Sixty-fifth Legislative Assembly of North Dakota

SENATE BILL NO. 2263

Introduced by

Senators Wanzek, Luick, Dotzenrod

Representatives D. Johnson, Kading, Pyle

- 1 A BILL for an Act to amend and reenact section 61-32-03.1 of the North Dakota Century Code,
- 2 relating to subsurface drainagewater management system permits.

3 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF NORTH DAKOTA:

SECTION 1. AMENDMENT. Section 61-32-03.1 of the North Dakota Century Code is amended and reenacted as follows:

61-32-03.1. Permit to drain subsurface waters Permits for subsurface water management systems required - Permit form - Penalty.

- 1. a. Installation of an artificial a subsurface drainage system comprising a subsurface water management system that drains eighty acres [32.37 hectares] of land area or more requires a permit. A person seeking a permit for a subsurface drainage system that utilizes surface intakes shall apply for a permit under this section unless the intake is utilized to completely drain a wetland, pond, slough, or lake that has a watershed area comprising eighty acres [32.37 hectares] or more. The watershed area of a drainagedrained by a subsurface water management system without surface intakes may not be used to determine whether the system requires a permit under this section.
 - b. Subsurface water management systems that use surface intakes must be permitted exclusively under this section if the system will have a drainage coefficient of three-eighths of an inch [0.95 centimeters] or less. Subsurface water management systems that use surface intakes must be permitted exclusively under section 61-32-03 if the system will have a drainage coefficient exceeding three-eighths of an inch [0.95 centimeters].
 - c. A person that installs a water management system that encompasses less than eighty acres [32.37 hectares] shall notify the water resource district within which

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is found a majority of the land comprising the water management system of the installation before it occurs, but no permit for the installation may be required.

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<u>b.</u>

The state engineer shall develop an application form for a permit for subsurfacedrainage of waterissued required under this section. A person seeking to construct an artificiala subsurface drainagewater management system that requires a permit under this section must submit an application to the water resource district board within which is found a majority of the land area for consideration and approval. Water resource districts may attach any necessary conditions to an approved permit, but may not deny an application unless the water resource district determines the application is of statewide significance or the proposeddrainage will flood or adversely affect lands of downstream landowners withinone mile [1.61 kilometers] of the proposed subsurface drainage. Water resourcedistricts must forward copies of all approved permits to the state engineer. Waterresource districts shall determine if the application proposes drainage of statewide significance. If so, the application must be referred to the stateengineer for consideration and approval, and the state engineer shall make adetermination within thirty days. The permit applicant shall provide a thirty-daynotice to downstream property owners within one mile [1.61 kilometers] of the proposed subsurface drainage. If an investigation by a water resource district ora downstream landowner within one mile [1.61 kilometers] shows that the proposed drainage will flood or adversely affect lands of downstream landownerswithin one mile [1.61 kilometers], the water resource district may require flowage easements before issuing a permit. If an artificial subsurface drainage systemdrains into an assessment drain, natural watercourse, or pond, slough, or lake, a flowage easement is not required. Flowage easements must be filed for record inthe office of the recorder of the county or counties in which the lands are situated. A person that installs an artificial subsurface drainage system without first securing a permit to do so, as provided in this section, is liable for all damage sustained by a person caused by the draining, and is guilty of an infraction. Upon submission of an application for a permit, the applicant immediately shall

give notice and a copy of the submission via certified mail to each owner of land

- within one mile [1.61 kilometers] downstream of the proposed subsurface drainagewater management system outlet unless the distance to the nearest assessment drain, natural watercourse, slough, or lake is less than one mile [1.61 kilometers], in which case notice and a copy of the submission must be given immediately to each owner of land between the outlet and the nearest assessment drain, natural watercourse, slough, or lake. The notice requirement in this section must be waived if the applicant presents signed, notarized letters of approval from all downstream landowners entitled to notice in this subsection.
- 3. At the next meeting of the water resource district board which is at least thirty days after receipt of a permit application, the board shall determine whether the proposed drainage system would affect property owned by the state or any state governmental entity. If property owned by the state or a state governmental entity would be affected by the system, the board shall refer the permit application to the state engineer, who shall approve or deny it within thirty days of receipt. If the state engineer fails to deny the permit application within thirty days of receipt, the permit application is deemed approved. The state engineer shall include a written explanation of the reasons for the denial of the application. The state engineer shall notify, by certified mail, the applicant and all landowners notified under subsection 2 of the approval or denial.
- 4. a. If property owned by the state or a state governmental entity would not be affected by the system for which a permit application is submitted, the The water resource district board shall review the application at its next meeting that is at least thirty days after receipt of the application. The board may charge the applicant a fee not to exceed enefive hundred dollars. The board shall consider any written, technical evidence provided by the applicant or a landowner notified under subsection 2 addressing whether the land of a notified landowner will be flooded or unreasonably harmed by the proposed drainagesubsurface water management system. For purposes of this section "technical evidence" means written information regarding the proposed drainagesubsurface water management system, prepared and signed by a licensed, professional engineer after consideration of the engineering design and physical aspects of the proposed drainage system, and any adverse hydrologic effects, including

1		erosion, flood duration, crop loss, and downstream water control device operation
2		impacts, which may occur to land owned by a landowner provided under
3		subsection 2. Technical evidence must be submitted to the permit applicant,
4		notified landowners, and the board within thirty days of the receipt of the permit
5		application by the board.
6	<u>b.</u>	If the board finds, based on technical evidence, the proposed
7		drainagesubsurface water management system will flood or unreasonably harm
8		lands of a landowner notified under subsection 2, the board may require the
9		applicant to obtain a flowage easement notarized letter of approval before issuing
10		a permit for the system. The applicant shall file a flowage easement in the office
11		of the recorder of the county in which the easement is situated. The board may
12		not require a flowage easementletter of approval for any land downstream of
13		drainagea system that outlets into an assessment drain, natural watercourse, or
14		pond, slough, or lake if notified landowners did not provide technical evidence to
15		the district.
16	<u>C.</u>	A water resource district may attach reasonable conditions to an approved permit
17		for a subsurface water management system that outlets directly into a legal
18		assessment drain or public highway right-of-way. For purposes of this subsection,
19		"reasonable conditions" means conditions that address the outlet location, proper
20		erosion control, reseeding of disturbed areas, installation of riprap or other ditch
21		stabilization, and conditions that require all work to be done in a neat and
22		professional manner.
23	d.	A water resource district may require a subsurface water management system
24		granted a permit under this section to incorporate a control structure at the outlet
25		into the design of the system and may require the control structure be closed
26		during critical flood periods.
27	e.	A water resources district board may not deny a permit application under this
28		section unless the board determines, based on technical evidence submitted by a
29		landowner notified under subsection 2, the proposed drainagewater management
30		system will flood or unreasonably harm land of a notified landowner, and a
31		flowage easementnotarized letter of approval required by the board has not been

1 obtained by the applicant. For purposes of this section, "unreasonable harm" is 2 limited to hydrological impacts, including erosion or other adverse impacts that 3 degrade the physical integrity of a roadway. The board shall include a written 4 explanation of the reasons for a denial of an application and notify, by certified 5 mail, the applicant and all landowners notified under subsection 2 of the approval 6 or denial. 7 d.f. The board may not deny a permit more than sixty days after receipt of the 8 application for the permit. If the board fails to deny the permit application within 9 sixty days of receipt, the permit application is deemed approved. 10 5.4. A denial of a permit application by a water resource district board or the state engineer 11 may be appealed, under section 28-34-01, to the district court of the county in which 12 the permit application was filed. The court may approve a permit application denied by 13 a water resource district board or the state engineer if the application meets the 14 requirements of this section. 15 6.5. A water resource district board or the state engineer may not be held liable to any 16 person for issuing a permit under this section. 17 A person that installs a subsurface water management system requiring a permit 18 under this section without first securing the permit is liable for all damages sustained 19 by a person caused by the subsurface water management system.