

NORTH DAKOTA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE

Supplement 20

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Prepared by the Legislative Council staff
for the
Administrative Rules Committee



TITLE 8

Architecture, Board of

STAFF COMMENT: Chapters 8-05-03 and 8-05-04 were erroneously omitted by the printer when the Administrative Code was published in 1978; therefore, the chapters are being published now to correct the omission.

CHAPTER 8-05-03 NCARB UNIFORM EXAMINATIONS

Section	Purpose
8-05-03-01	Purpose
8-05-03-02	Types of NCARB Examinations

8-05-03-01. PURPOSE. The uniform examinations prepared by the national council of architectural registration boards and which have been adopted by the board, have as their purpose the establishment of uniform standards of qualification for registration in all states and jurisdictions, in order to unify reciprocal procedures.

General Authority
NDCC 43-03-08

Law Implemented
NDCC 43-03-14

8-05-03-02. TYPES OF NCARB EXAMINATIONS.

1. Qualifying test. Formerly known as the "Equivalency Examination", this is a two-day, two-part examination given annually in June. Part I is a nine-hour multiple-choice test covering technical and academic subjects, required of an applicant who does not hold an accredited degree as a prerequisite for admission to the professional examination. Part II is a twelve-hour design problem consisting of a two-hour multiple-choice test and a ten-hour graphic exercise, required of all applicants as a prerequisite for admission to the professional examination. Multiple-choice portions of the qualifying test are machine graded, with credit for passed portions of Part I retained by the candidate when retakes are required. The design problem, Part II, must be retaken in its entirety if failed, and is graded by member boards under uniform criteria established by the national council of architectural registration boards.

2. Professional examination. This is a two-day, sixteen-hour, multiple-choice examination given annually in December to all applicants for registration who have passed the required part, or parts, of the qualifying test, as stipulated in sections 8-05-02-02 and 8-05-02-03. The examination is based upon an actual architectural project and comprises four parts corresponding to services performed by an architect. The candidate must pass the entire examination and must also attain the required score in each part in order to qualify for registration. The examination is machine graded, and applicants who fail any of the four parts must retake the entire examination.

General Authority
NDCC 43-03-08

Law Implemented
NDCC 43-03-14

CHAPTER 8-05-04
OTHER EXAMINATION PROCEDURES

Section	
8-05-04-01	Former Examinations
8-05-04-02	"Home" State of Registration
8-05-04-03	Examination Information

8-05-04-01. FORMER EXAMINATIONS. Architects who were registered originally by passing examinations formulated by the board, or by the national council of architectural registration boards seven-part examinations which did not include testing of such subjects as seismic design, and who desire to be registered in another state or jurisdiction, may be required to qualify for the council certification. See Circular of Information No. 1.

General Authority
NDCC 43-03-08

Law Implemented
NDCC 43-03-08,
43-03-14

8-05-04-02. "HOME" STATE OF REGISTRATION. The board may admit an applicant to the examinations who is a resident of another state or jurisdiction only in cases of hardship and with the written approval of the applicant's "home" registration board and the national council of architectural registration boards. Applicants who reside in North Dakota and who have successfully completed portions of their examination requirements elsewhere must likewise obtain permission of both boards and the council in order to be admitted to the examinations in North Dakota.

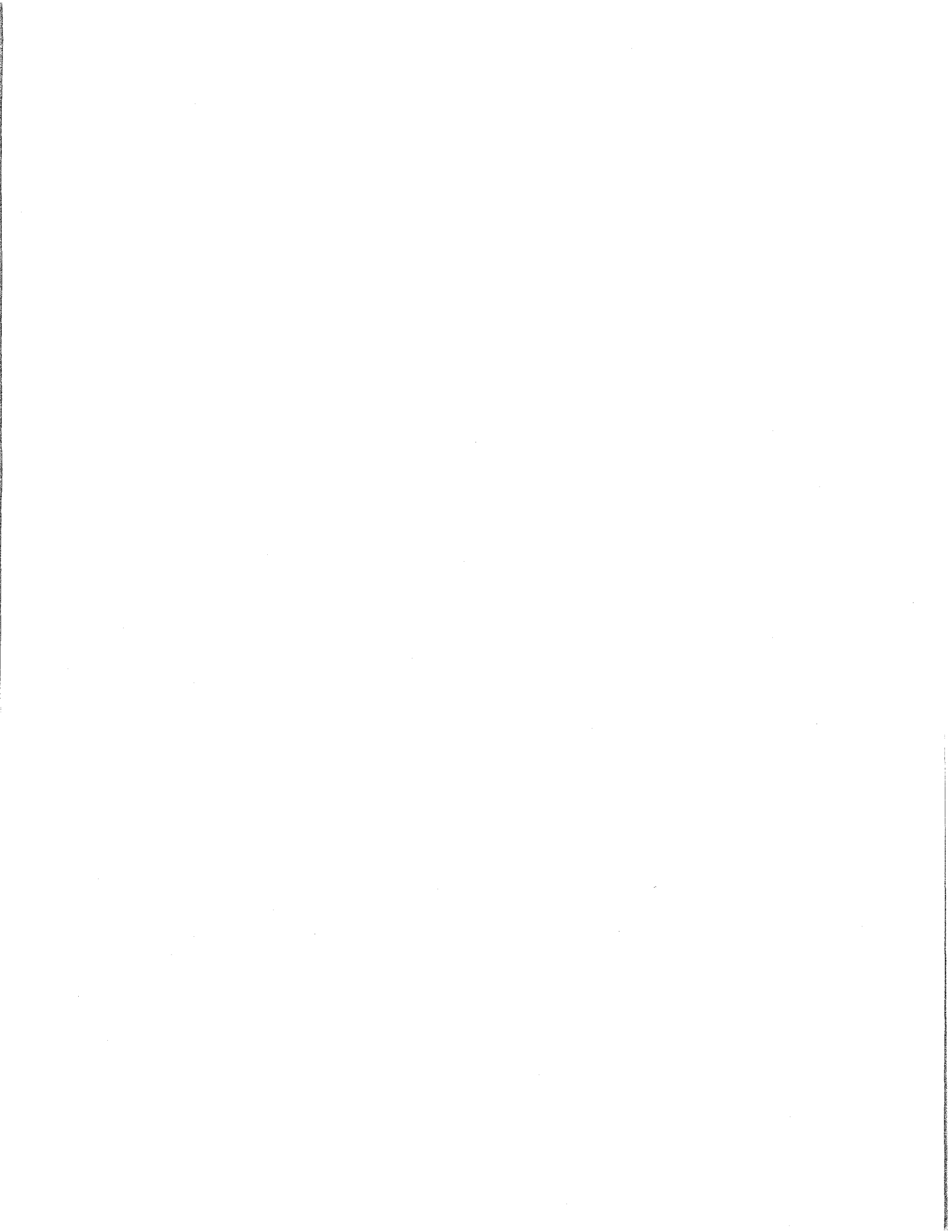
General Authority
NDCC 43-03-08

Law Implemented
NDCC 43-03-08,
43-03-14

8-05-04-03. EXAMINATION INFORMATION. More detailed information concerning examinations, time to apply, procedures and the like, are obtainable from the secretary.

General Authority
NDCC 43-03-08

Law Implemented
NDCC 43-03-08



TITLE 43

Industrial Commission

43-02-03-25. DEVIATION TESTS. When any well is drilled or deepened, tests to determine the deviation from the vertical shall be taken. When the deviation from the vertical averages more than four degrees the state geologist may require that the hole be straightened. Directional surveys may be required by the commission state geologist, whenever, in its the state geologist's judgment, the location of the bottom of the well is in doubt.

A deviational and directional survey shall be made and filed with the state geologist on any well utilizing a whipstock or any method of deviating the well bore in a predetermined direction except to sidetrack junk in the hole, straighten a crooked hole, or to control a blowout. Special permits may be obtained to drill directionally in a predetermined direction as provided above, only-after-a-hearing before-the-commission from the state geologist.

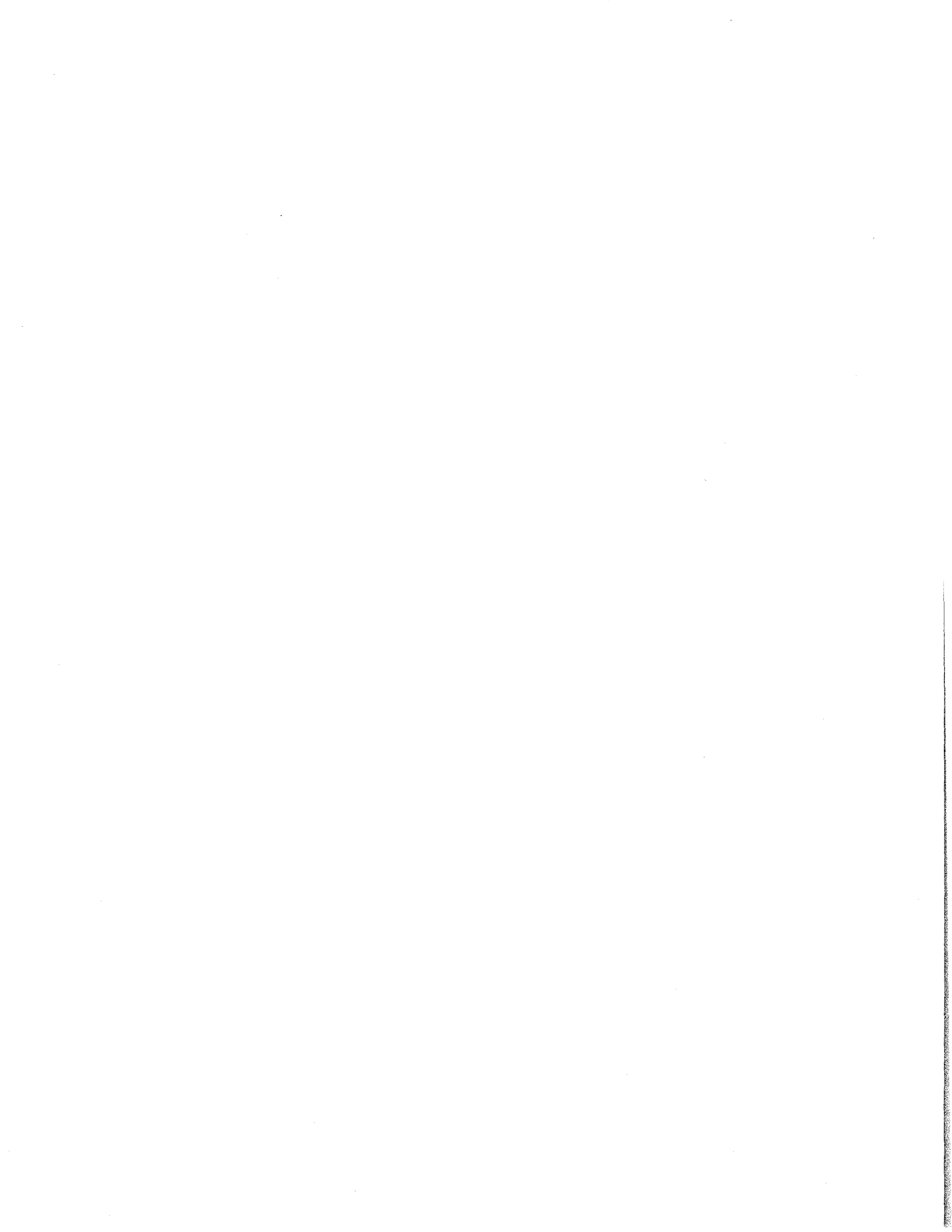
If the state geologist denies a request for a permit to directionally drill, the state geologist shall advise the applicant immediately of the reasons for denial. The decision of the state geologist may be appealed to the commission.

Each person, company, partnership, or organization furnishing well deviation equipment or service in North Dakota shall report to the state geologist, on the first day of each calendar quarter, the location, name of operator, and date for each well for which deviation equipment or services were supplied during the previous month period.

History: Amended effective April 1, 1980.

General Authority
NDCC 38-08-04

Law Implemented
NDCC 38-08-04



TITLE 48

Livestock Sanitary Board

48-02-01-03. CATTLE. Tests for brucellosis shall be conducted by a state or federal laboratory or by a veterinarian approved in the state of origin.

1. TUBERCULOSIS. No test is required on cattle identified as originating directly from tuberculosis-free accredited herds or states. All other cattle over twelve months of age must be negative to the tuberculosis test within thirty days prior to entry.
2. BRUCELLOSIS. "Brucellosis test" means the blood agglutination test conducted at the state-federal laboratory in Bismarck. Vaccination is required. No female cattle over ten months of age may be imported unless officially calfhood vaccinated against brucellosis and properly identified. Excepted from this requirement are cattle entering licensed quarantined feedlots. Tests are required on vaccinates two years of age or older.
3. PERMITS. Permits shall be required on all female cattle over ten months of age. Permits shall be required on all cattle originating from any state where scabies may be introduced in shipments originating from such state as determined by the judgment of the board.
4. DIPPING. Dipping in a solution approved by the board shall be required on all cattle originating from states where scabies permits are required. Two dippings, ten to fourteen days apart, may be required on cattle originating from states determined by the board to have a large number of infested herds.

History: Amended effective April 1, 1980.

General Authority
NDCC 36-01-08

Law Implemented
NDCC 36-01-08

48-09-01-02. BRAND INSPECTION. For the purpose of complying with North Dakota Century Code chapter 36-22:

1. The owner is required to pay a fee on all cattle, horses, and mules subject to brand inspection.
2. Recorded brands determine ownership.
3. Proof of ownership must be established, or proceeds will be held.
4. Proof of ownership must be established on freshly branded livestock.
5. No claims for feed or pasture are allowed at markets.
6. Selling establishments must furnish assistance to brand inspectors.
7. Livestock consigned for sale must be kept separate from other livestock until inspected.
8. No inspections shall be conducted after dark, except by appropriate lighting.
9. The North Dakota stockmen's association is responsible for providing inspection service.
10. Brand inspectors may not inspect their own cattle or trade at a market where they conduct inspections.
11. A buying station is a point where cattle, horses, or mules are gathered for sale or other purposes.
12. A bill of lading is required by railroads or motor carriers when livestock is going to out-of-state markets where inspection is maintained.
13. Butcher shops, buying stations, or custom meat plants may be examined when deemed necessary by chief brand inspector.
14. A fee of fifty cents per head on all cattle, horses, or mules subject to brand inspection at points where such inspection is maintained shall be paid by the owner of the cattle, horses, or mules, and when sold by a commission firm, sales agency, or when purchased by a buying station operator or packing plant, it shall be the obligation of the commission firm, sales agency, buying station operator, or packing plant company to collect and withhold from the proceeds of such sale the inspection fee and to pay over to the association upon demand the amounts so collected without any deductions whatsoever. Whenever a brand inspector is required to travel to points other than the inspector's official stations to perform local brand inspection, the inspector shall be paid

by the shipper, owner, or consignor mileage at the same rate per mile [1.61 kilometers] paid state officials in addition to the regular brand inspection fee.

History: Amended effective April 1, 1980.

General Authority
NDCC 36-22-03

Law Implemented
NDCC 36-05-10,
36-09-15,
36-09-23,
36-22-02,
36-22-03

