

OFFICIAL BRAND BOOK

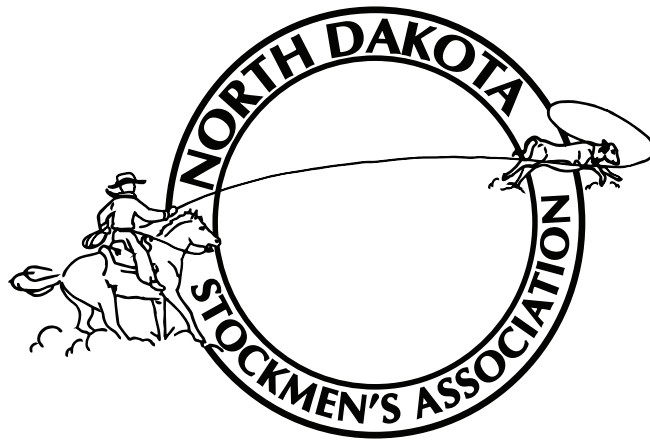
of the

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

This book contains a transcript of livestock brands and marks recorded from July 1, 2010, through January 15, 2011, with the

North Dakota Stockmen's Association

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Bismarck, ND 58504



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Dear Reader,

This book has been compiled and published in accordance with the provisions of the North Dakota livestock brand laws. This is a complete transcript of all livestock brands and marks on record in the office of the North Dakota Stockmen's Association (NDSA) in the State of North Dakota as of Jan 15, 2011.

The brand facsimile is as exact as possible. To the right of the brand symbol is the following information:

-N Name(s)
Address
City, State
Zip Code County Number Date of renewal or new recording
Identifying brand number Position and type of animal
(see brand position abbreviations on reverse side of page)

The North Dakota Stockmen's Association will print a supplement to this 2011 Brand Record annually during the five year period. We hope you find this brand book beneficial and useful. If we can be of service to you in regard to livestock brands and marks, please feel free to contact the NDSA.

NDSA encourages all brandowners to contact us with any address changes in the five-year period to ensure you get your brand book supplements and your brand renewal form in 2015.

I would like to thank Casey Johnson, Nancy Dawson and all the staff and directors who assisted in the renewal process.

Keely Spilde
Brand Recorder

Guide to Reading Brands

Brands are read from left to right or top to bottom, flying or hanging.
(See examples.)



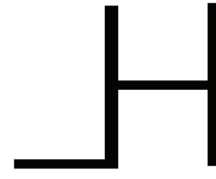
H L Strait
Away



H L Monogram



Reverse L H



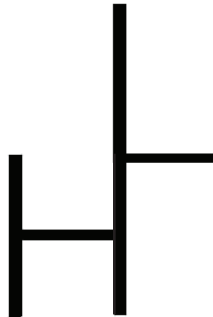
Reverse L H
Monogram



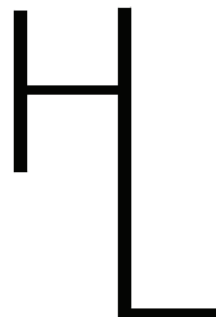
H L Stacked



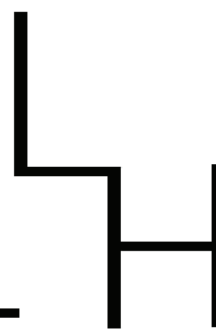
H L Stacked
Monogram



H Flying L



H Hanging L



L Hanging H

Guide for Locating Brands











Brands in this book have been arranged alphabetically under letters, symbols
and numerals in the following order:

Bar Under
Quarter Circle Under
Bar Over
Quarter Circle Over
Bars at Side

Slash
Cross
Diamond
Triangle
Box

Heart
Star
Arrow
Mill Iron

Guide For Locating Brands in the Brand Book

		are listed as "7"
		are listed as "L"
		are listed as "M"
		are listed as "W"
		are listed as "A"
		are listed as "V"
		are listed under the letter "A"
Half boxes		are listed under the letter "C"
Numeral		are listed under the letter "I"
Circles		are listed under the letter "O"

This legend is to help determine the position of where the brand is placed on livestock.

Brand Position Abbreviations		
First letter:	Second letter:	Third letter:
l - left r - right	h - hip r - rib s - shoulder j - jaw n - neck f - face	c - cattle h - horse m - mule sh - sheep g - goat sw - swine b - buffalo

History of Brands in North Dakota

When cattlemen gathered in Watford City on June 6, 1929, they came together for one distinct purpose: to protect their herds from cattle rustlers. While they didn't know exactly how they were going to pull off the feat, they did know that the brands they placed on their livestock with so much pride would have a big part in it, and they were right.

Eighty-two years later, livestock protection through brand inspection and recording is still a major focus of the North Dakota Stockman's Association (NDSA).

The reward initiated by Andrew Johnston and adopted by the NDSA at its first meeting proved to be good incentive to get people on the lookout for cattle thieves. By the organization's second meeting in May 1930, there were already five rustling convictions attributed to the association's efforts.

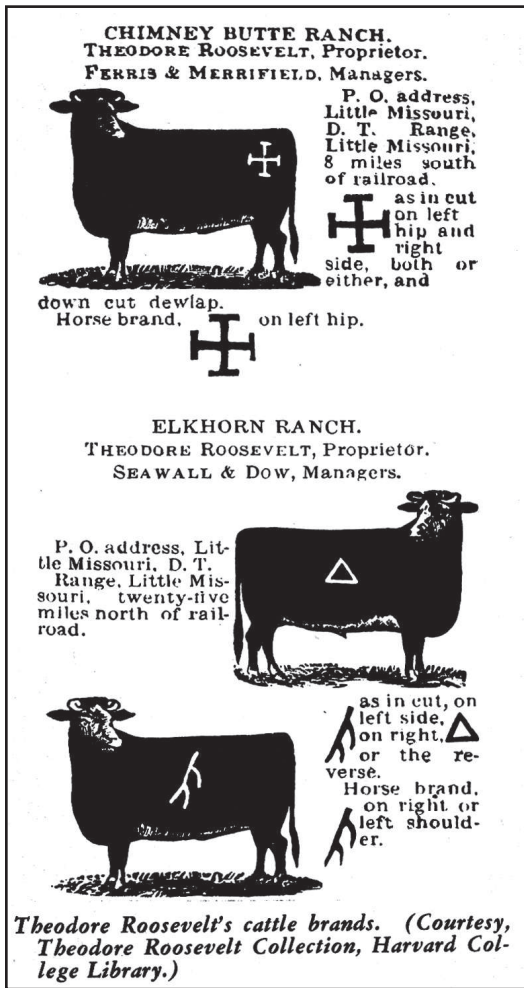
BRAND LAWS

NDSA leaders recognized early on that in order to have the maximum effectiveness in cattle protection, they needed the law on their side. That's why they established a committee made up of Fred Hoerauf, Matt Crowley and Robert Hanson as early as the 1931 annual meeting to draft a bill for the 1933 North Dakota Legislature to consider re-registering all brands. In 1933, the committee also pushed the legislature for a bill-of-sale law to be enacted.

Maybe the most significant legislative brand change came in 1949, when the NDSA was duly appointed and registered as the inspection agency for the state under the Packers and Stockyards Act. Before the legislature passed this law, the NDSA conducted inspection on behalf of the North Dakota Livestock Sanitary Board, now known as the Board of Animal Health (BAH). While the Board of Animal Health is no longer responsible for inspection, by law, it still approves rules and regulations, including fee changes, which govern the inspection of livestock.

The 1949 law required the NDSA to inspect all cattle consigned from North Dakota to public markets, sales rings, buying stations and packing plants, whether inside or outside the state, to determine ownership.





Registered brands were also declared for the first time as "prima facie proof" that an animal belonged to the brand owner through a law passed in the 1949 session. In simple words, the law read that unless there was satisfactory proof that the animal was branded by mistake or by fraud and was really owned by another person, the animal was considered property of the person whose brand it carried.

The 1949 brand law also provided the first estray language, declaring all branded cattle to which a shipper could not show title to be considered estrays and all monies received from the sale of those animals be held by the NDSA until the rightful owner could be found or proven.

In 1955, North Dakota Legislature denied a proposal to prohibit charging a brand inspection fee on no-brand cattle. NDSA members from across the state spoke up in support of the association and helped bring the bill to defeat.

"Whether a producer elects to brand or not, he benefits to a degree in the vigilance maintained in the sales yard," said J.O. Severtson, an NDSA member from Killdeer, in support in 1955.

NDSA Member Harry Townley of Medora thought the idea of not charging no-brand cattle was a bad one, and even offered his own plan: "Charge double for unbranded cattle, horses and any animal and all animals that should be

carrying [one]."

The North Dakota Legislature passed another important bill during the 1965 session that authorized a special brand inspection fee for registered feedlots. Today, there are 27 registered feedlots in the state.

Two decades later, in 1985, the legislature gave the NDSA additional power and granted its chief brand inspector and two patrolmen, or fieldmen, full police power.

In 1993, another milestone brand law was passed. This time, the law called for the NDSA to assume the state's brand recording responsibilities from the North Dakota Department of Agriculture and was put in charge of the state's nearly 30,000 brand records.

In 2001, the legislature expanded the NDSA's duties again by appointing it as the agency in charge of administering the state's animal identification program if a national system is ever mandated.

Finally, in 2003, the brand renewal interval was shortened from 10 years to five. The change was initiated to help keep brand records more up-to-date and to clean out recorded brands no longer in use to make more choices available to producers seeking to record one.

Many other brand laws have been added or tweaked over the years, mostly to refine brand recording or inspection procedures or to beef-up penalties for those guilty of committing livestock crimes.

BRAND EMPLOYEES

The brand programs are carried out by a strong network of brand employees

In 1940s, the NDSA Board of Directors decide to finally increase personnel. First, however, they kicked around the idea of hiring a detective, known only to the executive secretary, to help with some undercover cattle theft investigations in 1948. They even priced out the noted Pinkerton Detective Agency

for \$20 per day. In the end, though, the board decided that the best solution was to hire a full-time in-house brand expert. That's when Millard T. Lund, the inspector-in-charge at West Fargo, moved to Bismarck and became the state's first chief brand inspector in 1951.

Five years later, Lund got a helper in John Stinson of Dickinson, who was hired as the NDSA's first field patrolman. Two years later, a second patrolman, Vic Sorlien of Jamestown, was hired to cover the east. Today, those jobs are covered by Cody Cadwell of Grassy Butte and Fred Frederikson of Carrington.

When the NDSA assumed brand recording responsibilities in the 1990s, it also needed staff to take on this project. Nancy Dawson of Mandan, who had experience recording brands as a temporary employee at the North Dakota Department of Agriculture, was hired as the NDSA's first brand recorder.

NATIONAL OUTREACH

The NDSA has partnered for many years with other cattlemen's organizations and agencies from across North America to share brand inspection, recording and livestock crime information and better serve producers.

In the 1930s, the NDSA enlisted the help of the Western South Dakota Stockgrowers Association to formulate and refine its brand inspection and recording procedures. The groups also hired a cooperative inspector for the Armour and Co. Packing Plant in West Fargo, the state's first market inspection point, in order to save money.

The NDSA has also been a long-time member of the International Livestock Identification Association (ILIA) (earlier known as the National Livestock Brand Conference) in which members exchange information for more uniformity among states and provinces. NDSA Chief Brand Inspector Darryl Howard is in line to lead the ILIA as president in 2006.

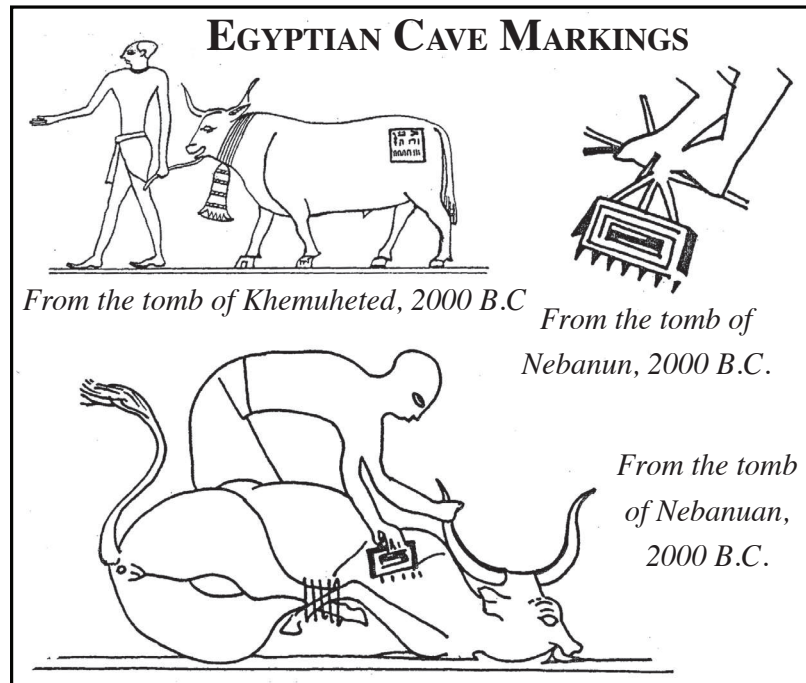
The NDSA is also a member of the Western States Livestock Investigators Association and the Five-State Brand Conference. NDSA East River Fieldman Fred Fredrickson is the president of the Peace Garden Peace Officers Association.



History of branding

Reprinted from the "North Dakota Ancient Order of Marks and Brands"

According to ancient history, the use of brands as a mark of identification dates back some 4,000 years. Egyptians branded their cattle as early as 2000 B.C. Picture writing and inscriptions on the walls of ancient tombs depict cattle wearing brands. Undoubtedly, their idea was to assume ownership, since fences as we know them today were unknown. Thus, even in ancient Egypt, a stray animal was identified by the brand it wore.



The red-hot iron has not always been restricted to the hides of cattle. History further tells us that slaves and criminals were often stamped for life with some mark or brand. The practice of branding human beings was followed in England as late as 1822.

The first history of the use of brands on the North American continent was by Hernando Cortez in 1521, when he branded a small bunch of Longhorn Mediterranean cattle that he unloaded from a ship in what is now Old Mexico.

Later, huge herds of cattle were branded with the family coat of arms by the Mexican Dons. As the cattle industry grew and moved northward into Texas, this method of indicating ownership gradually became

accepted by American ranchers.

The first system of the filing of brands for recording in the United States was in California, where the Spaniards had located and were running thousands of cattle. Those who wished to record a brand were required to file a section of the hides carrying the owner's brand or the imprint of the branding iron on a piece of leather.

When the cattle industry was very young, ranchers used large, oversized brands that nearly covered an animal's entire body. This practice later gave way to a smaller, easy-to-read mark when cattle hides began to bring a good price.

Every cowboy carried his own personal brand book in the days of the cattle driving era. Brand books followed no standard size or pattern. They were as individualized as their owner. However, the contents of the books were much the same and were as much a part of the cowboy trail equipment as his six-gun or lariat.

The ready reference available from the scribblings in a brand book often made it possible to return stray cattle to the rightful owner, even though he may be several counties away. Reports of stolen cattle and rough maps of cattle drives were also contained within these early brand books.

Readers may note with interest that our first president, George Washington, branded his cattle GW on either the shoulder or hips. This first brand is only one of many which later became almost as widely known as the owner's name. Many early-day ranchers were identified by the brand they used rather than the family name. Even today, many cattle producers advertise their brands as extensively as the cattle they sell.

NORTH DAKOTA LIVESTOCK BRAND LAWS

CHAPTER 36-09

BRANDS AND MARKS

36-09-01. Office for recording brands. The North Dakota stockmen's association shall appoint a chief brand inspector. The chief brand inspector shall maintain a general office for recording marks and brands. As used in this chapter, "chief brand inspector" means the chief brand inspector of the North Dakota stockmen's association.

36-09-02. Application for exclusive use of brand or mark. Any person desiring the exclusive use of any mark or brand shall file with the chief brand inspector an application:

1. Setting forth a description of the mark or brand of which the person desires the exclusive use and a facsimile thereof;
2. Stating the kind or kinds of livestock upon which the mark or brand is to be used; and
3. Indicating clearly the place or position upon each kind of livestock where such brand is to be placed, except 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. Numerical brand means 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. The provisions of this chapter do not apply to any numerical brand recorded prior to July 1, 1957.

36-09-02.1. Standards for recording brands or marks.

1. The chief brand inspector shall record the brand or mark described in the application except that the chief brand inspector shall refuse to record any brand or mark that:

- a. Has been recorded in favor of another person.
- b. Has been recorded in another state.
- c. Is deceptively similar to any previously recorded livestock brand or mark.
- d. Contains less than two characters.
- e. Contains:
 - (1) The letter "g";
 - (2) The letter "q";
 - (3) Any letter not in the gothic style;
 - (4) A dot;
 - (5) The Arabic numeral "0" or "1";
 - (6) Any non-Arabic numeral;
 - (7) Any symbol other than a diamond, a half-diamond, an arrow, a mill iron, a cross, a heart, a box, a triangle, a quarter circle, a bar, or a star; and
 - (8) Any letter, number, or symbol within another letter, number, or symbol.

f. Is not legible when placed on the livestock.

g. Would be placed upon the livestock in a location other than a permissible location.

2. For purposes of this section, permissible locations for cattle are the left and right shoulder, the left and right rib, and the left and right hip. Permissible locations for horses and mules are the left and right jaw, the left and right shoulder, and the left and right hip. Permissible locations for buffalo are the left and right rib and the left and right hip. The chief brand inspector may determine permissible locations for other types of livestock as necessary. The determination of permissible locations under this section is not subject to rulemaking under chapter 28-32.

3. Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the chief brand inspector shall accept for rerecording under section 36-09-09 or under section 36-09-09.1:

a. Any previously recorded livestock brand or mark.

b. A single character brand provided the animals on which the brand is to be placed are goats or sheep.

36-09-03. Exclusive use of brand or mark on poultry - How obtained. Repealed by S.L. 2003, ch. 287, § 24.

36-09-04. Record of brands kept - Inspection of record - Certificate of brand ownership. The chief brand inspector shall keep a record of all marks and brands showing the names and residences of the persons owning the marks and brands, a description and facsimile of each mark or brand, and in the case of livestock, the range occupied by the livestock, as nearly as may be determined. The record is open to inspection by any person. The chief brand inspector shall deliver to the owner of each mark or brand a certificate of the mark or brand. The certificate is evidence of ownership of the mark or brand described in the certificate.

36-09-05. Similar brands may not be recorded - Exception. Repealed by S.L. 1989, ch. 429, § 5.

36-09-06. Cancellation of brand.

1. The chief brand inspector shall cancel a legally recorded brand when:

a. The chief brand inspector receives for filing a bill of sale of the brand properly executed by the record owner as shown by the records in the chief brand inspector's office; or

b. When it is found that a brand has been issued inadvertently in duplication of a previously recorded brand.

2. The chief brand inspector may cancel a legally recorded brand if the chief brand inspector determines that the brand has been recorded in another state.

36-09-07. Venting of brand upon sale of stock - How made - Prima facie evidence. Repealed by S.L. 1949, ch. 229, § 4.

36-09-08. Official brandbooks to be presumptive evidence. Any official brandbook

published by the chief brand inspector must be received in all courts of this state as presumptive evidence of the recording and ownership of livestock brands therein described.

36-09-09. Cancellation of brands - Rerecording - Limitation on brands. Repealed by S.L. 2005, ch. 307, § 4.

36-09-09.1. Cancellation of brands - Updated rerecording - Limitation on brands. On the first day of January 2006, each livestock brand or mark must be canceled and no person may use or have any right, title, or interest in or to any livestock brand or mark previously recorded in this state. If a person should desire to continue ownership of a brand or mark, the brand or mark must be rerecorded on or before January first, and every five years thereafter. Rerecording is not required from an owner who has registered for a new brand within six months before the date provided for the rerecording of brands.

36-09-10. Failure to rerecord brand - Abandonment. Failure to rerecord any previously recorded livestock brand or mark on or before the time specified in section 36-09-09 or 36-09-09.1 is deemed an abandonment of the previously recorded brand or mark. For one year from the date of cancellation, the chief brand inspector may not reassign a canceled brand or mark to any person other than the registered owner at the time of cancellation. By written notice to the chief brand inspector, the registered owner at the time of cancellation may authorize reassignment of the brand or mark within the one-year period. Thereafter the chief brand inspector shall accept any regular application for the issuance to anyone of the abandoned livestock brand or mark, provided the abandoned livestock brand or mark complies with the standards of section 36-09-02.1. The chief brand inspector shall issue a certificate for the use of the abandoned brand or mark within this state, provided the abandoned livestock brand or mark complies with the standards of section 36-09-02.1.

36-09-11. Notice of expiration of brand to be given. The chief brand inspector, on or before the beginning of the fourth month prior to the cancellation of all brands, shall notify each and every record owner of a livestock brand or mark of the final date set for cancellation thereof and also of the owner's prior right to rerecord such previously recorded livestock brand or mark. The notice must be given in writing, legibly written, sent by ordinary first-class mail, addressed to the record owner at the address as shown upon the present records.

36-09-12. Publication of notice. The chief brand inspector shall publish in each official newspaper in each county where brands or marks are in use, a notice of the expiration of the time fixed by law for the rerecording of livestock brands or marks, and the prior right of any record owner to rerecord the owner's previously recorded brands or marks. The publication must begin on or about the first of September, prior to the cancellation of all brands, and the publication must continue at least three successive times in each of such newspapers. The chief brand inspector also shall request each newspaper publishing the notice to call attention to the provisions of this chapter in a news item in the regular columns of the newspaper, for which no charge is allowed.

36-09-13. Recording and rerecording of brands - Fee. The rerecording of abandoned livestock brands or marks, and the recording of new brands and marks, must conform to this chapter. Each application for recording and rerecording must be accompanied by a fee for each place or position upon each type of livestock where the

brand or mark is to be placed. The state board of animal health shall establish the fee, with the advice and consent of the North Dakota stockmen's association. The fee may not exceed twenty-five dollars.

36-09-13.1. Use of unrecorded brand - Penalty. A person is guilty of a class B misdemeanor if the person places upon an animal a brand that has not been recorded in accordance with this chapter.

36-09-14. Chief brand inspector to issue brandbook. The chief brand inspector shall compile and issue a brandbook from the records of livestock brands in the chief brand inspector's office as of the final date for rerecording, and a copy of the brandbook must be delivered free of charge to every brand inspector and upon written request from other law enforcement officers of the state. Annually thereafter the chief brand inspector shall prepare a supplement of brands registered during the year and shall distribute the supplement free of charge to every brand inspector and upon written request from other law enforcement officers of the state of North Dakota. Brandbooks and supplements must also be sold to all interested persons at the general office for recording marks and brands maintained in the office of the chief brand inspector at a Page No. 3 price set by the North Dakota stockmen's association and approved by the state board of animal health.

36-09-15. Butcher to keep record of branded cattle slaughtered - Penalty. Any person engaged in the business of killing domestic animals and selling the meat of those animals at retail or wholesale, or who slaughters animals on a custom basis, is deemed a butcher for the purposes of this section. Any butcher who kills any head of neat cattle shall keep a record showing all of the following:

1. The name and place of residence of the person from whom such animal was purchased or for whom any custom slaughtering is performed.
2. When and where such animal was purchased or from where the animal came.
3. The sex of such animal and its age to the best of the butcher's knowledge.
4. A description of any and all marks and brands on the animal.

The record is open to inspection during business hours by a representative of the North Dakota stockmen's association. Any person who violates this section is guilty of an infraction.

36-09-16. Branding of stock running at large unlawful - Exception - Penalty.
Repealed by S.L. 1975, ch. 106, § 673.

36-09-17. Defacing brands and unlawfully branding - Penalty. A person is guilty of a class A misdemeanor for a first offense and a class C felony for a second or subsequent offense if the person:

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

2. Willfully marks, brands, or causes to be marked or branded any animal owned by another for the purpose of deceiving others as to the animal's ownership.

36-09-18. Collection of fees - Discrimination prohibited. Any fees collected under this chapter must be remitted to the state treasurer for deposit in the North Dakota stockmen's association fund. The North Dakota stockmen's association may not discriminate between or among members of the association and persons who are not members of the association with respect to fees, recordings, complaints, requests for assistance, and any other services to be provided under this chapter.

36-09-19. Effect of registered brand or mark - Bill of sale to be given and kept. A legally registered brand on livestock is prima facie evidence that the animal bearing the same is the property of the owner of such brand, unless covered by a bill of sale as provided by section 36-09-20.

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

1. A person may not sell cattle, horses, mules, or any other livestock carrying a registered brand unless:
 - a. The seller is the owner of the registered 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 brand and endorsed by the seller evidencing the later transaction.
2. The bill of sale must include:
 - a. The date;
 - b. The name, address, and signature of the seller;
 - 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;
 - d. The name and address of the buyer;
 - e. The total number of animals sold;
 - f. A description of each animal sold as to sex and kind; and
 - g. A description of the registered brands.
3. The bill of sale must be kept by the buyer for two years and as long thereafter as the buyer owns any of the animals described in the bill of sale.
4. A copy of the bill of sale must be given to each hauler of the livestock, other than railroads, and must go with the shipment of the livestock while in transit.
5. The bill of sale or a copy of the bill of sale must be shown by the possessor on

demand to any peace officer or brand inspector.

6. The bill of sale is prima facie evidence of the sale of the livestock described in the bill of sale.

7. A bill of sale is not required relative to sales of livestock covered by a legal livestock brand inspection.

8. Any person that willfully violates this section is guilty of a class B misdemeanor for a first offense and a class A misdemeanor for a second or subsequent offense.

36-09-20.1. False proof of ownership - Sale of livestock - Penalty. A person that willfully provides false proof of ownership in conjunction with the sale of livestock is guilty of a class B misdemeanor for a first offense and a class A misdemeanor for a second or subsequent offense.

36-09-20.2. Proof of ownership - Alteration or falsification - Penalty. A person that, with intent to deceive or harm another, knowingly and falsely makes, completes, or alters any writing evidencing proof of livestock ownership is guilty of a class B felony.

36-09-21. Penalty. Repealed by omission from this code.

36-09-22. Sale of animal under false registration certificate - Changing marking - Penalty.

1. A person may not willfully:

- a. Sell an animal with a certificate of registration or breeding that the person knows does not belong to the animal.
- b. Alter any animal's certificate of registration or breeding.
- c. Misrepresent any production record specified in a registration certificate.
- d. Change the markings of any animal with intent to deceive the purchaser.
- e. Misrepresent the sire to which such animal has been bred.

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

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

1. A person may not transport or attempt to transport cattle, horses, or mules from this state unless the livestock has been inspected for marks and brands by an official brand inspector of the North Dakota stockmen's association. A certificate of inspection must accompany the livestock to its destination. This subsection does not apply to a 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 official brand inspection market.

2. The owner or possessor of livestock may not remove the livestock from any place of regular official brand inspection until an official brand inspection has been made and the brand inspection certificate has been issued.

3. A person that willfully violates this section is guilty of a class A misdemeanor. A person that violates this section a second time within five years or violates this section three or more times is guilty of a class C felony.

36-09-24. Police powers of chief brand inspector and fieldmen. The chief brand inspector and all fieldmen employed by the North Dakota stockmen's association have the power:

1. Of a police officer for the purpose of enforcing brand laws and any other state laws or rules relating to livestock.

2. To make arrests upon view and without warrant for any violation of this chapter or any other state laws or rules relating to livestock committed in the inspector's presence.

3. To respond to requests from other law enforcement agencies or officers for aid and assistance. For the purposes of this subsection, a request from a law enforcement agency or officer means only a request for assistance to a particular and single violation or suspicion of violation of law, and does not constitute a continuous request for assistance.

36-09-25. Animal identification program - Administration. The North Dakota stockmen's association shall serve as the state's administrator and allocator for that portion of any federally sponsored animal identification program which pertains to cattle, horses, and mules.

36-09-26. Brand inspection services - Out-of-state facilities. An out-of-state livestock facility that seeks to obtain brand inspection services from this state may file a written request with the North Dakota stockmen's association. Upon receiving a request for brand inspection services, the North Dakota stockmen's association shall petition the state board of animal health for permission to provide the services. The state board of animal health shall adopt rules setting forth the criteria that must be met before out-of-state brand inspections are approved.

36-09-27. Reinspection request - Responsibility for costs. A person that contends a brand inspection error occurred and that, as a result of the error, cattle were shipped erroneously, may request a reinspection. If during the reinspection it is determined that a brand inspection error was made, the North Dakota stockmen's association shall bear the costs of the reinspection. If it is determined that a brand inspection error was not made, the person that requested the reinspection shall reimburse the stockmen's association for the costs of the reinspection.

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

1. Except as provided in subsection 2, the following information is confidential and not subject to the open records requirements of section 44-04-18:
 - a. Any information created, collected, or maintained by the state veterinarian or the North Dakota stockmen's association regarding premises or animal identification;
 - b. The name and address of the owner of the premises or of any animals identified under this section; and
 - c. The name and address of the lessee of any premises or of any animals identified under this section.
2. The state veterinarian may not release any information designated as confidential under subsection 1 except:
 - a. Upon the written consent of every person identified or identifiable by the information;
 - b. In accordance with federal law for the purpose of a national animal identification program;
 - c. To any state or federal agency for the purposes of animal disease control and animal disease traceback;
 - d. To the attorney general and any other law enforcement agency pursuing a criminal investigation; or
 - e. Pursuant to an order issued by a court upon a showing of good cause.
3. This section does not preclude the exchange of information between the state veterinarian and the North Dakota stockmen's association.
4. A violation of this section is subject to section 44-04-21.2. For purposes of applying section 44-04-21.2, "public entity" includes any person that has contracted with the state for the provision of services related to the premises or animal identification program.