Sixty-third Legislative Assembly of North Dakota

Introduced by

1 A BILL for an Act

2 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF NORTH DAKOTA:

- 3 SECTION 1. A new section to chapter 36-09 of the North Dakota Century Code is created
- 4 and enacted as follows:

5 **Definition**.

- 6 For purposes of this chapter, "brand" means an identifying imprint that is placed on livestock
- by use of a hot branding iron or a freeze branding technique.
 SOURCE: New section.
- 8 **SECTION 2. AMENDMENT.** Section 36-09-01 of the North Dakota Century Code is
- 9 amended and reenacted as follows:

10 **36-09-01**. <u>Chief brand inspector -</u> Office for recording brands.

- 11 <u>1.</u> The North Dakota stockmen's association shall appoint aemploy¹ an individual to
- 12 <u>serve as the</u> chief brand inspector <u>of this state</u>.
- 13 <u>2.</u> The chief brand inspectorNorth Dakota stockmen's association² shall maintain a-
- 14 generalan office for recording marks and brands³. As used in this chapter, "chief brand-
- 15 inspector" means the chief brand inspector of the North Dakota stockmen's-
- 16 association.⁴

NOTE:

¹The verbiage change reflects the fact that the "chief brand inspector" is an employee of the North Dakota Stockmen's Association.

²Because the chief brand inspector is an employee of the North Dakota Stockmen's Association, it would be more accurate to provide that the "North Dakota Stockmen's Association shall maintain an office for recording brands."

³According to North Dakota Stockmen's Association personnel, only brands are recorded--not marks. Therefore, the statutory references to "marks and brands" has been changed to reference only "brands."

⁴This sentence is not necessary.

1	SEC	TION 3. AMENDMENT. Section 36-09-02 of the North Dakota Century Code is			
2	amended and reenacted as follows:				
3	36-09-02. <u>Brand -</u> Application for exclusive use of brand or mark<u>ownership</u>.				
4	Any person desiring the exclusive use of any mark or brand shall file with the chief brand				
5	inspecto	r an application:			
6	1.	Setting forth a description of the mark or brand of which the person desires the			
7		exclusive use and a facsimile thereof;			
8	2.	Stating the kind or kinds of livestock upon which the mark or brand is to be used; and			
9	3.	Indicating clearly the place or position upon each kind of livestock where such brand is-			
10		to be placed, except that the hips of any cattle may not be used for registered			
11		numerical brands. Nonregistered numerical brands may be located upon the hips of			
12		cattle for individual identification. Registered brands other than numerical brands may-			
13		also be located on the hips of cattle. Numerical brand means a brand consisting			
14	entirely of upright number or numbers, and does not include brands consisting of lazy-				
15	numbers, or combinations of letters, or characters and numbers. The provisions of this-				
16	chapter do not apply to any numerical brand recorded prior to July 1, 1957.1				
17	In order to acquire ownership of a brand, a person shall file an application with the North				
18	Dakota s	stockmen's association.			
19	<u>1.</u> I	he application must contain a depiction ² of the proposed brand.			
20	<u>2.</u>	If the proposed brand is to be used for purposes of livestock identification, the			
21		application must include a statement regarding:			
22		a. The kind of livestock on which the brand will be placed; and			
23		b. The placement or position of the brand on each kind of livestock listed in this			
24		subsection.			
25	<u>3.</u>	The chief brand inspector shall review each application to ensure compliance with the			
26		requirements of this chapter.			

NOTE:

¹Section 36-09-02 also contains verbiage that pertains to acceptable placements or positions of brands on specific kinds of livestock. For purposes of clarity, this verbiage has been moved to a separate section. See Section 4.

²Section 36-09-02 requires that the application include "a description" of the brand. Because words do not always accurately reflect intended meanings, North Dakota

Stockmen's Association personnel suggested it would be preferable to require that the applicant draw or depict the proposed brand.

- 1 **SECTION 4.** A new section to chapter 36-09 of the North Dakota Century Code is created
- 2 and enacted as follows:
- 3 **Recorded numerical brand Impermissible placement or position.**
- 4 <u>A person may not place a recorded brand that consists entirely of upright numbers on the</u>
- 5 <u>hips of cattle.</u>

SOURCE: Section 36-09-02(3).

NOTE: Section 36-09-02(3) provides that "the hips of any cattle may not be used for registered numerical brands. Nonregistered numerical brands may be located upon the hips of cattle for individual identification. Registered brands other than numerical brands may also be located on the hips of cattle." Because the proposed language prohibits **only** the placement of "recorded" brands that consist entirely of "upright numerical numbers," it is not statutorily necessary to include a litany of other recorded or nonrecorded brands or placements that are in fact permissible.

Section 36-09-02(3) also defines a "numerical brand" as "a brand consisting entirely of upright number or numbers, and does not include brands consisting of lazy numbers, or combinations of letters, or characters and numbers." Because the proposed language references only recorded brands that consist entirely of upright numbers, it is not statutorily necessary to include a litany of other permissible brands.

- 6 **SECTION 5.** A new section to chapter 36-09 of the North Dakota Century Code is created
- 7 and enacted as follows:

8 <u>Numerical brands - Applicability of chapter.</u>

- 9 The design and placement restrictions set forth in this chapter do not apply to:
- 10 <u>1.</u> <u>The continued rerecording and use of a numerical brand by a person having</u>
- 11 <u>ownership of the brand, provided the numerical brand was recorded before July 1,</u>
- 12 <u>1957;</u>¹
- 13 <u>2.</u> <u>An unrecorded numerical brand that is used for purposes such as herd or animal</u>
- 14 <u>identification or registration;² and</u>
- 15 <u>3.</u> <u>Tattoos.</u>³

SOURCE: Section 36-09-02(3).

NOTE:

¹Section 36-09-02(3) states that the "provisions of this chapter do not apply to any numerical brand recorded prior to July 1, 1957." This language would in fact apply to rerecording requirements, recordkeeping, defacing, bills of sale, etc. The proposed language attempts to more accurately reflect the intent to grandfather the use of single numerical brands.

²³As indicated in prior notes, subsections 2 and 3 are not statutorily necessary. However, personnel from the North Dakota Stockmen's Association indicated that it would be helpful to clarify that nonrecorded numerical brands used for purposes other than those envisioned

by this chapter, as well as tattoos, can be placed or positioned in a manner not permissible for recorded numerical brands.

- 1 SECTION 6. AMENDMENT. Section 36-09-02.1 of the North Dakota Century Code is
- 2 amended and reenacted as follows:

-						
3			9-02.1. Standards for recording brands or marks.			
4	1.		The chief brand inspector shall record the brand or mark described in the application			
5		e	except that the chief brand inspector shall refuse to record any brand or mark that:			
6		a	Has	been recorded in favor of another person.		
7		b	Has	been recorded in another state.		
8		C .	ls d	eceptively similar to any previously recorded livestock brand or mark.		
9		d	Cor	ntains less than two characters.		
10		e	Cor	ntains:		
11			(1)	The letter "g";		
12			(2)	The letter "q";		
13			(3)	Any letter not in the gothic style;		
14			(4)	A dot;		
15			(5)	The Arabic numeral "0" or "1";		
16			(6)	Any non-Arabic numeral;		
17			(7)	Any symbol other than a diamond, a half-diamond, an arrow, a mill iron, a		
18				cross, a heart, a box, a triangle, a quarter circle, a bar, or a star; and		
19			(8)	Any letter, number, or symbol within another letter, number, or symbol.		
20		f	ls n	ot legible when placed on the livestock.		
21		g .	₩o	uld be placed upon the livestock in a location other than a permissible		
22			loca	ation.		
23	2.	F	ə r purp	oses of this section, permissible locations for cattle are the left and right		
24		sł	noulder	, the left and right rib, and the left and right hip. Permissible locations for		
25		h	orses a	nd mules are the left and right jaw, the left and right shoulder, and the left and		
26		rię	ght hip .	Permissible locations for buffalo are the left and right rib and the left and right		
27		hi	p. The	chief brand inspector may determine permissible locations for other types of		
28		liv	estock	as necessary. The determination of permissible locations under this section		
29		is	not su	bject to rulemaking under chapter 28-32.		

1	3.	Not	withs	tanding any other provision of this section, the chief brand inspector shall
2		acc	ept fo	or rerecording under section 36-09-09 or under section 36-09-09.1:
3		a.	Any	v previously recorded livestock brand or mark.
4		b.	A si	ngle character brand provided the animals on which the brand is to be placed-
5			are	goats or sheep.
6	<u>1.</u>	<u>The</u>	e chie	f brand inspector shall approve an application for ownership of a brand, filed
7		<u>in a</u>	ccord	ance with section 36-09-02, and record the brand, unless:
8		<u>a.</u>	<u>The</u>	e chief brand inspector determines:
9			<u>(1)</u>	Official records indicate the brand is owned by another person;
10			<u>(2)</u>	The brand is deceptively similar to another recorded brand:
11			<u>(3)</u>	The brand is recorded in another state;
12			<u>(4)</u>	The brand may not be legible when placed on livestock; or
13			<u>(5)</u>	The proposed placement or position of the brand does not meet the
14				requirements of section 7; or
15		<u>b.</u>	The	e brand:
16			<u>(1)</u>	Consists of only one letter, number, or symbol, except as provided in
17				subsection 2;
18			<u>(2)</u>	Contains either the letter "g" or the letter "q";
19			<u>(3)</u>	Contains a letter not found in the modern English alphabet; ¹
20			<u>(4)</u>	Contains the numeral "0" or "1";
21			<u>(5)</u>	Contains a non-Arabic numeral:
22			<u>(6)</u>	Contains a dot;
23			(7)	Contains a letter, number, or symbol placed within another letter, number, or
24				<u>symbol; or</u>
25			<u>(8)</u>	Contains a symbol other than:
26				(a) A diamond or a half-diamond; ²
27				(<u>b)</u> <u>An arrow;</u>
28				(c) <u>A mill iron;</u>
29				(d) A cross:
30				(e) <u>A heart;</u>
31				<u>(f) A box;</u>

1 A triangle; <u>(g)</u> 2 <u>(h)</u> A quarter circle; 3 (i) A bar; or 4 A star. (i) 5 <u>2.</u> The chief brand inspector may permit the recording of a brand that consists of one 6 letter, number, or symbol, provided the brand meets all other statutory requirements 7 for recording and is for use on either goats or sheep.³ NOTE: ¹To ensure that there is no misunderstanding about the current requirement that a brand not contain any "letter not in the gothic style," the rewrite proposes a reference to the "modern English alphabet." ²What is the distinction between a half-diamond and a triangle? ³Subsection 2 is not new language. It is merely relocated from Section 36-09-02(2). 8 SECTION 7. A new section to chapter 36-09 of the North Dakota Century Code is created 9 and enacted as follows: 10 **Brands - Permissible locations.** 11 Brands that meet all other statutory requirements for recording may be placed, in the 1. 12 case of cattle, only on: 13 A designated shoulder; <u>a.</u> 14 A designated rib; or b. 15 A designated hip. <u>C.</u> 16 Brands that meet all other statutory requirements for recording may be placed, in the <u>2.</u> 17 case of horses and mules, only on: 18 A designated shoulder; a. 19 <u>b.</u> A designated hip; or 20 A designated jaw. С. 21 Brands that meet all other statutory requirements for recording may be placed, in the 3. 22 case of bison, only on: 23 A designated rib; or а. 24 A designated hip. b. 25 4. Brands that meet all other statutory requirements for recording may be placed, in the 26 case of any other livestock, only on those locations designated by the chief brand

1	ins	pector. For purposes of this subsection, the designation of locations is not subject			
2	to rulemaking under chapter 28-32.				
	NOTE:	This section is not new language. It is merely relocated from Section 36-09-02(2).			
3	SECTIO	IN 8. A new section to chapter 36-09 of the North Dakota Century Code is created			
4	and enacted	as follows:			
5	<u>Chief b</u>	rand inspector - Determination regarding brand.			
6	A determination by the chief brand inspector regarding the acceptability of a brand or the				
7	permissibility of its location or placement, for purposes of recording, is final.				
	NOTE:	New section.			
8	SECTIO	DN 9. AMENDMENT. Section 36-09-04 of the North Dakota Century Code is			
9	amended ar	nd reenacted as follows:			
10	36-09-0	4. Record of brands kept - Inspection of record - Certificate of brand			
11	ownership .				
12	<u>1.</u> Th	e chief brand inspector shall keep a record of all marks and brands showing the			
13	na	mes and residences of the persons owning the marks and brands, a description and			
14	fac	esimile of each mark orbrands issued in this state. The record must include:			
15	<u>a.</u>	The name and address of the person that owns the brand;			
16	<u>b.</u>	A description ¹ of the brand;			
17	<u>C.</u>	A depiction of the brand, and in the case of livestock, the range occupied by the			
18		livestock, as nearly as may be determined ² ;			
19	<u>d.</u>	The type of livestock ³ on which the brand is authorized for use; and			
20	<u>e.</u>	The location or placement of the brand, authorized by the chief brand inspector.			
	NOTE:				

¹North Dakota Stockmen's Association personnel suggested that a requirement for inclusion of the brand's description in the application process should be eliminated because of inherent inaccuracies in descriptions. Please note that it is the intent to maintain inclusion of the brand's "description" in the official record.

²Current law provides that the record must include "in the case of livestock, the range occupied by the livestock, as nearly as may be determined." North Dakota Stockmen's Association personnel suggested that it is not necessary to include the "range" of livestock.

³North Dakota Stockmen's Association personnel suggested that the statute should include a requirement for a reference to the type of livestock on which the brand is to be used, as well as the brand's permitted location or placement.

21 <u>2.</u> The record <u>of all brands</u> is open to inspection by any person<u>individual</u>.

- 1 <u>3.</u> The chief brand inspector shall <u>deliverprovide</u> to the owner of each mark or brand a
- 2 certificate of the mark or brand. The certificate is evidence of the brand's ownership of-
- 3 the mark or brand described in the certificate.

NOTE: Subsection 3, which pertains to the brand certificate, should probably be relocated so it is with or follows the approval of the brand by the chief brand inspector.

- 4 SECTION 10. AMENDMENT. Section 36-09-06 of the North Dakota Century Code is
- 5 amended and reenacted as follows:

6 **36-09-06. Cancellation of brand.**

- 7 1. The chief brand inspector shall cancel a legally recorded brand when if the chief brand
 8 inspector:
- 9 a. The chief brand inspector receives Receives for filing a bill of sale offor the brand,
- 10 properly executed by the record owner, as shown by in the records in of the chief
- 11 brand inspector's officeinspector; or
- b. When it is found that a brand has been issued inadvertently in duplication-
- 13 of <u>Determines that the brand duplicates</u> a previously recorded brand.

NOTE: This section provides for the cancellation of a brand in only one of two circumstances. Might there be any other circumstance that could possibly require the cancellation of a brand, e.g., a brand containing an impermissible letter is inadvertently recorded or the brand is found not to be legible when placed on livestock?

- 14 2. The chief brand inspector may cancel a legally recorded brand if the chief brand
- 15 inspector determines that the brand has been recorded in another state.
- 16 SECTION 11. AMENDMENT. Section 36-09-08 of the North Dakota Century Code is
- 17 amended and reenacted as follows:

18 **36-09-08. Official brandbooks to be presumptive evidence.**

- 19 AnyAn official brandbook published by the chief brand inspector must be received in all
- 20 courts of this state as presumptive evidence of the recording and ownership of livestock brands
- 21 therein described.
- 22 SECTION 12. AMENDMENT. Section 36-09-09.1 of the North Dakota Century Code is
- amended and reenacted as follows:

24 **36-09-09.1.** Cancellation Expiration of brands - Updated rerecording - Limitation on

- 25 brands.
- 26 <u>1.</u> On the first day of January 20061, 2016, each livestock brand or mark must be-
- 27 canceled<u>expires</u> and no person may use or have any right, title, or<u>ownership</u> interest

1		in or to any livestock brand or mark previously recorded in this state <u>unless the person</u>			
2		has rerecorded the brand in accordance with this section.			
3	<u>2.</u>	If a person should desire<u>intends</u> to continue <u>the person's</u> ownership of a brand or-			
4		mark, the person shall rerecord the brand or mark must be rerecorded on or before			
5		January first <u>1, 2016</u> , and every five years thereafter. Rerecording is not required from			
6		an owner who has registered for			
7	<u>3.</u>	The requirements set forth in this section for rerecording a brand do not apply in the			
8		case of a new brand recorded within six months beforethe six-month period			
9		immediately preceding the date provided for the rerecording of brands.			
10	SEC	TION 13. AMENDMENT. Section 36-09-10 of the North Dakota Century Code is			
11	amende	d and reenacted as follows:			
12	36-0	9-10. Failure to rerecord brand - AbandonmentExpiration.			
13	Failu	ire to rerecord any previously recorded livestock			
14	<u>1.</u>	Unless a person rerecords the person's brand or mark on or before the timedate			
15		specified in section 36-09-09 or 36-09-09.1 is deemed an abandonment of the			
16		previously recorded, the brand or markexpires. For one year from the date of			
17		cancellation			
18	<u>2.</u>	a. Except as provided in subdivision b, for a period of one year from the date of a			
19		brand's expiration, the chief brand inspector may not reassign a canceled the			
20		expired brand or mark to any person other than the registered owner at the time			
21		of cancellation. By written notice to the chief brand inspector, the registered			
22		ownerthe brand's expiration			
23		b. If the person who owned the brand at the time of cancellation it expired provides			
24		the chief brand inspector with written authorization, the chief brand inspector may			
25		authorize reassignment ofreassign the brand or mark withinto a new owner, at			
26		any time during the one-year period. Thereafter			
27	<u>3.</u>	Upon expiration of a brand and the passage of time or procurement of authorization,			
28		as set forth in subsection 2, the chief brand inspector shallmay accept any regularan			
29		application for the issuance to anyone of the abandoned livestockto record the brand			
30		or mark, provided the abandoned livestock brand or mark complies with the standards			
31		of section 36-09-02.1. The chief brand inspector shall issue a certificate for the use of			

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- 1 the abandoned brand or mark within this state, provided the abandoned livestock
- 2 brand or mark complies with the standards of section 36-09-02.1 brand meets the
- 3 requirements of this chapter.
- 4 SECTION 14. AMENDMENT. Section 36-09-11 of the North Dakota Century Code is
- 5 amended and reenacted as follows:
- 6 **36-09-11. Notice of expiration of brand to be given.**
- 7 The
- 8 <u>1.</u> <u>Before September 1, 2015, the</u> chief brand inspector, on or before the beginning of the
- 9 fourth month prior to the cancellation of all brands, shall notify each and every record-
- 10 owner of a livestock brand or mark of the final date set for cancellation thereof and
- 11 also of the shall provide to each owner of record written notice of:
- 12 <u>a.</u> <u>The brand's expiration date; and</u>
- 13 <u>b.</u> <u>The</u> owner's prior right to rerecord such previously recorded livestockthe brand or 14 mark.
- 15 <u>2.</u> The notice must be given in writing, legibly written, sent by ordinarychief brand
- 16 inspector shall send the notice to the owner electronically or by first-class mail,-
- 17 addressed to the record owner at the address as shown upon the present records.

NOTE: Given technological advancements, it is suggested that the method of notification not be statutorily limited to use of the United States postal system. First-class mail does not provide any record that a document was sent or received.

- 18 SECTION 15. AMENDMENT. Section 36-09-12 of the North Dakota Century Code is
- 19 amended and reenacted as follows:
- 20 **36-09-12**. Publication of notice.
- 21 <u>1.</u> The chief brand inspector shall publish in each<u>the</u> official newspaper inof each county
- 22 where brands or marks are in use, a notice of the expiration of the time fixed by law for-
- 23 the rerecording of date by which livestock brands or marks, and the prior right of any-
- 24 record owner to rerecord the owner's previously recorded brands or marksmust be
- 25 rerecorded as provided in section 36-09-09.1.
- 26 <u>2.</u> The publication must begin on or about¹ between the first <u>and fifteenth day</u> of
- 27 September, prior tobefore the cancellation of all brands, and the publication must-
- 28 continue at least three successive² times in each of such<u>the</u> newspapers.

- 1 <u>3.</u> The chief brand inspector also shall request each newspaper publishing the notice to
- 2 call attention to the provisions of this chapter in a news item in the regular columns of
- 3 the newspaper, for which no charge is allowed.³

NOTE:

¹Current law provides that the publication must begin "on or about" the first of September. It is statutorily preferable to eliminate opportunities for interpretation. The rewrite therefore proposes a window between September 1st and September 15th.

²Does the word "successive" require publication on three consecutive days in the case of a daily newspaper. If so, is that the intent?

³What happens if a newspaper is not interested in publishing the story? We should consider either requiring that a story be done, without charge, in accordance with information provided by the chief brand inspector, or eliminate the sentence from the statute.

4 **SECTION 16. AMENDMENT.** Section 36-09-13 of the North Dakota Century Code is

5 amended and reenacted as follows:

6 **36-09-13**. Recording Application for recording and rerecording of brands - Fee.

- 7 The rerecording of abandoned livestock brands or marks, and the recording of new brands-
- 8 and marks, must conform to this chapter.¹ Each application² for recording and or rerecording <u>a</u>
- 9 <u>brand</u> must be accompanied by a fee for each place or position upon each type of livestock-
- 10 where the brand or mark is to be placed. Thein the amount established by the state board of
- 11 animal health shall establish the fee, with the advice and consent³ of the North Dakota
- 12 stockmen's association. The fee may not exceed twenty-five dollars.⁴

NOTE:

¹Because all of the stated activities are governed by this chapter, it is not necessary to statutorily require that they conform to the chapter.

²This is the first mention of an "application" for rerecording.

³A private entity is frequently asked for "advice" regarding governmental action. This language in fact gives a private entity veto power over a governmental board.

⁴Because the fee is statutorily capped at \$25, and because the fee being charged is in fact \$25, is it necessary to statutorily provide for "advice and consent" by the North Dakota Stockmen's Association? If the fee being charged is \$25, and there is a statutory cap, is it necessary to maintain references to fee-setting authority on the part of the State Board of Animal Health?

- 13 **SECTION 17.** A new section to chapter 36-09 of the North Dakota Century Code is created
- 14 and enacted as follows:

15 Brands authorized for rerecording - Exceptions.

- 16 Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, the chief brand inspector shall accept
- 17 <u>for rerecording:</u>

1	<u>1.</u>	Any brand that the owner previously recorded; and
2	<u>2.</u>	A single character brand, provided the brand is to be placed only on goats or sheep.
	SOL	IRCE: Section 36-09-02.1(3).
	NOT	E: This is relocated verbiage, not new verbiage.
3	SEC	TION 18. AMENDMENT. Section 36-09-13.1 of the North Dakota Century Code is
4	amende	d and reenacted as follows:
5	36-0	9-13.1. Use of unrecorded brand - Penalty.
6	A pe	rson is guilty of a class B misdemeanor if the person places upon an animal a brand
7	that has	not been recorded in accordance with this chapter.
	NOT	E: Should this be a strict liability crime?
8	SEC	TION 19. AMENDMENT. Section 36-09-14 of the North Dakota Century Code is
9	amende	d and reenacted as follows:
10	36-0	9-14. Chief brand inspector to issue brandbook.
11	<u>1.</u>	The chief brand inspector shall compile and issue ¹ a brandbook from the records of
12		livestock brands in recorded with the chief brand inspector's office inspector as of the
13		final date for rerecording, and shall compile and issue an annual supplement.
14	<u>2.</u>	The chief brand inspector shall provide a copy of the brandbook must be delivered
15		free of charge to everyand each annual supplement, free of charge to:
16		a. Each brand inspector; and upon written request from
17		b. Any other law enforcement officers of the officer located in this state ² . Annually
18		thereafter the chief brand inspector shall prepare a supplement of brands-
19		registered during the year and shall distribute the supplement free of charge to-
20		every brand inspector and upon written request from other law enforcement
21		officers of the state of North Dakota. Brandbooks and supplements must also be
22		sold to all interested persons at the general office for recording marks and brands
23		maintained in the office of the chief brand inspector at a price set by the North
24		Dakota stockmen's association and approved by the state board of animal health.
25		upon request.
26	<u>3.</u>	The chief brand inspector shall make brandbooks and annual supplements available
27		for purchase by all other persons. The purchase price must be established by the
28		North Dakota stockmen's association and approved by the state board of animal
29		health. ³

NOTE:

¹Should the statute specify how often this needs to happen, e.g., "Once every five years?"

²The statute needs to be clear regarding which law enforcement officers are intended to be referenced, i.e., officers "of" this state versus "located in" this state.

³By requiring the approval of the State Board of Animal Health, the statute is in fact allowing the board to establish the price.

1	SECTION 20. AMENDMENT. Section 36-09-15 of the North Dakota Century Code is			
2	amended and reenacted as follows:			
3	36-09-15. Butcher to keep record of branded cattle slaughtered - Penalty.			
4	<u>1.</u>	Any person engaged in the business of killing domestic animals and slaughtering cattle		
5		<u>on a</u>	a custo	om basis or for the purpose of selling the meat of those animals at retail or
6		who	lesale	e, or who slaughters animals on a custom basis, is deemed a butcher for the
7		pur	ooses	of this section. Any butcher who kills any head of neat cattle shall keep a
8		<u>sha</u>	<u>II</u> reco	rd ¹ showing all of the following:
9	1.	<u>a.</u>	The	date each animal was purchased or accepted for custom slaughtering;
10		<u>b.</u>	The	name and place of residence of the<u>address of:</u>
11			<u>(1)</u>	The seller; or
12			<u>(2)</u>	The person from whom such animal was purchased or for whom any-
13				custom slaughtering is being performed.
14	2.	Whe	en and	d where such animal was purchased or from where the animal came. ¹
15	3.	<u>C.</u>	The	animal's age or estimated age;
16		<u>d.</u>	The	animal's sex of such animal and its age to the best of the butcher's
17			knov	vledge.
18	4.	A de	escript	t ion of any and all marks and brands on the<u>; and</u>
19		<u>e.</u>	<u>Any</u>	brand found on the animal.
20	The reco	ord is	open	to inspection during business hours
21	<u>2.</u>	<u>Any</u>	perso	on required to record information in accordance with this section shall
22		<u>com</u>	npile th	ne information in the manner directed by the North Dakota stockmen's
23		ass	ociatio	on and:
24		<u>a.</u>	<u>Forw</u>	vard the information to the North Dakota stockmen's association at least
25			quar	<u>terly; or</u>
26		<u>b.</u>	<u>(1)</u>	Retain the information for at least two years ² from the date of the animal's
27				slaughter; and

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- (2) Allow for inspection of the information by a representative of the North
 - Dakota stockmen's association³, upon request.
- 3 <u>3.</u> Any person who violates this section is guilty of an infraction.

NOTE:

¹Although current law requires butchers to keep a record of the required information, personnel from the North Dakota Stockmen's Association indicated that it is common practice for the butchers to file quarterly slaughter reports. If this is the case, is it still necessary to maintain an option for the butchers to retain the information themselves for a stated period, as proposed in subsection 2(b)(1)?

²Current law requires that the records be kept but does not specify a particular length of time. The reference to "two years" was inserted as a suggestion, subject to approval by the interim committee.

³The North Dakota Stockmen's Association is a private organization, not a governmental entity. Is it the intent that these be considered public records and open to all? Is it the intent that access to the records be limited to individuals or entities with legitimate enforcement interests? Should the reference be to the chief brand inspector versus the association? If the information is forwarded to the association in the form of a "slaughter report," is this report open to the public or confidential?

4 SECTION 21. AMENDMENT. Section 36-09-17 of the North Dakota Century Code is

5 amended and reenacted as follows:

6 **36-09-17. Defacing brands and unlawfully- Unlawful branding - Penalty.**

- 7 A person is guilty of a class A misdemeanor for a first offense and a class C felony for a
- 8 second or subsequent offense if the person:
- 9 1. Alters, defaces, or attempts to alter or deface the mark or brand on any animal owned
- by another for the purpose of deceiving others as to the animal's ownership; or
- 1 2. Willfully marks, brands, or causes to be marked or branded any animal owned by

12 another for the purpose of deceiving others as to the animal's ownership.

13 SECTION 22. AMENDMENT. Section 36-09-18 of the North Dakota Century Code is

14 amended and reenacted as follows:

15 **36-09-18. Collection of fees - Discrimination prohibited**Continuing appropriation.

- 16 Any fees collected The North Dakota stockmen's association shall forward all moneys
- 17 received under this chapter must be remitted to the state treasurer for deposit in a special fund
- 18 known as the North Dakota stockmen's association fund. The North Dakota stockmen's-
- 19 association may not discriminate between or among members of the association and persons-
- 20 who are not members of the association with respect to fees, recordings, complaints, requests-
- 21 for assistance, and any other services to be provided under this chapter.¹ All moneys in the

- 1 North Dakota stockmen's association fund are appropriated on a continuing basis to the North
- 2 Dakota stockmen's association to carry out statutory directives.²

NOTE:

¹The language prohibiting discrimination has been moved to a new section. See Section 23.

²Chapter 36-22, which pertains to estray inspection, clarifies that all moneys in the North Dakota Stockmen's Association fund are appropriated on a continuing basis to the North Dakota Stockmen's Association. The proposed change adds this piece of information to the current chapter.

- 3 **SECTION 23.** A new section to chapter 36-09 of the North Dakota Century Code is created
- 4 and enacted as follows:

5 **Discrimination - Prohibited.**

6 The North Dakota stockmen's association may not discriminate between or among

- 7 members of the association and persons who are not members of the association with respect
- 8 to fees, recordings, complaints, requests for assistance, or any other duties assigned under this
- 9 chapter.

SOURCE: Section 36-09-18. This language is not new. It is merely relocated.

10 SECTION 24. AMENDMENT. Section 36-09-19 of the North Dakota Century Code is

11 amended and reenacted as follows:

12 **36-09-19. Effect of** registered <u>recorded</u> brand or mark - Bill of sale to be given and

- 13 kept.
- 14 A legally registered brand recorded in accordance with this chapter and properly located on

15 livestock is prima facie evidence that the animal bearing the samebrand is the property of the

16 <u>brand's</u> owner of such brand, unless covered by a bill of sale as provided by section 36-09-20.

17 SECTION 25. AMENDMENT. Section 36-09-20 of the North Dakota Century Code is

18 amended and reenacted as follows:

19 **36-09-20.** Bill of sale to be given and kept - Copy with shipment - Effect - Penalty.

- A person may not sell cattle, horses, mules, or any other livestock carrying a
 registeredrecorded brand unless:
- a. The seller is the owner of the registered recorded brand and delivers a bill of sale
 for the cattle, horses, mules, or other livestock to the purchaser; or
- b. The seller delivers to the purchaser a bill of sale executed by the owner of the
 registered<u>recorded</u> brand and endorsed by the seller evidencing the later
 transaction.

- 1 2. The bill of sale must include:
- 2 a. The date;

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- b. The name, address, and signature of the seller;
- 4 c. The name, address, and signature of an individual who is at least eighteen years
 - of age and who can verify the name and signature of the seller;
- 6 d. The name and address of the buyer;
- 7 e. The total number of animals sold;
- 8 f. A description of each animal sold as to sex and kind<u>color¹</u>; and
 - g. A description² of the registered brands.

NOTE:

¹North Dakota Stockmen's Association personnel suggested that the animal's color is more likely to be accurate than its "kind."

²Which of these options would be preferable for subdivision g:

- A <u>description</u> of the registered brands.
- A <u>depiction</u> of the registered brands.

A description and a depiction of the registered brands.

A description **or** a depiction of the registered brands.

- 10 3. The <u>buyer shall retain the</u> bill of sale must be kept by the buyer for two years and <u>for</u> as
- 11 long thereafter as the buyer owns any of the animals described in the bill of sale.

NOTE: North Dakota Stockmen's Association personnel suggested that the bill of sale would change hands with the animals. Therefore, it is not appropriate to keep the bill of sale for two years. Is it the intent of this section that a person keep a "copy" rather than the original?

- 12 4. A<u>The seller shall provide a</u> copy of the bill of sale must be given to each hauler of to
- 13 the individual hauling the livestock, other than railroads, and must go with the-
- 14 shipment of. The individual shall ensure that the document remains with the livestock
- 15 while in transit.

NOTE: The rewrite clarifies that the "seller" is to provide a copy of the bill of sale to the hauler?

- 16 5. The bill of sale or a copy of the bill of sale must be shown by the possessor on
- 17 demand to any <u>peacelaw enforcement</u> officer or brand inspector.
- 18 6. The bill of sale is prima facie evidence of the sale of the livestock described in the bill19 of sale.

- 1 7. A bill of sale is not required relative to sales of livestock covered by a legal livestock
- 2 brand inspection. Subsections 1 through 6 do not apply to the sale of livestock for
- 3 which a brand inspector has issued a certificate of ownership.

NOTE: Rather than referencing a "legal livestock brand inspection," the rewrite references a certificate of ownership issued by a brand inspector. This certificate could be issued by the brand inspector at a livestock auction market (aka "market clearance") or at any point outside an auction market (aka "local inspection").

- 4 8. Any person that willfully violates violating this section is guilty of a class B
- 5 misdemeanor for a first offense and a class A misdemeanor for a second or
- 6 subsequent offense.
- 7 SECTION 26. AMENDMENT. Section 36-09-20.1 of the North Dakota Century Code is
- 8 amended and reenacted as follows:
- 9 **36-09-20.1.** False proof of ownership Sale of livestock Penalty.
- 10 A person that willfully provides providing false proof of ownership in conjunction with the sale
- 11 of livestock is guilty of a class B misdemeanor for a first offense and a class A misdemeanor for
- 12 a second or subsequent offense.
- 13 SECTION 27. AMENDMENT. Section 36-09-20.2 of the North Dakota Century Code is

14 amended and reenacted as follows:

15 **36-09-20.2. Proof of ownership - Alteration or falsification - Penalty.**

- 16 A person that, with intent to deceive or harm another, knowingly and falsely makes,
- 17 completes, or alters any writing evidencing proof of livestock ownership is guilty of a class B18 felony.
- 19 SECTION 28. AMENDMENT. Section 36-09-22 of the North Dakota Century Code is
- 20 amended and reenacted as follows:

21 **36-09-22.** Sale of animal<u>livestock¹</u> under false registration certificate - Changing

- 22 marking Penalty.
- 23 1. A person may not willfully:
- 24 a. Sell an animalany livestock with a certificate of registration or certificate of
- 25 breeding that the person knows does not belong to the animal.does not pertain to
 26 the livestock;
- b. Alter any animal's Falsify a certificate of registration or certificate of breeding-;
- 28 c. Misrepresent any production record specified in a <u>certificate of</u> registration
 29 certificate:²/₂

- 1 d. Change the markings of any animal<u>livestock</u> with intent to deceive the
 - purchaser.; or
- 3

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e. Misrepresent the sire³ to which such animal<u>livestock</u> has been bred.

NOTE:

¹Under current law, this section appears to have applicability to more animals than merely livestock. The rewrite therefore configures this section to apply solely to livestock for purposes of this chapter and duplicates the language applying to non-livestock animals for placement in a yet-to-be-determined chapter. See Section 35.

²Subdivision c should reference the misrepresentation of production information or the falsification of a production record. Is there a preference?

³Is there any reason to limit the misrepresentation to the sire?

- 4 2. A person that violates violating this section is guilty of a class A misdemeanor for a first
 - offense and a class C felony for a second or subsequent offense.

6 SECTION 29. AMENDMENT. Section 36-09-23 of the North Dakota Century Code is

7 amended and reenacted as follows:

8 **36-09-23.** Transportation of livestock from state - Brand inspection - Penalty.

- 9 1. A person may not transport or attempt to transport cattle, horses, or mules from this
- 10 state unless <u>a brand inspector has inspected</u> the livestock has been inspected for-
- 11 marks and brands by an official brand inspector of the North Dakota stockmen's-
- 12 association. Aand issued a certificate of ownership. The certificate of inspection must

13 accompanyremain with the livestock to its while in transit and be presented to the

- 14 <u>purchaser upon approval at the</u> destination. This subsection does not apply to a
- 15 person that:
- a. Transports cattle, horses, or mules from this state to obtain for the animals
 emergency medical treatment by a licensed veterinarian; or
- b. Transports cattle, horses, or mules from this state to an auction market that is
 located in a bordering state and which has been designated by rule as an
 officialis provided with brand inspection marketservices in accordance with
 section 36-09-24.
- 22 2. The owner or possessor of livestock<u>A person</u> may not remove the livestock<u>cattle</u>,
- 23 <u>horses, or mules</u> from any place of regular official brand inspection until an official
- 24 brand inspection has been made and the brand inspection certificate has been a brand
- 25 <u>inspector has inspected the livestock and</u> issued a certificate of ownership.

NOTE: Is "any place of regular official brand inspection" a livestock auction market, buying station, or packing plant?

- 1 AAny person that willfully violates violating this section is guilty of a class A 3. 2 misdemeanor. AAny person that violates willfully violating this section a second time 3 within five years or violates willfully violating this section three or more times is guilty of 4 a class C felony. 5 SECTION 30. AMENDMENT. Section 36-09-24 of the North Dakota Century Code is 6 amended and reenacted as follows: 7 36-09-24. Police powers of chief brand inspector and fieldmen. 8 The chief brand inspector and all fieldmenindividuals employed by the North Dakota 9 stockmen's association to provide brand inspection services have the power: 10 Of a policelaw enforcement officer for the purpose of enforcing brand laws and any 1. 11 other state laws or rules relating to livestock-; 12 2. To make arrests upon view and without warrant for any violation of this chapter or any 13 other state laws or rules relating to livestock committed in the inspector's presence-; 14 and 15 To respond to requests from other law enforcement agencies or officers for aid and 3. 16 assistance. For the purposes of this subsection, a request from a law enforcement 17 agency or officer means only a request for assistance to, provided the requests are for 18 a particular and single violation or suspicion of suspected violation of law, and does-19 and not constitute a for continuous request foror ongoing assistance. 20 SECTION 31. AMENDMENT. Section 36-09-25 of the North Dakota Century Code is
- 21 amended and reenacted as follows:

22 **36-09-25.** Animal identification program - Administration.

23 The North Dakota stockmen's association shall serve as the state's administrator and

24 allocator for that portion of any federally sponsored animal identification program which pertains

to cattle, horses, and mules.

NOTE: Review the applicability of this section in light of federal programmatic changes.

26 SECTION 32. AMENDMENT. Section 36-09-26 of the North Dakota Century Code is

27 amended and reenacted as follows:

1 **36-09-26.** Brand inspection services - Out-of-state facilities.

- 2 An out-of-state livestock facility¹ that seeks to obtain brand inspection services from this
- 3 state may file a written request with the North Dakota stockmen's association. Upon receiving a
- 4 request for brand inspection services, the North Dakota stockmen's association shall petition
- 5 the state board of animal health for permission to provide the services. The state board of
- 6 animal health shall adopt rules setting forth the criteria that must be met before out-of-state
- 7 brand inspections are approved.

NOTE:

¹Do we mean an out-of-state livestock auction market or are there any other types of "facilities" that are intended to be covered by this section, e.g., buying stations or packing plants?

Step 1 requires the out-of-state livestock facility to file a written request with the North Dakota Stockmen's Association.

Step 2 requires the North Dakota Stockmen's Association to petition the State Board of Animal Health for permission to provide brand inspection services at that facility.

Question: Why not have the request (or a petition) for inspection go directly to the State Board of Animal Health (perhaps with a copy to the North Dakota Stockmen's Association)?

Question: If the North Dakota Stockmen's Association is not supportive of the request, why is it being put in the position of having to formally "petition" for permission to provide the inspection services?

- 8 SECTION 33. AMENDMENT. Section 36-09-27 of the North Dakota Century Code is
- 9 amended and reenacted as follows:

10 **36-09-27.** Reinspection request - Responsibility for costs.

- 11 Alf a person that contends a brand inspection error occurred and that, as a result of the
- 12 error, cattle, horses, or mules were shipped erroneously, the person may request a reinspection.
- 13 If during the reinspection it is determined that a brand inspection error was made, the North
- 14 Dakota stockmen's association shall bear the costs of the reinspection. If it is determined that a
- 15 brand inspection error was not made, the person that requested the reinspection shall
- 16 reimburse the stockmen's association for the costs of the reinspection.

NOTE: Is the erroneous shipping of cattle the only event that could/should trigger a reinspection? Can a reinspection be requested under any other condition?

- 17 SECTION 34. AMENDMENT. Section 36-09-28 of the North Dakota Century Code is
- 18 amended and reenacted as follows:

19 **36-09-28.** Premises and animal identification program - Open records - Exception.

- 20 1. Except as provided in subsection 2, the following information is confidential and not-
- 21 subject to the open records requirements of section 44-04-18:

1		a.	Anyany information created, collected, or maintained by the state veterinarian or
2			the North Dakota stockmen's association regarding premises or animal
3			identification ;
4		b.	The name and address of the owner of the premises or of any animals identified
5			under this section; and
6		C.	The name and address of the lessee of any premises or of any animals identified
7			under this section is confidential and not subject to the open records
8			requirements of section 44-04-18.
	NO	TE: 1	The content of subdivisions b and c is already included within subdivision a.
	mai	ntain	s the section overly broad in protecting "any" information created, collected, or ed by the State Veterinarian or the North Dakota Stockmen's Association regarding s or animal identification?
9	2.	The	Neither the state veterinarian nor the North Dakota stockmen's association may
10		not	release any information designated as confidential under subsection 1 except:
11		a.	Upon the written consent of every person identified or identifiable by the
12			information;
13		b.	In accordance with federal law for the purpose of a national animal identification
14			program; ¹
15		C.	To any state or federal agency for the purposes of animal disease control and
16			animal disease traceback;
17		d.	To the attorney general and any other law enforcement agency pursuing a
18			criminal investigation; or
19		e.	Pursuant to an order issued by a court upon a showing of good cause.
20	3.	This	s section does not preclude the exchange of information between the state
21		vete	erinarian and the North Dakota stockmen's association.
22	4.	A vi	olation of this section is subject to section 44-04-21.2. For purposes of applying
23		sec	tion 44-04-21.2, "public entity" includes any person that has contracted with the
24		stat	e for the provision of services related to the premises or animal identification
25		pro	gram.
	NO	ГΕ:	
	114	£1	nel lever a suince release of information for a number of the state of the second

¹If a federal law requires release of information for a purpose other than animal identification, the persons having the information will have to provide it.

26 **SECTION 35.**

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1 Sale of animal under false registration certificate - Changing marking - Penalty.

- 2 <u>1.</u> A person may not willfully:
- 3 а. Sell an animal with a certificate of registration or breeding that the person knows does not belong to the animal;
- 5 Alter any animal's certificate of registration or breeding; <u>b.</u>
- 6 Misrepresent any production record specified in a registration certificate; <u>C.</u>
- 7 Change the markings of any animal with intent to deceive the purchaser; or d.
- 8 Misrepresent the sire to which such animal has been bred. <u>e.</u>
- 9 A person violating this section is guilty of a class A misdemeanor for a first offense and 2.
 - a class C felony for a second or subsequent offense.

SOURCE: Section 36-09-22.

NOTE: Section 36-09-22 refers to "animals" rather than "livestock." It has been reconfigured to refer only to "livestock" for purposes of the rewrite of Chapter 36-09. However, if the section was intended to apply to a broader array of animals and not merely livestock, e.g., domestic animals, it is recommended that the language be retained in its current form and placed in a different chapter.