# HOUSE BILL NO. 814

# INTRODUCED BY DONALDSON, GIACOMETTO, KELLER, KOEHNKE, DEVLIN, HAYNE, PETERSON, MENAHAN, SWITZER, VINCENT, GRADY, MANUEL, MARKS

## IN THE HOUSE

	111 1110 110000
FEBRUARY 18, 1987	INTRODUCED AND REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK & IRRIGATION.
FEBRUARY 21, 1987	COMMITTEE RECOMMEND BILL DO PASS AS AMENDED. REPORT ADOPTED.
	STATEMENT OF INTENT ADOPTED.
	PRINTING REPORT.
FEBRUARY 23, 1987	ON MOTION, TAKEN FROM SECOND READING AND REREFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS.
MARCH 20, 1987	COMMITTEE RECOMMEND BILL DO PASS. REPORT ADOPTED.
	PRINTING REPORT.
MARCH 25, 1987	SECOND READING, DO PASS.
MARCH 26, 1987	ENGROSSING REPORT.
	THIRD READING, PASSED. AYES, 97; NOES, 0.
	TRANSMITTED TO SENATE.
	IN THE SENATE
MARCH 31, 1987	INTRODUCED AND REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON FINANCE & CLAIMS.
APRIL 7, 1987	COMMITTEE RECOMMEND BILL BE CONCURRED IN. REPORT ADOPTED.
APRIL 9, 1987	SECOND READING, CONCURRED IN.

APRIL 10, 1987

THIRD READING, CONCURRED IN.

AYES, 37; NOES, 13.

RETURNED TO HOUSE.

IN THE HOUSE

APRIL 11, 1987

RECEIVED FROM SENATE.

SENT TO ENROLLING.

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T	THE BILL NO.
2	INTRODUCED BY Malder Sissents Helly
3	Hehnbe Newton Hayne Feterson Menahan
4	A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT ESTABLISHING A STATE
5	MEAT INSPECTION PROGRAM; PROVIDING FOR ITS ENFORCEMENT AND
6	APPLICATION BY THE BOARD OF LIVESTOCK; PROVIDING FOR
7	LICENSING OF MEAT ESTABLISHMENTS; AMENDING SECTIONS
8	7-21-4202, 81-2-102, 81-9-112, 81-9-114 THROUGH 81-9-116,
9	AND 81-9-201, MCA; AND REPEALING SECTIONS 81-9-101 THROUGH
10	81-9-103, 81-9-117, AND 81-9-203 THROUGH 81-9-207, MCA."
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12	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:
13	NEW SECTION. Section 1. Short title. [Sections 1
14	through 16] may be cited as the "Meat and Poultry Inspection
15	Act".

NEW SECTION. Section 2. Definitions.

- there ---

- (a) it bears or contains a poisonous or deleterious substance that may render it injurious to health, except that if the substance is not an added substance, the product may not be considered adulterated if the quantity of the substance is insufficient to ordinarily render it injurious to health;
  - (b) it bears or contains, by reason of administration

of any substance to the meat, an added poisonous or added deleterious substance other than a color additive, a food additive, or a pesticide chemical in or on a raw agricultural commodity, any of which may in the board's judgment make the meat unfit for human food;

- (c) it is in whole or in part a raw agricultural commodity and bears or contains a pesticide chemical that is unsafe as provided in the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act;
- 10 (d) it bears or contains a food additive that is
  11 unsafe as provided in the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic
  12 Act;
- unsafe as provided in the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic
  Act; provided that the meat that is not otherwise considered
  adulterated under subsection (1)(c), (1)(d), or (1)(e) of
  this section is considered adulterated if use of the
  pesticide chemical, food additive, or color additive in or
  on the article is prohibited by rule of the board;
- 20 (f) it consists in whole or in part of any filthy,
  21 putrid, or decomposed substance or is for any other reason
  22 unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome, or otherwise unfit for
  23 human food;
- 24 (g) it has been prepared, packed, or held under
  25 unsanitary conditions whereby it may have become

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- 1 contaminated with filth or rendered injurious to health;
- 2 (h) it is in whole or in part the product of an 3 animal, including poultry, that has died otherwise than by 4 slaughter;
- 5 (i) its container is composed in whole or in part of 6 any poisonous or deleterious substance that may render the 7 contents injurious to health;

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- (j) it has been intentionally subjected to radiation, unless the use of the radiation was in conformity with a regulation or exemption in effect pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 348;
- 12 (k) any valuable constituent has been in whole or in
  13 part omitted or abstracted therefrom, any substance has been
  14 substituted wholly or in part therefor, damage or
  15 inferiority has been concealed in any manner, or any
  16 substance has been added to it or mixed or packed with it so
  17 as to increase its bulk or weight, or make it appear better
  18 or of greater value than it is.
- 19 (2) "Chief" means the chief meat inspector appointed
  20 as provided in [section 3].
- 21 (3) "Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act" means 21
  22 U.S.C. 301 through 392, as that law reads on [the effective
  23 date of this act].
- (4) "Livestock" means cattle, buffalo, sheep, swine,goats, rabbits, horses, mules or other equines, and game

- farm animals as defined in 87-4-406 whether alive or dead.
- 2 (5) "Livestock product" or "poultry product" means a
- 3 product capable of use as human food that is wholly or
  - partially made from meat and is not specifically exempted by
- 5 rule of the board.
- (6) "Meat" means the edible flesh of livestock orpoultry and includes livestock and poultry products.
  - (7) "Misbranded" means the term applied to meat:
- 9 (a) if its labeling is false or misleading in any 10 particular:
- 11 (b) if it is offered for sale under the name of 12 another food:
- 13 (c) if it is an imitation of a meat product, unless
  14 its label bears, in type of uniform size and prominence, the
  15 word "imitation" and immediately thereafter the name of the
- 16 food being imitated:
- 17 (d) if its container is so made, formed, or filled as
  18 to be misleading;
- (e) if it does not bear a label showing:
- 20 (i) the name and place of business of the
  21 manufacturer, packer, or distributor; and
- 22 (ii) an accurate statement of the quantity of the
- 23 product in terms of weight, measure, or numerical count. The
- 24 board may adopt rules exempting small meat packages, meat
- 25 not in containers, and other reasonable variations.

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promulgated by the board.

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(f) if any word, statement, or other information required by [sections 1 through 16] to appear on the label is not prominently placed thereon, as compared with other words, statements, designs, or devices in the labeling, and is not stated in terms that render it likely to be read and understood by the ordinary individual under customary conditions of purchase and use;

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- (g) if it is represented as a food for which a definition and standard of identity or composition has been prescribed by the rules of the board, unless:
  - (i) it conforms to the definition and standard; and
- (ii) its label bears the name of the food specified in the definition and standard and, insofar as required by the rules, the common names of optional ingredients present in such food, other than spices, flavoring, and coloring;
- (h) if it is represented as a food for which a standard of fill of container has been prescribed by rules of the board and it falls below the standard of fill of container applicable thereto, unless its label bears, in the manner and form as the rules specify, a statement that it falls below the standard:
- 22 (i) if it is not subject to the provisions of 23 subsection (7)(g), unless its label bears:
- 24 (i) the common or usual name of the food, if any; and
- 25 (ii) in case it is fabricated from two or more

except that spices, flavorings, and colorings may, when authorized by the board, be designated as spices, flavorings, and colorings without naming each. To the extent that compliance with the requirements of this subsection (ii) is impracticable or results in deception or unfair competition, exemptions must be established by rules

ingredients, the common or usual name of each ingredient,

- g (j) if it purports to be for special dietary uses, unless its label bears such information concerning its vitamin, mineral, and other dietary properties as the board, after consultation with the U.S. secretary of agriculture, by rule prescribes as necessary in order to fully inform purchasers as to its value for such uses;
  - (k) if it bears or contains an artificial flavoring, artificial coloring, or chemical preservative, unless it bears labeling stating that fact, provided that to the extent that compliance with the requirements of this subsection (k) is impracticable, exemptions must be established by rules promulgated by the board; or
- 21 (1) if it fails to bear directly thereon and on its
  22 containers, as the board may by rule prescribe, the official
  23 inspection legend and establishment number of the
  24 establishment where the product was prepared and other
  25 information as the board may require to assure that it will

- not have false or misleading labeling and that the public will be informed of the manner of handling required to maintain the meat in a wholesome condition.
- 4 (8) "Official establishment" means an establishment
  5 licensed by the board at which inspection of the slaughter
  6 of livestock or poultry or the preparation of meat food
  7 products is maintained under (sections 1 through 16).
- 8 (9) "Pesticide chemical", "food additive", "color 9 additive", and "raw agricultural commodity" have the same 10 meanings as provided in 21 U.S.C. 321.
- 11 (10) "Poultry" means any domesticated bird, whether 12 alive or dead.
- 13 (11) "Prepared" means slaughtered, canned, salted,
  14 stuffed, rendered, boned, cut up, or otherwise manufactured
  15 or processed.
- NEW SECTION. Section 3. Chief meat inspector —
  deputies qualifications. (1) There is a chief meat
  inspector, who must be appointed by the board and shall
  serve at its pleasure. Such person must be a veterinarian
  licensed in Montana who has practiced veterinary medicine
  for 5 years or longer.
- 22 (2) The chief shall supervise the state meat 23 inspection program established in [sections 1 through 16] 24 and shall enforce the provisions of [sections 1 through 16] 25 to assure the public that only pure, wholesome, and

- unadulterated meat or meat food products are offered for
  sale.
- 3 (3) Upon recommendation of the chief, the board shall 4 appoint veterinary meat inspectors and lay meat inspectors, 5 who must be responsible to the chief and who shall conduct 6 ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections, enforce sanitary 7 requirements, and perform other necessary meat inspection 8 duties.
- 9 (4) An inspector assigned to an official establishment 10 may not be related to the management of the establishment or 11 have any financial interest therein.
- NEW SECTION. Section 4. Rules. The board, upon the recommendation of the chief, shall adopt rules consistent with the requirements of the rules of the U.S. department of agriculture governing meat inspection. The rules must:
- (1) require ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections,
  quarantines, segregation, and reinspections with respect to
  the slaughter of livestock and poultry and the preparation
  of livestock and poultry products at all official
  establishments:
- 21 (2) require the identification of livestock and 22 poultry and the marking and labeling of livestock or poultry 23 products as "Montana Inspected and Passed" if they are found 24 upon inspection not to be adulterated;
- 25 (3) require the destruction for food purposes of all

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livestock, poultry, livestock products, and poultry products that have been found to be adulterated;

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- 3 (4) set standards for ingredients of livestock
  4 products, meat, and poultry products;
- 5 (5) set standards for labeling, marking, or branding 6 of meat, livestock products, and poultry products:
- 7 (6) set standards for the weights or measures of 8 meats, livestock products, and poultry products not 9 inconsistent with standards established under Title 30, 10 chapter 12;
- 11 (7) set standards for the filling of containers for 12 meat, livestock products, and poultry products;
- 13 (8) regulate the false or fraudulent advertising of
  14 meat, livestock products, and poultry products;
  - (9) provide for periodic investigations of the sanitary conditions of each official establishment and withdraw or otherwise refuse to license and inspect those establishments where the sanitary conditions are such as to render adulterated any meat products prepared or handled therein;
- 21 (10) prescribe sanitation requirements for all official 22 establishments;
- 23 (11) require all persons subject to [sections 1 through 24 16] to maintain full and complete records of all 25 transactions involving meat, livestock products, or poultry

- $1\,$   $\,$   $\,$  products and to make the records available on request to the
- 2 chief or his inspectors at any reasonable time; and
- 3 (12) prescribe additional standards, methods, and
  4 procedures as are necessary to effect the purposes of
  5 [sections 1 through 16].
- 6 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> Section 5. Application for state meat 7 inspection service -- assignment of establishment number.
- 8 (1) Any meat establishment licensed under 81-9-201 may apply
   9 to the board for state meat and poultry inspection service.
- 10 The application must include:

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- (a) the name and address of the establishment;
- (b) the type of establishment;
- 13 (c) a complete description of the facilities and equipment;
- 15 (d) the day of the week and hours of the day when the
  16 establishment is in operation; and
  - (e) other information required by the chief.
- inspect the applicant's facilities and equipment. If the establishment is found to be clean and sanitary and if it meets the requirements of [sections 1 through 16], the board shall authorize the granting of state meat inspection service to the applicant. The board shall then assign an official establishment number to the approved establishment

to be used to mark the meat of the carcasses and parts of

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1 carcasses that are offered for sale.

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- NEW SECTION. Section 6. Inspection stamps. (1) The board shall provide meat inspection stamps to all official establishments, which must contain the words "Montana Inspected and Passed". The inspection stamps must be designed by the board so as to be not in conflict with inspection stamps of the U.S. department of agriculture.
- (2) Approved official establishments may use symbols of the inspection stamps on the processed meats and meat food products they offered for sale if they are in compliance with the provisions of [sections 1 through 16].
- 12 (3) The meat inspection stamps must at all times be 13 under the jurisdiction of the chief.
  - NEW SECTION. Section 7. Assignment of inspectors. (1)

    The chief shall assign inspectors to each official establishment and may assign one inspector to two or more establishments.
- 18 (2) No establishment may slaughter or process any cattle, buffalo, sheep, swine, goats, or poultry unless 19 20 there is an assigned inspector present. The hours of the 21 day and days of each week, including holidays or weekends, 22 when the establishment is slaughtering or processing meat 23 must be satisfactorily arranged between the chief and each 24 establishment. Establishments shall pay overtime fees to 25 the board when services are rendered in excess of 8 hours a

day or on holidays or weekends.

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- 2 NEW SECTION. Section 8. Ante-mortem and post-mortem 3 inspection required. (1) Official establishments must have an ante-mortem inspection. The inspector assigned to each 4 5 establishment shall examine each animal immediately prior to slaughter for the purpose of eliminating all unfit animals and segregating for more thorough examination all animals suspected of being affected with a condition that might influence their disposition on post-mortem inspection. The 10 unfit animals may not enter the slaughtering facilities of 11 the plant. The surpected animals which after inspection are 12 permitted to be staughtered must be handled separately from 13 the regular kill and given a special post-mortem 14 examination.
  - (2) Official establishments must have a post-mortem inspection. The post-mortem inspection must be made at the time the animals are slaughtered. The inspectors shall examine the cervical lymph glands, the skeletal lymph glands, the viscera and organs, with their lymph glands, and all exposed surfaces of the carcasses of all cattle, buffalo, sheep, swine, and goats. The examination must be conducted in the slaughtering facilities of the establishment during the slaughtering operations.
- 24 (3) The chief or any of his inspectors may have a 25 laboratory designated by the board make pathogenic

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examination of animals or parts thereof for completion of ante-mortem or post-mortem inspection.

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NEW SECTION. Section 9. Condemnation and appeal. The inspector at an official establishment shall condemn all diseased or otherwise unfit carcasses and parts of carcasses, including the viscera. The condemned parts must be removed from the slaughtering facilities of the plant in equipment designated for that purpose and must be destroyed for food purposes under the supervision of the inspector. If an establishment wishes to appeal a decision of an inspector as to carcasses or parts of carcasses that have been condemned, the establishment may appeal the decision to the chief or any veterinarian the chief may designate. If the establishment is not satisfied and wishes to make a further appeal, it may submit an appeal to the board, whose decision is final unless the person aggrieved, within 10 days after the date of the decision, appeals to the district court of the district in which the licensed premises are located.

NEW SECTION. Section 10. Regulation of equine, game farm animal, or rabbit carcasses or products. (1) Equines, game farm animals, and rabbits and their carcasses, parts thereof, and meat food products must be slaughtered and prepared in establishments separate from the establishments where cattle, buffalo, sheep, swine, or goats are slaughtered or their carcasses, parts thereof, or meat food

products are prepared.

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- (2) The board may by rule otherwise limit the entry of equine, game farm animal, or rabbit carcasses, parts of carcasses, meat food products, and other materials into any establishment where inspection under [sections 1 through 16] is maintained, under conditions as it may prescribe to assure that allowing the entry of the articles into inspected establishments will be consistent with the purposes of [sections 1 through 16].
- NEW SECTION. Section 11. Exemptions. The following
  11 persons are exempt from (sections 1 through 16 | and
  12 81-9-201:
- 13 (1) a person who slaughters livestock or poultry or
  14 prepares or processes livestock or poultry products for his
  15 own personal or household use;
- 16 (2) a person engaged in custom slaughtering of
  17 livestock and preparation of the carcasses and parts and
  18 meat food products thereof only with respect to the
  19 slaughter of livestock delivered by the owner for custom
  20 slaughter and the preparation of the carcasses for use by
  21 the owner in his own household or by members of his
  22 household or nonpaying quests; and
- 23 (3) a person who transports dead, dying, or diseased 24 animals or poultry for the purpose of treatment, burial, or 25 disposal in a manner that would prevent the carcasses from

being used as human food.

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may:

NEW SECTION. Section 12. Cooperation with state and federal authorities. (1) In carrying out the provisions of [sections 1 through 16], the chief shall consult with the department of health and environmental sciences and any appropriate state laboratory in matters relating to potability of water, sewage systems, and other sanitary conditions of slaughtering and meat processing establishments that might endanger public health. If any official establishment is failing to meet minimum applicable requirements of the department of health and environmental sciences, inspection service to the establishment must be suspended as provided in [section 14] until the condition is remedied.

- (2) The board is designated as the agency responsible for cooperating with the U.S. secretary of agriculture in receiving advisory assistance in developing the state program, technical and laboratory assistance and training, and financial assistance for administration of the program.

  NEW SECTION. Section 13. Violations -- penalties. (1) Except as provided in [sections 1 through 16], no person
- 23 (a) slaughter livestock or poultry or prepare
  24 livestock products or poultry products for human
  25 consumption;

- 1 (b) sell or transport adulterated, misbranded,
  2 condemned, or uninspected meats, livestock products, or
  3 poultry products;
- 4 (c) falsely represent that an article has been 5 inspected and passed or is exempted under [sections 1 6 through 16] or knowingly make a false statement in any certificate provided for by rules prescribed by the board;
- 8 (d) sell or transport slaughtered poultry from which
  9 the blood, feathers, feet, head, or viscera have not been
  10 removed;
- 11 (e) fail to keep any records required by [sections 1
  12 through 16];
  - (f) forge an official stamp, mark, or certificate;
- 14 (g) use, alter, deface, detach, or destroy an official 15 stamp, mark, or certificate without authorization;
- 16 (h) fail to use or fail to detach, deface, or destroy
  17 an official stamp, mark, or certificate contrary to rules
  18 prescribed by the board;
- 19 (i) knowingly possess a counterfeit certificate,
  20 stamp, or label or the carcass or parts of the carcass of an
  21 animal bearing a counterfeit or improperly altered official
  22 mark;
- 23 (j) sell or transport an equine carcass or parts 24 thereof unless they are conspicuously marked or otherwise 25 identified to show the kind of animal from which they were

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derived;

- (k) buy, sell, or transport livestock products or poultry products not intended for human food unless they are naturally inedible by humans or are denatured or identified as required by rules prescribed by the board;
- (1) engage in the business of buying, selling, or transporting dead, dying, disabled, or diseased animals or parts of the carcasses of animals that died otherwise than by slaughter, or buy, sell, or transport dead, dying, disabled, or diseased livestock or poultry or the products of such livestock or poultry that died otherwise than by slaughter unless in accordance with rules adopted under 81-9-302 to assure that such livestock or poultry or the unwholesome parts or products thereof will be prevented from being used for human food purposes.
- (2) A person who violates [sections 1 through 16] or rules adopted under [sections 1 through 16] for which no other criminal penalty is provided is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction is punishable by imprisonment for not more than 1 year or by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or both. If the violation involves intent to defraud or any distribution or attempted distribution of an article that is adulterated, such person is guilty of a felony and upon conviction is punishable by imprisonment for not more than 3 years or by a fine of not more than \$10,000,

or both.

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NEW SECTION. Section 14. Suspension or revocation of inspection service or establishment number -- hearing -- appeal. (1) Any license issued by the board or any state meat inspection service or establishment number may be suspended or revoked by the board for noncompliance with [sections 1 through 16] or any rule adopted pursuant to [sections 1 through 16].

- (2) State meat inspection service or establishment numbers may be suspended or revoked only after a hearing before the board upon reasonable notice. Notice must be given the licensee by service of the complaint upon him.
- (3) The decision of the board is final in any matter relating to renewal, suspension, or revocation of state meat inspection service or an establishment number unless the person aggrieved, within 10 days after the date of the decision, appeals to the district court of the district in which the licensed premises are located. The court shall hear and determine the matter within 10 days after the date of filing the appeal. After such decision, the person aggrieved may, in compliance with the statutory provisions relating thereto, appeal the decision of the district court to the supreme court of the state, but the suspension or revocation of state meat inspection service or an establishment number remains in effect pending the outcome

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1 of the appeal.

NEW SECTION. Section 15. Injunction. In addition to remedies provided in [sections 1 through 16], the board is authorized to apply to the district court for and the court shall have jurisdiction, upon hearing and for cause shown, to grant a temporary or permanent injunction restraining any person from violating a provision of [sections 1 through 16], whether or not there exists an adequate remedy at law.

NEW SECTION. Section 16. Application. The provisions of [sections 1 through 16] apply to persons, establishments, animals, and articles regulated under the federal Meat Inspection Act, 21 U.S.C. 601 through 695, or the federal Poultry Products Inspection Act, 21 U.S.C. 451 through 470, as those acts read on [the effective date of this act], only to the extent provided for therein.

Section 17. Section 7-21-4202, MCA, is amended to read:

"7-21-4202. Regulation of foodstuffs. The city or town council has power to provide for and regulate the inspection of beef;-pork; flour, meal, and all provisions and oils; to regulate the inspection of milk, water, butter, lard, and other provisions; to regulate the vending of meat, poultry, fish, game, and vegetables; to restrain and punish the forestalling of provisions."

25 Section 18. Section 81-2-102, MCA, is amended to read:

1 "81~2-102. Powers of department. (1) The department 2 may:

(a) supervise the sanitary conditions of livestock in this state, under the provisions of the constitution and statutes of this state and the rules adopted by the department. The department may quarantine a lot, yard, land, building, room, premises, enclosure, or other place or section in this state which is or may be used or occupied by livestock and which in the judgment of the department is infected or contaminated with an infectious, contagious, communicable, or dangerous disease or disease-carrying medium by which the disease may be communicated. The department may quarantine livestock in this state when the livestock is affected with or has been exposed to disease or disease-carrying medium. The department may prescribe treatments and enforce sanitary rules which are necessary and proper to circumscribe, extirpate, control, or prevent the disease.

(b) foster, promote, and protect the livestock industry in this state by the investigation of diseases and other subjects related to ways and means of prevention, extirpation, and control of diseases or to the care of livestock and its products and to this end may establish and maintain a laboratory, may make or cause to be made biologic products, curatives, and preventative agents, and may

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perform any other acts and things as may be necessary or proper in the fostering, promotion, or protection of the livestock industry in this state:

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- (c) impose and collect such fees as the department considers appropriate for the tests and services performed by it at the laboratory or elsewhere and for biologic products, curatives, and preventative agents made or caused to be made by the department. In fixing these fees the department shall take into consideration the costs, both direct and indirect, of the tests, services, products, curatives, and agents. All fees shall be deposited in the state special revenue fund for the use of the animal health functions of the department.
- (d) adopt rules and orders which it considers necessary or proper to prevent the introduction or spreading infectious, contagious, communicable, or dangerous diseases affecting livestock in this state and to this end may adopt rules and orders necessary or proper governing inspections and tests of livestock intended for importation into this state before it may be imported into this state;
- (e) adopt rules and orders which it considers necessary or proper for the inspection, testing, and quarantine of all livestock imported into this state:
- 24 (f) adopt rules and orders which it considers 25 necessary or proper for the supervision, inspection, and

control of the standards and sanitary conditions of slaughterhouses, meat depots, meat and meat food products, dairies, milk depots, milk and its byproducts, barns, dairy cows, factories, and other places and premises where meat or 4 meat foods, milk or its products, or any byproducts thereof 5 intended for sale or consumption as food are produced, kept, 6 handled, or stored. An authorized representative of the 7 department may take samples of a product so produced, kept, handled, or stored for analysis or testing by the department. The records of the samples and their analysis 10 and test, when identified as to the sample by the oath of 11 the officer taking it and verified as to the analysis or 12 test by the oath of the chemist or bacteriologist making it, 13 are prima facie evidence of the facts set forth in them when 14 15 offered in evidence in a prosecution or action at law or in equity for violation of part 1, 2, or 3 of this chapter, 16 81-9-201 through-81-9-207, 81-20-101, 81-21-102, 81-21-103. 17 or a rule or order of the board adopted thereunder. These 18 standards, insofar as they relate to dairies or milk and its 19 byproducts, may not include standards of 20 21 measurement.

proper for the supervision and control of manufactured and

refined foods for livestock and the manufacture,

importation, sale, and method of using a biologic remedy or

(q) adopt rules and orders which seem necessary or

curative agent for the treatment of diseases of livestock.

However, as far as practicable the standards approved by the
United States department of agriculture shall be adopted.

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- (h) install an adequate system of meat inspection,—at any—time—and—in-such-places—as-public-welfare—may-demand, under-the-rules—which-may-provide—fees-for—the—maintenance of—such—inspection—and in accordance with [sections 1 through 16] which shall provide ways and means for shipping home—grown and home-killed meats into any city in this state. As far as practicable, the rules shall conform with the meat-inspection requirements of the United States department of agriculture.
- (i) slaughter or cause to be slaughtered any livestock in this state known to be affected with or which has been exposed to an infectious, contagious, communicable, or dangerous disease, when such slaughter is necessary for the protection of other livestock, and destroy or cause to be destroyed all barns, stables, sheds, outbuildings, fixtures, furniture, or personal property infected with any such infectious, contagious, communicable, or dangerous disease when they cannot be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected and the destruction is necessary to prevent the spreading of the disease;
- (j) indemnify the owner of any property destroyed by order of the department or pursuant to any rules adopted by

- the department under parts 1, 2, or 3 of this chapter,

  8i-9-20i-through-8i-9-207, 81-20-101, 81-21-102, 81-21-103;
- 3 (k) require persons, firms, and corporations engaged
  4 in the production or handling of meat, meat food products,
  5 dairy products, or any byproducts thereof to furnish
  6 statistics of the quantity and cost of the food and food
  7 products produced or handled and the name and address of
  8 persons supplying them any of the products.
- 9 (2) When in the exercise of its powers or the
  10 discharge of its duties it becomes necessary for employees
  11 of the department to investigate facts and conditions, they
  12 may administer oaths, take affidavits, and compel the
  13 attendance and testimony of witnesses."
  - Section 19. Section 81-9-112, MCA, is amended to read:

    "81-9-112. Inspection and marking of hides and meat of slaughtered cattle -- records -- bill of sale -- when inspection not necessary. (1) All butchers-and-meat-peddiers slaughtering establishments required to be licensed under 81-9-201 shall maintain the hide of an animal in its entirety with tail and ears attached for each animal slaughtered until inspected by a state or deputy state stock inspector in the county where the animal was slaughtered. The inspector shall mark the hide in the manner prescribed by the department. This inspection may be waived for those animals inspected by a state or deputy state stock inspector

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on a preslaughter inspection.

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- (2) Each dressed carcass of such animal shall be stamped with an ink stamp in a manner specified by the department. The inspector shall keep a record and issue a certificate of inspection as specified by the department, giving the butcher's—or—peddler's name;—the—place—of business and address of the establishment or person, the serial number of the inspection of the hide, the brand on the hide, the date of inspection, and the place where the inspection was made. The inspector shall forward a copy of the inspection certificate to the department and issue one copy to the person requesting the inspection.
- (3) When ownership of the carcass and hide presented is claimed on a bill of sale, the officer making the inspection shall demand and receive the original bill of sale, which shall be attached to the inspector's certificate sent to the county clerk and recorder. When the bills of sale cover cattle not included in the inspection, the inspector shall issue to the owner of the bill of sale a receipt for the bill of sale. The receipt shall describe the balance of the cattle covered by the original bill of sale.
- (4) Any person who kills beef or veal in good faith for his own use shall not be required to have such meat inspected or stamped."

Section 20. Section 81-9-114, MCA, is amended to read:

"81-9-114. Duty of--butchers--and--meat--peddlers to
report violations. It-is-made-the-duty--of--any--butcher--or
meat--peddler-licensed-under-the-provisions-of-81-9-102-to A
person required to be licensed under 81-9-201 shall report
any violation of 81-9-112 to the sheriff of the county
wherein such violation shall-occur occurred and of which
such butcher-or-meat-peddler person has knowledge.7-and-for
his Upon failure so to do so, such-butcher-or--meat--peddler
the person shall suffer a revocation of his license and no
license shall again be issued to such person until the
expiration of 1 year from the date of such revocation."

Section 21. Section 81-9-115, MCA, is amended to read:

"81-9-115. Unlawful to purchase uninspected hide or
carcass -- exception. it-shall-be-unlawful-for-any No person
or-persons, firm, corporation, or association to may
purchase the hide or carcass or any part thereof of any beef
or veal without the inspection or identification herein
provided for. The provision of this section shall does not
apply to any person or-persons who shall-purchase purchases
from a licensed butcher-or-peddler meat establishment beef
or veal in quantities less than one quarter of an animal."

Section 22. Section 81-9-116, MCA, is amended to read:

"81-9-116. Officers' authority concerning enforcement
-- seizure and sale of meat held in violation. Any officer

having authority to make the inspection herein provided for 1 may enter into and inspect butcher-shops; staughterhouses; 2 3 and-other-places-of-business-of-meat-peddlers--and--butchers 4 meat establishments required to be licensed under 81~9-201 or places where beef is handled in quantities, for the 5 6 purpose of determining whether the provisions of this part 7 have been complied with. In case meat is found which is being held in violation of the provisions of this part, the 9 officers shall-have-authority-to may seize and--take the 10 same. All meat so seized shall be sold under the direction 11 of a stock inspector, sheriff, or other officer authorized, 12 at either public or private sale, for the best price 13 obtainable, and the proceeds shall be paid to the county 14 treasurer of the county in which said meat is seized for the 15 benefit of the general fund of said county,"

Section 23. Section 81-9-201, MCA, is amended to read:

"81-9-201. Staughterhouse Meat establishment license

- fees and renewals. (1) It is unlawful for a person, firm, or corporation to maintain-or-conduct-a-staughterhouse; meat packinghouse; or-meat-depot-in-this-state engage in the business of slaughtering livestock or poultry or processing, storing, or wholesaling the meat products of either without having a license issued by the department. The department shall establish an annual fee for a license issued under this section, to be paid into the state special revenue fund

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for the use of the department.

(2) All licenses expire on December 31 of the year in 2 which they are issued and shall be renewed by the department 3 on request of the licensee. However, when the department finds that the place establishment for which the license is 5 issued is not conducted in accordance with the rules and orders of the board made under 81-2-102, the department 7 shall revoke the license and may not renew it until the 8 place establishment is in a sanitary condition in accordance 9 with department rules. 10

11 (3) A person firm, or corporation violating this
12 section or any rule or order promulgated by authority of
13 81-2-102 is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction
14 shall be fined not to exceed \$500."

NEW SECTION. Section 24. Repealer. Sections 81-9-101 through 81-9-103, 81-9-117, and 81-9-203 through 81-9-207, MCA, are repealed.

NEW SECTION. Section 25. Codification instruction.

19 Sections 1 through 16 are intended to be codified as an

20 integral part of Title 81, chapter 9, part 2, and the

21 provisions of Title 81 apply to sections 1 through 16.

-End-

# STATE OF MONTANA - FISCAL NOTE

#### Form BD-15

In compliance with a written request, there is hereby submitted a Fiscal Note for HB814, as introduced.

## DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION:

An act establishing a state meat inspection program; providing for its enforcement and application by the Board of Livestock; providing for licensing of meat establishments; amending sections 7-21-4202, 81-2-102, 81-9-112, 81-9-114 through 81-9-116, and 81-9-201, MCA; and repealing sections 81-9-101 through 81-9-103, 81-9-117, and 81-9-203 through 81-9-207, MCA.

## ASSUMPTIONS:

- 1. Assume that wages remain at the FY87 level.
- 2. Assume that there is a funding split of 50/50 between the state general fund and federal government.
- 3. Assume that there are approximately 30 plants that will require inspection services.
- 4. Assume that the Department of Livestock can supervise the lay inspectors with the current veterinarian staff, but will need to be reimbursed for the equivalent of one veterinarian FTE.
- 5. Assume that this act does not apply to the sale of confiscated wild game meat by the Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks.

FISCAL IMPACT:	FY88						FY89					
FTE	Current La 0	IW	Pr	oposed Law 11.00	Di	fference 11.00	Curre	nt Law 0	Pro	oposed Law 11.00	Di	fference 11.00
Expenditures: Personal Services Operating Expenses Equipment TOTAL	\$ \$	0 0 0	\$	220,358 52,000 6,500 278,858	\$	220,358 52,000 6,500 278,858	\$ \$	0 0 0	\$ <del>\$</del>	220,852 45,000 1,000 266,852	\$	220,852 45,000 1,000 266,852
Funding: General Fund Federal	\$ \$	0	\$ \$	139,429 139,429	\$ \$	139,429 139,429	<b>\$</b> \$	0	<b>\$</b> \$	133,426 133,426	\$ \$	133,426 133,426

Total general fund cost to the program would be \$272,855 for the biennium.

## LONG-RANGE EFFECTS OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION:

The total cost of the Meat Inspection Program could increase or decrease depending on the number of plants that participate in the state inspection program.

DAVID L. HUNTER, BUDGET DIRECTOR

Office of Budget and Program Planning

DATE DONALDSON, PRIMARY SPONSOR

Fiscal Note for HB814, as introduced.

50th Legislature HB 0814/si

#### APPROVED BY COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE LIVESTOCK & IRRIGATION

1	STATEMENT OF INTENT
2	HOUSE BILL 814
3	House Agriculture, Livestock, and Irrigation Committee
4	
5	This bill requires a statement of intent because
6	section 4 requires the board of livestock to adopt rules
7	implementing the state meat inspection program. Section
8	indicates the scope of the rules. It is intended that the
9	rules conform in all respects to the requirements of the
10	Federal Meat Inspection Act and the Federal Poultry Products
11	Inspection Act, in order to qualify the state program under
12	those acts. It is also intended that the program be
13	developed and administered in cooperation with the foo
14	safety and inspection service, United States department of
15	agriculture, to ensure that it is at least "equal to" th
16	requirements contained in the federal law.



HOUSE BILL NO. 914

50th Legislature HB 0814/02 HB 0814/02

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1	HOUSE BILL NO. 814
2	INTRODUCED BY DONALDSON, GIACOMETTO, KELLER,
3	KOEHNKE, DEVLIN, HAYNE, PETERSON, MENAHAN,
4	SWITZER, VINCENT, GRADY, MANUEL, MARKS
5	
6	A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT ESTABLISHING A STATE
7	MEAT INSPECTION PROGRAM; PROVIDING FOR ITS ENFORCEMENT AND
8	APPLICATION BY THE BOARD OF LIVESTOCK; PROVIDING FOR
9	LICENSING OF MEAT ESTABLISHMENTS; APPROPRIATING MONEY TO
.0	OPERATE THE PROGRAM; AMENDING SECTIONS 7-21-4202, 81-2-102,
.1	81-9-112, 81-9-114 THROUGH 81-9-116, AND 81-9-201, MCA; AND
. 2	REPEALING SECTIONS 81-9-101 THROUGH 81-9-103, 81-9-117, AND
. 3	81-9-203 THROUGH B1-9-207, MCA."
. 4	
.5	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:
.6	NEW SECTION. Section 1. Short title. [Sections 1
.7	through 16] may be cited as the "Meat and Poultry Inspection
8	Act".
١9	NEW SECTION. Section 2. Definitions. As used in
90	[sections 1 through 16], the following definitions apply:
21	(1) "Adulterated" means the term applied to meat if:
22	(a) it bears or contains a poisonous or deleterious
23	substance that may render it injurious to health, except
24	that if the substance is not an added substance, the product
25	may not be considered adulterated if the quantity of the

- substance is insufficient to ordinarily render it injurious 1 to health: (b) it bears or contains, by reason of administration 3
  - of any substance to the meat, an added poisonous or added deleterious substance other than a color additive, a food additive, or a pesticide chemical in or on a raw agricultural commodity, any of which may in the board's judgment make the meat unfit for human food;
  - (c) it is in whole or in part a raw agricultural commodity and bears or contains a pesticide chemical that is unsafe as provided in the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act;
- 13 (d) it bears or contains a food additive that is 14 unsafe as provided in the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic 15 Act;
  - (e) it bears or contains a color additive that is unsafe as provided in the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act; provided that the meat that is not otherwise considered adulterated under subsection (1)(c), (1)(d), or (1)(e) of this section is considered adulterated if use of the pesticide chemical, food additive, or color additive in or on the article is prohibited by rule of the board;
  - (f) it consists in whole or in part of any filthy, putrid, or decomposed substance or is for any other reason unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome, or otherwise unfit for

HB 0814/02

1 human food;

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- 2 (g) it has been prepared, packed, or held under 3 unsanitary conditions whereby it may have become 4 contaminated with filth or rendered injurious to health:
- 5 (h) it is in whole or in part the product of an 6 animal, including poultry, that has died otherwise than by slaughter;
- 8 (i) its container is composed in whole or in part of 9 any poisonous or deleterious substance that may render the 10 contents injurious to health:
- 11 (j) it has been intentionally subjected to radiation, 12 unless the use of the radiation was in conformity with a 13 regulation or exemption in effect pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 348; 14 or
  - (k) any valuable constituent has been in whole or in part omitted or abstracted therefrom, any substance has been substituted wholly or in part therefor, damage or inferiority has been concealed in any manner, or any substance has been added to it or mixed or packed with it so as to increase its bulk or weight, or make it appear better or of greater value than it is.
- 22 (2) "Chief" means the chief meat inspector appointed
  23 as provided in [section 3].
- (3) "Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act" means 21
   U.S.C. 301 through 392, as that law reads on [the effective

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- l date of this act].
- 2 (4) "Livestock" means cattle, buffalo, sheep, swine,
  3 goats, rabbits, horses, mules or other equines, and game
  4 farm animals as defined in 87-4-406 whether alive or dead.
- 5 (5) "Livestock product" or "poultry product" means a 6 product capable of use as human food that is wholly or 7 partially made from meat and is not specifically exempted by 8 rule of the board.
- 9 (6) "Meat" means the edible flesh of livestock or 10 poultry and includes investock and poultry products.
- 11 (7) "Misbrandea" means the term applied to meat:
- 12 (a) if its labeling is false or misleading in any 13 particular;
- 14 (b) if it is offered for sale under the name of 15 another food;
- 16 (c) if it is an imitation of a meat product, unless
  17 its label bears, in type of uniform size and prominence, the
  18 word "imitation" and immediately thereafter the name of the
  19 food being imitated;
- 20 (d) if its container is so made, formed, or filled as
  21 to be misleading;
- (e) if it does not bear a label showing:
- 23 (i) the name and place of business of the 24 manufacturer, packer, or distributor; and
- 25 (ii) an accurate statement of the quantity of the

product in terms of weight, measure, or numerical count. The board may adopt rules exempting small meat packages, meat not in containers, and other reasonable variations.

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- (f) if any word, statement, or other information required by [sections 1 through 16] to appear on the label is not prominently placed thereon, as compared with other words, statements, designs, or devices in the labeling, and is not stated in terms that render it likely to be read and understood by the ordinary individual under customary conditions of purchase and use;
- (g) if it is represented as a food for which a definition and standard of identity or composition has been prescribed by the rules of the board, unless:
- (i) it conforms to the definition and standard; and
  - (ii) its label bears the name of the food specified in the definition and standard and, insofar as required by the rules, the common names of optional ingredients present in such food, other than spices, flavoring, and coloring;
  - (h) if it is represented as a food for which a standard of fill of container has been prescribed by rules of the board and it falls below the standard of fill of container applicable thereto, unless its label bears, in the manner and form as the rules specify, a statement that it falls below the standard;
- 25 (i) if it is not subject to the provisions of

subsection (7)(g), unless its label bears:

- (i) the common or usual name of the food, if any; and

  (ii) in case it is fabricated from two or more

  ingredients, the common or usual name of each ingredient,

  except that spices, flavorings, and colorings may, when

  authorized by the board, be designated as spices,

  flavorings, and colorings without naming each. To the extent

  that compliance with the requirements of this subsection

  (ii) is impracticable or results in deception or unfair

  competition, exemptions must be established by rules

  promulgated by the board.
- (j) if it purports to be for special dietary uses, unless its label bears such information concerning its vitamin, mineral, and other dietary properties as the board, after consultation with the U.S. secretary of agriculture, by rule prescribes as necessary in order to fully inform purchasers as to its value for such uses;
- 18 (k) if it bears or contains an artificial flavoring,
  19 artificial coloring, or chemical preservative, unless it
  20 bears labeling stating that fact, provided that to the
  21 extent that compliance with the requirements of this
  22 subsection (k) is impracticable, exemptions must be
  23 established by rules promulgated by the board; or
- 24 (1) if it fails to bear directly thereon and on its 25 containers, as the board may by rule prescribe, the official

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sale.

inspection legend and establishment number of the establishment where the product was prepared and other information as the board may require to assure that it will not have false or misleading labeling and that the public will be informed of the manner of handling required to maintain the meat in a wholesome condition.

(8) "Official establishment" means an establishment licensed by the board at which inspection of the slaughter of livestock or poultry or the preparation of meat food products is maintained under (sections 1 through 16).

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- 11 (9) "Pesticide chemical", "food additive", "color 12 additive", and "raw agricultural commodity" have the same 13 meanings as provided in 21 U.S.C. 321.
- 14 (10) "Poultry" means any domesticated bird, whether alive or dead.
- 16 (11) "Prepared" means slaughtered, canned, salted,
  17 stuffed, rendered, boned, cut up, or otherwise manufactured
  18 or processed.
  - NEW SECTION. Section 3. Chief meat inspector —deputies qualifications. (1) There is a chief meat inspector, who must be appointed by the board and shall serve at its pleasure. Such person must be a veterinarian licensed in Montana who has practiced veterinary medicine for 5 years or longer.
- 25 (2) The chief shall supervise the state meat

- inspection program established in [sections 1 through 16]
  and shall enforce the provisions of [sections 1 through 16]
  to assure the public that only pure, wholesome, and
  unadulterated meat or meat food products are offered for
- 6 (3) Upon recommendation of the chief, the board shall
  7 appoint veterinary meat inspectors and lay meat inspectors,
  8 who must be responsible to the chief and who shall conduct
  9 ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections, enforce sanitary
  10 requirements, and perform other necessary meat inspection
  11 duties.
- 12 (4) An inspector assigned to an official establishment
  13 may not be related to the management of the establishment or
  14 have any financial interest therein.
- NEW SECTION. Section 4. Rules. The board, upon the recommendation of the chief, shall adopt rules consistent with the requirements of the rules of the U.S. department of agriculture governing meat inspection. The rules must:
- 19 (1) require ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections, 20 quarantines, segregation, and reinspections with respect to 21 the slaughter of livestock and poultry and the preparation 22 of livestock and poultry products at all official 23 establishments;
- 24 (2) require the identification of livestock and 25 poultry and the marking and labeling of livestock or poultry

products as "Montana Inspected and Passed" if they are found upon inspection not to be adulterated;

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- (3) require the destruction for food purposes of all livestock, poultry, livestock products, and poultry products that have been found to be adulterated:
- 6 (4) set standards for ingredients of livestock
   7 products, meat, and poultry products;
- 8 (5) set standards for labeling, marking, or branding9 of meat, livestock products, and poultry products;
  - (6) set standards for the weights or measures of meats, livestock products, and poultry products not inconsistent with standards established under Title 30, chapter 12;
    - (7) set standards for the filling of containers for meat, livestock products, and poultry products;
    - (8) regulate the false or fraudulent advertising of meat, livestock products, and poultry products;
    - (9) provide for periodic investigations of the sanitary conditions of each official establishment and withdraw or otherwise refuse to license and inspect those establishments where the sanitary conditions are such as to render adulterated any meat products prepared or handled therein;
- 24 (10) prescribe sanitation requirements for all official 25 establishments;

- 1 (11) require all persons subject to [sections 1 through
  2 16] to maintain full and complete records of all
  3 transactions involving meat, livestock products, or poultry
  4 products and to make the records available on request to the
  5 chief or his inspectors at any reasonable time; and
- 6 (12) prescribe additional standards, methods, and
  7 procedures as are necessary to effect the purposes of
  8 (sections 1 through 16).
- 9 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> Section 5. Application for state meat 10 inspection service -- assignment of establishment number.
- 11 (1) Any meat establishment licensed under 81-9-201 may apply
- to the board for state meat and poultry inspection service.
- 13 The application must include:

- 14 (a) the name and address of the establishment;
  - (b) the type of establishment;
- 16 (c) a complete description of the facilities and
  17 equipment;
- (d) the day of the week and hours of the day when the establishment is in operation; and
- 20 (e) other information required by the chief.
- 21 (2) The chief, upon receipt of the application, shall
  22 inspect the applicant's facilities and equipment. If the
  23 establishment is found to be clean and sanitary and if it
  24 meets the requirements of [sections 1 through 16], the board
  25 shall authorize the granting of state meat inspection

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service to the applicant. The board shall then assign an official establishment number to the approved establishment to be used to mark the meat of the carcasses and parts of carcasses that are offered for sale.

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NEW SECTION. Section 6. Inspection stamps. (1) The board shall provide meat inspection stamps to all official establishments, which must contain the words "Montana Inspected and Passed". The inspection stamps must be designed by the board so as to be not in conflict with inspection stamps of the U.S. department of agriculture.

- (2) Approved official establishments may use symbols of the inspection stamps on the processed meats and meat food products they offered for sale if they are in compliance with the provisions of [sections 1 through 16].
- (3) The meat inspection stamps must at all times be under the jurisdiction of the chief.
- NEW SECTION. Section 7. Assignment of inspectors. (1) The chief shall assign inspectors to each official establishment and may assign one inspector to two or more establishments.
- (2) No establishment may slaughter or process any cattle, buffalo, sheep, swine, goats, or poultry unless there is an assigned inspector present. The hours of the day and days of each week, including holidays or weekends, when the establishment is slaughtering or processing meat

must be satisfactorily arranged between the chief and each establishment. Establishments shall pay overtime fees to the board when services are rendered in excess of 8 hours a day or on holidays or weekends.

NEW SECTION. Section 8. Ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection required. (1) Official establishments must have an ante-mortem inspection. The inspector assigned to each establishment shall examine each animal immediately prior to slaughter for the purpose of eliminating all unfit animals and segregating for more thorough examination all animals 11 suspected of being affected with a condition that might influence their disposition on post-mortem inspection. The unfit animals may not enter the slaughtering facilities of the plant. The suspected animals which after inspection are permitted to be slaughtered must be handled separately from the regular kill and given a special post-mortem examination.

(2) Official establishments must have a post-mortem 18 19 inspection. The post-mortem inspection must be made at the 20 time the animals are slaughtered. The inspectors shall examine the cervical lymph glands, the skeletal lymph 22 glands, the viscera and organs, with their lymph glands, and 23 all exposed surfaces of the carcasses of all cattle, 24 buffalo, sheep, swine, and goats. The examination must be conducted in the slaughtering facilities the

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HB 814

establishment during the slaughtering operations.

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(3) The chief or any of his inspectors may have a laboratory designated by the board make pathogenic examination of animals or parts thereof for completion of ante-mortem or post-mortem inspection.

NEW SECTION. Section 9. Condemnation and appeal. The inspector at an official establishment shall condemn all diseased or otherwise unfit carcasses and parts of carcasses, including the viscera. The condemned parts must be removed from the slaughtering facilities of the plant in equipment designated for that purpose and must be destroyed for food purposes under the supervision of the inspector. If an establishment wishes to appeal a decision of an inspector as to carcasses or parts of carcasses that have been condemned, the establishment may appeal the decision to the chief or any veterinarian the chief may designate. If the establishment is not satisfied and wishes to make a further appeal, it may submit an appeal to the board, whose decision is final unless the person aggrieved, within 10 days after the date of the decision, appeals to the district court of the district in which the licensed premises are located.

NEW SECTION. Section 10. Regulation of equine, game farm animal, or rabbit carcasses or products. (1) Equines, game farm animals, and rabbits and their carcasses, parts thereof, and meat food products must be slaughtered and

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prepared in establishments separate from the establishments
where cattle, buffalo, sheep, swine, or goats are
slaughtered or their carcasses, parts thereof, or meat food
products are prepared.

(2) The board may by rule otherwise limit the entry of equine, game farm animal, or rabbit carcasses, parts of carcasses, meat food products, and other materials into any establishment where inspection under [sections 1 through 16] is maintained, under conditions as it may prescribe to assure that allowing the entry of the articles into inspected establishments will be consistent with the purposes of [sections 1 through 16].

NEW SECTION. Section 11. Exemptions. The following persons are exempt from [sections 1 through 16] and 81-9-201:

- 16 (1) a person who slaughters livestock or poultry or
  17 prepares or processes livestock or poultry products for his
  18 own personal or household use;
  - (2) a person engaged in custom slaughtering of livestock and preparation of the carcasses and parts and meat food products thereof only with respect to the slaughter of livestock delivered by the owner for custom slaughter and the preparation of the carcasses for use by the owner in his own household or by members of his household or nonpaying quests; and

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(3) a person who transports dead, dying, or diseased animals or poultry for the purpose of treatment, burial, or disposal in a manner that would prevent the carcasses from being used as human food.

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NEW SECTION. Section 12. Cooperation with state and federal authorities. (1) In carrying out the provisions of [sections 1 through 16], the chief shall consult with the department of health and environmental sciences and any appropriate state laboratory in matters relating to potability of water, sewage systems, and other sanitary conditions of slaughtering and meat processing establishments that might endanger public health. If any official establishment is failing to meet minimum applicable requirements of the department of health and environmental sciences, inspection service to the establishment must be suspended as provided in [section 14] until the condition is remedied.

(2) The board is designated as the agency responsible for cooperating with the U.S. secretary of agriculture in receiving advisory assistance in developing the state program, technical and laboratory assistance and training,

and financial assistance for administration of the program. NEW SECTION. Section 13. Violations -- penalties. (1) Except as provided in [sections 1 through 16], no person may:

- 1 (a) slaughter livestock or poultry prepare 2 livestock products products for human or poultry consumption; 3
- 4 (b) sell or transport adulterated, misbranded. 5 condemned, or uninspected meats, livestock products, or poultry products:
- 7 (c) falsely represent that an article has been inspected and passed or is exempted under [sections 1 9 through 16] or knowingly make a false statement in any 10 certificate provided for by rules prescribed by the board;
- 11 (d) sell or transport slaughtered poultry from which the blood, feathers, feet, head, or viscera have not been 12 13 removed:
- 14 (e) fail to keep any records required by [sections 1 15 through 161:
- (f) forge an official stamp, mark, or certificate; 16
- 17 (g) use, alter, deface, detach, or destroy an official 18 stamp, mark, or certificate without authorization;
- 19 (h) fail to use or fail to detach, deface, or destroy 20 an official stamp, mark, or certificate contrary to rules 21 prescribed by the board;
- 22 (i) knowingly possess a counterfeit certificate, 23 stamp, or label or the carcass or parts of the carcass of an 24 animal bearing a counterfeit or improperly altered official mark: 25

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(j) sell or transport an equine carcass or parts thereof unless they are conspicuously marked or otherwise identified to show the kind of animal from which they were derived;

- (k) buy, sell, or transport livestock products or poultry products not intended for human food unless they are naturally inedible by humans or are denatured or identified as required by rules prescribed by the board;
- (1) engage in the business of buying, selling, or transporting dead, dying, disabled, or diseased animals or parts of the carcasses of animals that died otherwise than by slaughter, or buy, sell, or transport dead, dying, disabled, or diseased livestock or poultry or the products of such livestock or poultry that died otherwise than by slaughter unless in accordance with rules adopted under 81-9-302 to assure that such livestock or poultry or the unwholesome parts or products thereof will be prevented from being used for human food purposes.
- (2) A person who violates [sections 1 through 16] or rules adopted under [sections 1 through 16] for which no other criminal penalty is provided is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction is punishable by imprisonment for not more than 1 year or by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or both. If the violation involves intent to defraud or any distribution or attempted distribution of

- an article that is adulterated, such person is guilty of a felony and upon conviction is punishable by imprisonment for not more than 3 years or by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both.
  - NEW SECTION. Section 14. Suspension or revocation of inspection service or establishment number hearing appeal. (1) Any license issued by the board or any state meat inspection service or establishment number may be suspended or revoked by the board for noncompliance with [sections 1 through 16] or any rule adopted pursuant to [sections 1 through 16].
  - (2) State meat inspection service or establishment numbers may be suspended or revoked only after a hearing before the board upon reasonable notice. Notice must be given the licensee by service of the complaint upon him.
  - (3) The decision of the board is final in any matter relating to renewal, suspension, or revocation of state meat inspection service or an establishment number unless the person aggrieved, within 10 days after the date of the decision, appeals to the district court of the district in which the licensed premises are located. The court shall hear and determine the matter within 10 days after the date of filing the appeal. After such decision, the person aggrieved may, in compliance with the statutory provisions relating thereto, appeal the decision of the district court

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to the supreme court of the state, but the suspension or revocation of state meat inspection service or an establishment number remains in effect pending the outcome of the appeal.

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NEW SECTION. Section 15. Injunction. In addition to

remedies provided in [sections 1 through 16], the board is authorized to apply to the district court for and the court shall have jurisdiction, upon hearing and for cause shown, to grant a temporary or permanent injunction restraining any person from violating a provision of [sections 1 through 16], whether or not there exists an adequate remedy at law.

NEW SECTION. Section 16. Application. The provisions of [sections 1 through 16] apply to persons, establishments, animals, and articles regulated under the federal Meat Inspection Act, 21 U.S.C. 601 through 695, or the federal Poultry Products Inspection Act, 21 U.S.C. 451 through 470, as those acts read on [t] effective date of this act], only

19 Section 17. Section 7-21-4202, MCA, is amended to 20 read:

to the extent provided for therein.

"7-21-4202. Regulation of foodstuffs. The city or town council has power to provide for and regulate the inspection of beef; pork; flour, meal, and all provisions and oils; to regulate the inspection of milk, water, butter, lard, and other provisions; to regulate the vending of meat, poultry,

fish, game, and vegetables; to restrain and punish the
forestalling of provisions."

Section 1B. Section 81-2-102, MCA, is amended to read:

"81-2-102. Powers of department. (1) The department

(a) supervise the sanitary conditions of livestock in 6 7 this state, under the provisions of the constitution and statutes of this state and the rules adopted by the 9 department. The department may quarantine a lot, yard, land, building, room, premises, enclosure, or other place or 10 11 section in this state which is or may be used or occupied by livestock and which in the judgment of the department is 12 13 infected or contaminated with an infectious, contagious, communicable, or dangerous disease or disease-carrying 14 medium by which the disease may be communicated. The 15 department may quarantine livestock in this state when the 16 livestock is affected with or has been exposed to disease or 17 disease-carrying medium. The department may prescribe 18 19 treatments and enforce sanitary rules which are necessary 20 and proper to circumscribe, extirpate, control, or prevent 21 the disease.

22 (b) foster, promote, and protect the livestock 23 industry in this state by the investigation of diseases and 24 other subjects related to ways and means of prevention, 25 extirpation, and control of diseases or to the care of

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may:

livestock and its products and to this end may establish and maintain a laboratory, may make or cause to be made biologic products, curatives, and preventative agents, and may perform any other acts and things as may be necessary or proper in the fostering, promotion, or protection of the livestock industry in this state;

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- (c) impose and collect such fees as the department considers appropriate for the tests and services performed by it at the laboratory or elsewhere and for biologic products, curatives, and preventative agents made or caused to be made by the department. In fixing these fees the department shall take into consideration the costs, both direct and indirect, of the tests, services, products, curatives, and agents. All fees shall be deposited in the state special revenue fund for the use of the animal health functions of the department.
- (d) adopt rules and orders which it considers necessary or proper to prevent the introduction or spreading of infectious, contagious, communicable, or dangerous diseases affecting livestock in this state and to this end may adopt rules and orders necessary or proper governing inspections and tests of livestock intended for importation into this state before it may be imported into this state;
- 24 (e) adopt rules and orders which it considers25 necessary or proper for the inspection, testing, and

quarantine of all livestock imported into this state;

(f) adopt rules and orders which it considers necessary or proper for the supervision, inspection, and 3 control of the standards and sanitary conditions of 5 slaughterhouses, meat depots, meat and meat food products, dairies, milk depots, milk and its byproducts, barns, dairy 6 cows, factories, and other places and premises where meat or meat foods, milk or its products, or any byproducts thereof 9 intended for sale or consumption as food are produced, kept, 10 handled, or stored. An authorized representative of the department may take samples of a product so produced, kept, 11 12 handled, or stored for analysis or testing by the department. The records of the samples and their analysis 13 14 and test, when identified as to the sample by the oath of the officer taking it and verified as to the analysis or 15 16 test by the oath of the chemist or bacteriologist making it, are prima facie evidence of the facts set forth in them when 17 18 offered in evidence in a prosecution or action at law or in equity for violation of part 1, 2, or 3 of this chapter, 19 20 81-9-201 through -81-9-207, 81-20-101, 81-21-102, 81-21-103, or a rule or order of the board adopted thereunder. These 21 22 standards, insofar as they relate to dairies or milk and its byproducts, may not include standards of weight or 23 24 measurement.

(g) adopt rules and orders which seem necessary or

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proper for the supervision and control of manufactured and refined foods for livestock and the manufacture, importation, sale, and method of using a biologic remedy or curative agent for the treatment of diseases of livestock. However, as far as practicable the standards approved by the United States department of agriculture shall be adopted.

- (h) install an adequate system of meat inspection,—at any—time—and—in—such—places—as—public—welfare—may—demand, under—the—rules—which—may—provide—fees—for—the—maintenance of—such—inspection—and in accordance with [sections 1 through 16] which shall provide ways and means for shipping home—grown and home—killed meats into any city in this state. As far as practicable, the rules shall conform with the meat—inspection requirements of the United States department of agriculture.
- (i) slaughter or cause to be slaughtered any livestock in this state known to be affected with or which has been exposed to an infectious, contagious, communicable, or dangerous disease, when such slaughter is necessary for the protection of other livestock, and destroy or cause to be destroyed all barns, stables, sheds, outbuildings, fixtures, furniture, or personal property infected with any such infectious, contagious, communicable, or dangerous disease when they cannot be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected and the destruction is necessary to prevent the spreading of the

disease;

- (j) indemnify the owner of any property destroyed by order of the department or pursuant to any rules adopted by the department under parts 1, 2, or 3 of this chapter, 81-9-281--through-81-9-287, 81-20-101, 81-21-102, 81-21-103;
- (k) require persons, firms, and corporations engaged in the production or handling of meat, meat food products, dairy products, or any byproducts thereof to furnish statistics of the quantity and cost of the food and food products produced or andled and the name and address of persons supplying them any of the products.
- (2) When in the exercise of its powers or the discharge of its duties it becomes necessary for employees of the department to investigate facts and conditions, they may administer oaths, take affidavits, and compel the attendance and testimony of witnesses."
- Section 19. Section 81-9-112, MCA, is amended to read:

  "81-9-112. Inspection and marking of hides and meat of
  slaughtered cattle -- records -- bill of sale -- when
  inspection not necessary. (1) All butchers-and-meat-peddiers
  slaughtering establishments required to be licensed under
  81-9-201 shall maintain the hide of an animal in its
  entirety with tail and ears attached for each animal
  slaughtered until inspected by a state or deputy state stock
  inspector in the county where the animal was slaughtered.

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The inspector shall mark the hide in the manner prescribed by the department. This inspection may be waived for those animals inspected by a state or deputy state stock inspector on a preslaughter inspection.

- (2) Each dressed carcass of such animal shall be stamped with an ink stamp in a manner specified by the department. The inspector shall keep a record and issue a certificate of inspection as specified by the department, giving the butcher's—or—peddler's namer—the—place—of business and address of the establishment or person, the serial number of the inspection of the hide, the brand on the hide, the date of inspection, and the place where the inspection was made. The inspector shall forward a copy of the inspection certificate to the department and issue one copy to the person requesting the inspection.
- (3) When ownership of the carcass and hide presented is claimed on a bill of sale, the officer making the inspection shall demand and receive the original bill of sale, which shall be attached to the inspector's certificate sent to the county clerk and recorder. When the bills of sale cover cattle not included in the inspection, the inspector shall issue to the owner of the bill of sale a receipt for the bill of sale. The receipt shall describe the balance of the cattle covered by the original bill of sale.

1 (4) Any person who kills beef or veal in good faith
2 for his own use shall not be required to have such meat
3 inspected or stamped."

Section 20. Section 81-9-114, MCA, is amended to read:

"81-9-114. Duty of--butchers--and--meat--peddlers to
report violations. It--is--made-the-duty-of-any-butcher-or
meat-peddler-licensed-under-the-provisions-of-81-9-102-to A
person required to be licensed under 81-9-201 shall report
any violation of 81-9-112 to the sheriff of the county
wherein such violation shall--occur occurred and of which
such butcher-or-meat-peddler person has knowledge.7-and--for
his Upon failure so to do so, such-butcher-or-meat-peddler
the person shall suffer a revocation of his license and no
license shall again be issued to such person until the
expiration of 1 year from the date of such revocation."

Section 21. Section 81-9-115, MCA, is amended to read:

"81-9-115. Unlawful to purchase uninspected hide or
carcass -- exception. It-shall-be-unlawful-for-any No person
or---persons, firm, corporation, or association to may
purchase the hide or carcass or any part thereof of any beef
or veal without the inspection or identification herein
provided for. The provision of this section shall does not
apply to any person or-persons who shall-purchase purchases
from a licensed butcher-or-peddier meat establishment beef
or veal in quantities less than one quarter of an animal."

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*81-9-116. Officers' authority concerning enforcement
seizure and sale of meat held in violation. Any officer
having authority to make the inspection herein provided for
may enter into and inspect butchershops; staughterhouses;
andotherplaces-of-business-of-meat-peddlers-and-butchers
meat establishments required to be licensed under 81-9-20.
or places where beef is handled in quantities, for the
purpose of determining whether the provisions of this part
have been complied with. In case meat is found which is
being held in violation of the provisions of this part, the
officers shallhaveauthorityto may seize and-take the
same. All meat so seized shall be sold under the direction
of a stock inspector, sheriff, or other officer authorized,
at either public or private sale, for the best price
obtainable, and the proceeds shall be paid to the county
treasurer of the county in which said meat is seized for the
benefit of the general fund of said county."
Section 23. Section 81-9-201, MCA, is amended to read:
"81-9-201. Staughterhouse Meat establishment license
fees and renewals. (1) It is unlawful for a person, firm,
or corporation to maintain-or-conduct-a-slaughterhousey-meat
packinghousezormeatdepotinthis-state engage in the

business of slaughtering livestock or poultry or processing,

storing, or wholesaling the meat products of either without

Section 22. Section 81-9-116, MCA, is amended to read:

having a license issued by the department. The department shall establish an annual fee for a license issued under this section, to be paid into the state special revenue fund for the use of the department.

which they are issued and shall be renewed by the department on request of the licensee. However, when the department finds that the place establishment for which the license is issued is not conducted in accordance with the rules and orders of the boarl made under 81-2-102, the department shall revoke the license and may not renew it until the place establishment is in a sanitary condition in accordance with department rules.

14 (3) A person, firm, or corporation violating this
15 section or any rule or order promulgated by authority of
16 81-2-102 is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction
17 shall be fined not to exceed \$500."

18 NEW SECTION. Section 24. Repealer. Sections 81-9-101
19 through 81-9-103, 81-9-117, and 81-9-203 through 81-9-207,
20 MCA, are repealed.

MCA, are repealed.

NEW SECTION. Section 25. Codification instruction.

Sections 1 through 16 are intended to be codified as an integral part of Title 81, chapter 9, part 2, and the provisions of Title 81 apply to sections 1 through 16.

25 NEW SECTION. SECTION 26. APPROPRIATION. (1) THERE IS

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1	APPROPRIATED THE FOLLOWING AMOUNTS FROM THE GENERAL FUND TO
2	THE BOARD OF LIVESTOCK TO MATCH FEDERAL FUNDS AVAILABLE TO
3	ESTABLISH AND OPERATE A STATE MEAT INSPECTION PROGRAM:
4	(A) FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1988 \$139,400
5	(B) FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1989 136,900
6	(2) THERE IS APPROPRIATED THE FOLLOWING AMOUNTS FROM
7	THE FEDERAL SPECIAL REVENUE FUND TO THE BOARD OF LIVESTOCK
Ę	TO ESTABLISH AND OPERATE A STATE MEAT INSPECTION PROGRAM:
9	(A) FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1988 \$139,400
10	(B) FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1989 136,900

-End-

#### HOUSE BILL 814

House Agriculture, Livestock, and Irrigation Committee

This bill requires a statement of intent because section 4 requires the board of livestock to adopt rules implementing the state meat inspection program. Section 4 indicates the scope of the rules. It is intended that the rules conform in all respects to the requirements of the Federal Meat Inspection Act and the Federal Poultry Products Inspection Act, in order to qualify the state program under those acts. It is also intended that the program be developed and administered in cooperation with the food safety and inspection service, United States department of agriculture, to ensure that it is at least "equal to" the requirements contained in the federal law.



THIRD READING
HB-814

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1	HOUSE BILL NO. 814
2	INTRODUCED BY DONALDSON, GIACOMETTO, KELLER,
3	KOEHNKE, DEVLIN, HAYNE, PETERSON, MENAHAN,
4	SWITZER, VINCENT, GRADY, MANUEL, MARKS
5	
6	A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT ESTABLISHING A STATE
7	MEAT INSPECTION PROGRAM; PROVIDING FOR ITS ENFORCEMENT AND
8	APPLICATION BY THE BOARD OF LIVESTOCK; PROVIDING FOR
9	LICENSING OF MEAT ESTABLISHMENTS; APPROPRIATING MONEY TO
10	OPERATE THE PROGRAM; AMENDING SECTIONS 7-21-4202, 81-2-102,
11	81-9-112, 81-9-114 THROUGH 81-9-116, AND 81-9-201, MCA; AND
12	REPEALING SECTIONS 81-9-101 THROUGH 81-9-103, 81-9-117, AND
13	81-9-203 THROUGH 81-9-207, MCA."
14	
15	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:
16	NEW SECTION. Section 1. Short title. [Sections 1
17	through 16] may be cited as the "Meat and Poultry Inspection
18	Act".
19	NEW SECTION. Section 2. Definitions. As used in
20	[sections 1 through 16], the following definitions apply:
21	(1) "Adulterated" means the term applied to meat if:
22	(a) it bears or contains a poisonous or deleterious
23	substance that may render it injurious to health, except
24	that if the substance is not an added substance, the product
25	may not be considered adulterated if the quantity of the

1	substance	is	insufficient	to	ordinarily	render	it	injuriou
2	to health;							

- (b) it bears or contains, by reason of administration of any substance to the meat, an added poisonous or added deleterious substance other than a color additive, a food additive, or a pesticide chemical in or on a raw agricultural commodity, any of which may in the board's judgment make the meat unfit for human food;
- (c) it is in whole or in part a raw agricultural commodity and bears or contains a pesticide chemical that is unsafe as provided in the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act;
- (d) it bears or contains a food additive that is 13 unsafe as provided in the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic 14 15 Act;
  - (e) it bears or contains a color additive that is unsafe as provided in the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act; provided that the meat that is not otherwise considered adulterated under subsection (1)(c), (1)(d), or (1)(e) of this section is considered adulterated if use of the pesticide chemical, food additive, or color additive in or on the article is prohibited by rule of the board;
  - (f) it consists in whole or in part of any filthy, putrid, or decomposed substance or is for any other reason unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome, or otherwise unfit for

human food:

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- 2 (g) it has been prepared, packed, or held under
  3 unsanitary conditions whereby it may have become
  4 contaminated with filth or rendered injurious to health:
- 5 (h) it is in whole or in part the product of an 6 animal, including poultry, that has died otherwise than by slaughter:
- 8 (i) its container is composed in whole or in part of 9 any poisonous or deleterious substance that may render the 10 contents injurious to health;
- 11 (j) it has been intentionally subjected to radiation,
  12 unless the use of the radiation was in conformity with a
  13 regulation or exemption in effect pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 348;
  14 or
  - (k) any valuable constituent has been in whole or in part omitted or abstracted therefrom, any substance has been substituted wholly or in part therefor, damage or inferiority has been concealed in any manner, or any substance has been added to it or mixed or packed with it so as to increase its bulk or weight, or make it appear better or of greater value than it is.
- 22 (2) "Chief" means the chief meat inspector appointed
  23 as provided in [section 3].
- 24 (3) "Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act" means 21
  25 U.S.C. 301 through 392, as that law reads on [the effective

1 date of this act].

- 2 (4) "Livestock" means cattle, buffalo, sheep, swine, 3 goats, rabbits, horses, mules or other equines, and game 4 farm animals as defined in 87-4-406 whether alive or dead.
- 5 (5) "Livestock product" or "poultry product" means a 6 product capable of use as human food that is wholly or 7 partially made from meat and is not specifically exempted by 8 rule of the board.
- 9 (6) "Meat" means the edible flesh of livestock or 10 poultry and includes livestock and poultry products.
- 11 (7) "Misbranded" means the term applied to meat:
- 12 (a) if its labeling is false or misleading in any 13 particular;
- 14 (b) if it is offered for sale under the name of 15 another food;
- 16 (c) if it is an imitation of a meat product, unless
  17 its label bears, in type of uniform size and prominence, the
  18 word "imitation" and immediately thereafter the name of the
  19 food being imitated;
- 20 (d) if its container is so made, formed, or filled as21 to be misleading;
- 22 (e) if it does not bear a label showing:
- 23 (i) the name and place of business of the 24 manufacturer, packer, or distributor: and
- 25 (ii) an accurate statement of the quantity of the

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product in terms of weight, measure, or numerical count. The board may adopt rules exempting small meat packages, meat not in containers, and other reasonable variations.

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- (f) if any word, statement, or other information required by [sections 1 through 16] to appear on the label is not prominently placed thereon, as compared with other words, statements, designs, or devices in the labeling, and is not stated in terms that render it likely to be read and understood by the ordinary individual under customary conditions of purchase and use;
- (g) if it is represented as a food for which a definition and standard of identity or composition has been prescribed by the rules of the board, unless:
  - (i) it conforms to the definition and standard: and
- (ii) its label bears the name of the food specified in the definition and standard and, insofar as required by the rules, the common names of optional ingredients present in such food, other than spices, flavoring, and coloring:
- (h) if it is represented as a food for which a standard of fill of container has been prescribed by rules of the board and it falls below the standard of fill of container applicable thereto, unless its label bears, in the manner and form as the rules specify, a statement that it falls below the standard;
- (i) if it is not subject to the provisions of

subsection (7)(q), unless its label bears:

- 2 (i) the common or usual name of the food, if any; and 3 (ii) in case it is fabricated from two or more ingredients, the common or usual name of each ingredient, 5 except that spices, flavorings, and colorings may, when authorized by the board, be designated as spices, 6 7 flavorings, and colorings without naming each. To the extent that compliance with the requirements of this subsection 8 9 (ii) is impracticable or results in deception or unfair competition, exemptions must be established by rules 10 11 promulgated by the board.
  - (j) if it purports to be for special dietary uses, unless its label bears such information concerning its vitamin, mineral, and other dietary properties as the board, after consultation with the U.S. secretary of agriculture, by rule prescribes as necessary in order to fully inform purchasers as to its value for such uses;
  - (k) if it bears or contains an artificial flavoring, artificial coloring, or chemical preservative, unless it bears labeling stating that fact, provided that to the extent that compliance with the requirements of this subsection (k) is impracticable, exemptions must be established by rules promulgated by the board; or
  - (1) if it fails to bear directly thereon and on its containers, as the board may by rule prescribe, the official

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- inspection legend and establishment number of the establishment where the product was prepared and other information as the board may require to assure that it will not have false or misleading labeling and that the public will be informed of the manner of handling required to maintain the meat in a wholesome condition.
- (8) "Official establishment" means an establishment licensed by the board at which inspection of the slaughter of livestock or poultry or the preparation of meat food products is maintained under [sections 1 through 16].
- (9) "Pesticide chemical", "food additive", 11 additive", and "raw agricultural commodity" have the same 12 meanings as provided in 21 U.S.C. 321. 13
- (10) "Poultry" means any domesticated bird, whether 14 alive or dead. 15
  - (11) "Prepared" means slaughtered, canned, salted, stuffed, rendered, boned, cut up, or otherwise manufactured or processed.
  - NEW SECTION. Section 3. Chief meat inspector -deputies -- qualifications. (1) There is a chief meat inspector, who must be appointed by the board and shall serve at its pleasure. Such person must be a veterinarian licensed in Montana who has practiced veterinary medicine for 5 years or longer.
  - (2) The chief shall supervise the state meat

- 1 inspection program established in [sections 1 through 16] 2 and shall enforce the provisions of {sections 1 through 16} 3 to assure the public that only pure, wholesome, and unadulterated meat or meat food products are offered for 5 sale.
  - (3) Upon recommendation of the chief, the board shall appoint veterinary meat inspectors and lay meat inspectors, who must be responsible to the chief and who shall conduct ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections, enforce sanitary requirements, and perform other necessary meat inspection duties.
  - (4) An inspector assigned to an official establishment may not be related to the management of the establishment or have any financial interest therein.
- 15 NEW SECTION. Section 4. Rules. The board, upon the recommendation of the chief, shall adopt rules consistent 16 with the requirements of the rules of the U.S. department of agriculture governing meat inspection. The rules must:
- (1) require ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections, 19 20 quarantines, segregation, and reinspections with respect to 21 the slaughter of livestock and poultry and the preparation of livestock and poultry products at all official 22 establishments; 23
- 24 (2) require the identification of livestock and 25 poultry and the marking and labeling of livestock or poultry

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products as "Montana Inspected and Passed" if they are found upon inspection not to be adulterated;

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- (3) require the destruction for food purposes of all livestock, poultry, livestock products, and poultry products that have been found to be adulterated:
- (4) set standards for ingredients of livestock
   products, meat, and poultry products;
- (5) set standards for labeling, marking, or branding
   of meat, livestock products, and poultry products;
  - (6) set standards for the weights or measures of meats, livestock products, and poultry products not inconsistent with standards established under Title 30, chapter 12:
  - (7) set standards for the filling of containers for meat, livestock products, and poultry products;
- 16 (8) regulate the false or fraudulent advertising of
  17 meat, livestock products, and poultry products;
  - (9) provide for periodic investigations of the sanitary conditions of each official establishment and withdraw or otherwise refuse to license and inspect those establishments where the sanitary conditions are such as to render adulterated any meat products prepared or handled therein;
- (10) prescribe sanitation requirements for all officialestablishments;

1 (11) require all persons subject to [sections 1 through
2 16] to maintain full and complete records of all
3 transactions involving meat, livestock products, or poultry
4 products and to make the records available on request to the
5 chief or his inspectors at any reasonable time; and

(12) prescribe additional standards, methods, and procedures as are necessary to effect the purposes of [sections 1 through 16].

9 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> Section 5. Application for state meat 10 inspection service -- assignment of establishment number. 11 (1) Any meat establishment licensed under 81-9-201 may apply 12 to the board for state meat and poultry inspection service.

- 13 The application must include:
  - (a) the name and address of the establishment;
- 15 (b) the type of establishment;
- 16 (c) a complete description of the facilities and 17 equipment;
- 18 (d) the day of the week and hours of the day when the 19 establishment is in operation; and
- 20 (e) other information required by the chief.
  - (2) The chief, upon receipt of the application, shall inspect the applicant's facilities and equipment. If the establishment is found to be clean and sanitary and if it meets the requirements of [sections 1 through 16], the board shall authorize the granting of state meat inspection

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service to the applicant. The board shall then assign an official establishment number to the approved establishment to be used to mark the meat of the carcasses and parts of carcasses that are offered for sale.

NEW SECTION. Section 6. Inspection stamps. (1) The board shall provide meat inspection stamps to all official establishments, which must contain the words "Montana Inspected and Passed". The inspection stamps must be designed by the board so as to be not in conflict with inspection stamps of the U.S. department of agriculture.

- (2) Approved official establishments may use symbols of the inspection stamps on the processed meats and meat food products they offered for sale if they are in compliance with the provisions of [sections 1 through 16].
- (3) The meat inspection stamps must at all times be under the jurisdiction of the chief.

NEW SECTION. Section 7. Assignment of inspectors. (1)

The chief shall assign inspectors to each official establishment and may assign one inspector to two or more establishments.

(2) No establishment may slaughter or process any cattle, buffalo, sheep, swine, goats, or poultry unless there is an assigned inspector present. The hours of the day and days of each week, including holidays or weekends, when the establishment is slaughtering or processing meat

must be satisfactorily arranged between the chief and each establishment. Establishments shall pay overtime fees to the board when services are rendered in excess of 8 hours a day or on holidays or weekends.

NEW SECTION. Section 8. Ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection required. (1) Official establishments must have an ante-mortem inspection. The inspector assigned to each establishment shall examine each animal immediately prior to slaughter for the purpose of eliminating all unfit animals and segregating for more thorough examination all animals suspected of being affected with a condition that might influence their disposition on post-mortem inspection. The unfit animals may not enter the slaughtering facilities of the plant. The suspected animals which after inspection are permitted to be slaughtered must be handled separately from the regular kill and given a special post-mortem examination.

(2) Official establishments must have a post-mortem inspection. The post-mortem inspection must be made at the time the animals are slaughtered. The inspectors shall examine the cervical lymph glands, the skeletal lymph glands, the viscera and organs, with their lymph glands, and all exposed surfaces of the carcasses of all cattle, buffalo, sheep, swine, and goats. The examination must be conducted in the slaughtering facilities of the

establishment during the slaughtering operations.

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(3) The chief or any of his inspectors may have a laboratory designated by the board make pathogenic examination of animals or parts thereof for completion of ante-mortem or post-mortem inspection.

NEW SECTION. Section 9. Condemnation and appeal. The inspector at an official establishment shall condemn all diseased or otherwise unfit carcasses and parts of carcasses, including the viscera. The condemned parts must be removed from the slaughtering facilities of the plant in equipment designated for that purpose and must be destroyed for food purposes under the supervision of the inspector, If an establishment wishes to appeal a decision of an inspector as to carcasses or parts of carcasses that have been condemned, the establishment may appeal the decision to the chief or any veterinarian the chief may designate. If the establishment is not satisfied and wishes to make a further appeal, it may submit an appeal to the board, whose decision is final unless the person aggrieved, within 10 days after the date of the decision, appeals to the district court of the district in which the licensed premises are located.

NEW SECTION. Section 10. Regulation of equine, game farm animal, or rabbit carcasses or products. (1) Equines, game farm animals, and rabbits and their carcasses, parts thereof, and meat food products must be slaughtered and

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prepared in establishments separate from the establishments
where cattle, buffalo, sheep, swine, or goats are
slaughtered or their carcasses, parts thereof, or meat food
products are prepared.

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- 5 (2) The board may by rule otherwise limit the entry of
  6 equine, game farm animal, or rabbit carcasses, parts of
  7 carcasses, meat food products, and other materials into any
  8 establishment where inspection under [sections 1 through 16]
  9 is maintained, under conditions as it may prescribe to
  10 assure that allowing the entry of the articles into
  11 inspected establishments will be consistent with the
  12 purposes of [sections 1 through 16].
- NEW SECTION. Section 11. Exemptions. The following persons are exempt from [sections 1 through 16] and 15 81-9-201:
- 16 (1) a person who slaughters livestock or poultry or 17 prepares or processes livestock or poultry products for his 18 own personal or household use;
- 19 (2) a person engaged in custom slaughtering of
  20 livestock and preparation of the carcasses and parts and
  21 meat food products thereof only with respect to the
  22 slaughter of livestock delivered by the owner for custom
  23 slaughter and the preparation of the carcasses for use by
  24 the owner in his own household or by members of his
  25 household or nonpaying guests; and

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(3) a person who transports dead, dying, or diseased
animals or poultry for the purpose of treatment, burial, or
disposal in a manner that would prevent the carcasses from
being used as human food.

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may:

NEW SECTION. Section 12. Cooperation with state and federal authorities. (1) In carrying out the provisions of [sections 1 through 16], the chief shall consult with the department of health and environmental sciences and any appropriate state laboratory in matters relating to potability of water, sewage systems, and other sanitary conditions of slaughtering and meat processing establishments that might endanger public health. If any official establishment is failing to meet minimum applicable requirements of the department of health and environmental sciences, inspection service to the establishment must be suspended as provided in [section 14] until the condition is remedied.

(2) The board is designated as the agency responsible for cooperating with the U.S. secretary of agriculture in receiving advisory assistance in developing the state program, technical and laboratory assistance and training, and financial assistance for administration of the program.

NEW SECTION. Section 13. Violations -- penalties. (1)

Except as provided in [sections 1 through 16], no person

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- 1 (a) slaughter livestock or poultry or prepare
  2 livestock products or poultry products for human
  3 consumption;
- 4 (b) sell or transport adulterated, misbranded, 5 condemned, or uninspected meats, livestock products, or 6 poultry products;
- (c) falsely represent that an article has been inspected and passed or is exempted under (sections 1 through 16) or knowingly make a false statement in any certificate provided for by rules prescribed by the board;
- 11 (d) sell or transport slaughtered poultry from which 12 the blood, feathers, feet, head, or viscera have not been 13 removed:
- 14 (e) fail to keep any records required by {sections 1
  15 through 16];
  - (f) forge an official stamp, mark, or certificate;
- 17 (g) use, alter, deface, detach, or destroy an official
  18 stamp, mark, or certificate without authorization;
- 19 (h) fail to use or fail to detach, deface, or destroy
  20 an official stamp, mark, or certificate contrary to rules
  21 prescribed by the board;
- 22 (i) knowingly possess a counterfeit certificate, 23 stamp, or label or the carcass or parts of the carcass of an 24 animal bearing a counterfeit or improperly altered official 25 mark;

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(j) sell or transport an equine carcass or parts thereof unless they are conspicuously marked or otherwise identified to show the kind of animal from which they were derived;

- (k) buy, sell, or transport livestock products or poultry products not intended for human food unless they are naturally inedible by humans or are denatured or identified as required by rules prescribed by the board;
- (1) engage in the business of buying, selling, or transporting dead, dying, disabled, or diseased animals or parts of the carcasses of animals that died otherwise than by slaughter, or buy, sell, or transport dead, dying, disabled, or diseased livestock or poultry or the products of such livestock or poultry that died otherwise than by slaughter unless in accordance with rules adopted under 81-9-302 to assure that such livestock or poultry or the unwholesome parts or products thereof will be prevented from being used for human food purposes.
- (2) A person who violates (sections 1 through 16) or rules adopted under [sections 1 through 16] for which no other criminal penalty is provided is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction is punishable by imprisonment for not more than 1 year or by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or both. If the violation involves intent to defraud or any distribution or attempted distribution of

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- an article that is adulterated, such person is guilty of a felony and upon conviction is punishable by imprisonment for not more than 3 years or by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both.
- NEW SECTION. Section 14. Suspension or revocation of inspection service or establishment number hearing appeal. (1) Any license issued by the board or any state meat inspection service or establishment number may be suspended or revoked by the board for noncompliance with [sections 1 through 16] or any rule adopted pursuant to [sections 1 through 16].
- (2) State meat inspection service or establishment numbers may be suspended or revoked only after a hearing before the board upon reasonable notice. Notice must be given the licensee by service of the complaint upon him.
- (3) The decision of the board is final in any matter relating to renewal, suspension, or revocation of state meat inspection service or an establishment number unless the person aggrieved, within 10 days after the date of the decision, appeals to the district court of the district in which the licensed premises are located. The court shall hear and determine the matter within 10 days after the date of filing the appeal. After such decision, the person aggrieved may, in compliance with the statutory provisions relating thereto, appeal the decision of the district court

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to the supreme court of the state, but the suspension or revocation of state meat inspection service or an establishment number remains in effect pending the outcome of the appeal.

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NEW SECTION. Section 15. Injunction. In addition to remedies provided in [sections 1 through 16], the board is authorized to apply to the district court for and the court shall have jurisdiction, upon hearing and for cause shown, to grant a temporary or permanent injunction restraining any person from violating a provision of [sections 1 through 16], whether or not there exists an adequate remedy at law.

NEW SECTION. Section 16. Application. The provisions of [sections 1 through 16] apply to persons, establishments, animals, and articles regulated under the federal Meat Inspection Act, 21 U.S.C. 601 through 695, or the federal Poultry Products Inspection Act, 21 U.S.C. 451 through 470, as those acts read on [t] effective date of this act], only to the extent provided for therein.

19 Section 17. Section 7-21-4202, MCA, is amended to read:

"7-21-4202. Regulation of foodstuffs. The city or town council has power to provide for and regulate the inspection of beef,-pork, flour, meal, and all provisions and oils; to regulate the inspection of milk, water, butter, lard, and other provisions; to regulate the vending of meat, poultry.

fish, game, and vegetables; to restrain and punish the
forestalling of provisions."

Section 18. Section 81-2-102, MCA, is amended to read:

4 "81-2-102. Powers of department. (1), The department

5 may:

6 (a) supervise the sanitary conditions of livestock in this state, under the provisions of the constitution and 7 statutes of this state and the rules adopted by the department. The department may quarantine a lot, yard, land, building, room, premises, enclosure, or other place or 10 section in this state which is or may be used or occupied by 11 12 livestock and which in the judgment of the department is 13 infected or contaminated with an infectious, contagious, 14 communicable, or dangerous disease or disease-carrying 15 medium by which the disease may be communicated. The department may quarantine livestock in this state when the 16 17 livestock is affected with or has been exposed to disease or 18 disease-carrying medium. The department may prescribe 19 treatments and enforce sanitary rules which are necessary 20 and proper to circumscribe, extirpate, control, or prevent 21 the disease.

(b) foster, promote, and protect the livestock industry in this state by the investigation of diseases and other subjects related to ways and means of prevention, extirpation, and control of diseases or to the care of

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livestock and its products and to this end may establish and maintain a laboratory, may make or cause to be made biologic products, curatives, and preventative agents, and may perform any other acts and things as may be necessary or proper in the fostering, promotion, or protection of the livestock industry in this state;

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- (c) impose and collect such fees as the department considers appropriate for the tests and services performed by it at the laboratory or elsewhere and for biologic products, curatives, and preventative agents made or caused to be made by the department. In fixing these fees the department shall take into consideration the costs, both direct and indirect, of the tests, services, products, curatives, and agents. All fees shall be deposited in the state special revenue fund for the use of the animal health functions of the department.
- (d) adopt rules and orders which it considers necessary or proper to prevent the introduction or spreading of infectious, contagious, communicable, or dangerous diseases affecting livestock in this state and to this end may adopt rules and orders necessary or proper governing inspections and tests of livestock intended for importation into this state before it may be imported into this state;

  (e) adopt rules and orders which it considers necessary or proper for the inspection, testing, and

quarantine of all livestock imported into this state;

(f) adopt rules and orders which it considers

- necessary or proper for the supervision, inspection, and control of the standards and sanitary conditions of slaughterhouses, meat depots, meat and meat food products, dairies, milk depots, milk and its byproducts, barns, dairy cows, factories, and other places and premises where meat or meat foods, milk or its products, or any byproducts thereof intended for sale or consumption as food are produced, kept, handled, or stored. An authorized representative of the department may take samples of a product so produced, kept, handled. or stored for analysis or testing by the department. The records of the samples and their analysis and test, when identified as to the sample by the oath of the officer taking it and verified as to the analysis or test by the oath of the chemist or bacteriologist making it, are prima facie evidence of the facts set forth in them when offered in evidence in a prosecution or action at law or in equity for violation of part 1, 2, or 3 of this chapter, 81-9-201 through-81-9-207, 81-20-101, 81-21-102, 81-21-103, or a rule or order of the board adopted thereunder. These standards, insofar as they relate to dairies or milk and its may not include standards of weight or byproducts, measurement.
- 25 (g) adopt rules and orders which seem necessary or

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proper for the supervision and control of manufactured and refined foods for livestock and the manufacture, importation, sale, and method of using a biologic remedy or curative agent for the treatment of diseases of livestock. However, as far as practicable the standards approved by the United States department of agriculture shall be adopted.

- (h) install an adequate system of meat inspection,—at any-time-and-in-such-places—as-public—welfare—may—demand, under—the—rules—which-may-provide—fees—for-the-maintenance of-such—inspection—and in accordance with [sections 1 through 16] which shall provide ways and means for shipping home-grown and home-killed meats into any city in this state. As far as practicable, the rules shall conform with the meat-inspection requirements of the United States department of agriculture.
- (i) slaughter or cause to be slaughtered any livestock in this state known to be affected with or which has been exposed to an infectious, contagious, communicable, or dangerous disease, when such slaughter is necessary for the protection of other livestock, and destroy or cause to be destroyed all barns, stables, sheds, outbuildings, fixtures, furniture, or personal property infected with any such infectious, contagious, communicable, or dangerous disease when they cannot be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected and the destruction is necessary to prevent the spreading of the

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disease:

- 2 (j) indemnify the owner of any property destroyed by
  3 order of the department or pursuant to any rules adopted by
  4 the department under parts 1, 2, or 3 of this chapter,
  5 81-9-201--through-01-9-2077 81-20-101, 81-21-102, 81-21-103;
  - (k) require persons, firms, and corporations engaged in the production or handling of meat, meat food products, dairy products, or any byproducts thereof to furnish statistics of the quantity and cost of the food and food products produced or handled and the name and address of persons supplying them any of the products.
    - (2) When in the exercise of its powers or the discharge of its duties it becomes necessary for employees of the department to investigate facts and conditions, they may administer oaths, take affidavits, and compel the attendance and testimony of witnesses."
    - Section 19. Section 81-9-112, MCA, is amended to read:

      "81-9-112. Inspection and marking of hides and meat of slaughtered cattle -- records -- bill of sale -- when inspection not necessary. (1) All butchers-and-meat-peddlers slaughtering establishments required to be licensed under 81-9-201 shall maintain the hide of an animal in its entirety with tail and ears attached for each animal slaughtered until inspected by a state or deputy state stock inspector in the county where the animal was slaughtered.

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The inspector shall mark the hide in the manner prescribed by the department. This inspection may be waived for those animals inspected by a state or deputy state stock inspector on a preslaughter inspection.

- (2) Each dressed carcass of such animal shall be stamped with an ink stamp in a manner specified by the department. The inspector shall keep a record and issue a certificate of inspection as specified by the department, giving the butcher's—or—pedder's namer—the—place—of business and address of the establishment or person, the serial number of the inspection of the hide, the brand on the hide, the date of inspection, and the place where the inspection was made. The inspector shall forward a copy of the inspection certificate to the department and issue one copy to the person requesting the inspection.
- (3) When ownership of the carcass and hide presented is claimed on a bill of sale, the officer making the inspection shall demand and receive the original bill of sale, which shall be attached to the inspector's certificate sent to the county clerk and recorder. When the bills of sale cover cattle not included in the inspection, the inspector shall issue to the owner of the bill of sale a receipt for the bill of sale. The receipt shall describe the balance of the cattle covered by the original bill of sale.

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- 1 (4) Any person who kills beef or veal in good faith
  2 for his own use shall not be required to have such meat
  3 inspected or stamped."
  - Section 20. Section 81-9-114, MCA, is amended to read:

    "81-9-114. Duty of--butchers--and--meat--peddlers to
    report violations. It--is--made-the-duty-of-any-butcher-or
    meat-peddler-licensed-under-the-provisions-of-81-9-102-to A
    person required to be licensed under 81-9-201 shall report
    any violation of 81-9-112 to the sheriff of the county
    wherein such violation shell--occur occurred and of which
    such butcher-or-meat-peddler person has knowledge.y-and--for
    his Upon failure so to do so, such-butcher-or-meat-peddler
    the person shall suffer a revocation of his license and no
    license shall again be issued to such person until the
    expiration of 1 year from the date of such revocation."
  - Section 21. Section 81-9-115, MCA, is amended to read:

    "81-9-115. Unlawful to purchase uninspected hide or carcass -- exception. It-shall-be-unlawful-for-any No person or--persons, firm, corporation, or association to may purchase the hide or carcass or any part thereof of any beef or veal without the inspection or identification herein provided for. The provision of this section shall does not apply to any person or-persons who shall-purchase purchases from a licensed butcher-or-peddler meat establishment beef or veal in quantities less than one quarter of an animal."

2	"81-9-116. Officers' authority concerning enforcement
3	seizure and sale of meat held in violation. Any office
4	having authority to make the inspection herein provided for
5	may enter into and inspect butchershops; staughterhouses;
6	andotherplaces-of-business-of-meat-peddlers-and-butchers
7	meat establishments required to be licensed under 81-9-20
8	or places where beef is handled in quantities, for the
9	purpose of determining whether the provisions of this part
10	have been complied with. In case meat is found which is
11	being held in violation of the provisions of this part, the
12	officers shallhaveauthorityto may seize and-take the
13	same. All meat so seized shall be sold under the direction
14	of a stock inspector, sheriff, or other officer authorized,
15	at either public or private sale, for the best price
16	obtainable, and the proceeds shall be paid to the county
17	treasurer of the county in which said meat is seized for the
18	benefit of the general fund of said county."
19	Section 23. Section 01-9-201, MCA, is amended to read:
20	"81-9-201. Słaughterhouse Meat establishment license
21	fees and renewals. (1) It is unlawful for a person, firm,
22	or corporation to maintain-or-conduct-a-slaughterhousey-meat
23	packinghouse, or meat depot in this - state engage in the
24	business of slaughtering livestock or poultry or processing,
25	storing, or wholesaling the meat products of either without

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Section 22. Section 81-9-116, MCA, is amended to read:

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having a license issued by the department. The department

shall establish an annual fee for a license issued under

this section, to be paid into the state special revenue fund

for the use of the department.

which they are issued and shall be renewed by the department on request of the licensee. However, when the department finds that the place establishment for which the license is issued is not conducted in accordance with the rules and orders of the board made under 81-2-102, the department shall revoke the license and may not renew it until the place establishment is in a sanitary condition in accordance with department rules.

14 (3) A person, firm, or corporation violating this
15 section or any rule or order promulgated by authority of
16 81-2-102 is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction
17 shall be fined not to exceed \$500."

18 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> Section 24. Repealer. Sections 81-9-101 19 through 81-9-103, 81-9-117, and 81-9-203 through 81-9-207, 20 MCA, are repealed.

NEW SECTION. Section 25. Codification instruction.

Sections 1 through 16 are intended to be codified as an integral part of Title 81, chapter 9, part 2, and the provisions of Title 81 apply to sections 1 through 16:

25 NEW SECTION. SECTION 26. APPROPRIATION. (1) THERE IS

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	ADDRADGIANDS - BUT DALLAMING ANGUME COM MINE CONT.	
1	APPROPRIATED THE FOLLOWING AMOUNTS FROM THE GENER	CAL FUND IC
2	THE BOARD OF LIVESTOCK TO MATCH FEDERAL FUNDS AV	AILABLE TO
3	ESTABLISH AND OPERATE A STATE MEAT INSPECTION PRO	GRAM:
4	(A) FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1988	\$139,400
5	(B) FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1989	136,900
6	(2) THERE IS APPROPRIATED THE FOLLOWING AN	OUNTS FROM
7	THE FEDERAL SPECIAL REVENUE FUND TO THE BOARD OF	LIVESTOCK
8	TO ESTABLISH AND OPERATE A STATE MEAT INSPECTION I	PROGRAM:
9	(A) FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1988	\$139,400
10	(B) FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1989	136,900
	-End-	

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•	NOOSE BIBL NO. 017
2	INTRODUCED BY DONALDSON, GIACOMETTO, KELLER,
3	KOEHNKE, DEVLIN, HAYNE, PETERSON, MENAHAN,
4	SWITZER, VINCENT, GRADY, MANUEL, MARKS
5	
6	A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT ESTABLISHING A STATE
7 .	MEAT INSPECTION PROGRAM; PROVIDING FOR ITS ENFORCEMENT AND
8	APPLICATION BY THE BOARD OF LIVESTOCK; PROVIDING FOR
9	LICENSING OF MEAT ESTABLISHMENTS; APPROPRIATING MONEY TO
10	OPERATE THE PROGRAM; AMENDING SECTIONS 7-21-4202, 81-2-102,
11	81-9-112, 81-9-114 THROUGH 81-9-116, AND 81-9-201, MCA; AND
12	REPEALING SECTIONS 81-9-101 THROUGH 81-9-103, 81-9-117, AND
13	81-9-203 THROUGH 81-9-207, MCA."
14	
15	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:
16	NEW SECTION. Section 1. Short title. [Sections 1
17	through 16] may be cited as the "Meat and Poultry Inspection
18	Act".
19	NEW SECTION. Section 2. Definitions. As used in
20	[sections 1 through 16], the following definitions apply:
21	(1) "Adulterated" means the term applied to meat if:
22	(a) it bears or contains a poisonous or deleterious
23	substance that may render it injurious to health, except
24	that if the substance is not an added substance, the product

may not be considered adulterated if the quantity of the

THERE ARE NO CHANGES ON HE 814 AND DUE TO LENGTH WILL NOT BE REPRINTED. PLEASE REFER TO SECOND READING (YELLOW) OR THIRD READING (BLUE) FOR COMPLETE TEXT.

REFERENCE BILL HB 814