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THE 1991 NORTH DAKOTA LEGISLATURE--AGRICULTURAL UPDATE

Paul C. Murphy
Jeff L. Sheets
David M. Saxowsky

Joint Agricultural Law/Economics Research Project

Department of Agricultural Economics
North Dakota State University
Fargo, ND 58105

School of Law
University of North Dakota
Grand Forks, ND 58202

Preface

This report is a product of a joint research venture between the University of North Dakota School of Law and the North Dakota State University Department of Agricultural Economics. The Agricultural Law Research Program studies and publishes information on topics of importance to agriculture in North Dakota. This joint effort is part of Agricultural Experiment Station Project ND 1384.

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This report is not intended as a substitute for competent legal advice. An attorney or other professional should be consulted for further information about the impact of these enactments.

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Highlights

The 1991 North Dakota Legislature extensively considered economic development. Growing North Dakota, perhaps one of the most comprehensive proposals, was not adopted until near the end of the session. This program encourages diversification and industrialization of North Dakota agriculture, as well as provides continued funding for several agricultural programs, including the beginning farmer program.

The legislators acted to protect groundwater resources and established a Northwestern Area Water Authority. Water permit application fees were increased by 100% for both irrigation and livestock uses. The recent drought and need for water for livestock culminated in a livestock water assistance program.

A grasshopper pest control bill allows township governments to spray ditches after notifying the landowner. Other legislation mandates that landowners pay 20% of the cost for noxious weed control on their land. The legislature also enacted a pilot disposal program for pesticide containers.

Several bills eased the procedure for creditors to encumber property. Agricultural suppliers and machinery repairmen will have more time in which to file a lien against the property. Borrowers no longer need to sign a waiver of the homestead exemption. A computerized central filing system was established for agricultural commodity liens so farm product buyers and subsequent creditors can be better informed of encumbrances. A debtor whose real estate mortgage is being foreclosed will have 10 (rather than 15) business days before the sale to designate a homestead exemption.

Oilseed and edible bean growers who sell their commodities out of state will have to pay into the promotion fund. The definition of handler and processor for both products was expanded to include out-of-state elevators and warehouses.

Wetland easements that the federal government attained after July 1, 1991 will be limited to 30 years. Gratis hunting licenses will be limited to landowners, and tenants actively engaged in farming. The authority of the state board of animal health was increased to include all animals confined in manmade structures.

THE 1991 NORTH DAKOTA LEGISLATURE--AGRICULTURAL UPDATE

Paul C. Murphy, Jeff L. Sheets, and David M. Saxowsky[†]

The fifty-second legislative assembly of North Dakota could be described as a body in transition. The 1991 session will likely be the last during which rural districts will represent a majority of the state's population. The 1990 census substantiates that for the first time more North Dakotans live in urban centers than in rural areas (North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station 1991). After redistricting, more than half of the state legislators will be chosen from nonrural areas.

This potential shift in political power was a factor during the 1991 session. For example, the legislature (even though a majority of the members represent rural areas) repealed the law requiring most businesses to be closed on Sunday. Anticipating additional state sales tax revenue due to Sunday shopping, the legislature also appropriated funds for rural economic development. Rural legislators reasoned that the 1993 legislature with an urban majority would likely adopt Sunday shopping but may not be as willing to fund rural economic development. Consequently, rural legislators supported Sunday opening in exchange for rural economic development funding. They recognized that their chance for such an appropriation in 1993 might have been less.

The session may be remembered as the one that authorized Sunday shopping. However, other enactments were equally important and just as likely to have long-term impact on the state. For example, the lawmakers revised the state's workers compensation program, which had a \$78 million deficit, and initiated an aggressive program to improve the state's economy (*Growing North Dakota* is discussed in a later section).

There were other firsts as well. For the first time, interstate banking was permitted in North Dakota. One commentator suggested that interstate banking will increase the amount of money available in general but may adversely impact the availability of credit for farmers (Gustafson 1991). However, farmers may benefit indirectly from a financially strengthened agribusiness sector. In addition, interstate banking should enhance the safety, efficiency, and financial health of the credit market. States with interstate banking may have a greater percentage of their funds invested in local communities than states without interstate banking.

Concerns over the growing problem of solid waste caused the legislature to establish eight regional solid-waste management districts. The boards of these districts will manage solid waste disposal within the district. One expectation is that local landfills will be replaced with one landfill per district.

[†] Murphy and Sheets are Law Student Researchers and Legislative Interns, University of North Dakota, and Saxowsky is an Associate Professor of Agricultural Economics, North Dakota State University.

The legislature did not pass any tax increases even though several such proposals were introduced. One bill would have increased the sales tax one half of one percent to fund a water resource plan. Another would have increased the gas tax by one cent per gallon for the highway fund. Both were defeated even though the gas tax would have resulted in \$56 million of matching federal funds.

This report summarizes selected enactments of the 1991 legislature that impact agribusiness. The bills are divided into nine subject areas (Table 1). Table 2 lists these enactments according to their bill identification number, which includes a prefix specifying whether the bill was introduced in the House of Representatives (HB) or the Senate (SB). The subject areas, as well as the bills discussed in each area, also are listed in the appendix with the sections of the North Dakota Century Code (N.D.C.C.) affected by the enactment. The effective date for most enactments was July 1, 1991, unless otherwise noted. Discussion of some enactments briefly review state law as it existed prior to 1991 to clarify implications of the latest legislative changes.

Table 1. Subject Areas of Agricultural-Related Legislation

Economic Development and Promotion of Agricultural Commodities
 Debtor/Creditor Issues
 Public Land and Related Issues
 Water Resources
 Grain, Feed, and Fertilizer
 Herbicides, Pesticides, and Pest Control
 Livestock and Related Industry Issues
 Property Tax
 Hunting
 Miscellaneous

This report is an overview of new legislation and is not intended as a substitute for competent legal advice. An attorney or other professional should be consulted for further information about the impact of these enactments.

Economic Development and Promotion of Agricultural Commodities

The legislature, concerned over maintaining and expanding the state's economy, enacted several bills that showed the state's intent to rely on its agriculture sector as the base from which to expand North Dakota's economy into processing agricultural commodities and non-agriculture business.

Table 2. Bill Identification Numbers of Agricultural-Related Legislation

<u>Identification Number</u>	<u>Bill Name</u>
<i>House Bills (HB)</i>	
1030	State Forester Reserve Account
1038	Gratis Hunting Licenses
1065	Production and Sale of Cultivated Ginseng
1094	Recording Intended Use of Seed or Grain
1118	Repeals Regulation of Leafcutter Bees
1135	Pesticide Reporting Requirements and Protection of Trade Secrets
1137	Dry Edible Beans Grading, Warehouse Insurance, and Storage Rates
1154	Timber Harvesting on University and School Lands
1171	Repeals Weighmaster Licenses
1194	Procedure for Administrative Hearings
1198	State Water Commission Membership
1232	Commercial Feed Manufacturers
1248	Registration, Labeling, and Storage of Fertilizers
1270	Limitation of Liability for Equine Activity Sponsors
1320	Duration of Wetlands Reserve Program Easements
1333	Ratification of Unitization Plans
1376	Southwest Water Authority
1381	Encroachment Upon County Roads
1427	Redemption of Real Property Following a Tax Sale
1454	Homestead Designation
1461	Agricultural Employer Remittance of Withheld Income Tax
1471	Definition of Sovereign Lands
1478	State Meat Inspections
1497	Soil Conservation District Membership on Regional Planning Councils
1526	Repairman's Liens for Agricultural Purposes
1530	Firebreaks on Conservation Reserve Program Acreage
1538	Filing Agricultural Supplier's Lien Statements
1552	Coyote Depredation Prevention Program
1567	Commercial Movement of Hay With Oversized Vehicles
1571	Beekeeping Laws
<i>Senate Bills (SB)</i>	
2024	Computerized Central Notice and Central filing
2025	Pesticide and Pesticide Container Disposal
2058	Growing North Dakota
2067	Property Tax Credits for Annexed or Dissolved School Districts
2086	Noxious Weed Control
2115	Grasshopper Pest Control in Road Right of Ways
2132	Civil Penalties for Violations of Livestock Dealers Laws
2136	Seed Arbitration Board

Continued

Table 2. Bill Identification Numbers of Agricultural-Related
Legislation (cont'd)

<u>Identification Number</u>	<u>Bill Name</u>
<i>Senate Bills (SB)</i>	
2142	Water Permit Application Fees
2145	Licensing and Bonding of Livestock Dealers and Agents
2149	Recording Sheep and Goat Brands or Marks
2151	Oilseeds Industry Promotion Fund
2161	Shell Egg Production and Sale
2177	Anhydrous Ammonia Storage and Handling Facilities
2178	Livestock Auction Market License
2191	Edible Bean Promotion Fund
2208	Veterinarian License
2211	Senior Citizen Property Tax Credit
2221	Captive Wildlife
2215	Agricultural Meditation Service
2227	Regulation of Pesticide Applicators
2231	Protection of Groundwater Resources
2233	High Water Line Defined
2235	Noxious Weed Control
2249	Tax Exemption for Carbon Dioxide Pipeline
2253	Dairy Product Regulations
2303	Closing Roads for Mining Operations
2318	State Participation in Export Trading Companies
2342	Membership for the Northern Crops Council
2353	Waiver of Homestead Exemption
2356	Auctioneer or Auction Clerk Contracts
2357	Northwest Area Water Supply Project
2359	Livestock Water Assistance Program
2409	County Commissioner's as Fence Viewers
2431	Popcorn Toppings
2433	Posting Land Against Hunting
2451	Environment and Rangeland Protection Fund
2458	Organic Food Labels
2491	Warehouse Storage Rates for Grain
2496	Improvements on School Lands
2499	Membership of the State Board of Animal Health
2513	Complaints Concerning Noncomplying Drains
2520	Voter Qualifications for State Wheat Commission
2553	Regulation of Farm Implement Suppliers
2591	Violations of Poultry Law

Growing North Dakota--SB 2058

This program is intended to stimulate and foster on-farm agricultural diversification and encourage innovative on-farm processing. The legislation replaces the economic development commission with the department of economic development and finance. The department's three divisions will be 1) finance,

2) marketing and technical assistance, and 3) science and technology. The department also will be responsible for the economic development portion of the community development block grant program.

In addition, *Growing North Dakota* establishes the science and technology corporation to investigate and research potential value-added opportunities for livestock and crops and to examine alternatives that can produce a system of agriculture that sustains the state's agriculture production. The bill also establishes an office of Indian business development and charges the marketing and technology division with providing resources to ensure increased business opportunities for women.

Growing North Dakota will provide cooperative marketing funds to encourage groups of agricultural producers to develop innovative marketing strategies. The legislation also authorizes the agriculture products utilization commission to administer farm diversification loans to stimulate value-added processing. The bill continues both the "Pride of Dakota" program and agricultural mediation service (also see SB 2215 under Debtor/Creditor Issues).

This bill authorized the Bank of North Dakota to expand the beginning farm loan program by extending credit up to 70% of appraised value of land that secures loans (loans were limited to 65% of land values in the past). The program also will provide loans with a maximum term of 25 years (rather than 10 years) to beginning farmers. These loans will have an interest rate of 6% for the first five years, 8% interest rate for the next five years, and a floating interest rate for the remaining 15 years.

Although this bill was only one of several to address economic development, it attracted the greatest attention and generated the most debate.

Production and Sale of Cultivated Ginseng--HB 1065

Ginseng is a new crop for North Dakota and the legislature (hoping to assure potential buyers) enacted statutory rules to regulate propagation and sale of cultivated ginseng. Any person raising ginseng as a certified grower must register the source and year of cultivation with the commissioner of agriculture and pay a registration fee of \$10. This certification is valid for two years. (The annual registration fee for ginseng dealers is \$25.) The law also provides that no person may sell or transport cultivated ginseng to a dealer or transport cultivated ginseng from North Dakota without a completed shipment certificate from the commissioner of agriculture.

The certification process is intended to assure buyers that the ginseng is being raised and shipped according to accepted standards. Such assurance should protect the crop's value and diminish claims that the product is inferior to ginseng other growers produce.

Oilseeds Industry Promotion Fund--SB 2151

This bill clarifies which oilseeds are subject to the oilseed industry promotion assessment. Previously, the law included all oilseeds grown in

North Dakota but did not explicitly include producers who grew oilseeds in the state but sold or delivered them to an out-of-state purchaser.

This legislation clarifies that North Dakota farmers who sell their oilseed out of state are subject to the assessment. This was accomplished by defining a designated handler (who must pay the assessment) to include growers who sell their oilseed out of state, or deliver their oilseeds to out-of-state storage facilities, packing sheds, or processing plants. Persons violating the provisions of the oilseed promotion fund are guilty of a Class B misdemeanor. Furthermore, the North Dakota oilseed council can impose a penalty of 10% of the amount due plus interest at the rate of 6% per annum upon delinquent assessment payments.

Edible Bean Promotion Fund--SB 2191

This bill expands the definition of a designated handler of edible beans for the purpose of the edible bean promotion fund. Designated handler (who must pay the assessment) now includes growers who sell their edible beans out of state or deliver their beans to an out-of-state storage facility, packing shed, or processing plant. Persons violating the provisions pertaining to edible bean industry promotions are guilty of a Class B misdemeanor. The legislation also authorizes the edible bean council to levy a penalty of 10% of the amount due plus interest at the rate of 6% per annum upon delinquent assessment payments.

State Participation in Export Trading Companies--SB 2318

The legislature abolished the authority of the department of agriculture, Bank of North Dakota, and industrial commission to participate in export trading companies. This action was in response to the uncompleted seed potato sale, the experience of the trade office in Tokyo, and other state government attempts to enhance exports of North Dakota products.

Organic Food Labels--SB 2458

The legislature stated that before a food can be labeled "organic" the producer or handler of the commodity must be certified and that it is a Class B misdemeanor to knowingly sell or label an uncertified product as organic. The violator also is subject to a maximum civil penalty of \$5,000. Certification is accomplished by filing with a certifying agent an organic plan that provides for fostering soil fertility primarily through proper tillage, rotation, and manuring. Certifying agents are persons who have demonstrated to the commissioner of agriculture that they have the staff and expertise to certify organic food.

Popcorn Toppings--SB 2431

This legislation (like organic foods labeling) is intended to protect consumers and promote the use of dairy products. It is an infraction to use the word butter, or any derivative of the word, to describe a topping placed on popcorn unless that topping is real butter.

Debtor/Creditor Issues*Computerized Central Notice and Central Filing--SB 2024*

The secretary of state will establish a computerized central notice system under which a creditor can perfect a security interest by filing at either the secretary of state's office or any register of deeds office in the state. This is the latest in a series of amendments North Dakota's legislature has enacted during the past decade to resolve problems associated with the *farm product rule*.

Initially, the farm product rule stated that a buyer of farm products (such as an elevator buying a farmer's grain) must pay the creditor who has a security interest in the farm products (such as a bank with a crop mortgage against the farmer's grain) if the farmer, after selling the farm product, does not pay the creditor. Often elevators had to pay for the grain twice: once to the selling farmer and a second time to the unpaid, but secured, creditor.

Most states were attempting to resolve the dilemma when Congress in 1985 enacted legislation that annulled the farm products rule. Under the federal statute, unpaid creditors can enforce their security interest in farm products against a buyer only if 1) the creditor provided the buyer with written notice of the security interest or 2) in states with a central filing system, the creditor filed a financing statement with the secretary of state. North Dakota is in the second category; that is, the legislature has established a central filing system. There were two difficulties, however. One: creditors had to file twice--one time with the county register of deeds and a second time with the secretary of state. Two: the secretary of state had to regularly distribute information about the filed financing statements to all farm product buyers who requested it. The secretary of state also provided buyers with oral updates (by telephone).

The 1989 legislature instructed the legislative council to study the situation and report to the 1991 session. The recommendation to the 1991 legislature was that a computerized central filing network be established to link the register of deeds offices in all 53 counties to the secretary of state in Bismarck.

A computerized central notice system eliminates the need for creditors to file twice. It also permits creditors and buyers to search the public records for information about encumbering liens without having to travel to the county where the debtor lives. For example, a Wells County banker will be able to file a lien against the crop of a Foster County farmer in any one of 54 locations in North Dakota. Or, a Stutsman County elevator or bank can learn of the lien by utilizing the computerized network, rather than traveling to Foster County. The computerized network does not eliminate the need for the secretary of state to regularly distribute lien information since such dissemination is mandated by the 1985 federal statute.

The Legislature did not limit the computerized central filing system to farm products. It will be used to record all security interests and most other liens against personal property.

The bill also modified the agister, agricultural supplier, and agricultural processor liens. One amendment common to the three liens is that creditors must include the debtor's social security or tax identification number in the verified statement being filed. With this information, the lien can be listed as part of the central notice system. A second common amendment authorizes the secretary of state to destroy documents relating to claims that are more than 10 years old. The bill also provides that an agister or agricultural processor lien will be void if it encumbers product or livestock other than those benefitted by the creditor's actions. In addition, the agricultural supplier lien is modified so petroleum suppliers have 180 days after delivery to file for their lien.

Filing Agricultural Supplier's Lien Statements--HB 1538

The time limit for filing an agricultural supplier's lien was extended from 90 days to 120 days (petroleum suppliers will have 180 days to file, however; see SB 2024 in this section). The additional 30 days is enough time to allow farmers to harvest and market their commodities and pay their production expenses. Without the added time, suppliers felt they had to file before farmers could pay their expenses with proceeds from the sale of their harvest. This amendment applies only to the agricultural supplier lien; a creditor claiming an agricultural processor lien still must file within 90 days.

Repairmen's Liens For Agricultural Purposes--HB 1526

Before 1991, any person with an established business in North Dakota who altered or repaired any vehicle or machine at the owner's request had a lien upon the property for services performed until the cost was paid. If the cost of the repair exceeded the greater of \$1,000 or 25% of the value of the repaired property, the repairman had to notify other creditors holding a lien against the property if the repairman intended to claim priority over the interests of the other creditors. HB 1526 amends this statute by imposing a higher dollar amount (the greater of \$2,500 or 25% of the value of the repaired property) for vehicles and machines used for agricultural purposes. Consequently, it is easier for mechanics repairing agricultural equipment to acquire priority over other creditors than it is for non-agricultural equipment.

The bill also grants repairmen 120 days to file a lien against agricultural property; the time limit remains at 90 days for all other types of property. However, all repairmen have 30 days to notify the property owner after filing a lien against the property. Previously, the owner had to be notified within 20 days.

Waiver of Homestead Exemption--SB 2353

The legislature removed the requirement that a debtor sign and date the waiver of a homestead exemption in a mortgage contract. For several years, lenders had to provide a notice to borrowers before executing a mortgage that would encumber the borrower's homestead. The notice was to emphasize to borrowers that their home may be seized if the loan is not fulfilled and the mortgage is foreclosed. The requirement was imposed after numerous borrowers discovered their homes were seized in a mortgage foreclosure.

SB 2353 begins to dismantle legislation enacted during the 1980s to protect delinquent farm borrowers. Eliminating the notice requirement returns the law to the earlier status. Borrowers are again responsible for determining whether the mortgage they are about to execute will encumber their home and subject it to possible seizure to satisfy an unpaid loan.

Homestead Designation--HB 1454

Since 1989, debtors could designate their homestead to be sold and redeemed separate from the remaining encumbered land. This provision was to expire June 30, 1991. This Legislature extended the provision for two more years (the provision will now expire June 30, 1993), but shortened the time for designating the homestead from 15 to 10 business days before the foreclosure sale. The area designated as the homestead can include the debtor's dwelling but can not exceed 160 acres.

Agricultural Mediation Service--SB 2215

SB 2215 extends the agricultural mediation service for two years to June 30, 1993. The bill also amends the definition of a farmer to include persons who are or were producing agricultural commodities or livestock. The bill removes the requirements that the farm be at least 10 acres in size and that 50% of the farmer's net income be from farm operations. Confidential information obtained during mediation efforts now can be released upon written notice from the involved parties or upon court order if good cause is shown.

Public Land and Related Issues

Timber Harvesting on University and School Lands--HB 1154

This bill mandates that the board of university and school lands, in consultation with the state forester, game and fish commissioner, and commissioner of university and school lands, develop a plan for the management and sale of standing timber on university and school lands. As under existing law, the plan must be in the best interests of the state.

Encroachment Upon County Roads--HB 1381

The practice of landowners encroaching upon county roads and ditches is the target of HB 1381. This statute requires that landowners, within 20 days after receiving notice from the county commissioners, must remedy the

encroachment. An example of an encroachment is cultivating beyond a field's boundary into the ditch of an adjacent road. Failure to remedy an encroachment allows the county to charge the amount of damages due to the encroachment to the landowner as a part of that landowner's property tax liability.

Firebreaks on Conservation Reserve Program Acreage--HB 1530

Due to the fire hazard conservation reserve program (CRP) acreage creates and the extreme dry conditions of the late 1980s, the legislature authorized the board of a rural fire protection district to evaluate the need for firebreaks on CRP acreage. The legislation requires that the board "make the best possible use" of existing barriers, such as lakes, streams, wetlands with water, and roads. A firebreak means a strip of fire-retarding vegetation between 30 and 50 feet wide.

Closing Roads for Mining Operations--SB 2303

To temporarily close or relocate a section of road for strip mining, a surface mine operator must petition the county commissioners. After notice and a public hearing, the commissioners can grant the petition as long as alternate routes are available and the closing or relocation does not deprive adjacent landowners access to their property. The commissioners can require that after the mining operation is completed, the road must be restored to a condition as good as existed before the road was closed.

The hearing must be held within 30 days of the petition. All surface owners of land through which the road passes must be notified personally or by mail at least 10 days before the hearing.

County Commissioners as Fence Viewers--SB 2409

County commissioners are no longer responsible for fence viewing. Formerly, county commissioners, for a fee of \$15, would resolve disputes about fence lines.

Improvements on School Lands--SB 2496

People who rent land under the control of the board of university and school lands may now remove, at the expiration or cancellation of a lease, only nonpermanent improvements placed upon land. Previously, a lessee could remove any improvement as long as it did not materially damage the land. This amendment, which distinguishes between permanent and nonpermanent improvements, defines permanent improvements as buildings, wells, dams, waterholes, waterlines, and trees. The law also provides that permanent improvements may not be placed on such land without written consent of the commissioner of university and school lands. The amendment continues to require that a subsequent lessee pay the preceding lessee the remaining undepreciated cost of any permanent improvement in addition to the rent that is paid to the state.

Definition of Sovereign Lands--HB 1471

This bill redefines sovereign lands to exclude riparian accretion and reliction lands (land which forms by imperceptible degrees upon the banks of a river, either through material accumulation or receding water). Such land will belong to the owner of the riverbank. This legislation clarifies the state's ownership of riverbeds and is in response to recent litigation involving a dispute over ownership of a dry creek bed.

High Water Line Defined--SB 2233

This bill defines the high water line as the place on the bank or shore to which the presence and action of water are so usual and long as to impress on the bed of the stream a character distinct from that of the bank with respect to vegetation and the nature of the soil.

Water Resources

Most water resource issues fit into one of three categories: 1) acquiring the right to use water, 2) having the right to rid oneself of excess or unnecessary water, and 3) preserving water resources. The 1991 Legislature enacted laws in all three areas.

Protection of Groundwater Resources--SB 2231

The legislature established a program to prevent degradation of the state's groundwater resources. This bill authorizes the department of health and consolidated laboratories to establish standards for compounds in groundwater. The department also must conduct groundwater quality monitoring and is authorized to seek court-approved access to monitor areas where landowners deny access.

The department, commissioner of agriculture, extension service, and agricultural experiment station will cooperate to develop a groundwater protection education program and may develop criteria for pollution prevention for areas where agricultural chemicals are mixed and stored. The department will cooperate with the state engineer and state geologist to implement a program to protect public water supply wellheads. The bill also eliminates the liability of an agricultural producer for the costs of cleanup due to pesticides in groundwater if the producer complied with label instructions and precautions and has a valid applicator's certificate.

Livestock Water Assistance Program--SB 2359

The prolonged drought prompted the legislature to establish a livestock water assistance program. Livestock producers having drought-related water supply problems can apply to the commissioner of agriculture for financial assistance for up to 50% of a project's cost, but no more than \$3,500. The commissioner will appoint an advisory committee to help set eligibility criteria. The bill is explicit, however, that livestock producers will be

eligible only if they have applied to the agricultural stabilization and conservation service for similar assistance but were rejected.

Complaints Concerning Noncomplying Drains--SB 2513

This bill allows the water resource board, after a first complaint, to assess costs of subsequent frivolous complaints against the complainant. The intent is to discourage persons from harassing others by filing spurious claims about noncomplying drains.

Duration of Wetlands Reserve Program Easements--HB 1320

Wetlands reserve program easements that the federal government obtains after July 1, 1991 will be limited to 30 years instead of 50 years.

Water Permit Application Fees--SB 2142

All water permit application fees were increased. For example, the irrigation permit application fee was raised from \$100 to \$200 and a livestock water permit application fee from \$50 to \$100.

State Water Commission Membership--HB 1198

The commissioner of agriculture can appoint a representative to serve in the commissioner's official capacity at state water commission meetings. Under previous law, only the governor could appoint a representative when the governor could not attend water commission meetings.

Southwest Water Authority--HB 1376

The southwest water pipeline authority will supply and distribute water to southwestern North Dakota. The authority is empowered to levy a tax not to exceed one mill annually. However, counties that the southwest pipeline project does not benefit can be excluded from the tax. An emergency clause attached to this bill made it effective upon the governor's signing.

Northwest Area Water Supply Project--SB 2357

A northwest area water supply project will supply and distribute water to the people of northwestern North Dakota. This legislation also created a northwest area water supply advisory committee (which the state engineer will appoint) to work with the state water commission in achieving the objective of this act. This bill contains an emergency clause.

Grain, Feed, and Fertilizer

Recording Intended Use of Seed or Grain--HB 1094

Current statutory law requires that agricultural, vegetable, flower, and tree seeds be labelled with information such as the variety, lot number, state of origin, and percentage of weed seed. The law also prohibits sale of such

seeds unless the appropriate tests have been completed. HB 1094 clarifies that these requirements need not be met for grain or seed that will not be planted. To ascertain the intent of the buyer and seller, sellers of any grain or agriculture seed must maintain a record of the purpose for which the grain is purchased. Such records must be retained for three years and is subject to state seed department inspection.

Seed Arbitration Board--SB 2136

The state seed mediation board was renamed the state seed arbitration board and its duties were changed from mediating to arbitrating disputes. A seed labeler or a seed customer can seek arbitration of a dispute involving a seed transaction. Previously, the statute suggested that both sides had to petition for a hearing to settle their dispute.

Warehouse Storage Rates for Grain--SB 2491

This legislation authorizes warehouse owners to charge a different storage rate for grain stored for the United States than it does for others. The bill includes an emergency clause.

Dry Edible Beans Grading, Warehouse Insurance, and Storage Rates--HB 1137

HB 1137 covers three issues related to commodity warehouses. First, a warehouse receipt for dry edible beans must indicate the number of the scale tickets describing the beans and requires a warehouseman to purchase, store, and deliver beans in accordance with a policy which must be filed with the public service commission and posted in a conspicuous place in the warehouse.

Second, an insurance company must provide a 60-day notice (rather than a 30-day notice) before canceling an insurance policy. The warehouse must file proof of insurance at least 30 days before the existing policy ceases, or else the commission must immediately suspend the warehouse license. Upon suspension, the warehouse will have to notify all receipt holders to remove their grain or it will be priced and redeemed in cash.

Third, the public service commission can establish charges for receiving, storing, and redelivering grain owned by the United States or its agencies when such rates are necessary for warehouses to recover their costs and earn a reasonable return handling government-owned grain.

Commercial Feed Manufacturers--HB 1232

This bill amends current law that protects agricultural commodities and commercial feed from being adulterated with nonnutritious or deleterious substances. Pet food is defined as a subcategory of commercial feed and has to be registered before being distributed in the state. In addition, persons who manufacture or process commercial feed (other than pet food) must obtain a feed manufacturer's license, and persons who sell commercial feed (other than pet food) at retail must obtain a retailer's license. The inspection fee must be paid for all commercial and customer-formula feeds (except pet food). Adulterated feed is redefined to correspond with the current Federal Food,

Drug, and Cosmetic law. The legislation also provides expanded detail as to the inspection process.

Registration, Labeling, and Storage of Fertilizers--HB 1248

This bill redefines commercial fertilizers and plant foods, and amends licensing requirements for commercial fertilizer distributors and manufacturers. The statute sets forth a form on which guaranteed analysis is to be presented. Each brand and grade of fertilizer must be registered in the name of the person whose name appears on the label before it is offered for sale or distribution. It also allows an applicant, when submitting registration data, to designate certain information as protected. The department of health and consolidated laboratories must provide the applicant 30 days written notice of its intent to make such information available for inspection.

Anhydrous Ammonia Storage and Handling Facilities--SB 2177

This bill updates the safety requirements for anhydrous ammonia facilities by requiring the commissioner of agriculture to adopt the 1989 American national standard safety requirements for storage and handling of anhydrous ammonia. These standards will replace the 1981 specifications.

Herbicides, Pesticides, and Pest Control

Pesticide Reporting Requirements and Protection of Trade Secrets--HB 1135

Registrants of pesticides are required by this law to report to the department of health and consolidated laboratories the amount and type of each registered pesticide sold, offered for sale, or otherwise distributed. Registrants of pesticides can indicate trade secrets and commercial or financial information that the department of health and consolidated laboratories should not disclose to the public.

Pesticide and Pesticide Container Disposal--SB 2025

The commissioner of agriculture, in consultation with other state officials and representatives of various interests, must design and implement a pilot project to collect and recycle or dispose of unused agricultural pesticides and pesticide containers. Disposal or recycling of unused pesticides will receive greater emphasis than disposal of pesticide containers. The commissioner of agriculture will work with the extension service to develop educational material and to establish and operate temporary collection sites as part of a pilot project. Results of the efforts and evaluation of alternatives are to be provided to the 1993 legislature along with any proposed legislation. This effort is intended to help protect the environment and groundwater resources of the state.

Grasshopper Pest Control in Road Right of Ways--SB 2115

Townships and counties may spray grasshoppers and other pests in road right of ways three days after giving written notice to landowners or tenants of adjacent land. The local governmental unit may not spray a section of the right of way if an adjacent landowner or tenant notifies the township or county that the area should not be sprayed. However, the adjacent landowner or tenant is responsible for clearly marking the area to be excluded from treatment. The legislature designated three days as a reasonable time, otherwise grasshoppers could mature and move into adjacent areas and fields.

Regulation of Pesticide Applicators--SB 2227

Commercial pesticide applicators must maintain records of 1) sales of restricted and special exemption pesticides and 2) all commercial pesticide applications. Likewise, the pesticide control board may require private applicators to maintain record of restricted use pesticide applications. The new law also regulates the disposal of pesticide rinsates in the same manner as pesticides and pesticide containers, and allows the department of agriculture to draw a reasonable amount of pesticides and tank mixes for sampling without compensating the applicator. In addition, this bill broadens the commissioner of agriculture's authority to issue a "stop-sale order" whenever a pesticide or device is believed to violate the Pesticide Act.

Noxious Weed Control--SB 2086

The legislature appropriated \$34,500 to defray expenses for noxious weed control on the riverbed and islands of the Little Missouri River and on the state-owned Burlington project in Ward County.

Noxious Weed Control Program--SB 2235

Landowners must pay at least 20% of the cost of noxious weed control on their land. In the past, the landowner's share of the cost was set at 20%, not to exceed \$60 per acre over a two-year period. All fines collected because the landowner failed to control noxious weeds will be paid to the political subdivision weed control fund (instead of to the state).

Environment and Rangeland Protection Fund--SB 2451

An environment and rangeland protection fund will be used for rangeland improvement projects such as noxious weed control, groundwater testing, food products analysis, and analysis and disposal of unusable pesticides. The fund will consist of monies collected from pesticide registration fees. The bill sets registration fees at \$150 for nonagricultural use products and \$500 for agricultural use products.

Livestock and Related Industry Issues

Livestock Auction Market License--SB 2178

Licenses for auction markets and sale barns must be renewed from January 31 to March 31. The commissioner of agriculture can issue temporary auction market licenses and exempt 4-H club sales from needing an auction market license.

Licensing and Bonding of Livestock Dealers and Agents--SB 2145

To assure that livestock dealers have responsible buyers, the livestock dealer will be responsible for all acts, omissions and failures of the dealer's designated agent in matters relating to livestock transactions. For example, if a cattle buyer fails to fulfill a livestock contract, the dealer will be considered the buyer's principal and responsible for completing the agreement.

Civil Penalties for Violations of Livestock Dealers Laws--SB 2132

The civil penalty for violating livestock dealer laws may be adjudicated by courts or the commissioner of agriculture through an administrative hearing. Previous law did not specify the procedure for imposing a civil penalty for violating livestock dealer laws.

Dairy Product Regulations--SB 2253

This bill amends the dairy product regulations law. One change is that an applicant for a milk purchaser license no longer must pay for additional financial statements that the dairy department may require in reviewing a license application. However, cream stations are no longer excepted from having to acquire a license as a purchaser. Prices for cream need not be posted but must be available to the public. Milk purchasers' records of samples have to include information on protein and solids-not-fat, in addition to weight and butterfat content. All testers and samplers are required to attend a department-sponsored training session every two years, and their licenses must be available at all times during operations.

A collecting station is now a receiving and transfer station, and a milk or cream hauler is anyone who owns vehicles used to transport raw milk from dairy farms to a dairy facility. The department must license the owner as well as the operator of a tank truck.

Persons who purchase milk or cream, or manufacture milk products no longer have to adopt a brand or mark of ownership, and businesses are no longer prohibited from using the name or representation of a breed of dairy cattle as part of their labeling practices.

Shell Egg Production and Sale--SB 2161

The commissioner of agriculture must consult the poultry advisory board before adopting rules about production, transportation and labeling of eggs.

The department of health and consolidated laboratories may adopt rules regarding the labeling, temperature, storage and sale of eggs.

Violations of Poultry Law--SB 2591

The penalty for violating poultry laws has been increased from an infraction to a Class A misdemeanor with a maximum civil penalty of \$1,000 for each violation. The commissioner of agriculture can bring a civil action against anyone who violates this law.

Recording Sheep and Goat Brands or Marks--SB 2149

The commissioner of agriculture is now authorized to record a single character brand for sheep and goats. This bill also establishes that a violation of the brand inspection laws is a class B misdemeanor. However, a second offense within 15 years, or three or more offenses are class C felonies.

Veterinarian License--SB 2208

The board of veterinary medical examiners can issue limited specialty (temporary) licenses to veterinarians licensed in other states who have passed nationally recognized board examinations. The bill also changes the term "animal technician" to "veterinary technician."

Captive Wildlife--SB 2221

The authority of the board of animal health was expanded to include captive wildlife, which is defined as wildlife 1) confined in manmade structures with definite boundaries or 2) physically altered to limit movement and facilitate capture. The bill also defines domestic animals subject to the board's authority to include dogs, cats, horses, bovine animals, sheep, goats, bison, and swine. This bill was in response to the increasing incidence in bangs infection and bovine tuberculosis among exotic animals and the reluctance of owners to destroy their diseased animals.

State Meat Inspections--HB 1478

The agriculture commissioner can design and, if appropriate, implement a joint state and federal meat inspection pilot program. The service must provide for inspection of custom-exempt, retail-exempt, and distributor-exempt facilities not under full-time federal inspection. This provision also repealed the chapter of the North Dakota Century Code that required the state livestock sanitary board to inspect all meats slaughtered for human food.

Property Tax Issues

Property Tax Credits for Annexed or Dissolved School Districts--SB 2067

School consolidations and the projection of more school closings prompted this bill, which allows an unobligated cash balance in excess of

\$10,000 of an annexed or dissolved school district to be a tax credit for those who own property within the annexed or dissolved district. Previously, residents of the dissolved or annexed district shared the credit. This change in the language reflects the thinking that most school revenues are due to property taxes and that those taxpayers should share in the refund regardless of their residency. Likewise, residents of the former school district who do not own real estate will not share in the refund. The bill also allows the county commissioners to authorize a cash refund rather than a tax credit.

Senior Citizen Property Tax Credit--SB 2211

For disabled senior citizens (over 65 years of age) to be eligible for the homestead credit (to reduce their property tax), their total assets must be less than \$50,000. SB 2211 requires that the value of assets divested in the last three years must be included in calculating the taxpayer's total assets. Consequently, disabled persons over 65 cannot immediately qualify themselves for the credit by giving away enough property so their total assets have a value of less than \$50,000.

The bill also removes a provision that property assessments are not to be reduced for damages of less than \$100 or covered by insurance.

Tax Exemption for Carbon Dioxide Pipeline--SB 2249

To facilitate secondary and tertiary oil recovery, a carbon dioxide pipeline is exempt from property taxes if it transports carbon dioxide for enhanced oil recovery. Counties in which the tax would have been payable are entitled to state reimbursement for lost property tax revenues.

Redemption of Real Property Following a Tax Sale--HB 1427

This bill amends the procedure for declaring the expiration of the redemption period following sale of real property for taxes and transferring possession to the successful bidder. The legislation also clarifies the duties of county auditors in the process of liquidating property the county acquires for delinquent taxes.

A purchaser of a tax deed must initiate eviction procedures against the former owner, current occupant, or any other person who fails to vacate the property within 10 years after the tax sale. Selling farmland in a private sale or leasing a mineral interest will be delayed 30 days so the former owner (parent, spouse, child, or personal representative of the former owner) can be notified and allowed to redeem the property from the county.

Hunting

Gratis Hunting Licenses--HB 1038

Concerns about the growing number of gratis hunting license applications for deer, antelope, and elk prompted the legislature to pass this bill to ensure that the licenses were available only to the intended recipients. An

individual seeking a gratis hunting license must be either 1) a person who leases land for agricultural purposes and who actively farms or ranches that land or 2) a landowner. Previously, gratis hunting licenses were available to any lessee or owner of agricultural land.

Coyote Depredation Prevention Program--HB 1552

The legislators considered several alternatives to address the problem of coyotes attacking farm animals. Proposals ranged from offering a bounty to allowing coyotes to be hunted from motor vehicles. This bill was the resulting compromise. The game and fish department now directs coyote control and conducts a coyote depredation prevention program.

Posting Land Against Hunting--SB 2433

Persons posting land against hunting must include their name and address on the sign, as well as the posting date. The posting will be effective for one year from the date. Consequently, landowners wanting to post their land have to maintain current "No Hunting" signs.

Miscellaneous

Repeals Regulation of Leafcutter Bees--HB 1118
Beekeeping Laws--HB 1571

North Dakota, as a leading state in honey production, continues to regulate its beekeepers. HB 1118 repeals legislation that was ineffective in controlling the leafcutter bee.

A second bill (HB 1571) repeals several provisions that have been part of North Dakota apiary law for some years. For example, the legislation eliminates the distinction between hobby and commercial beekeepers, and repeals the two-mile radius requirement for commercial apiaries (that is, a commercial apiary had to be at least two miles from any other commercial apiary). The license fee will be \$.30 per colony rather than \$.10 or \$.25 for hobby and commercial beekeepers, respectively.

HB 1571 also requires that ownership information be posted on each apiary and provides that certificates of health are valid for 12 months. An application received after March 1 for a permit to transport bees or used equipment into the state will be effective 60 days after the date of the applicant's license application. The commissioner of agriculture, however, may waive this requirement for good cause.

An emergency clause was attached to HB 1571 so that the law would take effect upon the governor's signature and thereby apply during the 1991 production season.

Ratification of Unitization Plans--HB 1333

In the future, oil and gas unitization plans have to be approved by 70% of the royalty interests owners to form a unitization pool, instead of 80%. This decreases the number of people who must agree to an oil and gas unitization plan before the unit may be developed.

State Forester Reserve Account--HB 1030

Money the state nursery receives for charges in excess of the cost of producing seedlings must be deposited in a newly created reserve account. The state forester can use this account for expenses relating to nursery seeding losses or other unanticipated events.

Repeals Weighmaster Licenses--HB 1171

HB 1171 repeals several statutes which dealt with weighmasters. The repealed sections include 1) a statute which mandated that all livestock sold at packing plants in the state be weighed by a licensed and bonded weighmaster, 2) a requirement that the weighman at any public market be licensed, and 3) the provisions for issuing a license to a grain elevator weighmaster.

Procedure for Administrative Hearings--HB 1194

The legislature imposed substantial revisions upon the practices and procedures for administrative hearings. These changes include notice requirements, testifying, appeals, admission of evidence, judicial review, and preservation of the record upon review.

Limitation of Liability for Equine Activity Sponsors--HB 1270

This bill limits the liability of an equine (horse) activity sponsor or equine professional for injury or death of a participant in an equine show, fair, competition, performance, or parade, and in training, boarding, riding, or inspecting an equine. An equine activity sponsor includes individuals, groups, and clubs (whether or not for-profit) which organize an equine activity.

The equine activity sponsor is not liable for injury or death unless the equipment caused the injury or the sponsor provided the animal but failed to make a reasonable effort to determine if the participant could engage safely in the activity and whether the equine is able to behave safely with the participant. The sponsor is also liable for injuries due to dangerous conditions on the premises, willful or wanton disregard for safety, intentional acts, or product liability.

This statute does not apply to horse racing.

Agricultural Employer Remittance of Withheld Income Tax--HB 1461

Agricultural employers can file income tax withholding reports annually, rather than quarterly, if the total amount withheld by the employer during the previous year was under \$500.

Commercial Movement of Hay With Oversized Vehicles--HB 1567

Prior to 1991, commercial movers of hay, over-sized fertilizer spreaders, and over-sized hay grinders were excepted from the width limitation for vehicles traveling on state highways if the operator had a permit from the highway patrol. HB 1567 requires that the highway patrol issue permits to commercial movers for any day of the week during daylight hours. Although the language of the bill is not clear, it appears that "commercial mover" implies the transport of hay and does not apply to fertilizer spreaders or hay grinders.

Auctioneer or Auction Clerk Contracts--SB 2356

Auction clerks, like an auctioneer, now must have a written contract with the seller. The agreement has to include the terms and conditions upon which the auctioneer or clerk will sell the property.

Regulation of Farm Implement Suppliers--SB 2553

Implement manufacturers, wholesalers, or distributors cannot take certain actions against a retail dealer with whom they have a contract. For example, the legislation forbids manufacturers from 1) using coercion to force a dealer to accept an exclusive dealership or unorderd equipment or parts, 2) conditioning the sale of farm equipment on a requirement that the dealer purchase other goods or services, 3) terminating a dealer's contract for reasons beyond the dealer's control such as sustained drought or natural disaster, and 4) practicing price discrimination among dealers. The statute does not specify a remedy for a violation, but the statute should strengthen a dealer's argument if a dispute arises.

Membership for the Northern Crops Council--SB 2342

Membership of the State Board of Animal Health--SB 2499

Voter Qualifications for State Wheat Commission--SB 2520

Soil Conservation District Membership on Regional Planning Councils--HB 1497

North Dakota law establishes numerous policy setting councils, commissions, and boards to encourage citizen participation. The 1991 legislature amended several of these statutes.

The Northern Crops Institute will have two more members: one from the North Dakota barley council and one from the North Dakota soybean council. SB 2342 also sets the term of council members, other than the president of North Dakota State University and the commissioner of agriculture, at three years and limits members to two 3-year terms.

SB 2499 extended the terms for members of the State Board of Animal Health from seven to eight years and creates a new position on the board for a person actively breeding exotic animals. This person must represent all other industries that the board does not represent and regulate.

SB 2520 mandates that county agents now have the responsibility, in cooperation with the cooperative extension service, to set voter qualification for county representatives (who select the district representatives to the state wheat commission).

HB 1497 requires one soil conservation district supervisor from each county be appointed to the regional council to represent the agricultural and natural resource interests of the region. Previously, the soil conservation district supervisor, as a member of the regional planning council, represented the "interest of the resource conservation and development program or any other related program of the United States department of agriculture."

Likely Issues for the 1993 Legislature

Bills and resolutions introduced during the session and concerns individuals raise suggest what may be some future issues.

Priority of Water Rights

A proposal that was not adopted was that water rights be rearranged so the priority for water use would be 1) domestic use, 2) municipal use, 3) livestock use, 4) irrigation use, 5) industrial use, and 6) fish, wildlife and recreation use.

Severed Mineral Interests

The 1991 legislature directed the legislative council to study the problems caused by and associated with severed mineral interests. Surface landowners generally must absorb the cost of updating abstracts, and oil companies must expend more money for title opinions. These activities delay royalty payments. In response, the legislature decided to study the possibility of having severed mineral interests revert to the surface owners. Even though such a bill would help farmers and ranchers regain title to the mineral interests in their land, this resolution, if introduced as a bill, would likely face a constitutional challenge from those who own the minerals but not the surface.

Summary and Conclusions

The 1991 North Dakota legislature focused more attention on economic development, water resources, and environmental considerations. Reduced urgency toward state taxes and the somewhat improved financial situation for the state's farmers may be part of the reason for the different emphasis. The combination of Sunday opening, interstate banking, computerized central filing and similar enactments suggests that the 1991 legislature was preparing for

the future. Such an attitude among North Dakota's political leaders and citizens probably will do more to positively influence the future of the state's agriculture industry than some of specific agricultural bills the 1991 legislature adopted.

References

Gustafson, Cole. 1991. North Dakota's Interstate Banking Law, Agricultural Communications, North Dakota State University: Fargo.

North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station. 1991. North Dakota in Perspective: A Comparative Portrait 1991. Census Data Center and Department of Agricultural Economics, North Dakota State University: Fargo.

Appendix

This appendix lists the 1991 North Dakota Legislative bills discussed in this report. Chapters or sections of the North Dakota Century Code (N.D.C.C.) that these enactments change are indicated.

	<u>Bill Number</u>	<u>N.D.C.C.</u>
<i>Economic Development and Promotion of Agricultural Commodities</i>		
Growing North Dakota	SB 2058	4-14, 10-30, 6-09.13
Production and Sale of Cultivated Ginseng	HB 1065	Title 4
Oilseeds Industry Promotion Fund	SB 2151	4-10.2
Edible Bean Promotion Fund	SB 2191	4-10.3
State Participation in Export Trading Companies	SB 2318	6-09-15, 54-18
Organic Food Labels	SB 2458	4-38-02 and -03
Popcorn Toppings	SB 2431	
<i>Debtor/Creditor Issues</i>		
Computerized Central Notice and Central Filing	SB 2024	11-18-14, 35-05-04, 35-17, 35-30, 35-31, 41-09
Filing Agricultural Supplier's Lien Statements	HB 1538	35-31-02
Repairmen's Liens For Agricultural Purposes	HB 1526	35-13-01, -02, -03
Waiver of Homestead Exemption	SB 2353	47-18-05.1
Homestead Designation	HB 1454	Chapter 394 of the 1989 session laws
Agricultural Mediation Service	SB 2215	6-09.1
<i>Public Land and Related Issues</i>		
Timber Harvesting on University and School Lands	HB 1154	15-04-20
Encroachment Upon County Roads	HB 1381	24-05
Firebreaks on Conservation Reserve Program Acreage	HB 1530	18-10
Closing Roads for Mining Operations	SB 2303	38-01-06 and -07
County Commissioners as Fence Viewers	SB 2409	47-26-02, -04, and -19
Improvements on School Lands	SB 2496	15-08-26
Definition of Sovereign Lands	HB 1471	61-33-01
High Water Line Defined	SB 2233	61-15-01, and -02

	<u>Bill Number</u>	<u>N.D.C.C.</u>
<i>Water Resources</i>		
Protection of Groundwater Resources	SB 2231	
Livestock Water Assistance Program	SB 2359	
Complaints Concerning Noncomplying Drains	SB 2513	61-32-07
Duration of Wetlands Reserve Program Easements	HB 1320	47-05-02.1
Water Permit Application Fees	SB 2142	61-04-04.1
State Water Commission Membership	HB 1198	61-02-04
Southwest Water Authority	HB 1376	61-24.3
Northwest Area Water Supply Project	SB 2357	
<i>Grain, Feed, and Fertilizer</i>		
Recording Intended Use of Seed or Grain	HB 1094	4-09-15
Seed Arbitration Board	SB 2136	4-09
Warehouse Storage Rates for Grain	SB 2491	50-02-17
Dry Edible Beans Grading, Warehouse Insurance, and Storage Rates	HB 1137	60-02-16, -27 and -35.1
Commercial Feed Manufacturers	HB 1232	19-13.1-01 through -13
Registration, Labeling, and Storage of Fertilizers	HB 1248	19-20.1-03.3 03.4, and 05.1
Anhydrous Ammonia Storage and Handling Facilities	SB 2177	19-20.2-01
<i>Herbicides, Pesticides, and Pest Control</i>		
Pesticide Reporting Requirements and Protection of Trade Secrets	HB 1135	19-18-04.1 and -04.2
Pesticide and Pesticide Container Disposal	SB 2025	19-18-04
Grasshopper Pest Control in Road Right of Ways	SB 2115	24-05-20
Regulation of Pesticide Applicators	SB 2227	4-35
Noxious Weed Control	SB 2086	
Noxious Weed Control Program	SB 2235	63-01.1
Environment and Rangeland Protection Fund	SB 2451	19-18
<i>Livestock and Related Industry Issues</i>		
Livestock Auction Market License	SB 2178	36-05-05
Licensing and Bonding of Livestock Dealers and Agents	SB 2145	36-04-03 and -05
Civil Penalties for Violations of Livestock Dealers Laws	SB 2132	36-04-21
Dairy Product Regulations	SB 2253	4-30
Shell Egg Production and Sale	SB 2161	19-07-02
Violations of Poultry Law	SB 2591	4-13.2-06
Recording Sheep and Goat Brands or Marks	SB 2149	36-09-02.1
Veterinarian License	SB 2208	43-29
Captive Wildlife	SB 2221	36-01

	<u>Bill Number</u>	<u>N.D.C.C.</u>
State Meat Inspections	HB 1478	36-23.1-01 through -06 and -08
<i>Property Tax Issues</i>		
Property Tax Credit for Annexed or Dissolved School Districts	SB 2067	15-27.2-04 and 15-27.4-03
Senior Citizen Property Tax Credit	SB 2211	57-02, and 57-61-10
Tax Exemption for Carbon Dioxide Pipeline	SB 2249	57-06
Redemption of Real Property Following a Tax Sale	HB 1427	57-27, and 57-28
<i>Hunting</i>		
Gratis Hunting Licenses	HB 1038	20.1-03-11
Coyote Depredation Prevention Program	HB 1552	20.1-02-05
Posting Land Against Hunting	SB 2433	12.1-22-03, 20.1-01-17
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		
Repeals Regulation of Leafcutter Bees	HB 1118	4-12.3
Beekeeping Laws	HB 1571	4-12.2
Ratification of Unitization Plans	HB 1333	38-08-09.5 and 09.9
State Forester Reserve Account	HB 1030	4-19
Repeals Weighmaster Licenses	HB 1171	36-06, and 60-09
Procedure for Administrative Hearings	HB 1194	4-18.1-18, 4-15, 4-28, 4-38, and 43-23
Limitation of Liability for Equine Activity Sponsors	HB 1270	Title 53
Agricultural Employer Remittance of Withheld Income Tax	HB 1461	57-38-60
Commercial Movement of Hay With Oversized Vehicles	HB 1567	39-12-04
Auctioneer or Auction Clerk Contracts	SB 2356	51-05.1-04.1
Regulation of Farm Implement Suppliers	SB 2553	51-07
Membership for the Northern Crops Council	SB 2342	4-14.2-02 and -03
Membership of the State Board of Animal Health	SB 2499	36-01-01
Voter Qualifications for State Wheat Commission	SB 2520	4-28-03
Soil Conservation District Membership on Regional Planning Councils	HB 1497	54-40.1-04