

SENATE BILL NO. 2145

Introduced by

Agriculture Committee

(At the request of the Attorney General)

1 A BILL for an Act to regulate agricultural contracts between agricultural producers and
2 contractors; to provide a penalty; and to provide for application.

3 **BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF NORTH DAKOTA:**

4 **SECTION 1. Definitions.** As used in this Act, unless the context otherwise requires:

- 5 1. "Active contractor" means a person who owns a commodity that is produced by a
6 contract producer at the contract producer's contract operation according to a
7 production contract.
- 8 2. "Agricultural contract" means a marketing contract or a production contract.
- 9 3. "Animal feeding operation" means a lot, corral, building, or other area in which
10 livestock is confined and fed. An animal feeding operation does not include a
11 livestock market.
- 12 4. "Capital investment" means an investment in one of the following:
- 13 a. A structure, such as a building or manure storage structure.
- 14 b. Machinery or equipment associated with producing a commodity which has a
15 useful life in excess of one year.
- 16 5. "Commodity" means livestock, raw milk, or a crop.
- 17 6. "Confinement feeding operation" means an animal feeding operation in which
18 livestock is confined to areas that are totally roofed.
- 19 7. "Contract crop field" means farmland located in this state where a crop is produced
20 according to a production contract by a contract producer who owns or leases the
21 farmland.
- 22 8. "Contract livestock facility" means an animal feeding operation located in this state
23 in which livestock or raw milk is produced according to a production contract by a
24 contract producer who holds a legal interest in the animal feeding operation.

- 1 "Contract livestock facility" includes a confinement feeding operation, an open
2 feedlot, or an area that is used for the raising of crops or other vegetation and upon
3 which livestock is fed for slaughter or is allowed to graze or feed.
- 4 9. "Contract operation" means a contract livestock facility or a contract crop field.
- 5 10. "Contract producer" means a producer who holds a legal interest in a contract
6 operation and who produces a commodity under a production contract.
- 7 11. "Contractor" means a person who is an active contractor or a passive contractor.
- 8 12. "Crop" means a plant used for food, animal feed, fiber, oil, pharmaceuticals,
9 nutraceuticals, or seed, including alfalfa, barley, buckwheat, canola, corn, edible
10 beans, flax, forage, millet, oats, popcorn, potatoes, rye, sorghum, soybeans, sugar
11 beets, sunflowers, wheat, and grasses used for forage or silage.
- 12 13. "Farmland" means land that is suitable for use in producing crops or livestock.
- 13 14. "Investment requirement" means a provision in a contract which requires the
14 contract producer to make capital investments associated with producing a
15 commodity subject to a production contract. The provisions may be included as
16 part of one or more oral or written agreements or contracts, and may be included
17 as part of a production contract.
- 18 15. "Livestock" means beef cattle, bison, dairy cattle, poultry, sheep, and swine.
- 19 16. "Marketing contract" means an oral or written agreement between a processor and
20 a producer for the purchase of commodities grown or raised by the producer in this
21 state. A marketing contract is executed when it is signed or orally agreed to by
22 each party or by a person authorized to act on the party's behalf.
- 23 17. "Open feedlot" means an unroofed or partially roofed animal feeding operation in
24 which no crop, vegetation, or forage growth or residue cover is maintained during
25 the period that livestock is confined in the operation.
- 26 18. "Passive contractor" means a person who furnishes management services to a
27 contract producer, and who does not own a commodity that is produced by the
28 contract producer at the contract producer's contract operation according to a
29 production contract.
- 30 19. "Processor" means a person engaged in the business of manufacturing goods from
31 commodities, including by slaughtering or processing livestock, processing raw

milk, or processing crops, that has annual gross revenues of more than five million dollars for that person's operations, or in conjunction with that person's parent company.

20. "Produce" means to do any of the following:

a. Provide feed or services relating to the care and feeding of livestock. If the livestock is dairy cattle, then "produce" includes milking the dairy cattle and storing raw milk.

b. Provide for planting, raising, harvesting, and storing a crop. "Produce" includes preparing the soil for planting and nurturing the crop by the application of fertilizers, soil conditioners, or pesticides.

21. "Producer" means a person who produces a commodity, including a contract producer. "Producer" does not include a commercial fertilizer or pesticide applicator, a feed supplier, or a veterinarian, when acting in such capacity.

22. "Production contract" means an oral or written agreement that provides for the production of a commodity or the provision of management services relating to the production of a commodity by a contract producer. A production contract is executed when it is signed or orally agreed to by each party to the contract or by a person authorized to act on the party's behalf.

SECTION 2. Production contracts governed by this Act. This Act applies to production contracts that relate to the production of a commodity owned by an active contractor and produced by a contract producer at the contract producer's contract operation, if one of the following applies:

1. Contract with active contractor. The production contract is executed by an active contractor and a contract producer for the production of the commodity.

2. Contract with active contractor and passive contractor. The production contract is executed by an active contractor and a passive contractor for the provision of management services to the contract producer in the production of the commodity.

3. Contract with passive contractor. The production contract is executed by a passive contractor and a contract producer, if all of the following apply:

a. The contract provides for management services furnished by the passive contractor to the contract producer in the production of the commodity.

- b. The passive contractor has a contractual relationship with the active contractor involving the production of the commodity.

SECTION 3. Implied obligation of good faith. An agricultural contract imposes an obligation of good faith, as defined in section 41-01-11, on all parties with respect to the performance and enforcement of the agricultural contract.

SECTION 4. Disclosure of risks and readability.

1. Disclosure statement. An agricultural contract must be accompanied by a clear written disclosure statement setting forth the nature of the material risks faced by the producer if the producer enters into the contract. The statement must meet the readability requirements of subsection 2. The statement may be in the form of a written statement or checklist and may be developed in cooperation with producers or producer organizations. The statement must disclose the following:
 - a. In the case of production contracts, the producer's right to review as provided in section 5 of this Act;
 - b. Contract duration;
 - c. Contract termination;
 - d. Renegotiation standards;
 - e. Responsibility for environmental damage;
 - f. Factors to be used in determining payment;
 - g. Responsibility for obtaining and complying with local, state, and federal permits; and
 - h. Any other contract term the attorney general determines appropriate for disclosure in accordance with rules adopted under chapter 28-32.
2. Readability of contracts.
 - a. Definition. As used in this subsection, "legible type" means a typeface at least as large as ten-point modern type, one-point leaded.
 - b. Cover sheet requirements.
 - (1) Mandatory cover page. An agricultural contract entered into, amended, or renewed after the effective date of this Act must contain as the first page, or first page of text if it is preceded by a title page or pages, a cover sheet as provided in this section.

- 1 (2) Requirements. The cover sheet or sheets must comply with
2 subdivision c and must contain all of the following:
- 3 (a) A brief statement that the document is a legal contract between
4 the parties.
- 5 (b) The statement "READ YOUR CONTRACT CAREFULLY. This
6 cover sheet provides only a brief summary of your contract. This
7 is not the contract and only the terms of the actual contract are
8 legally binding. The contract itself sets forth, in detail, the rights
9 and obligations of both you and the contractor or processor. IT
10 IS THEREFORE IMPORTANT THAT YOU READ YOUR
11 CONTRACT CAREFULLY."
- 12 (c) The written disclosure of risks required by subsection 1.
- 13 (d) A statement detailing, in plain language, the producer's right to
14 review the contract as described in section 5 of this Act.
- 15 (e) An index of the major provisions of the contract and the pages on
16 which they are found, including all of the following:
- 17 [1] The names of all parties to the contract.
- 18 [2] The definition sections of the contract.
- 19 [3] The provisions governing termination, cancellation,
20 renewal, and amendment of the contract by either party.
- 21 [4] The duties or obligations of each party.
- 22 [5] Any provisions subject to change in the contract.
- 23 c. Contract format and plain language. An agricultural contract must be in
24 legible type, appropriately divided and captioned by its various sections, and
25 written in clear and coherent language using words and grammar that are
26 understandable by a person of average intelligence, education, and
27 experience within the industry. This subdivision does not apply to the
28 following terms in an agricultural contract:
- 29 (1) Legally required. Particular words, phrases, provisions, or forms of
30 agreement specifically required, recommended, or endorsed by a state
31 or federal statute, rule, or regulation.

(2) Customarily used terms. Technical terms used to describe the services or property, which are the subject of the contract, if the terms are customarily used by producers in the ordinary course of business in connection with the services or property being described.

3. Review by attorney general.

a. Process of review. A contractor or processor may submit an agricultural contract to the attorney general for review as to whether it complies with this section. After reviewing the contract, the attorney general shall do one of the following:

- (1) Certify that the contract complies with this section.
- (2) Decline to certify that the contract complies with this section and note objections.
- (3) Decline to review the contract because the contract's compliance with this section is subject to pending litigation.
- (4) Decline to review the contract because the contract is not subject to this section.

b. Factors in determining readability. In determining whether an agricultural contract or cover sheet is readable within the meaning of subsection 2, the attorney general shall consider at least the following factors:

- (1) The simplicity of the sentence structure.
- (2) The extent to which commonly used and understood words are employed.
- (3) The extent to which esoteric legal terms are avoided.
- (4) The extent to which references to other sections or provisions of the contract are minimized.
- (5) The Flesch scale analysis readability score or any other recognized test of a similar nature.
- (6) The extent to which clear definitions are used in the text of the contract.
- (7) Additional factors relevant to the readability or understandability of the contract.

- 1 c. Process not reviewable. Actions of the attorney general under this subsection
2 are not subject to judicial review.
- 3 d. Limited effect of certification. A contract certified under this subsection is
4 deemed to comply with subsections 1 and 2. Certification of a contract under
5 this subsection does not constitute an approval of the contract's legality or
6 legal effect. If the attorney general certifies a contract or fails to respond
7 within thirty days of receipt of the contract, then the contractor or processor
8 will have complied with subsections 1 and 2 and the remedies stated in
9 subdivision f and section 12 of this Act are not available.
- 10 e. Review not required. Failure to submit a contract to the attorney general for
11 review under this subsection does not show a lack of good faith or raise a
12 presumption that the contract violates this section.
- 13 f. Reformation by court.
- 14 (1) Change terms. In addition to the remedies provided in section 13 of
15 this Act, a court reviewing an agricultural contract may change the
16 terms of the contract or limit a provision to avoid an unfair result if the
17 court finds all of the following:
- 18 (a) A material provision of the contract violates subsection 1 or 2.
19 (b) The violation caused the producer to be substantially confused
20 about any of the rights, obligations, or remedies of the contract.
21 (c) The violation has caused or is likely to cause financial detriment
22 to the producer.
- 23 (2) Avoid unjust enrichment. If the court reforms or limits a provision of an
24 agricultural contract, the court shall also make orders necessary to
25 avoid unjust enrichment. Bringing a claim for relief under this
26 subdivision does not entitle a producer to withhold performance of an
27 otherwise valid contractual obligation. Relief may not be granted under
28 this subdivision unless the claim is brought before the obligations of the
29 contract have been fully performed.
- 30 g. Limits on remedies.

(1) Penalties. In a proceeding in which civil penalties are claimed from a party for a violation of this section, it is a defense to the claim that the party made a good-faith and reasonable effort to comply.

(2) Attorney's fees. Notwithstanding section 13 of this Act, a party who has made a good-faith and reasonable effort to comply with this section may not be assessed attorney's fees or the costs of an investigation in an action for violation of this section.

h. Limits on producer actions. Violation of this section is not a defense to a claim arising from a producer's breach of an agricultural contract. A producer may recover actual damages caused by a violation of this section only if the violation caused the producer to not understand the rights, obligations, or remedies of the contract.

i. Statute of limitations. A claim that an agricultural contract violates this section must be raised within six years of the date the contract is executed by the producer.

SECTION 5. Contract producer's three-day right to review. A contract producer may cancel a production contract by mailing a written cancellation notice to the contractor within three business days after the contract is executed, or before a later cancellation deadline if a later deadline is specified in the contract. The contract producer's right to cancel, the method by which the contract producer may cancel, and the deadline for canceling the production contract must be clearly disclosed in every production contract.

SECTION 6. Confidentiality provisions prohibited.

1. Prohibition. A contractor or processor may not, on or after the effective date of this Act, enforce a provision in an agricultural contract if the provision provides that information contained in the agricultural contract is confidential.

2. Confidentiality provisions void. A provision that is part of an agricultural contract is void if the provision states that information contained in the agricultural contract is confidential. The confidentiality provision is void whether the confidentiality provision is express or implied, oral or written, required or conditional, or contained in the agricultural contract, another agricultural contract, or in a related document, policy, or agreement. This section does not affect other provisions of an

agricultural contract or a related document, policy, or agreement that can be given effect without the voided provision. This section does not require a party to an agricultural contract to divulge information in the agricultural contract to another person.

SECTION 7. Production contract lien.

1. Applicability of section. A lien established under this section depends upon the execution of a production contract that provides for producing a commodity owned by a contractor by a contract producer at the contract producer's contract operation.

2. Establishment of lien and priority. A contract producer who is a party to a production contract has a lien as provided in this section. The amount of the lien is the amount owed to the contract producer pursuant to the terms of the production contract, which may be enforced as provided in subsection 4.

a. (1) Livestock and raw milk. If the production contract is for the production of livestock or raw milk, all of the following apply:

(a) Livestock. For livestock, the lien applies to all of the following:

[1] If the livestock is not sold or slaughtered by the contractor, the lien is on the livestock.

[2] If the livestock is sold by the contractor, the lien is on cash proceeds from the sale. For purposes of this item, cash held by the contractor is deemed to be cash proceeds from the sale regardless of whether it is identifiable cash proceeds.

[3] If the livestock is slaughtered by the contractor, the lien is on any property of the contractor that may be subject to a security interest as provided in chapter 41-09.

(b) Raw milk. For raw milk, the lien applies to all of the following:

[1] Milk not sold. If the raw milk is not sold or processed by the contractor, the lien is on the raw milk.

[2] Milk is sold. If the raw milk is sold by the contractor, the lien is on cash proceeds from the sale. For purposes of

1 this item, cash held by the contractor is deemed to be cash
2 proceeds from the sale regardless of whether it is
3 identifiable cash proceeds.

4 [3] Milk processed. If the raw milk is processed by the
5 contractor, the lien is on any property of the contractor that
6 may be subject to a security interest as provided in chapter
7 41-09.

8 (2) Duration of lien. The lien on livestock or raw milk is created at the time
9 the livestock arrives at the contract livestock facility and continues for
10 one year after the livestock is no longer under the authority of the
11 contract producer. For the purposes of this section, livestock is no
12 longer under the authority of the contract producer when the livestock
13 leaves the contract livestock facility.

14 b. (1) Crops. If the production contract is for the production of crops, all of the
15 following apply:

16 (a) Crop not sold. If the crop is not sold or processed by the
17 contractor, the lien is on the crop.

18 (b) Crop sold. If the crop is sold by the contractor, the lien is on cash
19 proceeds from the sale. For purposes of this subparagraph, cash
20 held by the contractor is deemed to be cash proceeds from the
21 sale regardless of whether it is identifiable cash proceeds.

22 (c) Crop processed. If the crop is processed by the contractor, the
23 lien is on any property of the contractor that may be subject to a
24 security interest as provided in chapter 41-09.

25 (2) Duration of lien. The lien on a crop is created at the time the crop is
26 planted and continues for one year after the crop is no longer under the
27 authority of the contract producer. For purposes of this section, a crop
28 is no longer under the authority of the contract producer when the crop
29 or a warehouse receipt issued by a grain warehouse operator licensed
30 under chapter 60-02 for the crop is no longer under the custody or
31 control of the contract producer.

3. Preserving the lien and filing requirements.

a. Filing lien statement. In order to preserve a lien created pursuant to this section, a contract producer must file in the office of the secretary of state a lien statement on a form prescribed by the secretary of state. If the lien arises out of producing livestock or raw milk, the contract producer must file the lien within forty-five days after the day that the livestock first arrives at the contract livestock facility. If the lien arises out of producing a crop, the contract producer must file the line within forty-five days after the day that the crop is first planted. The secretary of state shall charge a fee of not more than ten dollars for filing the statement. The secretary of state may adopt rules pursuant to chapter 28-32 for the electronic filing of the statements.

b. Contents of lien statement. The statement must include all of the following:

- (1) An estimate of the amount owed pursuant to the production contract.
- (2) The date when the livestock arrives at the contract livestock facility or the date when the crop was planted.
- (3) The estimated duration of the period when the commodity will be under the authority of the contract producer.
- (4) The name of the party to the production contract whose commodity is produced pursuant to the production contract.
- (5) The description of the location of the contract operation, by county and township.
- (6) The printed name and signature of the person filing the form.

c. Priority of lien. A lien created under this section until preserved and a lien preserved under this section are superior to and have priority over a conflicting lien or security interest in the commodity, including a lien or security interest that was perfected prior to the creation of the lien under this section.

4. Enforcement. Before a commodity leaves the authority of the contract producer as provided in subsection 2, the contract producer may foreclose a lien created in that subsection in the manner provided for the foreclosure of secured transactions in sections 41-09-50, 41-09-52, and 41-09-53. After the commodity is no longer

under the authority of the contract producer, the contract producer may enforce the lien in the manner provided in sections 41-09-47 through 41-09-53.

SECTION 8. Production contracts involving investment requirements.

1. Applicability. This section only applies to a production contract executed by a contract producer and a contractor, if the contract producer must make capital investments of one hundred thousand dollars or more according to investment requirements provided in all production contracts in which the contract producer and the contractor are parties. The value of the capital investments is deemed to be the total dollar amount spent by the contract producer in satisfying the investment requirements, if that amount is ascertainable.
2. Restrictions on contract termination. Except as provided in subsection 4, a contractor may not terminate, cancel, or fail to renew a production contract until the contractor has done the following:
 - a. Notice. The contractor has provided the contract producer written notice of the intention to terminate, cancel, or not renew at least ninety days before the effective date of the termination, cancellation, or nonrenewal.
 - b. Damages. The contract producer has been reimbursed for damages incurred due to the termination, cancellation, or failure to renew. Damages must be based on the value of the remaining useful life of the structures, machinery, or equipment involved.
3. Breach of investment requirements. Except as provided in subsection 4, if a contract producer materially breaches a production contract, including the investment requirements of a production contract, a contractor may not terminate, cancel, or fail to renew the production contract until the following have occurred:
 - a. Notice. The contractor has provided a written notice of termination, cancellation, or nonrenewal at least forty-five days before the effective date of the termination, cancellation, or nonrenewal. The notice must provide a list of complaints alleging causes for the breach.
 - b. Failure to remedy. The contract producer fails to remedy each cause of the breach as alleged in the list of complaints provided in the notice within thirty days following receipt of the notice. An effort by a contract producer to

remedy a cause of an alleged breach may not be construed as an admission of a breach in a civil cause of action.

4. Exceptions. A contractor may terminate, cancel, or fail to renew a production contract without notice or remedy as required in subsections 2 and 3 if the basis for the termination, cancellation, or nonrenewal is any of the following:
 - a. Abandonment. A voluntary abandonment of the contractual relationship by the contract producer. A complete failure of a contract producer's performance under a production contract is deemed to be abandonment.
 - b. Fraud conviction. The conviction of a contract producer of an offense of fraud or theft committed against the contractor.
5. Penalty. If a contractor terminates, cancels, or fails to renew a production contract other than provided in this section, the contractor shall pay the contract producer the value of the remaining useful life of the structures, machinery, or equipment involved.

SECTION 9. Unfair practices.

1. Definitions. As used in this section:
 - a. "Contract input" means a commodity or an organic or synthetic substance or compound that is used to produce a commodity including any of the following:
 - (1) Livestock or plants.
 - (2) Agricultural seeds.
 - (3) Semen or eggs for breeding livestock.
 - (4) A fertilizer or pesticide.
 - b. "Producer right" means one of the following legal rights and protections:
 - (1) Right to join association. The right of a producer to join or belong to, or to refrain from joining or belonging to, an association of producers.
 - (2) Right to contract. The right of a producer to enter into a membership agreement or marketing contract with an association of producers, a processor, or another producer and the right of the producer to exercise contractual rights under such a membership agreement or marketing contract.

- 1 (3) Right to be a whistleblower. The right of a producer to lawfully provide
2 statements or information, including to the United States secretary of
3 agriculture or to a law enforcement agency, regarding alleged improper
4 actions or violations of law by a contractor or processor. This right does
5 not include the right to make statements or provide information if the
6 statements or information are determined to be libelous or slanderous.
- 7 (4) Right to use contract producer lien. The right of a producer to file,
8 continue, terminate, or enforce a lien under section 7 of this Act.
- 9 (5) Right to review production contracts. The right of a contract producer to
10 utilize protections to review production contracts under section 5 of this
11 Act.
- 12 (6) Right to disclose contractual terms. The right of a producer to disclose
13 the terms of agricultural contracts under section 6 of this Act.
- 14 (7) Right to exercise other protections. The right of a producer to enforce
15 other protections afforded by this Act or other laws or regulations.
- 16 2. Unfair practices. It is unlawful for a contractor or processor knowingly to engage or
17 permit any employee or agent to engage in the following practices in connection
18 with agricultural contracts:
 - 19 a. Retaliation. To take actions to coerce, intimidate, disadvantage, retaliate
20 against, or discriminate against a producer because the producer exercises,
21 or attempts to exercise, a producer right, including actions affecting the
22 following:
 - 23 (1) The execution, termination, extension, or renewal of an agricultural
24 contract.
 - 25 (2) The treatment of a producer, which may include providing
26 discriminatory or preferential terms in an agricultural contract or
27 interpreting terms of an existing agricultural contract in a discriminatory
28 or preferential manner. The terms may relate to the price paid for a
29 commodity; the quality or the quantity of a commodity demanded; or
30 financing, including investment requirements.

- 1 (3) The grant of a reward or imposition of a penalty, including the denial of
2 a reward. The reward or penalty may be in any form, including but not
3 limited to, financial rewards or penalties. Financial rewards or penalties
4 may relate to loans, bonuses, or inducements.
- 5 (4) Alter the quality, quantity, or delivery times of contract inputs provided
6 to the producer.
- 7 b. False information. To provide false information to the producer, which may
8 include false information relating to any of the following:
- 9 (1) A producer with whom the producer associates or an association of
10 producers or an agricultural organization with which the producer is
11 affiliated, including any of the following:
- 12 (a) The character of the producer.
- 13 (b) The condition of the finances or the management of the
14 association of producers or agricultural organization.
- 15 (2) Producer rights provided by this Act or other provisions of law.
- 16 c. Compensation information. To refuse to provide to a contract producer upon
17 request the statistical information and data used to determine compensation
18 paid to the contract producer under a production contract, including feed
19 conversion rates, feed analyses, origination, and breeder history.
- 20 d. Observation of weighing. To refuse to allow a contract producer or the
21 contract producer's designated representative to observe, by actual
22 observation at the time of weighing, the weights and measures used to
23 determine the contract producer's compensation under a production contract.
- 24 e. Tournament compensation. To use the performance of any other contract
25 producer to determine the compensation of a contract producer under a
26 production contract or as the basis of the termination, cancellation, or renewal
27 of a production contract.
- 28 f. Additional capital investments. To require a contract producer to make new or
29 additional capital investments in connection with, or to retain, continue, or
30 renew, a production contract which are beyond the investment requirements
31 of the production contract. It is not a violation of this section if the new or

1 additional capital investments are partially paid for by the contractor, or offset
2 by other compensation or modifications to contract terms, in a manner the
3 contract producer agrees to in writing as constituting acceptable and
4 satisfactory consideration for the new capital investment.

5 g. Disclosure of risks and readability. To execute an agricultural contract in
6 violation of the disclosure of risks and readability requirements of section 4 of
7 this Act.

8 h. Confidentiality provisions. To execute an agricultural contract which includes
9 a confidentiality provision in violation of section 6 of this Act.

10 i. Mediation provisions. To execute an agricultural contract without a mediation
11 provision as required under section 12 of this Act.

12 j. Waivers. To execute an agricultural contract that includes a waiver of any
13 producer right or any obligation of a contractor or processor established under
14 this Act.

15 k. Choice of law. To execute an agricultural contract requiring the application of
16 the law of another state, tribe, or nation in lieu of this Act.

17 **SECTION 10. Waivers unenforceable.** A provision of an agricultural contract which
18 waives a producer right or an obligation of a contractor or processor established by this Act is
19 void and unenforceable. This section does not affect other provisions of an agricultural
20 contract, including an agricultural contract or related document, policy, or agreement that can
21 be given effect without the voided provision.

22 **SECTION 11. Choice of law.** Any condition, stipulation, or provision requiring the
23 application of the law of another state, tribe, or nation in lieu of this Act is void and
24 unenforceable.

25 **SECTION 12. Mediation.** An agricultural contract must contain language providing for
26 resolution of disputes concerning the contract by mediation. If there is a dispute involving an
27 agricultural contract, either party may make a written request to the North Dakota agricultural
28 mediation service, under section 6-09.10-04, for mediation services as specified in the contract,
29 to facilitate resolution of the dispute. The parties must receive a release from the mediation
30 service before the dispute can be heard by a court.

31 **SECTION 13. Penalties and enforcement.**

- 1 1. Civil penalties. A contractor or processor committing an unfair practice under
- 2 section 9 of this Act is subject to a civil penalty of up to ten thousand dollars.
- 3 2. Criminal penalties. A contractor or processor committing an unfair practice under
- 4 section 9 of this Act is guilty of a class B misdemeanor.
- 5 3. Private cause of action. A producer who suffers damages because of a
- 6 contractor's or processor's violation of this Act may obtain appropriate legal and
- 7 equitable relief, including damages, in a suit at common law in a North Dakota
- 8 court having jurisdiction over the farmland relating to the contract.
- 9 a. Attorney's fees. In such a civil action against the contractor or processor, the
- 10 court shall award the producer who is the prevailing party reasonable
- 11 attorney's fees and other litigation expenses.
- 12 b. Injunctive relief. In order to obtain injunctive relief, the producer is not
- 13 required to post a bond, prove the absence of an adequate remedy at law, or
- 14 show the existence of special circumstances, unless the court for good cause
- 15 otherwise orders. The court may order any form of prohibitory or mandatory
- 16 relief that is appropriate under principles of equity, including issuing a
- 17 temporary or permanent restraining order.
- 18 4. Enforcement by attorney general. The attorney general's office is the agency
- 19 primarily responsible for enforcing this Act. In enforcing the provisions of this Act,
- 20 the attorney general may do all of the following:
- 21 a. Injunctions. Apply to the district court for an injunction to do any of the
- 22 following:
- 23 (1) Restrain a contractor or processor from engaging in conduct or
- 24 practices in violation of this Act.
- 25 (2) Require a contractor or processor to comply with a provision of this Act.
- 26 b. Subpoenas. Apply to the district court for the issuance of a subpoena to
- 27 obtain an agricultural contract for purposes of enforcing this chapter.
- 28 c. Penalties. Bring an action in district court to enforce penalties provided in
- 29 subsections 1 and 2.

30 **SECTION 14. Rulemaking.** The attorney general may adopt rules under chapter

31 28-32 to implement this Act.

SECTION 15. Applicability of Act.

1. General rule. Except as provided in subsection 2, this Act applies to agricultural contracts in force on or after the date of the enactment of this Act, regardless of the date the agricultural contract is executed.
2. Exceptions. Section 4 of this Act, relating to disclosure of risks and readability, section 5 of this Act, relating to contract producer's three-day right to review, section 8 of this Act relating to production contracts involving investment requirements, subdivision 3 of subsection 2 of section 9 of this Act, relating to the use of tournament compensation, section 11 of this Act, relating to choice of law, and section 12 of this Act, relating to mediation apply to agricultural contracts executed or substantively amended after the date of the enactment of this Act.