## SSB 5733 - H COMM AMD

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28 29 By Committee on Agriculture & Natural Resources

ADOPTED 4/9/2015

- 1 Strike everything after the enacting clause and insert the 2 following:
- 3 "NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. A new section is added to chapter 16.57
  4 RCW to read as follows:
- The 5 (1)(a) director establish an electronic cattle may mechanism 6 reporting system as a for 7 transactions involving unbranded dairy cattle to the department. The system may be used as an alternative to mandatory inspections under 8 RCW 16.57.160. However, it may only be used as an alternative for 9 10 unbranded dairy cattle that are individually identified through an identification method authorized by 11 the department. All 12 livestock transactions subject to the provisions are of RCW 13 16.57.160.
  - (b) Pursuant to criteria established by the director by rule, a cattle transaction described in (a) of this subsection, that would otherwise trigger a mandatory inspection under rules adopted pursuant to RCW 16.57.160, is eligible to report electronically under this section.
  - (c) Transactions that may be reported electronically include any sale, trade, gift, barter, or any other transaction that constitutes a change of ownership of unbranded dairy cattle.
    - (2) A person may not electronically report transactions involving unbranded dairy cattle under this section without first obtaining an electronic cattle transaction reporting license from the director. Applicants for an electronic cattle transaction reporting license must submit an application to the department on a form provided by the department and must include an application fee. The amount of the application fee must be established by the director by rule consistent with subsection (8) of this section.
- 30 (3) All holders of an electronic cattle transaction reporting 31 license must transmit to the department a record of each transaction 32 containing the unique identification of each individual animal 33 included in the transaction as assigned through a department-

authorized identification method. The transmission required under this subsection must be completed no more than twenty-four hours after a qualifying transaction involving unbranded dairy cattle.

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- (4) All holders of an electronic cattle transaction reporting license must keep accurate records of all transactions involving unbranded dairy cattle and make those records available for inspection by the department upon reasonable request during normal business hours. All records of the licensed property must be retained for at least three years.
- 10 (5)(a) The director may enter the property of the holder of an 11 electronic cattle transaction reporting license at any reasonable 12 time to conduct examinations and inspections of cattle and any 13 associated records for movement verification purposes.
- 14 (b) It is unlawful for any person to interfere with an 15 examination and inspection of cattle and records performed under this 16 subsection.
  - (c) If the director is denied access to a property or cattle for the purposes of this subsection, or a person fails to comply with an order of the director, the director may apply to a court of competent jurisdiction for a search warrant. To show that access is denied, the director must file with the court an affidavit or declaration containing a description of all attempts to notify and locate the owner or owner's agent and secure consent.
- (6)(a) The director may deny, suspend, or revoke an electronic cattle transaction reporting license issued under this section if the director finds that an electronic cattle transaction reporting license holder:
- 28 (i) Fails to satisfy the reporting requirements as provided in 29 this section;
  - (ii) Knowingly makes false or inaccurate statements;
- 31 (iii) Has previously had an electronic cattle transaction 32 reporting license revoked;
- (iv) Denies entry to property, cattle, or records as provided in subsection (5) of this section; or
- (v) Violates any other provision of this chapter or any rules adopted under this chapter.
- 37 (b) Any action taken under this subsection must be consistent 38 with the provisions of chapter 34.05 RCW, the administrative 39 procedure act.

- 1 (c) If an electronic cattle transaction reporting license is 2 denied, suspended, or revoked, then the mandatory cattle inspection 3 requirements under RCW 16.57.160 apply to any future transactions.
- The department must submit an annual report to the 4 legislature, consistent with RCW 43.01.036, that documents 5 all 6 examinations and inspections of cattle and records of electronic 7 cattle transaction reporting license holders performed by the department either since the department's last report or since the 8 adoption of the electronic cattle transaction reporting system. The 9 annual report must also include details regarding any actions the 10 department took following the examinations and inspections. All 11 12 reports required under this section must be submitted by July 31st of 13 each year.
  - (8)(a) The director may adopt rules:

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- 15 (i) Designating the conditions of licensure under this section 16 and the use of the electronic cattle transaction reporting system 17 authorized by this section;
- 18 (ii) Establishing an initial application fee and a license 19 renewal fee applicable to the electronic cattle transaction reporting 20 license; and
- (iii) Establishing any fees that must be paid by the holder of an electronic cattle transaction reporting license for reporting cattle transactions through the electronic cattle transaction reporting system.
- 25 (b) All fees established under this section must, as closely as 26 practicable, cover the cost of the development, maintenance, fee 27 collection, and audit and administrative oversight of the electronic 28 cattle transaction reporting system.
- 29 **Sec. 2.** RCW 16.57.160 and 2013 c 313 s 1 are each amended to 30 read as follows:
  - (1) The director may adopt rules:
- 32 (a) Designating any point for mandatory inspection of cattle or 33 horses or the furnishing of proof that cattle or horses passing or 34 being transported through the point have been inspected or identified 35 and are lawfully being transported;
- 36 (b) Providing for issuance of individual horse and cattle 37 identification certificates or other means of horse and cattle 38 identification;

- 1 (c) Designating the documents that constitute other satisfactory 2 proof of ownership for cattle and horses. A bill of sale may not be 3 designated as documenting satisfactory proof of ownership for cattle; 4 and
- 5 (d) Designating when inspection certificates, certificates of 6 permit, or other transportation documents required by law or rule 7 must designate a physical address of a destination. Cattle and horses 8 must be delivered or transported directly to the physical address of 9 that destination.
  - (2) The director may establish a process to electronically report transactions involving unbranded dairy cattle under section 1 of this act as an alternative to the mandatory cattle inspections required by department rule adopted pursuant to this section.

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- (3) A self-inspection certificate may be accepted as satisfactory proof of ownership for cattle if the director determines that the self-inspection certificate, together with other available documentation, sufficiently establishes ownership. Self-inspection certificates completed after June 10, 2010, are not satisfactory proof of ownership for cattle.
- $((\frac{(3)}{(3)}))$   $(\underline{4})$ (a) Upon request by a milk producer licensed under chapter 15.36 RCW, the department must issue an official individual identification tag to be placed by the producer before the first point of sale on bull calves and free-martins (infertile female calves) under thirty days of age. The fee for each tag is the cost to the department for manufacture, purchase, and distribution of the tag plus the applicable beef commission assessment. As used in this subsection  $((\frac{(3)}{(3)}))$   $(\frac{4}{(4)})$ , "green tag" means the official individual identification issued by the department.
- (b) Transactions involving unbranded dairy breed bull calves or free-martins (infertile female calves) not being moved or transported out of Washington are exempt from inspection requirements under this chapter only if:
- (i) The animal is under thirty days old and has not been previously bought or sold;
- 35 (ii) The seller holds a valid milk producer's license under 36 chapter 15.36 RCW;
- 37 (iii) The sale does not take place at or through a public 38 livestock market or special sale authorized by chapter 16.65 RCW;
- 39 (iv) Each animal is officially identified as provided in (a) of 40 this subsection; and

- 1 (v) A certificate of permit and a bill of sale listing each animal's green tag accompanies the animal to the buyer's location. 2 These documents do not constitute proof of ownership under this 3 4 chapter.
  - (c) All fees received under (a) of this subsection, except for the beef commission assessment, must be deposited in the animal disease traceability account in the agricultural local fund created in RCW 43.23.230."
- 9 Correct the title.

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- $\underline{\text{EFFECT:}}$  (1) Narrows the scope of the authorization for the electronic cattle transaction reporting system (system) so that the system may be used only to report transactions involving unbranded dairy cattle that are individually identified through an identification method authorized by the Washington state department of agriculture (WSDA), rather than transactions involving all cattle;
- (2) Requires the holder of an electronic cattle transaction reporting license to transmit to the WSDA, within twenty-four hours of each qualifying transaction involving unbranded dairy cattle, a record of each transaction containing the unique identification of each individual animal included in the transaction as assigned through a WSDA-authorized identification method; and
- (3) Requires the WSDA to submit an annual report to the legislature that documents the examinations and inspections of cattle and records belonging to holders of electronic cattle transaction reporting licenses that the department performed that year and to include details regarding any actions the WSDA took following the examinations and inspections.

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