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Requirements for Grain Dealers

State of North Dakota

Bonding

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Requirements for Grain Dealers

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

Current with legislation from the 2013 Regular Sess. of the 63rd Legislative Assembly

NDCC, 60-02.1-07

§ 60-02.1-07. Grain buyer license--How obtained--Fee--Financial statement

Grain buyers must obtain an annual license from the commission. Except as provided in this section, each license expires on July thirty-first of each year. When a licensee's initial license is issued effective after May thirty-first, that license expires on July thirty-first of the following year. A facility-based grain buyer must obtain a license for each receiving location operated in the state. If a grain buyer operates two or more facilities in the same city or siding, in conjunction with each other and with the same working force, and where but one set of books and records is kept for all such facilities, and scale tickets and checks of but one series are issued for the grain, purchased, only one license is required for the operation of all such facilities. The annual license fee for a facility-based grain buyer is three hundred dollars and a license renewal application that is received after July fifteenth must be assessed an additional one hundred dollar fee per receiving location.

If required to obtain United States department of agriculture approval of the commission's grain buyer inspection program, the commission may require that grain buyers submit a current financial statement prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A financial statement furnished under this section is a confidential trade secret and is not a public record.

NDCC, 60-02.1-07.1

§ 60-02.1-07.1. Roving grain buyer license--How obtained--Fee

Roving grain buyers that purchase, solicit, merchandise, or take possession of grain in this state must obtain an annual license from the commission. Except as provided in this section, each license expires on July thirty-first of each year. When a licensee's initial license is issued effective after May thirty-first, that license expires on July thirty-first of the following year. The annual license fee for a roving grain buyer is two hundred dollars, and a license renewal application that is received after July fifteenth must be assessed an additional one hundred dollar fee.

NDCC, 60-02.1-10

§ 60-02.1-10. Grain buyer license to be posted or carried--Penalty

The license obtained by a facility-based grain buyer shall be posted in a conspicuous place in the buyer's facility. A roving grain buyer shall have the buyer's license in possession at all times. A grain buyer who transacts business without first procuring a license and giving a bond is guilty of a class B misdemeanor.

NDCC, 60-02.1-08
§ 60-02.1-08. Bond filed by grain buyer

Before any license is issued to any grain buyer under this chapter, the applicant for such license shall file a bond with the commission which must:

1. Be in a sum not less than five thousand dollars.
2. Be continuous, unless the corporate surety by certified mail notifies the licensee and the commission that the surety bond will be canceled ninety days after receipt of the notice of cancellation.
3. Run to the state of North Dakota for the benefit of all persons selling grain to or through the grain buyer.
4. Be conditioned:
 - a. For the faithful performance of the licensee's duties as a grain buyer.
 - b. For compliance with the provisions of law and the rules of the commission relating to the purchase of grain by such grain buyer.
5. For facility-based grain buyers, specify the location of each facility intended to be covered by such bond.
6. Be for the specific purpose of:
 - a. Protecting the sellers of grain.
 - b. Covering the costs incurred by the commission in the administration of the licensee's insolvency.
7. Not accrue to the benefit of any person entering into a credit-sale contract with a grain buyer.
8. In no event shall the aggregate liability of the surety under a bond accumulate for each successive annual license renewal period during which such bond is in force but, for losses during any annual license renewal period, shall be limited in the aggregate to the bond amount stated or changed by appropriate endorsement or rider.

The commission may require an increase in the amount of any bond, from time to time, as it deems necessary to accomplish the purposes of this section. The surety on such a bond must be a corporate surety company, approved by the commission, and authorized to do business within the state. The commission may accept cash, a negotiable instrument, or a bond executed by personal sureties in lieu of a surety bond when, in its judgment, such cash, negotiable instrument, or personal surety bond properly will protect the holders of outstanding receipts. Only one bond may be required for any series of facilities operated by a facility-based grain buyer, and such bond must be construed to cover such facilities as a whole and not a specific amount for each.

NDCC, 60-02.1-09
§ 60-02.1-09. Bond cancellation--Release of surety

The surety on a bond is released from all future liability accruing on the bond after the expiration of ninety days from the date of receipt by the commission of notice of cancellation by the surety or on a later date specified by the surety. This provision does not operate to relieve, release, or discharge the surety from any liability already accrued or which accrues before the expiration of the ninety-day period. Unless the grain buyer files a new bond at least thirty days before liability ceases, the commission, without hearing, shall immediately suspend the grain buyer's license and the suspension may not be removed until a new bond has been filed and approved by the commission.

NDCC, 60-02.1-30
§ 60-02.1-30. Trust fund established

Upon the insolvency of any licensee, a trust fund must be established for the benefit of noncredit-sale receiptholders and to pay the costs incurred by the commission in the administration of the insolvency. The trust fund must consist of the following:

1. Nonwarehouse receipt grain of the insolvent licensee held in storage or the proceeds obtained from the conversion of such grain.
2. The proceeds, including accounts receivable, from any grain sold from the time of the filing of the claim that precipitated an insolvency until the commission is appointed trustee must be remitted to the commission and included in the trust fund.
3. The proceeds of insurance policies on destroyed grain.
4. The claims for relief, and proceeds therefrom, for damages upon bond given by the licensee to ensure faithful performance of the duties of a licensee.
5. The claim for relief, and proceeds therefrom, for the conversion of any grain stored in the warehouse.
6. Unencumbered accounts receivable for grain sold prior to the filing of the claim that precipitated an insolvency.
7. Unencumbered equity in grain hedging accounts.
8. Unencumbered grain product assets.

NDCC, 60-02.1-31
§ 60-02.1-31. Joinder of surety--Deposit of proceeds

Each surety on the insolvent licensee's bonds must be joined as a party to the insolvency proceeding. If it is in the best interests of the receiptholders, the court may order a surety to deposit some or all of the penal sum of the bond into the trustee's trust account pending determination of the surety's liability under the bond.

NDCC, 60-02.1-33
§ 60-02.1-33. Remedy of receiptholders

No receiptholder has a separate claim for relief upon any insolvent licensee's bond, nor for insurance, nor against any person converting grain, nor against any other receiptholder, except through the trustee, unless, upon demand of five or more receiptholders, the commission fails or refuses to apply for its own appointment or unless the district court denies the application. This chapter does not prohibit any receiptholder, either individually or in conjunction with other receiptholders, from pursuing concurrently any other remedy against the person or property of the licensee.

NDCC, 60-02.1-34
§ 60-02.1-34. Commission to marshall trust assets

Upon its appointment, the commission shall marshall all of the trust fund assets. The commission may maintain suits in the name of the state of North Dakota for the benefit of all receiptholders against the

licensee's bonds, insurers of grain, any person who may have converted any grain, and any person who may have received preferential treatment by being paid by the insolvent licensee after the first default.

NDCC, 60-02.1-35

§ 60-02.1-35. Power of commission to prosecute or compromise claims

The commission may:

1. Prosecute any action provided in sections 60-02.1-28 through 60-02.1-38 in any court in this state or in any other state.
2. Appeal from any adverse judgment to the courts of last resort.
3. Settle and compromise any action when it will be in the best interests of the receiptholders.
4. Upon payment of the amount of any settlement or of the full amount of any bond, exonerate the person so paying from further liability growing out of the action.

NDCC, 60-02.1-37

§ 60-02.1-37. Report of trustee to court--Approval--Distribution

1. Upon the receipt and evaluation of claims, the commission shall file with the court a report showing the amount and validity of each claim after recognizing:
 - a. Relevant liens or pledges.
 - b. Relevant assignments.
 - c. Relevant deductions due to advances or offsets accrued in favor of the licensee.
 - d. In case of relevant cash claims or checks, the amount of the claim, with interest from the date of default at the weighted average prime rate charged by the Bank of North Dakota.
2. The report must also contain the proposed distribution of the trust fund assets, less expenses incurred by the commission in the administration of the insolvency. If the trust fund is insufficient to redeem all claims in full, the report should list the funds as prorated.
3. The court shall set a hearing and the appropriate notice for interested persons to show cause why the commission's report should not be approved and distribution of the fund be made as proposed. Copies of the report and notice of hearing must be served by the commission by certified mail upon the licensee and the surety and by ordinary mail upon all persons having claims filed with the commission.
4. Any aggrieved person having an objection to the commission's report shall file the objection with the court and serve copies on the commission, the licensee, and the surety at least ten days before the hearing. Failure to file and serve objections in the time set is a waiver of the objection.
5. Following the hearing, the court shall approve or modify the report and issue an order directing payment of the necessary bond proceeds, distribution of the trust fund, and discharge of the commission from its trust.