

IN THE SUPREME COURT  
STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

**ORDER OF ADOPTION**

Supreme Court No. 20180118

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**Proposed Amendments to N.D. Sup. Ct. Admin. R. 19 Regarding  
Court Records Management Program and N.D. Sup. Ct. Admin. R. 41  
Regarding Access To Court Records**

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[¶ 1] On March 21, 2018, the Honorable Jon J. Jensen, Justice of the Supreme Court, as Chair of the Court Services Administration Committee, filed a petition to amend North Dakota Supreme Court Administrative Rule 19 regarding the court records management program in the district court, and adopt a new North Dakota Supreme Court Administrative Rule 41 regarding access to court records. The Court published the proposals on the website of the Unified Judicial System, and accepted comments through June 1, 2018.

[¶ 2] Comments to the proposal were received. Following consideration, the Supreme Court referred the proposal back to the Court Services Administration Committee to review the comments and provide any further recommendations. Additionally, the Court Technology Committee was requested to advise the Court of any technical difficulties in implementing the proposal.

[¶ 3] On February 1, 2019, the Court Services Administration Committee returned the Committee's proposal to the Court. The Committee proposed additional amendments to Supreme Court Administrative 19 and recommended no additional amendments to the proposed new North Dakota Supreme Court Administrative Rule 41. On February 20, 2019, North Dakota Supreme Court Administrative Rule 19 was adopted as further amended by the Court effective July 1, 2019.

[¶ 4] The Court Technology Committee did not advise the Court of any technical difficulties for implementation of the new North Dakota Supreme Court Administrative Rule 41.

[¶ 5] The proposed new North Dakota Administrative Rule 41 is available at <https://www.ndcourts.gov/news/north-dakota/north-dakota-supreme-court/notices>. Individuals who do not have internet access may contact the Office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court to obtain a copy of the proposal. The Court considered the matter, and

[¶ 6] **ORDERED**, that new North Dakota Supreme Court Administrative Rule 41, as further

amended by the Court, is ADOPTED effective January 1, 2020.

[¶ 6] The Supreme Court of the State of North Dakota convened the 25th day of September, 2019, with the Honorable Gerald W. VandeWalle, Chief Justice, the Honorable Daniel J. Crothers, the Honorable Lisa Fair McEvers, the Honorable Jerod E. Tufte, and the Honorable Jon J. Jensen, Justices, directing the Clerk of the Supreme Court to enter the above order.



A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Penny Miller".

Penny Miller  
Clerk  
North Dakota Supreme Court

RULE 41. ACCESS TO COURT RECORDS

Section 1. Introduction.

The State of North Dakota has always favored open government and an informed citizenry. Consistent with this policy, this rule is intended to provide a comprehensive framework for public access to court records. This policy is based on two fundamental principles:

(a) Court records are presumptively open to public access; and

(b) Public access should not change depending on whether access is remote or at the courthouse.

Section 2. Purposes of the Policy.

(a) Maximize accessibility of court records.

(b) Protect users of the court from harm.

(c) Make effective use of court resources.

Section 3. Definitions.

(a) “Bulk distribution”: the distribution of all, or a significant subset, of the information in court records without modification or compilation.

(b) “Compiled information”: information that is derived from the selection, aggregation or reformulation of some specified subset of data from more than one individual case record.

(c) “Court records”: the sum of all administrative and case records in the judicial

22 branch.

23 (1) “Administrative record”: court records that pertain to management, supervision  
24 or administration of the court and are not part of a case record.

25 (2) “Case record”: any document, action or information that is collected, received or  
26 maintained by a clerk of court connected to a judicial proceeding. It may include an index,  
27 calendar, docket, register of actions, official record of the proceeding, order, decree,  
28 judgment or minute order. These may have been collected in a case management system that  
29 is used to track information. Case records may contain both public and confidential  
30 information. Case records do not include records that have been disposed of under court  
31 records management rules, or records to which a court has access but which are not a part of  
32 the court records as defined in this Rule.

33 (d) “Remote access” means the ability to electronically search, inspect, or copy  
34 information in a court record without the need to physically visit the court facility where the  
35 court record is maintained.

36 Section 4. Who Has Public Access.

37 (a) Every member of the public should have the same access to court records.

38 (b) The public is defined to include:

39 (1) Any person, business, or non-profit entity;

40 (2) Any governmental agency for which there is no existing policy defining the  
41 agency’s access to court records;

42 (3) Media organizations; and

43 (4) Entities that gather and disseminate information for whatever reason.

44 (c) The public does not include:

45 (1) Court employees, including all direct and contract employees;

46 (2) Entities who assist the court in providing court services;

47 (3) Governmental agencies whose access to case records is defined by another statute,  
48 rule, order or policy; and

49 (4) Parties to an action and their attorneys examining the case records, unless  
50 restricted by order of the court, but parties and attorneys may not access judge and court  
51 personnel work material in the court file.

52 (d) Public access is synonymous with anonymous access.

53 Section 5. General Access Rule.

54 (a) Case Records

55 (1) Information in the case record is accessible to the public except as prohibited by  
56 Section 5 (e) or (f).

57 (2) There generally should be a public indication of the existence of case information  
58 in a record to which access has been prohibited, but that indication should not disclose the  
59 nature of the protected information.

60 (3) If harm may be done by indicating the existence of case information then no  
61 indication of that existing record should be open to the public.

62 (4) Access to case records filed before March 1, 2009. Case records filed before the  
63 adoption of N.D.R.Ct. 3.4 may contain protected information listed under N.D.R.Ct. 3.4(a).

64 This rule does not require the review and redaction of protected information from a case  
65 record that was filed before the adoption of N.D.R.Ct. 3.4 on March 1, 2009.

66 (b) Remote Access to Case Records.

67 (1) Public case records are presumptively accessible remotely.

68 (2) Access Regulation. The Supreme Court may adopt and implement other policies  
69 to regulate remote access to court records. These policies must be posted publicly on the  
70 Court's website.

71 (c) Request for Bulk Distribution of Case Records.

72 (1) Bulk distribution of information in the case record is permitted for public records.

73 (2) Requests for bulk distribution of information not publicly accessible can be made  
74 to the court for purposes in the public interest. Courts have discretion to refuse such requests,  
75 to charge fees reimbursing the court for the costs of distribution, and to impose conditions  
76 on the requestor for access.

77 (d) Request for Compiled Information from Case Records.

78 (1) The public may request access to public case records that are not normally  
79 compiled in the requested format. The court may require the requestor pay the cost of  
80 compiling and distributing the data.

81 (2) Requests for compiled distribution of information not publicly accessible can be  
82 made to the court for purposes with a public benefit. Courts have discretion to refuse such  
83 requests, to charge fees reimbursing the court for the cost of distribution, and to impose  
84 conditions on the requestor for access.

85 (e) Case Records Excluded from Public Access.

86 (1) Case records may not be made accessible to the public if barred by federal law,  
87 state law, court rule, or relevant case law.

88 (2) Case records may also be excluded from public access if the court determines that  
89 harm would ensue, per the objective in Section 2(b).

90 (3) The following information in a case record is not accessible to the public:

91 (A) declarations, affidavits, sworn testimony and records of proceedings in support  
92 of the issuance of a search or arrest warrant pending the return of the warrant;

93 (B) information in a complaint and associated arrest or search warrant to the extent  
94 confidentiality is ordered by the court under N.D.C.C. §§ 29-05-32 or 29-29-22;

95 (C) documents filed with the court for in-camera examination pending  
96 disclosure;

97 (D) case information and documents in Child Relinquishment to Identified  
98 Adoptive Parent cases brought under N.D.C.C. Ch. 14-15.1;

99 (E) domestic violence protection order files and disorderly conduct restraining  
100 order files when the restraining order is sought due to domestic violence, except for  
101 orders of the court;

102 (F) sexual assault restraining order files, except for orders of the court;

103 (G) documents in domestic violence protection order and disorderly conduct  
104 restraining order cases in which the initial petition was dismissed summarily by the court  
105 without a contested hearing;

106 (H) names of qualified or summoned jurors and contents of jury qualification  
107 forms if disclosure is prohibited or restricted by order of the court;

108 (I) records of voir dire of jurors unless disclosure is permitted by court order or  
109 rule;

110 (J) after dismissal, records of deferred impositions of sentences or pretrial  
111 diversions;

112 (K) records of a case in which the magistrate finds no probable cause for the  
113 issuance of a complaint;

114 (L) unless exempted from redaction by N.D.R.Ct. 3.4(c), protected information:

115 (i) except for the last four digits, social security numbers, taxpayer identification  
116 numbers, and financial account numbers,

117 (ii) except for the year, birth dates, and

118 (iii) except for the initials, the name of an individual known to be a minor, unless  
119 the minor is a party, and there is no statute, regulation, or rule mandating nondisclosure;

120 (M) judge and court personnel work material, including personal calendars,  
121 communications from law clerks, bench memoranda, notes, work in progress, draft  
122 documents and non-finalized documents.

123 (N) the property and debt listing of the parties to a divorce as provided by  
124 N.D.C.C. § 14-05-24.3.

125 (4) This rule does not preclude access to court records by federal, state, and local  
126 officials, or their agents, examining a court record in the exercise of their official duties

127 and powers;

128 (5) A member of the public may request the court to allow access to information  
129 excluded under Section (5)(e) or prohibited under Section (5)(f)(1) as provided in Section  
130 5(f)(2).

131 (f) Requests to Prohibit Public Access to Information in Case Records or to Obtain  
132 Access to Restricted Information.

133 (1) Request to Prohibit Access.

134 (A) A request to the court to prohibit public access to information in a case record  
135 may be made by any party to a case, by the individual about whom information is present  
136 in the case record, or on the court's own motion on notice as provided in Section 5(f)(3).

137 (B) The court must decide whether there are sufficient grounds to overcome the  
138 presumption of openness of case records and prohibit access according to applicable law.

139 (C) In deciding whether to prohibit access the court must consider that the  
140 presumption of openness may only be overcome by an overriding interest. The court must  
141 articulate this interest along with specific findings sufficient to allow a reviewing court to  
142 determine whether the closure order was properly entered. Considerations of harm should  
143 include:

144 (i) the risk of injury to individuals,

145 (ii) individual privacy rights and interests,

146 (iii) proprietary business information, and

147 (iv) public safety.

148           The court should also consider applicable law. Where possible, explicit standard  
149 legal tests should be applied to such decisions.

150           (D) The closure of the records must be no broader than necessary to protect the  
151 articulated interest. The court must consider reasonable alternatives to closure, such as  
152 redaction or partial closure, and the court must make findings adequate to support the  
153 closure. The court may not deny access only on the ground that the record contains  
154 confidential or closed information.

155           (E) In restricting access the court must use the least restrictive means that will  
156 achieve the purposes of this rule and the needs of the requestor.

157           (F) If a victim requests, all victim contact information in a criminal case record  
158 must be redacted;

159           (G) If the court concludes, after conducting the balancing analysis and making  
160 findings as required by Section 5(f)(1)(A) through (E), that the interest of justice will be  
161 served, it may prohibit public Internet access to an individual defendant's electronic case  
162 record in a criminal case:

163           (i) if the charges against the defendant are dismissed; or

164           (ii) if the defendant is acquitted.

165           If the court grants a request to prohibit public Internet access to an electronic case  
166 record in a criminal case, the search result for the record must display the words "Internet  
167 Access Prohibited under N.D.Sup.Ct. Admin.R 41."

168           (2) Request to Obtain Access.

169 (A) A request to obtain access to information in a case record to which access is  
170 prohibited may be made to the court by any member of the public or on the court's own  
171 motion on notice as provided in Section 5(f)(3).

172 (B) In deciding whether to allow access, the court must consider whether there are  
173 sufficient grounds to overcome the presumption of openness of case records and continue  
174 to prohibit access under applicable constitutional, statutory and case law. In deciding this  
175 the court must consider the standards outlined in Section 5(f)(1)(C) and Section 2.

176 (3) Form of Request.

177 (A) The request must be made by a written motion to the court.

178 (B) The requestor must give notice to all parties in the case.

179 (C) The court may require notice to be given by the requestor or another party to  
180 any individuals or entities identified in the information that is the subject of the request.  
181 When the request is for access to information to which access was previously prohibited  
182 under Section 5(f)(1), the court must provide notice to the individual or entity that  
183 requested that access be prohibited.

184 Section 6. Timing of Public Access to Case Records.

185 (a) Remote access to case records is essentially available at all times, subject to  
186 publicly scheduled downtimes for system maintenance and unforeseen technical issues.

187 (b) Physical access to case records is available at the appropriate courthouse during  
188 normal working hours.

189 (c) Courts should make case records available in a reasonable time after filing.

190 Courts should also respond within a reasonable time to requests for access to bulk or  
191 compiled case records and for requests governed by Section 5(f), and inform the requestor  
192 when the bulk or compiled records will be available for dissemination.

193 Section 7. Operational Requirements.

194 (a) Best practices should be used to protect case records not open to the public.

195 (b) Search capabilities for public case records should support reasonable  
196 flexibility.

197 (c) Search capabilities should not impose an undue operational burden on court  
198 systems.

199 (d) Persons or organizations granted access beyond what is available to the public  
200 should be managed by role and required to identify and authenticate using best practices.

201 Section 8. Access Fees.

202 (a) The court may charge a fee for access to court records.

203 (b) Any fees charged should be reasonable for the services provided.

204 (c) The appropriate court or state court administrator may waive or reduce access  
205 fees upon a showing of indigency by the requestor.

206 Section 9. General Access Rule: Court Administrative Records

207 Court administrative records are open to the public except as follows:

208 (a) Records that are not accessible to the public under federal law, state law, court  
209 rule, case law or court order.

210 (b) Records maintained concerning individuals who are court employees, or who

211 perform volunteer services for the court, are open in accordance with North Dakota  
212 Century Code 44-04-18.1, N.D. Supreme Court Policy 120, and N.D.Sup.Ct.Admin.R. 33.

213 (c) Job applicant records are open in accordance with North Dakota Century Code  
214 44-04-18.27.

215 (d) Security records. All security plans, codes and other records that provide for  
216 the security of information, individuals, or property in the possession or custody of the  
217 courts against theft, tampering, improper use, illegal releases, trespass, or physical abuse  
218 or violence are excluded from public access.

219 (e) Preliminary and draft reports concerning court operations; pre-decisional  
220 documents. Final administrative documents and reports concerning the operation of the  
221 court system are open for public inspection and copying by the custodian on court  
222 premises. Preliminary drafts of such reports, and pre-decisional documents relating to  
223 court operations, shall be open once such draft reports and such pre-decisional documents  
224 are circulated to any court policy advisory committee or the public for comment.

225 (f) Remote electronic access user records. Data or information that would disclose  
226 that a user of a remote or electronic access system has access to a particular court record  
227 is excluded from public access. Record access information shall be accessible by the  
228 public only on a showing of good cause pursuant to the process set forth by this rule.

229 (g) Proprietary and licensed material. Computer programs or other records that are  
230 subject to proprietary rights or license agreements shall only be disclosed in accordance  
231 with the terms and conditions of the applicable agreements and licenses, or by court

232 order. No record shall be excluded from public access solely because access is provided  
233 by programs or applications subject to licensing agreements, or because they are subject  
234 to proprietary rights.

235 (h) Copyrighted documents and materials. Documents and materials produced and  
236 copyrighted by the court are open to public inspection but may not be republished without  
237 proper authorization from the court.

238 (i) Judicial branch training records and reports. Evaluation materials and records  
239 generated by participants in judicial education programs such as test scores, educational  
240 assessments, practical exercise worksheets, and similar materials are excluded from  
241 public access.

242 (j) Party, witness and crime victim contact information gathered and recorded by  
243 the court for administrative purposes, including telephone numbers and e-mail, street and  
244 postal addresses are excluded from public access.

245 (k) The name of a patron of the North Dakota Legal Self Help Center or  
246 information sufficient to identify a patron or the subject about which a patron requested  
247 information is excluded from public access.

248 Section 10. Methods of Access to Court Records

249 (a) Remote Access. Remote access to public court records is essentially available  
250 at all times, subject to publicly scheduled down times for system maintenance and  
251 unforeseen technical issues.

252 (b) Access to Court Records at Court Facility.

253 (1) Public access Terminal. A terminal will be available at each county courthouse  
254 for public access to court records stored statewide in the Odyssey system.

255 (2) Request for access to other records. Any person desiring public access to a  
256 court record that is not available on the public access terminal must make an oral or  
257 written request to the custodian of the record; the clerk of court or the State Court  
258 Administrator. If the request is oral, the record custodian may require a written request if  
259 the record custodian determines that the disclosure of the records is questionable or the  
260 request is so involved or lengthy as to need further definition. The request must clearly  
261 identify the record requested so that the record custodian can locate the record without  
262 doing extensive research. Continuing requests for a document not yet in existence may  
263 not be considered. The record custodian may not ask the motive or reason for requesting  
264 the records or for the identity of the person requesting public records.

265 (A) Response to Request to Access Case Records. A clerk of court is not required  
266 to allow access to more than ten case files per day per requestor but may do so in the  
267 exercise of the clerk's discretion if the access will not disrupt the clerk's primary function.  
268 If the request for access and inspection is granted, the clerk may set reasonable time and  
269 manner of inspection requirements that ensure timely access while protecting the integrity  
270 of the records and preserving the affected office from undue disruption. The inspection  
271 area must be within full view of court personnel whenever possible. The person  
272 inspecting the records may not leave the court facility until the records are returned and  
273 examined for completeness.

274 (B) Response by Court to Request Access to Case Records. If a clerk determines  
275 there is a question about whether a case record may be disclosed, or if a written request is  
276 made under Section 5(f) for a ruling by the court after the clerk denies or grants an access  
277 request, the clerk must refer the request to the court for determination. The court must use  
278 the standards listed in Section 5(f) to determine whether to grant or deny the access  
279 requested.

280 (C) Response to Request to Access Administrative Records. If the request for  
281 access and inspection of administrative records is granted, the State Court Administrator  
282 may set reasonable time and manner of inspection requirements that ensure timely access  
283 while protecting the integrity of the records and preserving the affected office from undue  
284 disruption. If there is a question about whether an administrative record may be disclosed,  
285 the matter must be referred to the State Court Administrator for determination. The State  
286 Court Administrator must use the standards listed in Section 5(f) to determine whether to  
287 grant or deny the access requested.

288 (3) Methods of Access. The record custodian is not required to provide a written  
289 copy of a record that is available to the requestor on the court's website or on the internet.  
290 The record custodian shall notify the requestor that the record is available online and  
291 direct the requestor to the website where their record can be accessed. If the requestor  
292 does not have reasonable access to the internet due to lack of computer, lack of internet  
293 availability or inability to use a computer or the internet, the record custodian shall  
294 produce paper copies for the requestor but may charge applicable fees as set by the Court.



316 purpose permitted by N.D. Supreme Court Policy 121 are not subject to disclosure under  
317 this rule.

318 Nothing in this rule or N.D.R.Ct. 3.4 precludes a clerk of court or the electronic  
319 case management system from identifying non-confidential records that match a name  
320 and date of birth or a name and social security number.

321 Appendix amended effective August 1, 2001, to reflect the name change of State  
322 Bar Board to State Board of Law Examiners. Appendix amended effective August 1,  
323 2017, to add a reference to N.D.C.C. § 14-05-24.3 and to remove a reference to § 50-06-  
324 05.1. Appendix amended effective January 1, 2020 to add a reference to N.D.C.C. ch. 12-  
325 60.1 and 12.1-34; §§ 12.1-41-14, 14-02.1-03.3; ch. 14-09.3; §§ 14-12.2-24, 14-20-35, 27-  
326 20-51, 27-20.1-22 and 30.1-28-03.1; N.D.R.Juv. P. 17 and 19, Administrative Rules 44  
327 and 54; Admission to Practice R. 13 and N.D.R. Lawyer Discipl. 1.2 and 6.1.

328 SOURCES: Court Services Administration Committee Minutes of January 18,  
329 2019; January 26, 2018; November 3, 2017, pages 2-3; September 22, 2017, pages 1-3;  
330 January 26-27, 2017, page 17; August 14, 2015, September 23, 2015; Joint Procedure  
331 Committee Minutes of April 27, 2017, pages 7-11; September 29-30, 2016, pages 6-9, 28-  
332 29; May 12-13, 2016, pages 22-25; January 28-29, 2016, pages 2-7; September 24-25,  
333 2015, pages 15-16, 20-21; April 23-24, 2015, pages 8-10; April 24-25, 2014, page 27;  
334 April 28-29, 2011, pages 9-12; September 23-24, 2010, pages 16-20; September 24-25,  
335 2009, pages 8-9; May 21-22, 2009, pages 28-44; January 29-30, 2009, pages 3-4;  
336 September 24, 2008, pages 2-6; January 24, 2008, pages 9-12; October 11-12, 2007,

337 pages 28-30; April 26-27, 2007, page 31; September 22-23, 2005, pages 6-16; April 28-  
338 29, 2005, pages 22-25; April 29-30, 2004, pages 6-13, January 29-30, 2004, pages 3-8;  
339 September 16-17, 2003, pages 2-11; April 24-25, 2003, pages 6-12. Court Technology  
340 Committee Minutes of June 18, 2004; March 19, 2004; September 12, 2003; Conference  
341 of Chief Justices/Conference of State Court Administrators: Guidelines for Public Access  
342 to Court Records; National Center for State Courts and State Justice Institute Best  
343 Practices for Court Privacy Policy Formulation.

344 STATUTES AFFECTED:

345 CONSIDERED: N.D. Const. Art. I, § 25

346 CROSS REFERENCE: N.D.R.Ct. 3.4 (Privacy Protection for Filings Made with  
347 the Court); N.D.Sup.Ct.Admin.R. 19 (Court Records Management); N.D.Sup.Ct.  
348 Admin.R. 40 (Access to Recordings of Proceedings in District Court - Status of  
349 Recording); N.D. Supreme Court Policy 121 (Electronic Communication Devices).

350 **APPENDIX**

351 Statutes, court rules and policies, and federal regulations making certain records confidential,  
352 in whole or in part, include:

353 **ND Century Code**

354 **12-60.1 Sealing Criminal Records**

355 **12.1-32-07.2(2) Records and papers concerning deferred imposition of sentence when guilty**  
356 **plea is withdrawn or guilty verdict set aside**

357 **12.1-32-09(3) Notice specifying defendant as a dangerous special offender for sentencing**

358 purposes

359 12.1-34 Fair treatment standards for victims and witnesses

360 12.1-35-03 Information identifying a child victim of a crime

361 12.1-41-14 Motion to vacate and expunge conviction

362 14-02.1-03.1(3), (4), (11) Records involving judicial authorization for abortion for unmarried

363 minor

364 14-02.1-03.3 Privacy of woman upon whom an abortion is performed or attempted

365 14-05-24.3 Property and debt listing in a divorce case

366 14-09.3 Uniform Deployed Parents Custody and Visitation Act

367 14-09.1-06 Mediation proceedings concerning contested child support, custody or visitation

368 14-09.2-06 Parent Coordinator proceedings

369 14-12.2-24 Nondisclosure of information

370 14-15-16(4) Adoption proceedings

371 14-15.1 Child Relinquishment to Identified Adoptive Parent proceedings

372 14-20-35 Confidentiality of genetic testing

373 14-20-54 Paternity proceedings

374 23-07.6-11 Confinement proceedings for those with communicable diseases

375 23-02.1-27 Certain information in birth and death certificates

376 25-03.1-43 Mental health commitments

377 25-03.3-03 Commitment proceedings for sexually dangerous individuals

378 27-20-51 Juvenile court records

379 27-09.1-12(4) Jury selection records

380 27-20-51 Inspection of court files and records

381 27-20.1-22 Confidentiality of Guardianship of a Child

382 29-10.1-30, -31 Grand jury proceedings

383 30.1-11-01 Wills deposited for safekeeping

384 30.1-28-03.1 Confidentiality - Reports - Personal information

385 37-01-34 Recorded military discharge papers

386 **Court Rules and Policies**

387 N.D.R.Civ.P. 26(c) Protective orders

388 N.D.R.Crim.P. 32(c) Presentence investigation reports

389 N.D.R.Crim.P. 32.1 Deferred imposition of sentence records

390 N.D.R.Crim.P. 44(b) Ex parte application for financial assistance

391 N.D.R.Juv.P. 17 Juvenile Court Lay Guardian Ad Litem

392 N.D.R.Juv.P. 19 Juvenile Records

393 Administrative Rule 40 Audiotapes of closed or confidential proceedings

394 Administrative Rule 44 Informal Complaint Procedure

395 Administrative Rule 54 Judicial Ethics Advisory Committee

396 Administrative Policy 215 Access to computer-based data

397 Administrative Policy 402 Access to Juvenile Court Records

398 Admission to Practice R. 13 Public Records

399 N.D.R. Lawyer Discipl. 1.2 Grounds for Discipline

400 N.D.R. Lawyer Discipl. 6.1 Records

401 **Federal Regulations**

402 22 C.F.R. Section 51.33 Passport records

403 Boards and commissions governed by rules adopted by the Supreme Court include:

404 Commission for Continuing Legal Education; Disciplinary Board; Judicial Conduct

405 Commission; State Board of Law Examiners