wastewater facility operator; or

(3) perform the duties of a water system supervisor or operator or a wastewater facility supervisor or operator.

B. It is unlawful for any person, instrumentality of the state or instrumentality of any political subdivision of the state expending any public funds, to employ a supervisor or operator of either a water system or a wastewater facility who is not certified by the commission.

C. Any violation of the provisions of this section is a misdemeanor.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-40-8, enacted by Laws 1973, ch. 394, § 8.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61A Am. Jur. 2d Pollution Control § 594. Validity of state statutory provision permitting administrative agency to impose monetary penalties for violation of environmental pollution statute, 81 A.L.R.3d 1258.

### **§ 61-30-9. Variance procedures.**

A. The commission shall establish by regulation a variance procedure for water supply system and wastewater facility operating authorities.

B. Any variance procedure established by the commission shall not allow an operating authority more than six months to obtain the service of a certified operator, except the commission may give a variance not to exceed eighteen months if the operator in charge is involved in a training course that will bring his level of competency to the level required within the eighteen-month period.

History: 1953 Comp., § 67-40-9, enacted by Laws 1973, ch. 394, § 9.

## **Article 31**

### **Social Work Practice**

#### **§ 61-31-1. Short title. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

Sections 1 through 24 [61-31-1 to 61-31-24 NMSA 1978] of this act may be cited as the "Social Work Practice Act".

History: Laws 1989, ch. 51, § 1.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-31-25 NMSA 1978.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 51, § 30 makes the Social Work Practice Act effective on July 1, 1989.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 51 Am. Jur. 2d Licenses and Permits §§ 4, 5, 14, 39 to 41, 45 to 47, 58 to 62, 72, 73.

53 C.J.S. Licenses §§ 5, 7, 22, 30, 34 to 66, 82.

#### **§ 61-31-2. Purpose. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

The profession of social work profoundly affects the lives of the people of this state; therefore, to safeguard the public health, safety and welfare of the people of New Mexico against the unregulated practice of social work, the legislature finds it necessary that a proper regulatory authority be established for persons who seek to engage in the practice of social work.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 51, § 2.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-31-25 NMSA 1978.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 51, § 30 makes the Social Work Practice Act effective on July 1, 1989.

### **§ 61-31-3. Definitions. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

As used in the Social Work Practice Act [61-31-1 to 61-31-24 NMSA 1978]:

- A. "advisory committee" means an evaluation advisory committee;
- B. "appropriate supervision" means supervision by an independent social worker or a master social worker with two years of supervised social work practice experience or other supervision which is deemed by the board to be equivalent to supervision by a master social worker;
- C. "baccalaureate social worker" means a person who uses the title of social worker and has a bachelor's degree in social work from a program accredited by the council on social work education;
- D. "board" means the board of social work examiners;
- E. "department" means the regulation and licensing department;
- F. "executive agency" means any agency within the executive branch of government;
- G. "independent social worker" means a person who uses the title of social worker and has a master's degree in social work from a graduate school of social work accredited by the council on social work education and who has had two years of postgraduate social work practice under appropriate supervision;
- H. "master social worker" means a person who uses the title of social worker and has a master's degree in social work from a graduate school of social work accredited by the council on social work education; and
- I. "professional code of ethics" means a code of ethics and rules adopted by the board, designed to protect the public and to regulate the professional conduct of social workers.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 51, § 3.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-31-25 NMSA 1978.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 51, § 30 makes the Social Work Practice Act effective on July 1, 1989.

### **§ 61-31-4. License required. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

A. Effective January 1, 1990 unless licensed to practice social work under the Social Work Practice Act [61-31-1 to 61-31-24 NMSA 1978], no person shall:

(1) practice as an independent social worker as defined in the Social Work Practice Act; or

(2) use the title or represent himself as a licensed social worker or use any other title, abbreviation, letters, figures, signs or devices that indicate the person is licensed as a social worker.

B. Notwithstanding the provisions of Subsection A of this section, any individual who is employed in an executive agency on or after the effective date of the Social Work Practice Act under the title of social worker or other title which is deemed to be social work practice by the board and who has a bachelor's degree or higher in a field other than social work, shall not be required to be licensed until July 1, 1991; provided any employee of an executive agency who qualifies for licensure under the provisions of the Social Work Practice Act shall apply for licensure as provided in that act.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 51, § 4.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-31-25 NMSA 1978.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 51, § 30 makes the Social Work Practice Act effective on July 1, 1989.

Effective date of the Social Work Practice Act. - The "effective date of the Social Work Practice Act", referred to in Subsection B, means the effective date of Laws 1989, ch. 51, which is July 1, 1989.

### **§ 61-31-5. Exemptions. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

Nothing in the Social Work Practice Act [61-31-1 to 61-31-24 NMSA 1978] shall be construed to prevent qualified members of other recognized professions that are licensed, certified or regulated under New Mexico law or regulation from rendering services within the scope of their license, certification or regulation, provided they do not represent themselves as licensed social workers.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 51, § 5.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-31-25 NMSA 1978.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 51, § 30 makes the Social Work Practice Act effective on July 1, 1989.

## **§ 61-31-6. Scope of practice. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

A. For the purposes of the Social Work Practice Act [61-31-1 to 61-31-24 NMSA 1978], a person is practicing social work if he advertises, offers himself to practice, is employed in a position described as social work or holds out to the public or represents in any manner that he is licensed to practice social work in this state.

B. Social work practice means a professional service and emphasizes the use of specialized knowledge of social resources, social systems and human capabilities to effect change in human behavior, emotional responses and social conditions. Services may be rendered through direct assistance to individuals, couples, families, groups and community organizations. Social work practice focuses on both direct and indirect services to facilitate change on the intrapersonal, interpersonal and systemic levels. Areas of specialization which address these include but are not limited to the following:

(1) clinical social work practice, which is the professional application of social work theory and methods in the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of psychosocial dysfunction, disability or impairment, including but not limited to emotional and mental disorders. It is based on knowledge of one or more theories of human development within a psychosocial context. Clinical social work includes interventions directed to interpersonal interactions, intrapsychic dynamics or life support and management issues. Clinical social work services consist of assessment, diagnosis and treatment, including psychotherapy and counseling, client-centered advocacy, consultation and evaluation;

(2) social work research practice, which is the professional study of human capabilities and practice of social work specialties, including direct and indirect practice, through the formal organization and the methodology of data collection and the analysis and evaluation of social work data;

(3) social work community organization, planning and development practice, which is a conscious process of social interaction and method of social work concerned with the meeting of broad needs and bringing about and maintaining adjustment between needs and resources in a community or other areas; helping people to deal more effectively with their problems and objectives by helping them develop, strengthen and maintain qualities of participation, self-direction and cooperation; and bringing about changes in community and group relationships and in the distribution of decision-making power. The community is the primary client in community organizations. The community may be an organization, neighborhood, city, county, state or national entity;

(4) social work administration, which is the practice that is concerned primarily with translating laws, technical knowledge and administrative rulings into organizational goals and operational policies to guide organizational behavior; designing organizational structure and procedures or processes through which social work goals can be achieved; and securing resources in the form of material, staff, clients and societal

legitimation necessary for goal attainment and organizational survival; and

(5) social work education practice, which provides an equal quality of social work education in identified areas of content; prepares graduates to practice in a range of geographic areas with diverse populations; and establishes the foundation for practitioners' professional futures, exposing them to the best of current knowledge and developing in them the ability to continue questioning and learning, as well as an awareness of their responsibility to continue this professional development.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 51, § 6.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-31-25 NMSA 1978.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 51, § 30 makes the Social Work Practice Act effective on July 1, 1989.

### **§ 61-31-7. Board created. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

A. There is created the "board of social work examiners".

B. The board shall be administratively attached to the department.

C. The board shall consist of ten members who are representative of the ethnic groups within New Mexico, who are United States citizens and have been New Mexico residents for at least five years prior to their appointment. From the ten members:

(1) four members shall have been engaged in social work practice for at least five years and each shall hold a master's degree in social work from a graduate school of social work that is accredited by the council on social work education of which one member shall be engaged primarily in clinical social work practice, one member shall be engaged primarily in education, one member shall be engaged primarily in administration or research in social work practice and one member shall be engaged primarily in community organization, planning and development. These members shall not hold office in any professional organization of social workers during their tenure on the board;

(2) one member shall hold a bachelor's degree in social work from a program accredited by the council on social work education, shall have been engaged in social work practice for at least two years and shall not hold office in any professional organization of social workers during his tenure on the board; and

(3) five members shall represent the public. The public members shall not have been licensed or have practiced as social workers. Public members shall not have any significant financial interest, whether direct or indirect, in social work practice.



D. Members of the board shall be appointed by the governor for staggered terms of three years, except that in making the initial appointments, three members shall be appointed for a term ending June 30, 1990; three members for terms ending June 30, 1991; and four members for terms ending June 30, 1992. Each member shall hold office until his successor is appointed. Vacancies shall be filled for the unexpired term in the same manner as original appointments.

E. Except for the representatives of the public on the board, the governor shall appoint board members from a list of nominees submitted by social work organizations and individual social work professionals.

F. Members of the board shall be reimbursed as provided in the Per Diem and Mileage Act [10-8-1 to 10-8-8 NMSA 1978] and shall receive no other compensation, perquisite or allowance.

G. The board shall elect a chairman and other officers as deemed necessary to administer its duties.

H. A simple majority of the board members currently serving shall constitute a quorum of the board.

I. The board shall meet at least once a year and at such other times as it deems necessary. Other meetings may be called by the chairman upon the written request of a quorum of the board.

J. The governor may remove any member from the board for the neglect of any duty required by law, for incompetence, for improper or unprofessional conduct as defined by board regulation or for any reason that would justify the suspension or revocation of his license to practice social work.

K. No board member shall serve more than two consecutive terms, and any member failing to attend, after proper notice, three executive meetings, shall automatically be removed as a board member, unless excused for reasons set forth in board regulations.

L. In the event of a vacancy for any reason, the board secretary shall immediately notify the governor, the board members and the board of social work examiners of the vacancy, the reason for its occurrence and the action taken by the board, so as to expedite the appointment of a new board member within a six-month period.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 51, § 7.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-31-25 NMSA 1978.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 51, § 30 makes the Social Work Practice Act effective on July 1, 1989.

## **§ 61-31-8. Board's authority. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

In addition to any authority provided by law, the board shall have the authority to:

- A. adopt and file, in accordance with the State Rules Act [14-3-24, 14-3-25, 14-4-1 to 14-4-9 NMSA 1978], rules and regulations necessary to carry out the provisions of the Social Work Practice Act [61-31-1 to 61-31-24 NMSA 1978], in accordance with the provisions of the Uniform Licensing Act [61-1-1 to 61-1-31 NMSA 1978], including the procedures for an appeal of an examination failure;
- B. select, prepare and administer, at least annually, written examinations for licensure which shall include a testing of the knowledge of New Mexico cultures;
- C. adopt a professional code of ethics;
- D. appoint advisory committees pursuant to Section 19 [61-31-19 NMSA 1978] of the Social Work Practice Act;
- E. conduct hearings on an appeal of a denial of a license based on the applicant's failure to meet the minimum qualifications for licensure. The hearing shall be conducted pursuant to the Uniform Licensing Act;
- F. require and establish criteria for continuing education;
- G. issue subpoenas, statements of charges, statements of intent to deny licenses and orders and delegate in writing to a designee the authority to issue subpoenas, statements of charges and statements of intent to deny licenses and establish procedures for receiving, investigating and conducting hearings on complaints;
- H. approve appropriate supervision for those persons seeking licensure as an independent social worker;
- I. issue provisional licenses and licenses based on credentials to persons meeting the requirements set forth in the Social Work Practice Act;
- J. determine qualifications for licensure;
- K. set fees for licenses as authorized by the Social Work Practice Act and authorize all disbursements necessary to carry out the provisions of the Social Work Practice Act;
- L. approve the selection of primary staff assigned to the board;
- M. contract with the department for the provisions of space and administrative support;  
and

N. keep a record of all proceedings and shall make an annual report to the governor.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 51, § 8.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-31-25 NMSA 1978.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 51, § 30 makes the Social Work Practice Act effective on July 1, 1989.

### **§ 61-31-9. Requirements for licensure. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

A. The board shall issue a license as a baccalaureate social worker to any person who files a completed application, accompanied by the required fees, and who submits satisfactory evidence that the applicant:

(1) has reached the age of majority;

(2) has at least a bachelor's degree in social work from a program accredited by the council on social work education; and

(3) demonstrates professional competence by satisfactorily passing a written examination as prescribed by the board.

B. The board shall issue a license as a master social worker to any person who files a completed application, accompanied by the required fees, and who submits satisfactory evidence that the applicant:

(1) has reached the age of majority;

(2) has obtained a master's degree in social work from a graduate school of social work accredited by the council on social work education; and

(3) demonstrates professional competence by satisfactorily passing a written examination as prescribed by the board.

C. The board shall issue a license as an independent social worker to any person who files a completed application, accompanied by the required fees, and who submits satisfactory evidence that the applicant:

(1) has reached the age of majority;

(2) has obtained a master's degree in social work from a graduate school of social work accredited by the council on social work education;

(3) has two years of postgraduate social work practice under appropriate supervision;  
and

(4) demonstrates professional competence by satisfactorily passing a written examination as prescribed by the board.

D. Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, the board may grant a license on a case-by-case basis to those employees of an executive agency who are currently practicing social work as defined in Section 6 [61-31-6 NMSA 1978] of the Social Work Practice Act and have been so employed for at least ten years prior to the effective date of that act.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 51, § 9.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-31-25 NMSA 1978.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 51, § 30 makes the Social Work Practice Act effective on July 1, 1989.

Effective date of that act. - The phrase "effective date of that act", referred to in Subsection D, means July 1, 1989, the effective date of Laws 1989, ch. 51.

### **§ 61-31-10. Written examination. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

The date and location of the written examination shall be established by the board. Applicants who have been found to meet the education and experience requirements for licensure shall be scheduled for the next examination following the filing of the application. The board shall establish by rule the examination application deadline and other rules relating to the retaking of the licensure examination.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 51, § 10.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-31-25 NMSA 1978.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 51, § 30 makes the Social Work Practice Act effective on July 1, 1989.

### **§ 61-31-11. Provisional licensure. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

Prior to examination, an applicant for licensure may obtain a provisional license to engage in social work practice as long as the applicant meets all the requirements, except examination, as prescribed in Section 10 [61-31-10 NMSA 1978] of the Social Work Practice Act for the level of license sought. The provisional license is valid until the results of the first qualifying written examination are available.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 51, § 11.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-31-25 NMSA 1978.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 51, § 30 makes the Social Work Practice Act effective on July 1, 1989.

### **§ 61-31-12. Licensure without written examination. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

A. An applicant for licensure under Section 9 [61-31-9 NMSA 1978] of the Social Work Practice Act may be licensed without written examination if the applicant:

(1) meets all other requirements for licensure as a baccalaureate social worker, independent social worker or master social worker and files his application within one year of the effective date of that act;

(2) has a bachelor's degree in a field other than social work, has been employed for one year immediately preceding the effective date of the Social Work Practice Act in a private agency or public agency other than an executive agency in a position as described in any of the areas of specialization pursuant to Subsection B of Section 6 [61-31-6 NMSA 1978] of the Social Work Practice Act under the title of social worker or other title under which he is deemed by the board to be practicing social work and has filed his application within one year of the effective date of that act; or

(3) has a bachelor's degree or higher in a field other than social work, has been employed in an executive agency under the title of social worker or other title under which he is deemed by the board to be practicing social work and has filed his application within two years of the effective date of the Social Work Practice Act.

B. An applicant for licensure under Section 9 of the Social Work Practice Act who has a master's or doctoral degree in a closely related field other than social work may be licensed as a master social worker if he has been employed for one year immediately preceding the effective date of the Social Work Practice Act in a private agency or public agency other than an executive agency in a position as described in any of the areas of specialization pursuant to Subsection B of Section 6 of the Social Work Practice Act, under the title of social worker or other title under which he is deemed by the board to be practicing social work, has filed his application within one year of the effective date of the act and passes a written examination as prescribed by the board in accordance with Paragraph (3) of Subsection B of Section 9 of the Social Work Practice Act.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 51, § 12.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-31-25 NMSA 1978.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 51, § 30 makes the Social Work Practice Act effective on July 1, 1989.

Compiler's notes. - The phrases "effective date of that act" and "effective date of the Social Work Practice Act", referred to throughout this section, mean July 1, 1989, the effective date of Laws 1989, ch. 51.

### **§ 61-31-13. Licensure by credentials. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

The board may license an applicant without written examination, provided that he possesses a valid social worker license issued by the appropriate examining board under the laws of any other state or territory of the United States, the district of Columbia or any foreign nation which, in the judgment of the board, has requirements, including knowledge of New Mexico cultures, substantially [substantially] equivalent to or exceeding those in the Social Work Practice Act [61-31-1 to 61-31-24 NMSA 1978] for the licensure level sought.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 51, § 13.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-31-25 NMSA 1978.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 51, § 30 makes the Social Work Practice Act effective on July 1, 1989.

### **§ 61-31-14. License renewal. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

A. Each licensee shall renew his license annually by submitting a renewal application on a form provided by the board. At the time of license renewal, the board shall require a licensee to produce evidence of continuing education, as prescribed by the board.

B. A sixty-day grace period shall be allowed each licensee after each annual licensing period, during which time licenses may be renewed upon payment of the renewal fee and providing evidence of continuing education as required under the Social Work Practice Act [61-31-1 to 61-31-24 NMSA 1978].

C. Any licensee who allows his license to lapse for longer than six months shall have such license automatically revoked and shall be required to take a written examination.

D. A late penalty fee shall be assessed after the sixty-day grace period has expired for anyone attempting to renew a license to practice social work.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 51, § 14.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-31-25 NMSA 1978.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 51, § 30 makes the Social Work Practice Act effective on July 1, 1989.

**§ 61-31-15. License fees. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

Applicants for licensure shall pay fees set by the board, not to exceed:

A. for written examination for any level of licensure other than initial licensure, two hundred dollars (\$200);

B. for initial licensure following a written examination as a baccalaureate social worker, two hundred dollars (\$200);

C. for initial licensure following a written examination as a master social worker, three hundred dollars (\$300);

D. for initial licensure following a written examination as an independent social worker, three hundred dollars (\$300);

E. for licensure by credentials at any level, three hundred dollars (\$300);

F. for licensure without written examination, including a provisional license, as a baccalaureate social worker, one hundred fifty dollars (\$150);

G. for licensure without written examination, including a provisional license, as a master social worker, two hundred fifty dollars (\$250);

H. for licensure without written examination, including a provisional license, as an independent social worker, three hundred dollars (\$300);

I. for renewal of a license as a baccalaureate social worker, one hundred dollars (\$100);

J. for renewal of a license as a master social worker, two hundred dollars (\$200);

K. for renewal of a license as an independent social worker, three hundred dollars (\$300);

L. for a late fee for failure to renew within the allotted grace period, one hundred dollars (\$100); and

M. for a duplicate license, twenty-five dollars (\$25.00).

History: Laws 1989, ch. 51, § 15.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-31-25 NMSA 1978.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 51, § 30 makes the Social Work Practice Act effective on July 1, 1989.

### **§ 61-31-16. Fund established. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

A. There is created in the state treasury the "board of social work examiners fund".

B. All money received by the board under the Social Work Practice Act [61-31-1 to 61-31-24 NMSA 1978] shall be deposited with the state treasurer for credit to the fund. The state treasurer shall invest the fund as other state funds are invested, and all income derived from investment of the fund shall be credited to the fund. All balances in the fund shall remain in the fund and shall not revert to the general fund.

C. Money in the fund is appropriated to the board and shall be used only for the purpose of meeting the necessary expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of the Social Work Practice Act.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 51, § 16.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-31-25 NMSA 1978.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 51, § 30 makes the Social Work Practice Act effective on July 1, 1989.

Appropriations. - Laws 1989, ch. 51, § 29, effective July 1, 1989, appropriates \$36,000 from the general fund to the board of social work examiners fund for expenditure during the seventy-eighth fiscal year to carry out the purposes of the Social Work Practice Act, and provides that prior to the end of the seventy-eighth fiscal year, the amount appropriated above shall be transferred to the general fund from the social work examiners fund.

### **§ 61-31-17. License denial, suspension or revocation. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

A. In accordance with procedures contained in the Uniform Licensing Act [61-1-1 to 61-1-31 NMSA 1978], the board may deny, revoke or suspend any license held or applied for under the Social Work Practice Act [61-31-1 to 61-31-24 NMSA 1978], upon grounds that the licensee or applicant:

(1) is guilty of fraud, deceit or misrepresentation in procuring or attempting to procure any license or certification provided for in the Social Work Practice Act;

(2) has been adjudicated as mentally incompetent by regularly constituted authorities;



- (3) has been convicted of a felony;
- (4) is guilty of unprofessional or unethical conduct;
- (5) is habitually or excessively using controlled substances or alcohol;
- (6) has repeatedly and persistently violated any of the provisions of the Social Work Practice Act or regulations of New Mexico or any other state or territory and has been convicted thereof;
- (7) has been convicted of the commission of any illegal operation;
- (8) is grossly negligent or incompetent in the practice of social work; or
- (9) has had a license to practice social work revoked, suspended or denied in any jurisdiction, territory or possession of the United States or another country for acts of the licensee similar to acts described in this subsection. A certified copy of the record of the jurisdiction, territory or possession of the United States or another country making such revocation, suspension or denial shall be conclusive evidence thereof.

B. Disciplinary proceedings may be instituted by sworn complaint of any person, including members of the board, and shall conform with the provisions of the Uniform Licensing Act. Any party to a hearing may obtain a copy of the hearing record upon payment of costs for such copy.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 51, § 17.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-31-25 NMSA 1978.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 51, § 30 makes the Social Work Practice Act effective on July 1, 1989.

### **§ 61-31-18. Impaired social workers. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

The license of any social worker to practice in this state shall be subject to restriction, suspension or revocation in case of inability of the licensee to practice social work with reasonable skill and safety to clients by reason of one or more of the following:

- A. mental disability; or
- B. habitual or excessive use of controlled substances, as defined in the Controlled Substances Act, or alcohol.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 51, § 18.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-31-25 NMSA 1978.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 51, § 30 makes the Social Work Practice Act effective on July 1, 1989.

Controlled Substances Act. - See 30-31-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

**§ 61-31-19. Impaired social workers' program. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

A. The board shall establish a process by which social workers who may be impaired because of a mental disability or habitual or excessive use of controlled substances or alcohol may seek rehabilitation. The intent of the process is to provide impaired social workers the opportunity to voluntarily enter a treatment program as an alternative to disciplinary action, while providing adequate safeguards to the public.

B. The board shall appoint evaluation advisory committees as appropriate to the specific disability of a social worker. Each advisory committee shall be composed of at least three members. One member of an advisory committee shall be a licensed physician, one a certified psychologist or a licensed psychiatrist and one licensed to practice social work in New Mexico. No member of an advisory committee shall be a member of the board.

C. An advisory committee shall function under the direction of the board and in accordance with regulations of the board. The regulations shall include directions to the advisory committee to:

(1) develop criteria for admission to and continuance in a treatment program for board approval;

(2) review complaints against a licensed social worker involving habitual or excessive use of controlled substances or alcohol;

(3) review voluntary requests of each social worker seeking admission to a treatment program as an alternative to disciplinary action;

(4) develop and submit to the board for approval a written treatment agreement setting forth the requirements that shall be met by the social worker and the conditions under which the treatment program may be successfully completed or terminated;

(5) recommend to the board in favor of or against an individual social worker's admission into or release from a treatment program;

(6) receive and review all reports regarding an individual social worker's progress in treatment and recovery;

(7) report violations to the board; and

(8) submit statistical reports to the board.

D. Files of social workers referred to an advisory committee and admitted to a treatment program shall be maintained in the office of the board and shall be confidential. Files are not confidential if they contain reports to the board concerning social workers who have not cooperated or complied with treatment agreements, or who have refused to participate in a program after having been accepted for admission into the program or reports used as evidence in a disciplinary proceeding. Such files may be made available to other states' social worker boards or law enforcement agencies upon request to the board if the social worker leaves the state prior to successful completion of the program and shall be subject to discovery by subpoena.

E. Any person who makes a report to the board regarding a social worker suspected of practicing while mentally disabled or under the influence of alcohol or controlled substances or who makes a report of a social worker's progress or lack of progress in a treatment program shall be immune from civil action for defamation or other causes of action resulting from such reports, provided that such reports are made in good faith and with some reasonable basis in fact.

F. After an appropriate treatment period, to be approved by the board, the advisory committee shall refer to the board for formal disciplinary action, including suspension or removal of license, a social worker who fails to respond to treatment. The board may on its own initiative or at the recommendation of the advisory committee immediately proceed with disciplinary actions against any social worker previously admitted to and released from a treatment program who has subsequently relapsed into a mental disability or abuse of alcohol or a controlled substance.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 51, § 19.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-31-25 NMSA 1978.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 51, § 30 makes the Social Work Practice Act effective on July 1, 1989.

### **§ 61-31-20. Provision for hearing. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

The board shall, before taking any disciplinary action, set any matter for a hearing pursuant to the provisions of the Uniform Licensing Act [61-1-1 to 61-1-31 NMSA 1978].

History: Laws 1989, ch. 51, § 20.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-31-25 NMSA 1978.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 51, § 30 makes the Social Work Practice Act effective on July 1, 1989.

### **§ 61-31-21. Criminal offender's character evaluation. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

The provisions of the Criminal Offender Employment Act [28-2-1 to 28-2-6 NMSA 1978] shall govern any consideration of criminal records required or permitted by the Social Work Practice Act [61-31-1 to 61-31-24 NMSA 1978].

History: Laws 1989, ch. 51, § 21.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-31-25 NMSA 1978.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 51, § 30 makes the Social Work Practice Act effective on July 1, 1989.

### **§ 61-31-22. Penalties. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

Any person who violates any provision of the Social Work Practice Act [61-31-1 to 61-31-24 NMSA 1978] is guilty of a misdemeanor.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 51, § 22.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-31-25 NMSA 1978.

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

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 51, § 30 makes the Social Work Practice Act effective on July 1, 1989.

### **§ 61-31-23. Injunctive proceedings. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

The board may apply for an injunction in the district court of the first judicial district to enjoin any person from committing any act prohibited by the Social Work Practice Act [61-31-1 to 61-31-24 NMSA 1978].

History: Laws 1989, ch. 51, § 23.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-31-25 NMSA 1978.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 51, § 30 makes the Social Work Practice Act effective on July 1, 1989.

**§ 61-31-24. Privileged communications. (Effective until July 1, 1996.)**

A. A licensed social worker shall not be examined without the consent of his client concerning any communication made by the client to him or any advice given to the client in the course of professional employment; nor shall the secretary, stenographer or clerk of a social worker be examined without the consent of his employer concerning any fact, the knowledge of which he has acquired in that capacity; nor shall any person who has participated in any social work practice conducted under the supervision of a person authorized by law to conduct such practice, including group therapy sessions, be examined concerning any knowledge gained during the course of the practice without the consent of the person to whom the testimony sought relates.

B. No licensed social worker may disclose any information he has acquired from a person consulting him in his professional capacity, unless:

(1) he has the written consent of the client or, in the case of death or disability, of his personal representative, any other person authorized to sue or the beneficiary of any insurance policy on his life, health or physical condition;

(2) such communication reveals the contemplation of a crime or harmful act;

(3) the client is under the age of sixteen years or an adult who is mentally fragile and the information acquired indicates that the child or adult was the victim or subject of a crime, in which case the social worker may be required to testify fully in relation to the crime in any examination, trial or other proceeding in which the commission of the crime is a subject of inquiry; or

(4) the person waives the privilege by bringing charges against the social worker.

C. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit a licensed social worker from disclosing information in court hearings concerning matters of adoption, child abuse, child neglect or other matters pertaining to the welfare of children as stipulated in the Children's Code or to those matters pertaining to citizens protected under the Adult Protective Services Act [27-7-14 to to 27-7-31 NMSA 1978].

History: Laws 1989, ch. 51, § 24.

Delayed repeals. - See 61-31-25 NMSA 1978.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 51, § 30 makes the Social Work Practice Act effective on July 1, 1989.

Children's Code. - See 32-1-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 81 Am. Jur. 2d Witnesses § 296.  
97 C.J.S. Witnesses §§ 252, 254.

### **§ 61-31-25. Termination of agency life; delayed repeal.**

The board of social work examiners is terminated on July 1, 1995 pursuant to the Sunset Act [12-9-11 to 12-9-21 NMSA 1978]. The board shall continue to operate according to the provisions of the Social Work Practice Act [61-31-1 to 61-31-24 NMSA 1978] until July 1, 1996. Effective July 1, 1996, the Social Work Practice Act is repealed.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 51, § 27.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 51, § 27 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

Severability clauses. - Laws 1989, ch. 51, § 28 provides for the severability of the act if any part or application thereof is held invalid.