

FINAL BILL REPORT

SSB 5074

C 117 L 25
Synopsis as Enacted

Brief Description: Concerning payment of seed contracts.

Sponsors: Senate Committee on Agriculture & Natural Resources (originally sponsored by Senators Boehnke, Chapman and Krishnadasan).

Senate Committee on Agriculture & Natural Resources
House Committee on Agriculture & Natural Resources

Background: With certain exceptions, no person may act as a commission merchant, dealer, broker, or cash buyer for agricultural commodities or as the agent of any of them, without being licensed by the Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA) under the state's commission merchant laws. A commission merchant is a person who:

- receives on consignment for sale or processing and sale from the consignor any agricultural product for sale on commission on behalf of the consignor;
- accepts any farm product in trust from the consignor for the purpose of resale;
- sells or offers for sale on commission any agricultural product; or
- in any way handles for the account as an agent of the consignor any agricultural product.

A dealer is a person other than a cash buyer who solicits, obtains, or contracts or agrees to obtain from a consignor the title, possession, or control of an agricultural product for resale, sale, or processing. A consignor is any producer, person, or their agent who sells, ships, or delivers to any commission merchant, dealer, cash buyer, or agent, any agricultural product for processing, handling, sale, or resale.

Agricultural products for purposes of the commission merchant's licensing program includes any unprocessed horticultural, vermicultural, viticultural, berry, poultry, grain, bee, or other agricultural products. Agricultural products also includes mint, hay and straw baled or prepared for market, and agricultural seed. Any disputes regarding responsibilities for seed clean out are governed exclusively by contracts between the producers of the seed and conditioners or processors of the seed.

This analysis was prepared by non-partisan legislative staff for the use of legislative members in their deliberations. This analysis is not part of the legislation nor does it constitute a statement of legislative intent.

Summary: Processes are established for regulating contracts for the sale and distribution of turf seed grass. Terms of a turf seed contract must include the estimated date for seed delivery, terms and estimated dates for payment, and the amount and type of seed to be purchased. Unless otherwise specified in contract, payment to a producer is due the earliest of the date specified in the contract, 30 days after seed delivery, or May 1st of the calendar year following the harvesting of seed. However, a turf seed production contract that is established before the producer plants the turfgrass seed may contain different payment terms if the contract states the date by which final payment is due.

A seed bailment contract or seed purchase contract does not create a possessory security interest in goods. Turf seed payments due from a turf seed dealer to a bailee or turf seed producer are subject to liens and security interests. A turf seed contract may not provide for exclusive venue or jurisdiction in another state.

A turf seed dealer that requests modification to the terms of a seed production contract shall pay an amount equal to at least 25 percent of the value of the contract prior to modification. A party to a turf seed contract may not require the other party to agree to a material modification of the contract. In any action to recover damages for breach of contract, if the court finds that a party to the contract failed to act in good faith, the court may award the prevailing party court costs and reasonable attorneys' fees.

Processes are established for purchasing turfgrass seed if testing establishes that the turfgrass seed does not meet quality standards set forth in the contract. The producer may send the test results to the turf seed dealer and inquire whether the turf seed dealer intends to purchase the seed. The parties may establish the terms of the turf seed purchase contract including the price of seed not meeting quality standards.

A turf seed grower may notify WSDA if a seed dealer fails to pay a producer for seed when payment is due. If WSDA determines that a turf seed dealer has not made payment, WSDA must notify the dealer in writing and the dealer has 30 days to pay the producer. WSDA may charge a turf seed dealer in accordance with interest amounts authorized for commission merchants. WSDA may refuse to issue a seed dealer license for a seed dealer whose license has been suspended.

WSDA may adopt rules to require a seed dealer to provide financial assurance for performance of turf seed production or purchase contracts. The WSDA director may make mediation services available for the resolution of turf seed production contract disputes.

Votes on Final Passage:

Senate	49	0
House	97	1

Effective: July 27, 2025