CHAPTER NO. 566

HOUSE BILL NO. 800

INTRODUCED BY ELLERD

IN THE HOUSE

| February 14, 1979 | Introduced and referred to Committee on Agriculture, Livestock, and Irrigation. |
|-------------------|---|
| February 21, 1979 | Intent statement attached. |
| | Committee recommend bill do pass. Report adopted. |
| February 22, 1979 | Printed and placed on members' desks. |
| | Second reading, do pass as amended. |
| February 23, 1979 | Correctly engrossed. |
| | Third reading, passed. Transmitted to second house. |

IN THE SENATE

| February 23, 1979 | Introduced and referred to Committee on Agriculture, Livestock, and Irrigation. |
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| March 23, 1979 | Committee recommend bill be concurred in. Report adopted. |
| | Statement of Intent be amended. Report adopted. |
| March 24, 1979 | Second reading, concurred in. |
| March 27, 1979 | Third reading, concurred in as amended. |

IN THE HOUSE

| March 28, 1979 | Returned from second house. Concurred in as amended with Intent statement amended. |
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| March 31, 1979 | Second reading, amendments adopted. |
| April 2, 1979 | Third reading, amendments adopted. Sent to enrolling. |
| | Reported correctly enrolled. |

| 1 | DOUSE BILL NO. 800 |
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| 2 | INTRODUCED B |

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A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT GENERALLY REVISING THE LAW REGULATING LIVESTOCK MARKETS, DEALERS, AND BROKERS; REPEALING SECTIONS 81-8-101 THROUGH 81-8-109, 81-8-121 THROUGH 81-8-133, AND 81-8-201 THROUGH 81-8-210, MCA."

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BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:

Section 1. Short title. [This act] may be cited as the

"Montana Livestock Marketing Act".

Section 2. Purpose. The purpose of [this act] is to:

- (1) simplify, clarify, and modernize the law governing livestock marketing businesses and livestock marketing transactions;
- 16 (2) encourage, stimulate, and stabilize the livestock
 17 economy of the state; and
 - (3) promote open, free, and competitive factors in the market place in relation to all market conditions. Involving the sale and purchase of livestock.
- 21 Section 3. Definitions. As used in [this act], the 22 following definitions apply:
- 23 (1) "Board" means the board of livestock provided for 24 in 2-15-3102.
- 25 (2) "Department" means the department of livestock

provided for in Title 2, chapter 15, part 31.

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- 2 (3) "Livestock" means cattle, calves, hogs, pigs, horses, mules, sheep, lambs, and quats.
- 4 (4) "Livestock broker" means a business, not including facilities, conducted for the receiving, handling, and care of livestock and involving livestock purchased by it for its own account for resale, for the account of any principal for delivery to him, or for slaughter. It does not include a farmer or rancher who buys or sells livestock in the ordinary course of his farming or ranching operation.
 - (5) "Livestock depler" means a business conducted in facilities utilized for the receiving, handling, and care of livestock purchased by it for its own account for resale, for the account of any principal for delivery to him, or for slaughter. It does not include a farmer or rancher who buys or sells livestock in the ordinary course of his farming or ranching operation.
 - (6) "Livestock market" means a place where a person for compensation assembles livestock for sale, except:
- 20 (a) a place used solely for a dispersal sale of the
 21 livestock of a farmer, uairyman, livestock breeder, or
 22 feeder who is discontinuing business and at which no other
 23 livestock is sold or offered for sale;
- 24 (b) a farm, ranch, or place where livestock either 25 raised or kept thereon for the grazing season or for

fattening is sold and to which no other livestock is brought for sale or to be offered for sale:

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- (c) the premises of a butcher, packer, or processor who receives animals exclusively for immediate slaughter;
- (d) the premises of a person engaged in the raising of livestock for breeding purposes only, who limits his sale to livestock of his own production;
- (e) a place where a breeder or an association of breeders of livestock of any class assembles and offers for sale and sells under his or its own management any livestock of his or its own breeding and raising, when the breeder or association of breeders assumes all responsibility for the sale and the title of livestock sold.
- (7) "Person" means an individual, firm, association, partnership, or corporation.
- (8) "Test station sale" means the sale of livestock from a place where livestock is taken to measure rates of gain under uniform feeding conditions when that place is not owned by the owner of the livestock.
- 20 Section 4. Regulation of livestock markets, dealers, 21 and brokers. The department shall:
 - (1) supervise and regulate livestock markets, livestock brokers, and livestock dealers in this state;
- (2) regulate the properties, facilities, operations,services and practices of all livestock markets, livestock

1 brokers, and livestock dealers;

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- 2 (3) supervise and regulate livestock markets in all 3 matters affecting the relationship between the livestock 4 market and owners of livestock and between the livestock 5 market and purchasers of livestock;
 - (4) prescribe by general order or otherwise rules in conformity with [this act] applicable to all livestock markets, livestock brokers, and livestock dealers and not in conflict with the laws of the United States or regulations of the United States department of agriculture or other federal agencies:
- 12 (5) enforce [this act] and adopt rules necessary to 13 carry out [this act].
- Section 5. Posting of certificate or license. Every person certified or licensed under the provisions of [this act] shall conspicuously post at his place of business for inspection by any other person the certificate or license issued by the department.
- 19 Section 6. Financial responsibility. (1) Every
 20 livestock market, livestock broker, or livestock dealer
 21 shall maintain a financial condition of total assets in
 22 excess of total liability, including total current assets in
 23 excess of total current liabilities.
- 24 (2) Payment for livestock purchased shall be made upon
 25 completion of the sales transaction. Payment in all

livestock transactions shall be made by cash, check, or draft, as defined in 30-3-104; by electronic funds transfer, as defined in 32-6-103; or by any other bankable instrument. Section 7. Penalties. (1) A person found, after notice and hearing, to be in violation of [section 6] shall be assessed a civil penalty by the department of not less than \$100 or more than \$5,000, have his license or certificate suspended or revoked, or both.

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- (2) A person found, after notice and hearing, to have committed a subsequent violation of [section 6] after the department has assessed a penalty pursuant to subsection (1) shall be fined not less than \$250 or more than \$5,000 and have his license or certificate suspended or revoked.
- (3) The maker of any bankable instrument who knowingly and without right fails to honor or causes another to dishonor that instrument once it is issued or delivered in payment for a livestock purchase is quilty of a felony and on conviction may be imprisoned for not more than 5 years or fined not more than \$10,000, or both.
- Section 8. Title warranty of livestock sold. A livestock market. livestock broker, or livestock dealer shall warrant to the purchaser thereof the title of all livestock sold. A livestock market is liable to the rightful owner of all livestock sold for the net proceeds for such livestock whether or not the rightful owner was known to the

1 market at the time of the sale.

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- Section 9. Certificate to operate livestock market regulated -- application. (1) A person may not operate a livestock market unless he first obtains from the department a certificate declaring that public convenience and necessity require the operation.
- 7 (2) The application for a certificate of public convenience shall be in writing, verified by the applicant, and filed with the department. It shall specify the 10 following:
 - (a) the names of the persons applying for certificate together with their permanent addresses. If the applicant is a firm, association, partmership, corporation, the names of its directors, officers, and members, if applicable;
- 16 (b) the place where the applicant proposes to operate a livestock market;
- 18 (c) a complete description of the property and 19 facilities proposed to be used for the livestock market:
- 20 (d) the commissions or charges the applicant proposes 21 to impose on the consignors' livestock for services rendered 22 to them by the applicant in the operation of the livestock 23 market:
- 24 (e) the location of other livestock markets within a 25 radius of 200 miles of the proposed livestock market and the

names and addresses of the operators thereof:

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- (f) a detailed statement of the facts upon which the applicant relies to show public convenience and necessity for the livestock market, including the trade area to be served, the economic benefits to the livestock industry, the services to be offered, and the anticipated revenue from inspection that may be derived by the state;
- (g) if the applicant is a foreign corporation, its principal place of business outside the state, the state in which it is incorporated, and a showing that it is in compliance with the laws relating to foreign corporations doing business in this state;
- (h) a detailed financial statement showing that current assets exceed current liabilities and that long-term assets exceed long-term liabilities;
- (i) any additional information the department may require.
 - Section 10. Certificate to operate livestock market —
 hearings limitations on issuance. (1) Upon the filing of
 the application, the department shall fix a time and place
 for a hearing thereon, which may not be less than 10 days
 after the filing. The department shall have a copy of the
 application and notice of hearing served by mail upon:
- (a) the operators of any other livestock markets that in the opinion of the department might be affected by the

1 granting of any such certificate;

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- 2 (b) the secretaries of the Montana stockgrowers
 3 association and the Montana woolgrowers association;
- (c) the secretary of the district livestock i association, if any;
- (d) the secretary of the livestock association or associations, if any, within the vicinity of the proposed livestock market, if known to the department; and
- (e) any railroad company operating into or through the town or city in which the proposed livestock market will be located.
 - (2) If, after the hearing on the application, the department finds from the evidence that public convenience and necessity require the authorization of the proposed livestock market, a certificate must be issued to the applicant. In determining whether public convenience and necessity require the livestock market, the department shall give reasonable consideration to the service rendered by other existing livestock markets in this state and the effect upon them if the proposed livestock market is authorized and shall give due consideration to the likelihood of the proposed service being permanent and continuous throughout 12 months of the year.
- 24 Section 11. Livestock markets -- transfer of 25 certificates. The department may approve the transfer of

- ownership of a certificate of public convenience and 1 necessity issued pursuant to [this act] without a determination and showing of public convenience and 3 necessity. Such approval may be granted only after a public hearing at which the transferee's qualifications to operate 6 a livestock market have been thoroughly examined and found 7 sufficient to properly operate a livestock market. A minimum of 10 days' notice by mail must be given to all persons to 9 whom notice is sent pursuant to the provisions of [section 9 10% of a hearing to consider an initial application for a 10 11 certificate.
 - Section 12. Livestock markets fee. A person operating a livestock market shall pay annually on May 1 a fee of \$100 to the department. All fees shall be paid into the state treasury and credited to the earmarked revenue fund for the use of the department.

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- Section 13. Livestock markets bond required. (1)
 Every person operating a livestock market in this state
 shall provide a bond in favor of this state, upon a form and
 with sureties to be approved by the board, in the minimum
 sum of \$10,000 or such greater sum as the board may
 determine, conditioned upon:
- (a) the payment immediately upon the sale of the livestock of all money received, less reasonable expenses and commissions, by the livestock market to the rightful

- owner of livestock so consigned and delivered to it for
 sale; and
- 3 (b) a full compliance with [this act] including all 4 rules adopted under [this act].
- 5 (2) When approved, the bond shall be filed with the 6 board.
- 7 (3) A civil action may be brought in the name of the 8 state upon the bond for the use and benefit of a person who 9 suffers loss or damage from violations thereof and may be brought by the person suffering loss or damage in the county 11 of his residence.
- Section 14. Livestock markets cancellation or suspension of certificate. (1) The department may cancel or suspend the certificate of an operator of a livestock market if it finds that the operator:
- 16 (a) is guilty of fraud or misrepresentation as to the 17 titles, charges, number, brands, weights, proceeds of sale, 18 or ownership of livestock;
- 19 (b) is in violation of any of the provisions of [this20 act];
- 21 (C) is in violation of any of the rules adopted by the department; or
 - (d) is in violation of Title 81, chapter 3, part 2.

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24 (2) The department on its own initiative or on written 25 complaint may investigate a livestock market and may file a LC 0637/01

complaint against the livestock market with the board. The complaint shall be set for hearing before the board, and the department shall serve notice of the hearing on the livestock market at least 10 days before such hearing.

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(3) An investigation or hearing initiated by the department under [this act] may be held before an examiner designated by the board. Any finding or order made by an examiner, if Confirmed by the board, is the order or finding of the board.

Section 15. Appeal by holder of or applicant for certificate -- bond -- procedure. An appeal of a decision of the department refusing to grant an application for a certificate or suspending or revoking a certificate of a livestock market shall be taken to the district court of the county in which the proposed livestock market is to be located or in which the authorized livestock market has its principal place of business. The appellant shall file a bond with the clerk of the district court in the sum of \$300, to be approved by the judge, conditioned to pay all costs that may be awarded against the appellant in the event of an adverse decision or the decision of the department being affirmed. The cost of preparing transcripts shall be paid by appellant. In a case of suspension or revocation of a certificate, the filing of the notice and bond stays the order of the department until the final determination of the

- appeal. If the appellant fails to perfect the appeal, the stay shall automatically terminate.
- Section 16. Regulation of certain nonmarket sales. (1)

 A person not a livestock market operator authorized under

 [this act] conducting the sale of livestock in a breed sale,

 a breed association sale, or at a test station sale, except

 when all of the livestock are his and are being sold from

 his own place, shall obtain approval from the department
- 10 (2) The department, as conditions to granting
 11 approval, may require:

before conducting the sale.

- 12 (a) the names and addresses of those conducting the
 13 sale:
- 14 (b) the date and time when and the place where the
 15 sale will be conducted;
- 16 (c) a detailed statement of the assets and liabilities
 17 of the persons conducting the sala;
- 18 (d) the establishment of a custodial account into

 19 which all money received for the sale of livestock must be

 20 deposited:
- 21 (e) the posting of a reasonable bond in an amount 22 determined by the department;
- 23 (f) the commissions or charges proposed to be imposed
 24 on the owners of livestock for services associated with the
 25 sale:

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(q) a guarantee to pay all consignors in full within a reasonable time as set by the department;

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- (h) such other information as the department considers necessary.
- (3) Livestock sold through a nonmarket sale as described by this section must be bred, raised, and owned by members of the association sponsoring the sale or be bred. raised, and owned by the persons selling the livestock at the test station sale.
- Section 17. Occasional off-premises sales authorized. (1) The department may authorize occasional off-premises sales by authorized livestock markets and may establish the conditions under which approval for an off-premises sale may be granted, including any change in bonding requirements the department considers necessary.
 - (2) No livestock market for which a certificate has been issued under [this act] may conduct an off-premises sale without obtaining prior approval of the department.
 - Section 18. Livestock markets -- record keeping -reports. Each livestock market shall keep accounts, records, and memoranda and shall make reports which the board requires, and the board and its authorized agents and employees shall at all times have access to the accounts, records, and memoranda for inspection and examination.
- Section 19. Dispersal sales. Dispersal sales conducted 25

through a livestock market must meet the requirements of [this act].

Section 20. Inspection of public markets. Livestock inspectors, including stock inspectors of a county or district, the sheriff of a county, or a representative of the department of livestock, may enter upon the premises where livestock is being held or sold and shall be accorded every facility by the owners thereof in determining whether a violation of the law is being committed or is likely to be committed. The inspection may not unnecessarily interfere with the conduct of the sales. Livestock sold at the market may not be delivered to the purchaser until he has first received an inspection certificate issued by one of the officers mentioned in this section, showing clearly and explicitly that the person making the inspection is satisfied as to the ownership of the livestock and the health of all livestock so sold.

Section 21. Quarantine of diseased animals. If the livestock inspector at a sale finds any livestock afflicted with an infectious or contagious disease, he shall immediately take possession of the livestock and place it in quarantine, to be disposed of as directed by the department.

Section 22. Sale of animals of unknown ownership. {1} If there is any question respecting the ownership of livestock sold, the livestock inspector may take possession LC 0637/01

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of the livestock. The livestock inspector shall notify the person in charge of the market and conducting the sales and the person who has purchased the livestock at the sale within a reasonable time.

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(2) Whenever livestock is sold, the ownership of which is not known or cannot be determined by the livestock inspector, it may be sold as strays and the net proceeds derived from the sale shall be handled as provided in [section 23].

Section 23. Duties when ownership in doubt. An operator of a livestock market shall, when notified by the authorized brand inspector that there is a question as to whether any designated livestock sold through the market is lawfully owned by the consignor thereof, hold the proceeds received from the sale of the livestock for a reasonable time, not to exceed 30 days, to permit the consignor to establish ownership. If at the expiration of that time the consignor fails to establish his lawful ownership of the livestock, the proceeds must be transmitted by the operator of the livestock market to the department. The department may dispose of the proceeds in accordance with chapter 4. part 6, of Title 81, relating to the distribution of estray money, and the department's receipt therefor shall relieve operator of the livestock market from further responsibility for the proceeds. Proof of ownership and account of all sales of livestock must be transmitted by the
authorized brand inspector to the department.

Section 24. Penalties. A person who violates any provision of [sections 9 through 23] or rules adopted by the department under [sections 9 through 23] is quilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not less than \$100 or more than \$600, imprisoned in the county jail not 7 less than 30 days or more than 6 months, or both. A person who has been convicted of a violation of [sections 9 through 23) and who subsequently is found quilty of another 10 violation of [sections 9 through 23] shall be fined not less 11 12 than \$200 or more than \$1,000, imprisoned in the county [ai] 13 for not less than 3 months or more than 6 months, or both, and the department may cancel his certificate. 14

Section 25. Livestock brokers and livestock dealers —
licenses. (1) No person may operate as a livestock broker or
livestock dealer without a license. A person who wishes to
operate as a livestock broker or livestock dealer shall file
with the department an application for a license to transact
such business on a form prescribed by the department stating
the type of license sought and the following information:

(a) the names of the persons applying for the certificate together with their permanent addresses and, if the applicant is a firm, association, partnership, or corporation, the names of its directors, officers, and

members, if applicable;

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- (b) the post-office address and principal place of business of the applicant;
- (c) if the applicant is a foreign corporation, its principal place of business outside the state, the name of the state in which it is incorporated, and a statement showing that it has complied with the laws of this state relating to foreign corporations and its right to do business in this state:
- 10 (d) a detailed financial statement setting forth all
 11 assets and liabilities of the applicant pertinent to the
 12 business for which the license is sought;
 - (e) if the applicant is a livestock dealer, a description of the facilities at which he proposes to operate.
 - (2) An application fee of \$50 must be submitted with each application for a livestock broker's or livestock dealer's license. The fee shall be the first annual fee if the license is granted.
 - (3) Livestock brokers and livestock dealers shall pay an annual fee of \$50 and supply a current financial statement. The fee is payable on May 1 to the state treasurer to the credit of the department.
- 24 (4) When an applicant has paid the fee and met the
 25 requirements of this section, the department shall issue to

- the applicant a license which entitles the licensee to
 engage in the business specified in his application for a
 period of 1 year unless the license is suspended or revoked
 under [this act].
- 5 Section 26. Refusal of livestock broker's or livestock 6 dealer's license. The department shall refuse to issue or 7 renew a license if the applicant:
- 8 (1) has failed to maintain a financial condition of
 9 total assets in excess of total liabilities, including total
 10 current assets; in excess of total current liabilities;
- 11 (2) is in violation of any of the provisions of [this 12 act]:
- 13 (3) has knowingly made false or misleading statements
 14 as to the health or physical condition of livestock or
 15 practiced fraud or misrepresentation in connection with the
 16 buying or receiving of livestock or the setting, exchanging,
 17 soliciting, or negotiating of the sale of livestock or the
 18 weighing of the same;
- 19 (4) has failed to keep records of all purchases and
 20 sales or refused to grant inspection of such records by
 21 authorized agents of the department;
- 22 (5) is in violation of the rules adopted by the 23 department;
- 24 (6) has failed to comply with a lawful order of the department;

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(7) has not filed a surety bond in the form and amount required under [section 27];

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- 3 (8) has been found by the department to have failed to pay, without reasonable cause, obligations incurred in 4 connection with livestock transactions:
 - (9) has been suspended by the order of the secretary of agriculture of the United States department of agriculture under provisions of the Packers and Stockyards Act. 1921. as amended. 7 U.S.C. 181. et seq.
 - Section 27. Livestock brokers and livestock dealers -bond required. (1) A livestock broker or livestock dealer applying for a license under [this act] shall maintain a bond in the form and amount set forth in this section, or if he is registered and bonded under the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, 7 U.S.C. 181, et seq., ha shall file a statement with the department showing he is saintaining a bond or its equivalent under the packers and stockyards act. The department may require evidence of the bond to be filed with it.
 - (2) The amount of the bond shall be set by the department but may not be less than \$5,000. The bond shall contain the following consitions:
- "This bond is conditioned on the principal paying to 23 the rightful recipient the purchase price of all livestock 24 he purchases for himself or others and on the principal

ı safely keeping and properly disbursing all funds received on behalf of others."

- (3) Each bond shall contain provisions that a person damaged by failure of the principal to comply with the condition clause of the bond may bring an action to recover on the bond. At least 30 days notice in writing shall be given to the department by any party terminating the bond. Section 28. Inspection of records. A livestock broker or livestock dealer shall maintain records that disclose all purchases and sales of livestock. A livestock broker or livestock dealer shall, at all reasonable times, give the department access to and let the department copy any of the records relating to his business.
- Section 29. Livestock brokers and livestock dealers -suspension and revocation of license -- procedure. Whenever the department finds that any livestock broker or livestock dealer has violated the provisions of [this act], the department may, by order, suspend the license of such person for a period not to exceed 1 year, and if the violation is repeated, the department may, by order, after hearing, permanently revoke the license of such person. Before any license issued under [this act] may be suspended or revoked. the licensee shall be furnished with a copy of the complaint made against him and a hearing shall be had before the department to determine whether the license should be

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suspended or revoked. The licensee shall be given notice of the time and the place of such hearing. The notice may be served by registered or certified mail at the post-office address listed in the application. The hearing must be held not less than 10 days or more than 30 days after the mailing of the notice. At the time and place set for the hearing, the department shall take and receive evidence, under oath, with respect to the complaint, and upon such evidence received, shall promptly dismiss the proceedings or revoke or suspend the license.

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Section 30. Termination of livestock broker or livestock dealer license. A license issued under [this act] terminates at the close of business on May 1 of each year following the issuance of the same unless the annual fee has been paid. Termination of the license will automatically occur if the bond required by [section 27] is terminated.

Section 31. Penalties. A person who violates any provision of [sections 25 through 28] or rules adopted by the department under [sections 25 through 28] is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not less than \$250 or more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 6 months, or both.

Section 32. Jurisdiction. The justices' courts have jurisdiction of all actions for violation of the provisions of [this act].

Section 33. Injunctive remedy. The operation of a livestock market or the buying or selling of livestock by a person not licensed or certified and bonded as required by Ithis act | may be enjoined by the district court on petition from the department upon a showing that a person is angaged in the business of a livestock market. livestock broker. or livestock dealer as defined in [section 3] without the license or certificate and bond required by fthis actl. The court shall enjoin the person from further activities as a livestock market operator, livestock broker, or livestock dealer until the license or certificate and bond have been properly obtained. It is not necessary to show that any individual has been injured by the actions complained of in order to obtain the issuance of the injunction. The injunctive relief provided by this section is an additional remedy to the criminal penalties provided in [this act].

Section 34. Transition. Licenses and certificates issued before and still in effect on July 1, 1979, are valid until May 1, 1980, unless suspended or revoked pursuant to this act. The actions of persons holding such existing licenses and certificates are governed by this act.

Section 35. Severability. If a part of this act is invalid, all valid parts that are severable from the invalid part remain in effect. If a part of this act is invalid in one or more of its applications, the part remains in effect

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- in all valid applications that are severable from the invalid applications.
- Section 36. Codification. This act is intended to be codified as an integral part of Fitle 81. chapter 8. and the provisions contained in Title 81. chapter 8. apply to this
- 6 act.
- 7 Section 37. Repealer. Sections 81-8-101 through
- 8 81-8-109, 81-8-121 through 81-8-133, and 81-8-201 through
- 9 81-8-210, MCA, are repealed.

~End~

STATEMENT OF INTENT RE: HB 800

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A statement of intent is required for this bill in that it delegates authority to adopt rules in section 4.

The purpose of the "Montana Livestock Marketing Act" as stated in the bill is to simplify, clarify, and modernize the law governing livestock marketing businesses and livestock marketing transactions; to promote open, free, and competitive factors in the market place in relation to all market conditions involving the sale and purchase of livestock; and to encourage, stimulate, and stabilize the livestock economy of the state.

Department of Livestock is given, under section 4, authority to enforce and to adopt rules necessary to carry out the act. It is the legislative intent in delegating this that the discretion granted the rulemaking authority Department of Livestock is for the purpose of supervising livestock brokers, and and regulating livestock markets, regulating livestock dealers in the state: of the properties, facilities, operations, services, and practices of all livestock markets, livestock brokers, and livestock dealers; and of supervising and regulating livestock markets matters affecting the relationship a11 between the the livestock market and owners of livestock and

1 livestock markets and purchasers of livestock.

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A major concern of the act is to establish stiff penalties for unfair, deceptive, and fraudulent market practices. It is intended that by providing stricter penalties and that by giving the Department of Livestock authority to assess civil penalties for some violations, livestock marketing in Montana will be strengthened.

It is the intent of this bill that in the adoption of rules under section 4 and in the general enforcement of this act that the Livestock Department's first function is to protect livestock producers consigning livestock to markets selling livestock to or through dealers and brokers. Secondly, it is the intent of the legislature that so long as the purpose of protecting livestock producers is met, the enforcement and rules under this act not unduly interfere with the operations of the businesses of livestock livestock dealers. and livestock brokers. It--is--the legislature's--further--intent--that--the---definitions---of +ivestock--brokery-dealery-and-market-contained-in-section-3 are-not-applicable-to-the-kind--of--marketing--of--livestock presently--undertaken--by-various-agricultural-organizations who-group-livestock-of-member-producers--in--order--to--gain better-prices*

First adopted by the HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.

LIVESTOCK, AND IRRIGATION on February 19, 1979.

STATEMENT OF INTENT RE: HB 800

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A statement of intent is required for this bill in that it delegates authority to adopt rules in section 4.

The purpose of the "Montana Livestock Marketing Act" as stated in the bill is to simplify, clarify, and modernize the law governing livestock marketing businesses and livestock marketing transactions; to promote open, free, and competitive factors in the market place in relation to all market conditions involving the sale and purchase of livestock; and to encourage, stimulate, and stabilize the livestock economy of the state.

The Department of Livestock is given, under section 4, authority to enforce and to adopt rules necessary to carry out the act. It is the legislative intent in delegating this rulemaking authority that the discretion granted the Department of Livestock is for the purpose of supervising and regulating livestock markets, livestock brokers, and livestock dealers in the state; of regulating the properties, facilities, operations, services, and practices of all livestock markets, livestock brokers, and livestock dealers; and of supervising and regulating livestock markets in all matters affecting the relationship between the livestock market and owners of livestock and between the

livestock markets and purchasers of livestock.

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A major concern of the act is to establish stiff
penalties for unfair, deceptive, and fraudulent market
practices. It is intended that by providing stricter
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authority to assess civil penalties for some violations,
livestock marketing in Montana will be strengthened.

It is the intent of this bill that in the adoption of rules under section 4 and in the general enforcement of this act that the Livestock Department's first function is to protect livestock producers consigning livestock to markets or selling livestock to or through dealers and brokers. Secondly, it is the intent of the legislature that so long as the purpose of protecting livestock producers is met. the enforcement and rules under this act not unduly interfere with the operations of the businesses of livestock markets. livestock dealers, and livestock brokers. It is the legislature's further intent that the definitions of livestock broker, dealer, and market contained in section 3 are not applicable to the kind of marketing of livestock presently undertaken by various agricultural organizations who group livestock of member producers in order to gain better prices.

First adopted by the HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE:
LIVESTOCK: AND IRRIGATION on February 19: 1979.

HB 800

HB 0800/02 HB 0800/02 46th Legislature

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| 1 | HOUSE BILL NO. 800 |
|-----|---|
| 2 | INTRODUCED BY ELLERD |
| 3 | |
| 4 | A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT GENERALLY REVISING THE |
| 5 | LAW REGULATING LIVESTOCK MARKETS. DEALERS. AND BROKERS; |
| 6 | REPEALING SECTIONS 81-8-101 THROUGH 81-8-109, 81-8-121 |
| 7 | THROUGH 81-8-133. AND 81-8-201 THROUGH 81-8-210. MCA. |
| 8 | |
| 7 | BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA: |
| 10 | Section 1. Short title. [This act] may be cited as the |
| 11 | "Montana Livestock Marketing Act". |
| 12 | Section 2. Purpose. The purpose of [this act] is to: |
| 13 | (1) simplify, clarify, and modernize the law governing |
| 14 | livestock marketing businesses and livestock marketing |
| 15 | transactions; |
| 16 | (2) encourage, stimulate, and stabilize the livestock |
| 1.7 | economy of the state; and |
| 18 | (3) promote open, free, and competitive factors in the |
| 19 | market place in relation to all market conditions involving |
| 20 | the sale and purchase of livestock. |
| 21 | Section 3. Definitions. As used in [this act], the |
| 22 | following definitions apply: |
| 23 | (1) "Board" means the board of livestock provided for |
| 24 | in 2-15-3102. |
| 25 | (2) "Department" means the department of livestock |

HOUSE BILL NO. 800

- 1 provided for in Title 2. chapter 15. part 31.
- (3) "Livestock" means cattle, calves, hogs, pigs, 2 3 horses, mules, sheep, lambs, and goats.
 - (4) "Livestock broker" means a business, not including facilities, conducted for the receiving, handling, and care of livestock and involving livestock purchased by it for its own account for resale, for the account of any principal for delivery to him, or for slaughter. It does not include a farmer or rancher who buys or sells livestock in the ordinary course of his farming or ranching operation.
- 11 (5) "Livestock dealer" means a business conducted in 12 facilities utilized for the receiving, handling, and care of 13 livestock purchased by it for its own account for resale, for the account of any principal for delivery to him. or for 14 15 slaughter. It does not include a farmer or rancher who buys or sells livestock in the ordinary course of his farming or 16 17 ranching operation.
- (6) "Livestock market" means a place where a person 18 19 for compensation assembles livestock for sale, except:
- 20 (a) a place used solely for a dispersal sale of the livestock of a farmer, dairyman, livestock breeder, or 21 22 feeder who is discontinuing business and at which no other livestock is sold or offered for sale; 23
- (b) a farm, ranch, or place where livestock either 24 raised or kept thereon for the grazing season or for

brokers, and livestock dealers:

market and purchasers of livestock;

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fattening is sold and to which no other livestock is brought for sale or to be offered for sale:

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- (c) the premises of a butcher, packer, or processor who receives animals exclusively for immediate slaughter;
- (d) the premises of a person engaged in the raising of livestock for breeding purposes only, who limits his sale to livestock of his own production;
- (e) a place where a breeder or an association of breeders of livestock of any class assembles and offers for sale and sells under his or its own management any livestock of his or its own breeding and raising, when the breeder or association of breeders assumes all responsibility for the sale and the title of livestock sold.
- (7) "Person" means an individual, firm, association, partnership, or corporation.
- (8) "Test station sale" means the sale of livestock from a place where livestock is taken to measure rates of gain under uniform feeding conditions when that place is not owned by the owner of the livestock.
- 20 Section 4. Regulation of livestock markets. dealers.
 21 and brokers. The department shall:
 - (1) supervise and regulate livestock markets, livestock brokers, and livestock dealers in this state;
- 24 (2) regulate the properties, facilities, operations, 25 services and practices of all livestock markets, livestock

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2 (3) supervise and regulate livestock markets in all 3 matters affecting the relationship between the livestock 4 market and owners of livestock and between the livestock

- (4) prescribe by general order or otherwise rules in conformity with [this act] applicable to all livestock markets, livestock brokers, and livestock dealers and not in conflict with the laws of the United States or regulations of the United States department of agriculture or other federal agencies;
- 12 (5) enforce [this act] and adopt rules necessary to
 13 carry out [this act].
 - Section 5. Posting of certificate or license. Every person certified or licensed under the provisions of [this act] shall conspicuously post at his place of business for inspection by any other person the certificate or license issued by the department.
 - Section 6. Financial responsibility. (1) Every livestock market, livestock broker, or livestock dealer shall maintain a financial condition of total assets in excess of total liability, including total current assets in excess of total current liabilities.
- 24 (2) Payment for livestock purchased shall be made upon 25 completion of the sales transaction. Payment in all

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livestock transactions shall be made by cash, check, or draft, as defined in 30-3-104; by electronic funds transfer, as defined in 32-6-103; or by any other bankable instrument.

Section 7. Penalties. (1) A person found, after notice and hearing, to be in violation of [section 6] shall be assessed a civil penalty by the department of not less than \$100 or more than \$5,000, have his license or certificate suspended or revoked, or both.

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- (2) A person found, after notice and hearing, to have committed a subsequent violation of [section 6] after the department has assessed a penalty pursuant to subsection (1) shall be fined not less than \$250 or more than \$5,000 and have his license or certificate suspended or revoked.
- (3) The maker of any bankable instrument who knowingly and without right fails to honor or causes another to dishonor that instrument once it is issued or delivered in payment for a livestock purchase is guilty of a felony and on conviction may be imprisoned for not more than 5 years or fined not more than \$10+000+ or both.
- Section 8. Title warranty of livestock sold. A livestock market, livestock broker, or livestock dealer shall warrant to the purchaser thereof the title of all livestock sold. A livestock market is liable to the rightful owner of all livestock sold for the net proceeds for such livestock whether or not the rightful owner was known to the

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market at the time of the sale.

- Section 9. Certificate to operate livestock market
 required -- application. (1) A person may not operate a
 livestock market unless he first obtains from the department
 a certificate declaring that public convenience and
 necessity require the operation.
- 7 (2) The application for a certificate of public 8 convenience shall be in writing, verified by the applicant, 9 and filed with the department. It shall specify the 10 following:
- 11 (a) the names of the persons applying for a
 12 certificate together with their permanent addresses. If the
 13 applicant is a fire, association, partnership, or
 14 corporation, the names of its directors, officers, and
 15 members, if applicable:
- (b) the place where the applicant proposes to operate a livestock market;
- 18 (c) a complete description of the property and
 19 facilities proposed to be used for the livestock market:
- 20 (d) the commissions or charges the applicant proposes
 21 to impose on the consignors' livestock for services rendered
 22 to them by the applicant in the operation of the livestock
 23 market:
- 24 (e) the location of other livestock markets within a 25 radius of 200 miles of the proposed livestock market and the

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names and addresses of the operators thereof;

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(f) a detailed statement of the facts upon which the applicant relies to show public convenience and necessity for the livestock market, including the trade area to be served, the economic benefits to the livestock industry, the services to be offered, and the anticipated revenue from inspection that may be derived by the state;

- (q) if the applicant is a foreign corporation, its principal place of business outside the state, the state in which it is incorporated, and a showing that it is in compliance with the laws relating to foreign corporations doing business in this state;
- (h) a detailed financial statement showing that current assets exceed current liabilities and that long-term assets exceed long-term liabilities:
- (i) any additional information the department may require.

Section 10. Certificate to operate livestock market -hearings -- limitations on issuance. (1) Upon the filing of the application, the department shall fix a time and place for a hearing thereon, which may not be less than 10 days after the filing. The department shall have a copy of the application and notice of hearing served by mail upon:

(a) the operators of any other livestock markets that in the opinion of the department might be affected by the

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granting of any such certificate:

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- (b) the secretaries of the Montana stockgrowers 2
- association and the Montana woolgrowers association; 3
- (c) the secretary of the district livestock association, if any:
- (d) the secretary of the livestock association or associations, if any, within the vicinity of the proposed livestock market, if known to the department; and
- (e) any railroad company operating into or through the 9 town or city in which the proposed livestock market will be 10 11 located.
 - (2) If after the hearing on the application, the department finds from the evidence that public convenience and necessity require the authorization of the proposed livestock market, a certificate must be issued to the applicant. In determining whether public convenience and necessity require the livestock market, the department shall give reasonable consideration to the service rendered by other existing livestock markets in this state and the effect upon them if the proposed livestock market is authorized and shall give due consideration to the likelihood of the proposed service being permanent and continuous throughout 12 months of the year.
- 24 Section 11. Livestock markets -transfer certificates. The department may approve the transfer of 25

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ownership of a certificate of public convenience and necessity issued pursuant to [this act] without a determination and showing of public convenience and necessity. Such approval may be granted only after a public hearing at which the transferee's qualifications to operate a livestock market have been thoroughly examined and found sufficient to properly operate a livestock market. A minimum of 10 days, notice by mail must be given to all persons to whom notice is sent pursuant to the provisions of [section 10) of a hearing to consider an initial application for a 11 certificate.

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Section 12. Livestock markets -- fee. A person operating a livestock market shall pay annually on May 1 a fee of \$100 to the department. All fees shall be paid into the state treasury and credited to the earmarked revenue fund for the use of the department.

Section 13. Livestock markets -- bond required. (1) Every person operating a livestock market in this state shall provide a bond in favor of this state, upon a form and with sureties to be approved by the board, in the minimum sum of \$10,000 or such greater sum as the board may determine, conditioned upon:

(a) the payment immediately upon the sale of the livestock of all money received. less reasonable expenses and commissions, by the livestock market to the rightful

owner of livestock so consigned and delivered to it for 2 sale: and

- (b) a full compliance with [this act] including all 3 rules adopted under [this act].
- (2) When approved, the bond shall be filed with the board.
 - (3) A civil action may be brought in the name of the state upon the bond for the use and benefit of a person who suffers loss or damage from violations thereof and may be brought by the person suffering loss or damage in the county of his residence.

Section 14. Livestock markets -- cancellation or suspension of certificate. (1) The department may cancel or suspend the certificate of an operator of a livestock market if it finds that the operator:

- 16 (a) is quilty of fraud or misrepresentation as to the titles, charges, number, brands, weights, proceeds of sale, 17 18 or ownership of livestock;
- 19 (b) is in violation of any of the provisions of [this 20 actl:
- 21 (c) is in violation of any of the rules adopted by the 22 department; or
 - (d) is in violation of Title 81. chapter 3. part 2.
 - (2) The department on its own initiative or on written complaint may investigate a livestock market and may file a

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approval, may require:

complaint against the livestock market with the board. The complaint shall be set for hearing before the board, and the department shall serve notice of the hearing on the livestock market at least 10 days before such hearing.

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(3) An investigation or hearing initiated by the department under [this act] may be held before an examiner designated by the board. Any finding or order made by an examiner, if confirmed by the board, is the order or finding of the board.

Section 15. Appeal by holder of or applicant for certificate -- bond -- procedure. An appeal of a decision of the department refusing to grant an application for a certificate or suspending or revoking a certificate of a livestock market shall be taken to the district court of the county in which the proposed livestock market is to be located or in which the authorized livestock market has its principal place of business. The appellant shall file a bond with the clerk of the district court in the sum of \$300, to be approved by the judge, conditioned to pay all costs that may be awarded against the appellant in the event of an adverse decision or the decision of the department being affirmed. The cost of preparing transcripts shall be paid by appellant. In a case of suspension or revocation of a certificate, the filing of the notice and bond stays the order of the department until the final determination of the

- appeal. If the appellant fails to perfect the appeal, the stay shall automatically terminate.
- Section 16. Regulation of certain nonmarket sales. (1) A person not a li.estock market operator authorized under 5 (this act) conducting the sale of livestock in a breed sale, a breed association sale, or at a test station sale, except when all of the livestock are his and are being sold from

his own place, shall obtain approval from the department

- before conducting the sale. 10 (2) The department, as conditions to granting
- 12 (a) the names and addresses of those conducting the sale: 13
- 14 (b) the date and time when and the place where the 15 sale will be conducted:
- 16 (c) a detailed statement of the assets and liabilities 17 of the persons conducting the sale;
- 18 (d) the establishment of a custodial account into 19 which all money received for the sale of livestock must be 20 deposited;
- (e) the posting of a reasonable bond in an amount 21 22 determined by the department;
- (f) the commissions or charges proposed to be imposed 23 24 on the owners of livestock for services associated with the 25 sale:

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- 1 (a) a quarantee to pay all consignors in full within a reasonable time as set by the department;
- 3 (h) such other information as the department considers 4 necessary.

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- (3) Livestock sold through a nonmarket sale as described by this section must be bred, raised, and owned by members of the association sponsoring the sale or be bred, raised, and owned by the persons selling the livestock at the test station sale.
- Section 17. Occasional off-premises sales authorized. (1) The department may authorize occasional off-premises sales by authorized livestock markets and may establish the conditions under which approval for an off-premises sale may be granted, including any change in bonding requirements the department considers necessary.
- (2) No livestock market for which a certificate has been issued under [this act] may conduct an off-premises sale without obtaining prior approval of the department.
- Section 18. Livestock markets -- record keeping -reports. Each livestock market shall keep accounts, records, and memoranda and shall make seports which the board requires, and the board and its authorized agents and employees shall at all times have access to the accounts, records, and memoranda for inspection and examination.
- 25 Section 19. Dispersal sales. Dispersal sales conducted

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through a livestock market must meet the requirements of 2 [this act].

Section 20. Inspection of public markets. Livestock inspectors, including stock inspectors of a county or district, the sheriff of a county, or a representative of the department of livestock, may enter upon the premises where livestock is being held or sold and shall be accorded every facility by the owners thereof in determining whether a violation of the law is being committed or is likely to be committed. The inspection may not unnecessarily interfere with the conduct of the sales. Livestock sold at the market may not be delivered to the purchaser until he has first received an inspection certificate issued by one of the officers mentioned in this section, showing clearly and explicitly that the person making the inspection is satisfied as to the ownership of the livestock and the health of all livestock so sold.

Section 21. Quarantine of diseased animals. If the livestock inspector at a sale finds any livestock afflicted with an infectious or contagious disease, he shall immediately take possession of the livestock and place it in quarantine, to be disposed of as directed by the department. Section 22. Sale of animals of unknown ownership. (1)

If there is any question respecting the ownership of 24 livestock sold, the livestock inspector may take possession

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of the livestock. The livestock inspector shall notify the person in charge of the market and conducting the sales and the person who has purchased the livestock at the sale within a reasonable time.

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(2) Whenever livestock is sold, the ownership of which is not known or cannot be determined by the livestock inspector, it may be sold as strays and the net proceeds derived from the sale shall be handled as provided in [section 23].

Section 23. Duties when ownership in doubt. An operator of a livestock market shall, when notified by the authorized brand inspector that there is a guestion as to whether any designated livestock sold through the market is lawfully owned by the consignor thereof, hold the proceeds received from the sale of the livestock for a reasonable time, not to exceed 30 days, to permit the consignor to establish ownership. If at the expiration of that time the consignor fails to establish his lawful ownership of the livestock. the proceeds must be transmitted by the operator of the livestock market to the department. The department may dispose of the proceeds in accordance with chapter 4+ part 6. of Title 81. relating to the distribution of estray money, and the department's receipt therefor shall relieve the operator of the livestock market from further responsibility for the proceeds. Proof of ownership and

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account of all sales of livestock must be transmitted by the
authorized brand inspector to the department.

Section 24. Penalties. A person who violates any provision of [sections 9 through 23] or rules adopted by the department under [sections 9 through 23] is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not less than \$100 or more than \$600, imprisoned in the county jail not less than 30 days or more than 6 months, or both. A person who has been convicted of a violation of [sections 9 through 23] and who subsequently is found guilty of another violation of [sections 9 through 23] shall be fined not less than \$200 or more than \$1,000, imprisoned in the county jail for not less than 3 months or more than 6 months, or both, and the department may cancel his certificate.

Section 25. Livestock brokers and livestock dealers — licenses. (1) No person may operate as a livestock broker or livestock dealer without a license. A person who wishes to operate as a livestock broker or livestock dealer shall file with the department an application for a license to transact such business on a form prescribed by the department stating the type of license sought and the following information:

(a) the names of the persons applying for the certificate together with their permanent addresses and, if the applicant is a firm, association, partnership, or corporation, the names of its directors, officers, and

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members, if applicable;

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(b) the post-office address and principal place of business of the applicant:

- (c) if the applicant is a foreign corporation, its principal place of business outside the state: the name of the state in which it is incorporated, and a statement showing that it has complied with the laws of this state relating to foreign corporations and its right to do business in this state:
- (d) a detailed financial statement setting forth all assets and liabilities of the applicant pertinent to the business for which the license is sought;
- (e) if the applicant is a livestock dealer, a description of the facilities at which he proposes to operate.
 - (2) An application fee of \$50 must be submitted with each application for a livestock broker's or livestock dealer's license. The fee shall be the first annual fee if the license is granted.
 - (3) Livestock brokers and livestock dealers shall pay an annual fee of \$50 and supply a current financial statement. The fee is payable on May 1 to the state treasurer to the credit of the department.
- (4) When an applicant has paid the fee and met the requirements of this section, the department shall issue to

the applicant a license which entitles the licensee to 1 engage in the business specified in his application for a 3 period of 1 year unless the license is suspended or revoked under [this act].

Section 26. Refusal of livestock broker's or livestock 5 dealer's license. The department shall refuse to issue or 7 renew a license if the applicant:

- (1) has failed to maintain a financial condition of 8 total assets in excess of total liabilities, including total 9 10 current assets; in excess of total current liabilities;
- (2) is in violation of any of the provisions of [this 11 12 act];
- 13 (3) has knowingly made false or misleading statements as to the health or physical condition of livestock or practiced fraud or misrepresentation in connection with the buying or receiving of livestock or the selling, exchanging, soliciting, or negotiating of the sale of livestock or the 18 weighing of the same;
- 19 (4) has failed to keep records of all purchases and sales or refused to grant inspection of such records by 20 authorized agents of the department; 21
- (5) is in violation of the rules adopted by the 22 23 department;
- (6) has failed to comply with a lawful order of the 24 department; 25

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records relating to his business.

(7) has not filed a surety bond in the form and amount required under [section 27]:

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- (8) has been found by the department to have failed to pay, without reasonable cause, obligations incurred in connection with livestock transactions;
- (9) has been suspended by the order of the secretary of agriculture of the United States department of agriculture under provisions of the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, as amended, 7 U.S.C. 181, et seq.
- Section 27. Livestock brokers and livestock dealers —bond required. (1) A livestock broker or livestock dealer applying for a license under [this act] shall maintain a bond in the form and amount set forth in this section, or if he is registered and bonded under the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, 7 U-S-C- 181, et seq., he shall file a statement with the department showing he is maintaining a bond or its equivalent under the packers and stockyards act. The department may require evidence of the bond to be filed with it.
- (2) The amount of the bond shall be set by the department but may not be less than \$5,000. The bond shall contain the following conditions:
- **This bond is conditioned on the principal paying to the rightful recipient the purchase price of all livestock he purchases for himself or others and on the principal

safely keeping and properly disbursing all funds received on behalf of others.**

- damaged by failure of the principal to comply with the condition clause of the bond may bring an action to recover on the bond. At least 30 days notice in writing shall be given to the department by any party terminating the bond.

 Section 28. Inspection of records. A livestock broker or livestock dealer shall maintain records that disclose all purchases and sales of livestock. A livestock broker or livestock dealer shall, at all reasonable times, give the department access to and let the department copy any of the
- Section 29. Livestock brokers and livestock dealers -suspension and revocation of license -- procedure. Whenever
 the department finds that any livestock broker or livestock
 dealer has violated the provisions of [this act], the
 department may, by order, suspend the license of such person
 for a period not to exceed 1 year, and if the violation is
 repeated, the department may, by order, after hearing,
 permanently revoke the license of such person. Before any
 license issued under [this act] may be suspended or revoked,
 the licensee shall be furnished with a copy of the complaint
 made against him and a hearing shall be had before the
 department to determine whether the license should be

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suspended or revoked. The licensee shall be given notice of the time and the place of such hearing. The notice may be served by registered or certified mail at the post-office address listed in the application. The hearing must be held not less than 10 days or more than 30 days after the mailing of the notice. At the time and place set for the hearing, the department shall take and receive evidence, under oath, with respect to the complaint, and upon such evidence received, shall promptly dismiss the proceedings or revoke or suspend the license.

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Section 30. Termination of livestock broker or livestock dealer license. A license issued under [this act] terminates at the close of business on May 1 of each year following the issuance of the same unless the annual fee has been paid. Termination of the license will automatically occur if the bond required by [section 27] is terminated.

Section 31. Penalties. A person who violates any provision of [sections 25 through 28] or rules adopted by the department under [sections 25 through 28] is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not less than \$250 or more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 6 months, or both.

Section 32. Jurisdiction. The justices* courts have jurisdiction of all actions for violation of the provisions of [this act].

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Section 33. Injunctive remedy. The operation of a 1 2 livestock market or the buying or selling of livestock by a 3 person not licensed or certified and bonded as required by [this act] may be enjoined by the district court on petition from the department upon a showing that a person is engaged in the business of a livestock warket. livestock broker, or 7 livestock dealer as defined in [section 3] without the license or certificate and bond required by [this act]. The court shall enjoin the person from further activities as a 10 livestock market operator. livestock broker, or livestock dealer until the license or certificate and bond have been 11 12 properly obtained. It is not necessary to show that any individual has been injured by the actions complained of in 13 14 order to obtain the issuance of the injunction. The 15 injunctive relief provided by this section is an additional remedy to the criminal penalties provided in [this act]. 16

Section 34. Transition. Licenses and certificates issued before and still in effect on July 1. 1979. are valid until May 1. 1980. unless suspended or revoked pursuant to this act. The actions of persons holding such existing licenses and certificates are governed by this act.

Section 35. Severability. If a part of this act is invalid, all valid parts that are severable from the invalid part remain in effect. If a part of this act is invalid in one or more of its applications, the part remains in effect

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- 1 in all valid applications that are severable from the 2 invalid applications.
- 3 Section 36. Lodification. This act is intended to be
- codified as an integral part of Title 81, chapter 8, and the
- 5 provisions contained in Title Bl. chapter B. apply to this
- 6 act.
- 7 Section 37. Repealer. Sections 81-8-101 through
- 8 81-8-109, 61-8-121 through 81-8-133, and 81-8-201 through

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9 81-8-210, MCA, are repealed.

-End-

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| 2 | INTRODUCED BY ELLERD |
|----|---|
| 3 | |
| 4 | A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT GENERALLY REVISING THE |
| 5 | LAN REGULATING LIVESTOCK MARKETS. DEALERS. AND BROKERS; |
| 6 | REPEALING SECTIONS 81-8-101 THROUGH 81-8-109. 81-8-121 |
| 7 | THROUGH 81-8-133. AND 81-8-201 THROUGH 81-8-210. MCA." |
| 8 | |
| 9 | BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA: |
| 10 | Section 1. Short title. [This act] may be cited as the |
| 11 | "Montana Livestock Marketing Act". |
| 12 | Section 2. Purpose. The purpose of [this act] is to: |
| 13 | (1) simplify, clarify, and modernize the law governing |
| 14 | livestock marketing businesses and livestock marketing |
| 15 | transactions; |
| 16 | (2) encourage, stimulate, and stabilize the livestock |
| 17 | economy of the state; and |
| 18 | (3) promote open, free, and competitive factors in the |
| 19 | market place in relation to all market conditions involving |
| 20 | the sale and purchase of livestock. |
| 21 | Section 3. Definitions. As used in [this act]. the |
| 22 | following definitions apply: |
| 23 | (1) "Board" means the board of livestock provided for |
| 24 | in 2-15-3102. |
| | |

(2) "Department" means the department of livestock

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- provided for in Title 2, chapter 15, part 31.
- (3) "Livestock" means cattle, calves, hogs, pigs, 2 horses, mules, sheep, lambs, and quats. 3
- (4) "Livestock broker" means a business, not including facilities, conducted for the receiving, handling, and core of livestock and involving livestock purchased by it for its own account for resale, for the account of any principal for delivery to him, or for slaughter. It does not include a farmer or rancher who buys or sells livestock in the ordinary course of his farming or ranching operation. 10
- (5) "Livestock dealer" means a business conducted in 11 facilities utilized for the receivings handlings and care of 12 13 livestock purchased by it for its own account for resale, for the account of any principal for delivery to him, or for 14 slaughter. It does not include a farmer or rancher who buys 15 or sells livestock in the ordinary course of his farming or ranching operation. 17

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- (6) "Livestock market" means a place where a person 18 19 for compensation assembles livestock for sale, except:
- 20 (a) a place used solely for a dispersal sale of the livestock of a farmer, dairyman, livestock breeder, or 21 feeder who is discontinuing business and at which no other 22 23 livestock is sold or offered for sale:
- (b) a farm, ranch, or place where livestock either 24 raised or kept thereon for the grazing season or for 25

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fattening is sold and to which no other livestock is brought for sale or to be offered for sale:

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- (c) the premises of a butcher, packer, or processor who receives animals exclusively for immediate slaughter;
- (d) the premises of a person engaged in the raising of livestock for breeding purposes only, who limits his sale to livestock of his own production;
- (e) a place where a breeder or an association of breeders of livestock of any class assembles and offers for sale and sells under his er its own management any livestock of—his-or-its-own-breeding-and-reising, when the breeder or association of breeders assumes all responsibility for the sale and the title of livestock sold.
- (7) "Person" means an individual, firm, association, partnership, or corporation.
- (8) "Test station sale" means the sale of livestock from a place where livestock is taken to measure rates of gain under uniform feeding conditions when that place is not owned by the owner of the livestock.
- 20 Section 4. Regulation of livestock markets, dealers, 21 and brokers. The department shall:
 - (1) supervise and regulate livestock markets.

 livestock brokers, and livestock dealers in this state;
- 24 (2) regulate the properties, facilities, operations, 25 services and practices of all livestock markets, livestock

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brokers, and livestock dealers;

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- 2 (3) supervise and regulate livestock markets in all
 3 matters affecting the relationship between the livestock
 4 market and owners of livestock and between the livestock
 5 market and purchasers of livestock;
 - (4) prescribe by general order or otherwise rules in conformity with [this act] applicable to all livestock markets, livestock brokers, and <u>OR</u> livestock dealers and not in conflict with the laws of the United States or regulations of the United States department of agriculture or other federal agencies;
 - (5) enforce [this act] and adopt rules necessary to carry out [this act].
 - Section 5. Posting of certificate or license. Every person certified or licensed under the provisions of [this act] shall conspicuously post at his place of business for inspection by any other person the certificate or license issued by the department.
 - Section 6. Financial responsibility. (1) Every livestock market. livestock broker, or livestock dealer shall maintain a financial condition of total assets in excess of total liability. including total current assets in excess of total current liabilities.
 - (2) Payment for livestock purchased shall be made upon completion of the sales transaction. Payment in all

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livestock transactions shall be made by cash, check, or draft, as defined in 30-3-104; by electronic funds transfer, as defined in 32-6-103; or by any other bankable instrument.

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- Section 7. Penalties. (1) A person found, after notice and hearing, to be in violation of [section 6] shall be assessed a civil penalty by the department of not less than \$100 or more than \$5,000, have his license or certificate suspended or revoked, or both.
- (2) A person found, after notice and hearing, to have committed a subsequent violation of [section 6] after the department has assessed a penalty pursuant to subsection (1) shall be fined not less than \$250 or more than \$5,000 and have his license or certificate suspended or revoked.
- (3) The maker of any bankable instrument who knowingly and without right fails to honor or causes another to dishonor that instrument once it is issued or delivered in payment for a livestock purchase is guilty of a felony and on conviction may be imprisoned for not more than 5 years or fined not more than \$10,000, or both.
- Section 8. Title warranty of livestock sold. A livestock market. livestock broker, or livestock dealer shall warrant to the purchaser thereof the title of all livestock sold. A livestock market is liable to the rightful owner of all livestock sold for the net proceeds for such livestock whether or not the rightful owner was known to the

market at the time of the sale.

Section 9. Certificate to operate livestock market
required -- application. (1) A person may not operate a
livestock market unless he first obtains from the department
certificate declaring that public convenience and
necessity require the operation.

- 7 (2) The application for a certificate of public 8 convenience shall be in writing, verified by the applicant, 9 and filed with the department. It shall specify the 10 following:
- (a) the names of the persons applying for a

 certificate together with their permanent addresses. If the

 applicant is a firm, association, partnership, or

 corporation, the names of its directors, officers, and

 members, if applicable;
- 16 (b) the place where the applicant proposes to operate
 17 a livestock market:
- 18 (c) a complete description of the property and 19 facilities proposed to be used for the livestock market:
- 20 (d) the commissions or charges the applicant proposes
 21 to impose on the consignors livestock for services rendered
 22 to them by the applicant in the operation of the livestock
 23 market:
- 24 (e) the location of other livestock markets within a
 25 radius of 200 miles of the proposed livestock market and the

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names and addresses of the operators thereof;

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- (f) a detailed statement of the facts upon which the applicant relies to show public convenience and necessity for the livestock market, including the trade area to be served, the economic benefits to the livestock industry, the services to be offered, and the anticipated revenue from inspection that may be derived by the state;
- (g) if the applicant is a foreign corporation, its principal place of business outside the state, the state in which it is incorporated, and a showing that it is in compliance with the laws relating to foreign corporations doing business in this state;
- (h) a detailed financial statement showing that current assets exceed current liabilities and that long-term assets exceed long-term liabilities;
- 16 (i) any additional information the department may
 17 require.
 - Section 10. Certificate to operate livestock market -hearings -- limitations on issuance. (1) Upon the filing of
 the application, the department shall fix a time and place
 for a hearing thereon, which may not be less than 10 days
 after the filing. The department shall have a copy of the
 application and notice of hearing served by mail upon:
 - (a) the operators of any other livestock markets that in the opinion of the department might be affected by the

1 granting of any such certificate;

- 2 (b) the secretaries of the Montana stockgrowers 3 association and the Montana woolgrowers association;
- (c) the secretary of the district livestock association, if any;
- 6 (d) the secretary of the livestock association or
 7 associations, if any, within the vicinity of the proposed
 8 livestock market, if known to the department; and
- 9 (e) any railroad company operating into or through the 10 town or city in which the proposed livestock market will be 11 located.
- (2) If, after the hearing on the application, the 12 13 department finds from the evidence that public convenience and necessity require the authorization of the proposed 14 livestock market, a certificate must be issued to the 15 applicant. In determining whether public convenience and 16 necessity require the livestock market, the department shall 17 18 give reasonable consideration to the service rendered by 19 other existing livestock markets in this state and the effect upon them if the proposed livestock market is 20 21 authorized and shall give due consideration to likelihood of the proposed service being permanent and 22 continuous throughout 12 months of the year. 23
- 24 Section 11. Livestock markets -- transfer of 25 certificates. The department may approve the transfer of

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- ownership of a certificate of public convenience and ı necessity issued pursuant to [this act] without a 2 determination and showing of public convenience and 4 necessity. Such approval may be granted only after a public hearing at which the transferee's qualifications to operate a livestock market have been thoroughly examined and found sufficient to properly operate a livestock market. A minimum 7 of 10 days' notice by mail must be given to all persons to whom notice is sent pursuant to the provisions of [section 9 10] of a hearing to consider an initial application for a 10 11 certificate.
 - Section 12. Livestock markets -- fee. A person operating a livestock market shall pay annually on May 1 a fee of \$100 to the department. All fees shall be paid into the state treasury and credited to the earmarked revenue fund for the use of the department.

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- Section 13. Livestock markets -- bond required. (1) Every person operating a livestock market in this state shall provide a bond in favor of this state, upon a form and with sureties to be approved by the board, in the minimum sum of \$10,000 or such greater sum as the board may determine, conditioned upon:
- (a) the payment immediately upon the sale of the livestock of all money received. less reasonable expenses and commissions, by the livestock market to the rightful

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- owner of livestock so consigned and delivered to it for a sale; and
- 3 (b) a full compliance with [this act] including all
 4 rules adopted under [this act].
- 5 (2) When approved+ the bond shall be filed with the 6 board <u>DEPARTHENI</u>.
- 7 (3) A civil action may be brought in the name of the state upon the bond for the use and benefit of a person who suffers loss or damage from violations thereof and may be brought by the person suffering loss or damage in the county of his residence.
- Section 14. Livestock markets -- cancellation or suspension of certificate. (1) The department may cancel or suspend the certificate of an operator of a livestock market if it finds that the operator:
- (a) is quilty of fraud or misrepresentation as to the
 titles, charges, number, brands, weights, proceeds of sale,
 or ownership of livestock;
- (b) is in violation of any of the provisions of [thisact];
- 21 (c) is in violation of any of the rules adopted by the 22 department; or
- 23 (d) is in violation of Title 81, chapter 3, part 2.
- (2) The department on its own initiative or on writtencomplaint may investigate a livestock market and may file a

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complaint against the livestock market with the board. The complaint shall be set for hearing before the board, and the department shall serve notice of the hearing on the livestock market at least 10 days before such hearing.

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(3) An investigation or hearing initiated by the department under [this act] may be held before an examiner designated by the board. Any finding or order made by an examiner, if confirmed by the board, is the order or finding of the board.

Section 15. Appeal by holder of or applicant for certificate -- bond -- procedure. An appeal of a decision of the department refusing to grant an application for a certificate or suspending or revoking a certificate of a livestock market shall be taken to the district court of the county in which the proposed livestock market is to be located or in which the authorized livestock market has its principal place of business. The appellant shall file a bond with the clerk of the district court in the sum of \$300. to be approved by the judge, conditioned to pay all costs that may be awarded against the appellant in the event of an adverse decision or the decision of the department being affirmed. The cost of preparing transcripts shall be paid by appellant. In a case of suspension or revocation of a certificate, the filing of the notice and bond stays the order of the department until the final determination of the

appeal. If the appellant fails to perfect the appeal, the stay shall automatically terminate.

Section 16. Regulation of certain nonwarket sales. (1)

A person not a livestock market operator authorized under
[this act] conducting the sale of livestock in a breed sale,
a breed association sale, or at a test station sale, except
when all of the livestock are his and are being sold from
his own place, shall obtain approval from the department
before conducting the sale.

- (2) The department, as conditions to granting approval, may require:
- 12 (a) the names and addresses of those conducting the
 - (b) the date and time when and the place where the sale will be conducted;
- 16 (c) a detailed statement of the assets and liabilities
 17 of the persons conducting the sale;
- (d) the establishment of a custodial account into
 which all money received for the sale of livestock must be
 deposited;
- 21 (e) the posting of a reasonable bond in an amount
 22 determined by the department;
- 23 (f) the commissions or charges proposed to be imposed
 24 on the owners of livestock for services associated with the
 25 sale:

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(g) a guarantee to pay all consignors in full within a reasonable time as set by the department;

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- (h) such other information as the department considers necessary.
 - (3)--t-ivestock--sold--through--a--nonmarket---sale---as described-by-this-section-must-be-bredy-raisedy-and-owned-by members--of--the-association-sponsoring-the-sale-or-be-bredy raisedy-and-owned-by-the-persons-selling--the--livestock--at the-test-station-sales
 - Section 17. Occasional off-premises sales authorized.

 (1) The department may authorize occasional off-premises sales by authorized livestock markets and may establish the conditions under which approval for an off-premises sale may be granted, including any change in bonding requirements the department considers necessary.
 - (2) No livestock market for which a certificate has been issued under [this act] may conduct an off-premises sale without obtaining prior approval of the department.
 - Section 18. Livestock markets -- record keeping -- reports. Each livestock market shall keep accounts, records, and memoranda and shall make reports which the board requires, and the board and its authorized agents and employees shall at all times have access to the accounts, records, and memoranda for inspection and examination.
- Section 19. Dispersal sales. Dispersal sales conducted

through a livestock market must meet the requirements of this act.

3 Section 20. Inspection of public markets. Livestock inspectors, including stock inspectors of a county or district, the sheriff of a county, or a representative of the department of livestock, may enter upon the premises 7 where livestock is being held or sold and shall be accorded every facility by the owners thereof in determining whether a violation of the law is being committed or is likely to be committed. The inspection may not unnecessarily interfere 10 11 with the conduct of the sales. Livestock sold at the market may not be delivered to the purchaser until he has first 12 13 received an inspection certificate issued by one of the 14 officers mentioned in this section, showing clearly and 15 explicitly that the person making the inspection is satisfied as to the ownership of the livestock and the 16 17 health of all livestock so sold.

Section 21. Quarantine of diseased animals. If the
livestock inspector at a sale finds any livestock afflicted
with an infectious or contagious disease, he shall
immediately take possession of the livestock and place it in
quarantine, to be disposed of as directed by the department.

Section 22. Sale of animals of unknown ownership. (1)

If there is any question respecting the ownership of livestock sold, the livestock inspector may take possession

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of the livestock. The livestock inspector shall notify the person in charge of the market and conducting the sales and the person who has purchased the livestock at the sale within a reasonable time.

(2) Whenever livestock is sold, the ownership of which is not known or cannot be determined by the livestock inspector, it may be sold as strays and the net proceeds derived from the sale shall be handled as provided in [section 23].

Section 23. Duties when ownership in doubt. An operator of a livestock market shall, when notified by the authorized brand inspector that there is a question as to whether any designated livestock sold through the market is lawfully owned by the consignor thereof, hold the proceeds received from the sale of the livestock for a reasonable time, not to exceed 30 days, to permit the consignor to establish ownership. If at the expiration of that time the consignor fails to establish his lawful ownership of the livestock, the proceeds must be transmitted by the operator of the livestock market to the department. The department may dispose of the proceeds in accordance with chapter 4. part 6, of Title 81, relating to the distribution of estray money, and the department's receipt therefor shall relieve operator of the livestock market from further responsibility for the proceeds. Proof of ownership and

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account of all sales of livestock must be transmitted by the
authorized brand inspector to the department.

Section 24. Penalties. A person who violates any provision of [sections 9 through 23] or rules adopted by the department under [sections-9-through-23 SECTION_4] is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not less than \$100 or more than \$600+ imprisoned in the county jail not less than 30 days or more than 6 months, or both. A person who-has-been convicted of a SUBSEQUENT violation of [sections 9 through 23] and-who-subsequently-is-found-guilty of--enother--violation--of-[sections-9-through-23] OR RULES ADOPTED UNDER [SECTION 4] shall be fined not less than \$200 or more than \$1.000+ imprisoned in the county jail for not less than 3 months or more than 6 months, or both, and the department may cancel his certificate.

Section 25. Livestock brokers and livestock dealers — licenses. (1) No person may operate as a livestock broker or livestock dealer without a license. A person who wishes to operate as a livestock broker or livestock dealer shall file with the department an application for a license to transact such business on a form prescribed by the department stating the type of license sought and the following information:

(a) the names of the persons applying for the certificate LICENSE together with their permanent addresses and, if the applicant is a firm, association, partnership,

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or corporation. the names of its directors, officers, and members, if applicable;

(b) the post-office address and principal place of business of the applicant;

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- (c) if the applicant is a foreign corporation, its principal place of business outside the state, the name of the state in which it is incorporated, and a statement showing that it has complied with the laws of this state relating to foreign corporations and its right to do business in this state;
- (d) a detailed financial statement setting forth all assets and liabilities of the applicant pertinent to the business for which the license is sought;
- (e) if the applicant is a livestock dealers a description of the facilities at which he proposes to operate.
- (2) An application fee of \$50 must be submitted with each application for a livestock broker's or livestock dealer's license. The fee shall be the first annual fee if the license is granted.
- (3) Livestock brokers and livestock dealers shall pay an annual fee of \$50 and supply a current financial statement. The fee is payable on May 1 to the state treasurer to the credit of the department.
- (4) When an applicant has paid the fee and met the

requirements of this section, the department shall issue to the applicant a license which entitles the licensee to engage in the business specified in his application for a period of 1 year unless the license is suspended or revoked under [this act].

Section 26. Refusal of livestock broker's or livestock
 dealer's license. The department shall refuse to issue or
 renew a license if the applicant:

- 9 (1) has failed to maintain a financial condition of 10 total assets in excess of total liabilities, including total 11 current assets; in excess of total current liabilities;
- 12 (2) is in violation of any of the provisions of {this
 13 act1;
- 14 (3) has knowingly made false or misleading statements
 15 as to the health or physical condition of livestock or
 16 practiced fraud or misrepresentation in connection with the
 17 buying or receiving of livestock or the selling, exchanging,
 18 soliciting, or negotiating of the sale of livestock or the
 19 weighing of the same;
- 20 (4) has failed to keep records of all purchases and 21 sales or refused to grant inspection of such records by 22 authorized agents of the department:
- 23 (5) is in violation of the rules adopted by the 24 department;
- 25 (6) has failed to comply with a lawful order of the

department;

- (7) has not filed a surety bond in the form and amount required under (section 27):
- (8) has been found by the department to have failed to pay, without reasonable cause, obligations incurred in connection with livestock transactions:
- (9) has been suspended by the order of the secretary of agriculture of the United States department of agriculture under provisions of the Packers and Stockyards

 Act: 1921: as amended: 7 U-S-C- 181: et seg.
- Section 27. Livestock brokers and livestock dealers -bond required. (1) A livestock broker or livestock dealer
 applying for a license under [this act] shall maintain a
 bond in the form and amount set forth in this section, or if
 he is registered and bonded under the Packers and Stockyards
 Act, 1921, 7 U.S.C. 181, et seq., he shall file a statement
 with the department showing he is maintaining a bond or its
 equivalent under the packers and stockyards act. The
 department may require evidence of the bond to be filed with
 it.
- (2) The amount of the bond shall be set by the department but may not be less than \$5,000. The bond shall contain the following conditions:
- 24 "This bond is conditioned on the principal paying to 25 the rightful recipient the purchase price of all livestock

he purchases for himself or others and on the principal
safely keeping and properly disbursing all funds received on
behalf of others.**

(3) Each bond shall contain provisions that a person damaged by failure of the principal to comply with the condition clause of the bond may bring an action to recover on the bond. At least 30 days notice in writing shall be given to the department by any party terminating the bond.

Section 28. Inspection of records. A livestock broker or livestock dealer shall maintain records that disclose all purchases and sales of livestock. A livestock broker or livestock dealer shall, at all reasonable times, give the department access to and let the department copy any of the records relating to his business.

Section 29. Livestock brokers and livestock dealers -suspension and revocation of license -- procedure. Whenever
the department finds that any livestock broker or livestock
dealer has violated the provisions of [this act] OR RULES
ADOPTED UNDER [THIS ACI]. the department may, by order,
suspend the license of such person for a period not to
exceed 1 year, and if the violation is repeated, the
department may, by order, after hearing, permanently revoke
the license of such person. Before any license issued under
[this act] may be suspended or revoked, the licensee shall
be furnished with a copy of the complaint made against him

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and a hearing shall be had before the department to determine whether the license should be suspended or revoked. The licensee shall be given notice of the time and the place of such hearing. The notice may be served by registered or certified mail at the post-office address listed in the application. The hearing must be held not less than 10 days or more than 30 days after the mailing of the notice. At the time and place set for the hearing, the department shall take and receive evidence, under oath, with respect to the complaint, and upon such evidence received, shall promptly dismiss the proceedings or revoke or suspend the license.

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Section 30. Termination of livestock broker or livestock dealer license. A license issued under [this act] terminates at the close of business on May 1 of each year following the issuance of the same unless the annual fee has been paid. Termination of the license will automatically occur if the bond required by [section 27] is terminated.

Section 31. Penalties. A person who violates any provision of [sections 25 through 28] or rules adopted by the department under [sections-25-through-20 SECIION_4] is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not less than \$250 or more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 6 months, or both.

25 Section 32. Jurisdiction. The justices courts have

jurisdiction of all metions-for-violation-of-the-provisions
MISDEMEANOR_AND_CIVIL_VIOLATIONS of (this act).

3 Section 33. Injunctive remedy. The operation of a livestock market or the buying or selling of livestock by a 5 person not licensed or certified and bonded as required by 6 [this act] may be enjoined by the district court on petition from the department upon a showing that a person is engaged in the business of a livestock market, livestock broker, or livestock dealer as defined in [section 3] without the 10 license or certificate and bond required by [this act]. The 11 court shall enjoin the person from further activities as a 12 livestock market operator, livestock broker, or livestock 13 dealer until the license or certificate and bond have been 14 properly obtained. It is not necessary to show that any 15 individual has been injured by the actions complained of in 16 order to obtain the issuance of the injunction. The 17 injunctive relief provided by this section is an additional 18 remedy to the criminal penalties provided in [this act].

Section 34. Transition. Licenses and certificates issued before and still in effect on July 1, 1979, are valid until May 1, 1980, unless suspended or revoked pursuant to this act. The actions of persons holding such existing licenses and certificates are governed by this act.

Section 35. Severability. If a part of this act is invalid, all valid parts that are severable from the invalid

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part remain in effect. If a part of this act is invalid in one or more of its applications, the part remains in effect in all valid applications that are severable from the invalid applications.

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Section 36. Codification. This act is intended to be codified as an integral part of Title 81, chapter 8, and the provisions contained in Title 81, chapter 8, apply to this act.

9 Section 37. Repealer. Sections 81-8-101 through 10 81-8-109, 81-8-121 through 81-8-133, and 81-8-201 through 11 81-8-210, MCA, are repealed.

-End-

STATEMENT OF INTENT RE: HB 800

A statement of intent is required for this bill in that it delegates authority to adopt rules in section 4.

The purpose of the "Montana Livestock Marketing Act" as stated in the bill is to simplify, clarify, and modernize the law governing livestock marketing businesses and livestock marketing transactions; to promote open, free, and competitive factors in the market place in relation to all market conditions involving the sale and purchase of livestock; and to encourage, stimulate, and stabilize the livestock economy of the state.

The Department of Livestock is given, under section 4. authority to enforce and to adopt rules necessary to carry out the act. It is the legislative intent in delegating this rulemaking authority that the discretion granted the Department of Livestock is for the purpose of supervising and regulating livestock markets. livestock brokers, and livestock dealers in the state; of regulating the properties, facilities, operations, services, and practices of all livestock markets, livestock brokers, and livestock dealers; and of supervising and regulating livestock markets in all matters affecting the relationship between the livestock market and owners of livestock and between the

livestock markets and purchasers of livestock.

A major concern of the act is to establish stiff penalties for unfair, deceptive, and fraudulent market practices. It is intended that by providing stricter penalties and that by giving the Department of Livestock authority to assess civil penalties for some violations, livestock marketing in Montana will be strengthened.

It is the intent of this bill that in the adoption of rules under section 4 and in the general enforcement of this act that the Livestock Department's first function is to protect livestock producers consigning livestock to markets or selling livestock to or through dealers and brokers. Secondly, it is the intent of the legislature that so long as the purpose of protecting livestock producers is met, the enforcement and rules under this act not unduly interfere with the operations of the businesses of livestock markets, livestock dealers, and livestock brokers, #t--is--the tegistature*s--further--intent--that--the---definitions---of tivestock--brokery-dealery-and-market-contained-in-section-3 are-not-applicable-to-the-kind--of--marketing--of--livestock presently--undertaken--by-various-agricultural-organizations who-group-livestock-of-member-producers--in--order--to--qsin better-prices.

First adopted by the HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK, AND IRRIGATION on February 19, 1979.

1 HOUSE BILL NO. 800 2 INTRODUCED BY ELLERD 3 A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT GENERALLY REVISING THE 4 LAW REGULATING LIVESTOCK MARKETS. DEALERS. AND BROKERS: 5 REPEALING SECTIONS 81-8-101 THROUGH 81-8-109, 81-8-121 6 THROUGH 81-8-133, AND 81-8-201 THROUGH 81-8-210, MCA.** 7 8 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA: 9 Section 1. Short title. [This act] may be cited as the 10 "Montana Livestock Marketing Act". 11 12 Section 2. Purpose. The purpose of [this act] is to: 13 (1) simplify, clarify, and modernize the law governing 14 livestock marketing businesses and livestock marketing transactions: 15 16 (2) encourage: stimulate: and stabilize the livestock economy of the state; and 17 (3) promote open, free, and competitive factors in the 18 market place in relation to all market conditions involving 19 20 the sale and purchase of livestock. 21 Section 3. Definitions. As used in [this act], the 22 following definitions apply: 23 (1) "Board" means the board of livestock provided for in 2-15-3102. 24

(2) "Department" means the department of livestock

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1 provided for in Title 2, chapter 15, part 31.

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2 (3) "Livestock" means cattle, calves, hogs, pigs, horses, mules, sheep, lambs, and goats.

- (4) "Livestock broker" means a business, not including facilities, conducted for the receiving, handling, and care of livestock and involving livestock purchased by it for its own account for resale, for the account of any principal for delivery to him, or for slaughter. It does not include a farmer or rancher who buys or sells livestock in the ordinary course of his farming or ranching operation.
- (5) "Livestock dealer" means a business conducted in facilities utilized for the receiving, handling, and care of livestock purchased by it for its own account for resale, for the account of any principal for delivery to him, or for slaughter. It does not include a farmer or rancher who buys or sells livestock in the ordinary course of his farming or ranching operation.
- 18 (6) "Livestock market" means a place where a person

 19 for compensation assembles livestock for sale, except:
- 20 (a) a place used solely for a dispersal sale of the
 21 livestock of a farmer, dairyman, livestock breeder, or
 22 feeder who is discontinuing business and at which no other
 23 livestock is sold or offered for sale:
- (b) a farm, ranch, or place where livestock eitherraised or kept thereon for the grazing season or for

fattening is sold and to which no other livestock is brought for sale or to be offered for sale;

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- (c) the premises of a butcher, packer, or processor who receives animals exclusively for immediate slaughter;
- (d) the premises of a person engaged in the raising of livestock for breeding purposes only, who limits his sale to livestock of his own production;
- (e) a place where a breeder or an association of breeders of livestock of any class assembles and offers for sale and sells under his or its own management any livestock of--his-or-its-own-breeding-and-raysing, when the breeder or association of breeders assumes all responsibility for the sale and the title of livestock sold.
- 14 (7) "Person" means an individual, firm, association, partnership, or corporation. 15
 - (8) "Test station sale" means the sale of livestock from a place where livestock is taken to measure rates of gain under uniform feeding conditions when that place is not owned by the owner of the livestock.
 - Section 4. Regulation of livestock markets, dealers, and brokers. The department shall:
- 22 (1) supervise and regulate livestock markets, 23 livestock brokers, and livestock dealers in this state;
- 24 (2) regulate the properties, facilities, operations, 25 services and practices of all livestock markets, livestock

brokers, and livestock dealers; 1

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- (3) supervise and regulate livestock markets in all matters affecting the relationship between the livestock 3 market and owners of livestock and between the livestock market and purchasers of livestock;
- (4) prescribe by general order or otherwise rules in 6 7 conformity with [this act] applicable to all livestock 8 markets, livestock brokers, and OR livestock dealers and not in conflict with the laws of the United States or 9 regulations of the United States department of agriculture 10 11 or other federal agencies;
- (5) enforce [this act] and adopt rules necessary to 12 carry out [this act]. 13
- Section 5. Posting of certificate or license. Every 14 person certified or licensed under the provisions of [this 15 act] shall conspicuously post at his place of business for 16 17 inspection by any other person the certificate or license 18 issued by the department.
- Section 6. Financial responsibility. (1) Every 19 livestock market. livestock broker, or livestock dealer 20 21 shall maintain a financial condition of total assets in 22 excess of total liability, including total current assets in 23 excess of total current liabilities.
- 24 (2) Payment for livestock purchased shall be made upon completion of the sales transaction. Payment in all 25

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livestock transactions shall be made by cash; check, or draft, as defined in 30-3-104; by electronic funds transfer, as defined in 32-6-103; or by any other bankable instrument.

Section 7. Penalties. (1) A person found, after notice and hearing, to be in violation of [section 6] shall be assessed a civil penalty by the department of not less than \$100 or more than \$5,000, have his license or certificate

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(2) A person found, after notice and hearing, to have committed a subsequent violation of [section 6] after the department has assessed a penalty pursuant to subsection (1) shall be fined not less than \$250 or more than \$5,000 and have his license or certificate suspended or revoked.

suspended or revoked, or both.

- (3) The maker of any bankable instrument who knowingly and without right fails to honor or causes another to dishonor that instrument once it is issued or delivered in payment for a livestock purchase is guilty of a felony and on conviction may be imprisoned for not more than 5 years or fined not more than \$10,000, or both.
- Section 8. Title warranty of livestock sold. A livestock market, livestock broker, or livestock dealer shall warrant to the purchaser thereof the title of all livestock sold. A livestock market is liable to the rightful owner of all livestock sold for the net proceeds for such livestock whether or not the rightful owner was known to the

1 market at the time of the sale.

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- Section 9. Certificate to operate livestock market
 required -- application. (1) A person may not operate a
 livestock market unless he first obtains from the department
 a certificate declaring that public convenience and
 necessity require the operation.
 - (2) The application for a certificate of public convenience shall be in writing, verified by the applicant, and filed with the department. It shall specify the following:
- 11 (a) the names of the persons applying for a
 12 certificate together with their permanent addresses. If the
 13 applicant is a firm, association, partnership, or
 14 corporation, the names of its directors, officers, and
 15 members, if applicable;
- 16 (b) the place where the applicant proposes to operate
 17 a livestock market;
 - (c) a complete description of the property and facilities proposed to be used for the livestock market;
- 20 (d) the commissions or charges the applicant proposes
 21 to impose on the consignors livestock for services rendered
 22 to them by the applicant in the operation of the livestock
 23 market:
- (e) the location of other livestock markets within a
 radius of 200 miles of the proposed livestock market and the

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names and addresses of the operators thereof;

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- (f) a detailed statement of the facts upon which the applicant relies to show public convenience and necessity for the livestock market, including the trade area to be served, the economic benefits to the livestock industry, the services to be offered, and the anticipated revenue from inspection that may be derived by the state:
- (g) if the applicant is a foreign corporation, its principal place of business outside the state, the state in which it is incorporated, and a showing that it is in compliance with the laws relating to foreign corporations doing business in this state:
- (h) a detailed financial statement showing that current assets exceed current liabilities and that long-term assets exceed long-term liabilities;
- (i) any additional information the department way require.
- Section 10. Certificate to operate livestock market -hearings -- limitations on issuance. (1) Upon the filing of
 the application, the department shall fix a time and place
 for a hearing thereon, which may not be less than 10 days
 after the filing. The department shall have a copy of the
 application and notice of hearing served by mail upon:
- (a) the operators of any other livestock markets that in the opinion of the department might be affected by the

granting of any such certificate;

- (b) the secretaries of the Montana stockgrowers
 association and the Montana woolgrowers association;
- 4 (c) the secretary of the district livestock
 5 association, if any;
- 6 (d) the secretary of the livestock association or
 7 associations, if any, within the vicinity of the proposed
 8 livestock market, if known to the department; and
- (e) any railroad company operating into or through the town or city in which the proposed livestock market will be li located.
 - (2) If, after the hearing on the application, the department finds from the evidence that public convenience and necessity require the authorization of the proposed livestock market, a certificate must be issued to the applicant. In determining whether public convenience and necessity require the livestock market, the department shall give reasonable consideration to the service rendered by other existing livestock markets in this state and the effect upon them if the proposed livestock market is authorized and shall give due consideration to the likelihood of the proposed service being permanent and continuous throughout 12 months of the year.
- 24 Section 11. Livestock markets -- transfer of
 25 certificates. The department may approve the transfer of

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ownership of a certificate of public convenience and necessity issued pursuant to [this act] without a determination and showing of public convenience and necessity. Such approval may be granted only after a public hearing at which the transferee's qualifications to operate a livestock market have been thoroughly examined and found sufficient to properly operate a livestock market. A minimum of 10 days' notice by mail must be given to all persons to whom notice is sent pursuant to the provisions of [section 10] of a hearing to consider an initial application for a certificate.

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Section 12. Livestock markets -- fee. A person operating a livestock market shall pay annually on May 1 a fee of \$100 to the department. All fees shall be paid into the state treasury and credited to the earmarked revenue fund for the use of the department.

Section 13. Livestock markets -- bond required. (1) Every person operating a livestock market in this state shall provide a bond in favor of this state, upon a form and with sureties to be approved by the board, in the minimum sum of \$10,000 or such greater sum as the board may determine, conditioned upon:

(a) the payment immediately upon the sale of the livestock of all money received, less reasonable expenses and commissions, by the livestock market to the rightful

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| 1 | owner | of livestock | so c | ons i gned | and | delivered | to | it | for |
|---|-------|--------------|------|------------|-----|-----------|----|----|-----|
| 2 | sale; | and | | | | | | | |

- 3 (b) a full compliance with [this act] including all 4 rules adopted under [this act].
 - (2) When approved, the bond shall be filed with the
 - (3) A civil action may be brought in the name of the state upon the bond for the use and benefit of a person who suffers loss or damage from violations thereof and may be brought by the person suffering loss or damage in the county of his residence.

Section 14. Livestock markets -- cancellation or suspension of certificate. (1) The department may cancel or suspend the certificate of an operator of a livestock market if it finds that the operator:

- (a) is guilty of fraud or misrepresentation as to the titles, charges, number, brands, weights, proceeds of sale, or ownership of livestock;
- (b) is in violation of any of the provisions of (thisactl;
- 21 (c) is in violation of any of the rules adopted by the 22 department; or
 - (d) is in violation of Title 81, chapter 3, part 2.
- (2) The department on its own initiative or on writtencomplaint may investigate a livestock market and may file a

complaint against the livestock market with the board. The complaint shall be set for hearing before the board, and the department shall serve notice of the hearing on the livestock market at least 10 days before such hearing.

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(3) An investigation or hearing initiated by the department under [this act] may be held before an examiner designated by the board. Any finding or order made by an examiner, if confirmed by the board, is the order or finding of the board.

Section 15. Appeal by holder of or applicant for certificate -- bond -- procedure. An appeal of a decision of the department refusing to grant an application for a certificate or suspending or revoking a certificate of a livestock market shall be taken to the district court of the county in which the proposed livestock market is to be located or in which the authorized livestock market has its principal place of business. The appellant shall file a bond with the clerk of the district court in the sum of \$300, to be approved by the judge, conditioned to pay all costs that may be awarded against the appellant in the event of an adverse decision or the decision of the department being affirmed. The cost of preparing transcripts shall be paid by appellant. In a case of suspension or revocation of a certificate, the filing of the notice and bond stays the order of the department until the final determination of the

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appeal. If the appellant fails to perfect the appeal, the stay shall automatically terminate.

Section 16. Regulation of certain nonmarket sales. (1)

A person not a livestock market operator authorized under

[this act] conducting the sale of livestock in a breed sale.

a breed association sale, or at a test station sale, except

when all of the livestock are his and are being sold from

his own place, shall obtain approval from the department

before conducting the sale.

- 10 (2) The department, as conditions to granting
 11 approval, may require:
- 12 (a) the names and addresses of those conducting the
 13 sale;
- 14 (b) the date and time when and the place where the
 15 sale will be conducted;
- (c) a detailed statement of the assets and liabilities
 of the persons conducting the sale;
- 18 (d) the establishment of a custodial account into
 19 which all money received for the sale of livestock must be
 20 deposited;
- (e) the posting of a reasonable bond in an amountdetermined by the department;
- 23 (f) the commissions or charges proposed to be imposed 24 on the owners of livestock for services associated with the 25 sale:

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(q) a quarantee to pay all consignors in full within a reasonable time as set by the department:

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- (h) such other information as the department considers necessary.
- f3}--tivestock--sold--through--s--nonmarket---sole---as described-by-this-section-must-be-bredy-roisedy-and-owned-by members--of--the-association-sponsoring-the-sale-or-be-bredy raisedy-and-owned-by-the-persons-selling--the--livestock--at the-test-station-sale*
- Section 17. Occasional off-premises sales authorized. (1) The department may authorize occasional off-premises sales by authorized livestock markets and may establish the conditions under which approval for an off-premises sale may be granted, including any change in bonding requirements the department considers necessary.
- (2) No livestock market for which a certificate has been issued under [this act] may conduct an off-premises sale without obtaining prior approval of the department.
- Section 18. Livestock markets -- record keeping -reports. Each livestock market shall keep accounts, records, and memoranda and shall make reports which the board requires, and the board and its authorized agents and employees shall at all times have access to the accounts. records, and memoranda for inspection and examination.
- 25 Section 19. Dispersal sales. Dispersal sales conducted

through a livestock market must meet the requirements of [this act]. 2

Section 20. Inspection of public markets. Livestock 3 inspectors, including stock inspectors of a county or district, the sheriff of a county, or a representative of the department of livestock, may enter upon the premises where livestock is being held or sold and shall be accorded 7 every facility by the owners thereof in determining whether a violation of the law is being committed or is likely to be committed. The inspection may not unnecessarily interfere 10 11 with the conduct of the sales. Livestock sold at the market may not be delivered to the purchaser until he has first 13 received an inspection certificate issued by one of the officers mentioned in this section, showing clearly and 14 explicitly that the person making the inspection is satisfied as to the ownership of the livestock and the 17 health of all livestock so sold.

Section 21. Quarantine of diseased animals. If the livestock inspector at a sale finds any livestock afflicted with an infectious or contagious disease, he shall immediately take possession of the livestock and place it in quarantine, to be disposed of as directed by the department.

23 Section 22. Sale of animals of unknown ownership. (1) 24 If there is any question respecting the ownership of 25 livestock sold, the livestock inspector may take possession

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of the livestock. The livestock inspector shall notify the person in charge of the market and conducting the sales and the person who has purchased the livestock at the sale within a reasonable time.

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(2) Mhenever livestock is sold, the ownership of which is not known or cannot be determined by the livestock inspector, it may be sold as strays and the net proceeds derived from the sale shall be handled as provided in [section 23].

Section 23. Duties when ownership in doubt. An operator of a livestock market shall, when notified by the authorized brand inspector that there is a question as to whether any designated livestock sold through the market is lawfully owned by the consignor thereof, hold the proceeds received from the sale of the livestock for a reasonable time, not to exceed 30 days, to permit the consignor to establish ownership. If at the expiration of that time the consignor fails to establish his lawful ownership of the livestock, the proceeds must be transmitted by the operator of the livestock market to the department. The department may dispose of the proceeds in accordance with chapter 4+ part 6, of Title 81, relating to the distribution of estray money, and the department's receipt therefor shall relieve operator of the livestock market from further responsibility for the proceeds. Proof of ownership and

account of all sales of livestock must be transmitted by the authorized brand inspector to the department.

Section 24. Penalties. A person who violates any provision of [sections 9 through 23] or rules adopted by the department under [sections-9-through-23 SECTION_4] is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not less than \$100 or more than \$600, imprisoned in the county jail not less than 30 days or more than 6 months, or both. A person who-has-been convicted of a SUBSEQUENT violation of [sections 9 through 23] and-who-subsequently-is-found-guilty of--enother--violation-of--fsections-9-through-23] OR RULES ADOPTED UNDER [SECTION_4] shall be fined not less than \$200 or more than \$1,000, imprisoned in the county jail for not less than 3 months or more than 6 months, or both, and the department may cancel his certificate.

Section 25. Livestock brokers and livestock dealers —
licenses. (1) No person may operate as a livestock broker or
livestock dealer without a license. A person who wishes to
operate as a livestock broker or livestock dealer shall file
with the department an application for a license to transact
such business on a form prescribed by the department stating
the type of license sought and the following information:

(a) the names of the persons applying for the certificate LICENSE together with their permanent addresses and, if the applicant is a firm, association, partnership,

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- or corporation, the names of its directors, officers, and members, if applicable;
- (b) the post-office address and principal place of business of the applicant;

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- (c) if the applicant is a foreign corporation, its principal place of business outside the state, the name of the state in which it is incorporated, and a statement showing that it has complied with the laws of this state relating to foreign corporations and its right to do business in this state;
- (d) a detailed financial statement setting forth all assets and liabilities of the applicant pertinent to the business for which the license is sought;
- (e) if the applicant is a livestock dealer. a description of the facilities at which he proposes to operate.
- (2) An application fee of \$50 must be submitted with each application for a livestock broker's or livestock dealer's license. The fee shall be the first annual fee if the license is granted.
- (3) Livestock brokers and livestock dealers shall pay an annual fee of \$50 and supply a current financial statement. The fee is payable on May 1 to the state treasurer to the credit of the department.
- 25 (4) When an applicant has paid the fee and met the

- requirements of this section, the department shall issue to the applicant a license which entitles the licensee to
- 3 engage in the business specified in his application for a
- 4 period of 1 year unless the license is suspended or revoked
- 5 under [this act].
- Section 26. Refusal of livestock broker's or livestock
 dealer's license. The department shall refuse to issue or
 renew a license if the applicant:
- 9 (1) has failed to maintain a financial condition of 10 total assets in excess of total liabilities, including total 11 current assets; in excess of total current liabilities;
- 12 (2) is in violation of any of the provisions of [this 13 act];
- 14 (3) has knowingly made false or misleading statements
 15 as to the health or physical condition of livestock or
 16 practiced fraud or misrepresentation in connection with the
 17 buying or receiving of livestock or the selling, exchanging,
 18 soliciting, or negotiating of the sale of livestock or the
 19 weighing of the same;
- 20 (4) has failed to keep records of all purchases and 21 sales or refused to grant inspection of such records by 22 authorized agents of the department;
- 23 (5) is in violation of the rules adopted by the 24 department;
- 25 (6) has failed to comply with a lawful order of the

department;

- (7) has not filed a surety bond in the form and amount required under [section 27];
 - (8) has been found by the department to have failed to pay, without reasonable cause, obligations incurred in connection with livestock transactions;
 - (9) has been suspended by the order of the secretary of agriculture of the United States department of agriculture under provisions of the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, as amended, 7 U.S.C. 181, et seq.
 - Section 27. Livestock brokers and livestock dealers—bond required. (1) A livestock broker or livestock dealer applying for a license under [this act] shall maintain a bond in the form and amount set forth in this section, or if he is registered and bonded under the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921. 7 U.S.C. 181, et seq., he shall file a statement with the department showing he is maintaining a bond or its equivalent under the packers and stockyards act. The department may require evidence of the bond to be filed with it.
 - (2) The amount of the bond shall be set by the department but may not be less than \$5,000. The bond shall contain the following conditions:
- "This bond is conditioned on the principal paying to the rightful recipient the purchase price of all livestock

he purchases for himself or others and on the principal safely keeping and properly disbursing all funds received on behalf of others.*

(3) Each bond shall contain provisions that a person damaged by failure of the principal to comply with the condition clause of the bond may bring an action to recover on the bond. At least 30 days notice in writing shall be given to the department by any party terminating the bond.

Section 28. Inspection of records. A livestock broker or livestock dealer shall maintain records that disclose all purchases and sales of livestock. A livestock broker or livestock dealer shall, at all reasonable times, give the department access to and let the department copy any of the records relating to his business.

Section 29. Livestock brokers and livestock dealers — suspension and revocation of license — procedure. Whenever the department finds that any livestock broker or livestock dealer has violated the provisions of [this act] OR RULES ADOPTED UNDER [THIS ACT], the department may, by order, suspend the license of such person for a period not to exceed 1 year, and if the violation is repeated, the department may, by order, after hearing, permanently revoke the license of such person. Before any license issued under [this act] may be suspended or revoked, the licensee shall be furnished with a copy of the complaint made against him

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and a hearing shall be had before the department to determine whether the license should be suspended or revoked. The licensee shall be given notice of the time and the place of such hearing. The notice may be served by registered or certified mail at the post-office address listed in the application. The hearing must be held not less than 10 days or more than 30 days after the mailing of the notice. At the time and place set for the hearing, tho department shall take and receive evidence, under oath, with respect to the complaint, and upon such evidence received, shall promptly dismiss the proceedings or revoke or suspend the license.

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Section 30. Termination of livestock broker or livestock dealer license. A license issued under [this act] terminates at the close of business on May 1 of each year following the issuance of the same unless the annual fee has been paid. Termination of the license will automatically occur if the bond required by [section 27] is terminated.

Section 31. Penalties. A person who violates any provision of [sections 25 through 28] or rules adopted by the department under [sections-25-through-28 SECTION_4] is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not less than \$250 or more than \$1.000 or imprisoned for not more than 6 months, or both.

25 Section 32. Jurisdiction. The justices courts have

jurisdiction of all actions-for-violation-of-the-provisions
MISDEMEANOR AND CIVIL VIOLATIONS of [this act].

3 Section 33. Injunctive remedy. The operation of a livestock market or the buying or selling of livestock by a person not licensed or certified and bonded as required by [this act] may be enjoined by the district court on petition 7 from the department upon a showing that a person is engaged in the business of a livestock market, livestock broker, or livestock dealer as defined in [section 3] without the 10 license or certificate and bond required by [this act]. The 11 court shall enjoin the person from further activities as a 12 livestock market operator, livestock broker, or livestock dealer until the license or certificate and bond have been 13 properly obtained. It is not necessary to show that any 14 individual has been injured by the actions complained of in 15 order to obtain the issuance of the injunction. The 16 injunctive relief provided by this section is an additional 17 18 remedy to the criminal penalties provided in [this act].

Section 34. Transition. Licenses and certificates issued before and still in effect on July 1, 1979, are valid until May 1, 1980, unless suspended or revoked pursuant to this act. The actions of persons holding such existing licenses and certificates are governed by this act.

Section 35. Severability. If a part of this act is invalid, all valid parts that are severable from the invalid

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1 part remain in effect. If a part of this act is invalid in 2 one or more of its applications, the part remains in effect 3 in all valid applications that are severable from the invalid applications. Section 36. Codification. This act is intended to be codified as an integral part of Title 81, chapter 8, and the provisions contained in Title 81, chapter 8, apply to this act. 9 Section 37. Repealer. Sections 81-8-101 through 10 81-8-109, 81-8-121 through 81-8-133, and 81-8-201 through

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81-8-210, MCA, are repealed.