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FIRST ENGROSSMENT

Sixty-sixth Legislative Assembly of North Dakota

### **ENGROSSED SENATE BILL NO. 2211**

Introduced by

Senators Bekkedahl, Dwyer, Unruh

Representatives Keiser, Porter

1	A BILL for an Act to create and enact section 61-33-01.1 and a new subsection to section
2	61-33.1-03 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to the determination of the ordinary high
3	water mark; and to amend and reenact sections 61-33-01 and 61-33.1-02, subdivision e of
4	subsection 3 of section 61-33.1-03, sections 61-33.1-04 and, 61-33.1-05, and 61-33.1-07 of the
5	North Dakota Century Code, relating to sovereign lands, determining the ordinary high water
6	mark, and the ownership of mineral rights of land inundated subject to inundation by Pick-Sloan
7	Missouri basin project dams; to provide for application; and to declare an emergency.

## 8 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF NORTH DAKOTA:

**SECTION 1. AMENDMENT.** Section 61-33-01 of the North Dakota Century Code is amended and reenacted as follows:

#### 61-33-01. Definitions.

As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

- 1. "Board" means the sovereign lands advisory board.
- 2. "Board of university and school lands" means that entity created by section 15-01-01.
- 3. "Ordinary high water mark" means that line below which the presence and action of the water upon the land is continuous enough so as to prevent the growth of terrestrial vegetation, destroy its value for agricultural purposes by preventing the growth of what may be termed an ordinary agricultural crop, including hay, or restrict its growth to predominantly aquatic species.
- 4. "Sovereign lands" means those areas, including beds and islands, lying within the ordinary high water mark of navigable lakes and streams. Lands established to be riparian accretion or reliction lands pursuant to section 47-06-05 are considered to be above the ordinary high water mark and are not sovereign lands.

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4.5. "State engineer" means the person appointed by the state water commission pursuant to section 61-03-01.

**SECTION 2.** Section 61-33-01.1 of the North Dakota Century Code is created and enacted as follows:

61-33-01.1. Ordinary high water mark determination - Factors to be considered.

The state engineer shall maintain ordinary high water mark delineation guidelines consistent with this section.

- 1. When determining the ordinary high water mark for delineating the boundary of sovereign lands, vegetation and soils analysis must be considered the primary physical indicators. When considering vegetation, the ordinary high water mark is the line below which the presence and action of the water is frequent enough to prevent the growth of terrestrial vegetation or restrict vegetation growth to predominately aquatic species. Generally, land, including hay land, where the high and continuous presence of water has destroyed the value of the land for agricultural purposes must be deemed within the ordinary high water mark.
- 2. When feasible, direct hydrological and hydraulic measurements from stream gauge data, elevation data, historic records of water flow, high resolution light detection and ranging systems, prior elevation and survey maps, and statistical hydrological evidence must be considered when determining the ordinary high water mark. The state engineer shall establish appropriate guidelines, technical standards, and other criteria, including use of light detection and ranging systems or other future technological advancements, as necessary, for conducting hydrologic and hydraulic modeling required by this section.
- 3. Secondary physical indicators, including litter, debris, or staining, may be considered to supplement the analysis of the ordinary high water mark investigation but may not supersede primary physical indicators unless primary physical indicators are deemed inadequate or inconclusive. Physical indicators directly affected by influent non-navigable tributaries, adjoining water bodies, or wetlands may not be used to delineate the sovereign land boundary of a navigable body of water.

**SECTION 3. AMENDMENT.** Section 61-33.1-02 of the North Dakota Century Code is amended and reenacted as follows:

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# 61-33.1-02. Mineral ownership of land inundated subject to inundation by Pick-Sloan Missouri basin project dams. (Retroactive application - See note)

The state sovereign land mineral ownership of the riverbed segments inundated subject to inundation by Pick-Sloan Missouri basin project dams extends only to the historical Missouri riverbed channel up to the ordinary high water mark. The state holds no claim or title to any minerals above the ordinary high water mark of the historical Missouri riverbed channel inundated subject to inundation by Pick-Sloan Missouri basin project dams, except for original grant lands acquired by the state under federal law and any minerals acquired by the state through purchase, foreclosure, or other written conveyance. Mineral ownership of the riverbed segments inundated subject to inundation by Pick-Sloan Missouri basin project dams which are located within the exterior boundaries of the Fort Berthold reservation and Standing Rock Indian reservation is controlled by other law and is excepted from this section.

SECTION 4. AMENDMENT. Subdivision e of subsection 3 of section 61-33.1-03 of the North Dakota Century Code is amended and reenacted as follows:

> Subsection 34 of section 61-33-01 and section 47-06-05, which provide all accretions are presumed to be above the ordinary high water mark and are not sovereign lands. Accreted lands may be determined to be within the ordinary high water mark of the historical Missouri riverbed channel based on clear and convincing evidence. Areas of low-lying and flat lands where the ordinary high water mark may be impracticable to determine due to inconclusive aerial photography or inconclusive vegetation analysis must be presumed to be above the ordinary high water mark and owned by the riparian landowner.

SECTION 5. A new subsection to section 61-33.1-03 of the North Dakota Century Code is created and enacted as follows:

Upon adoption of the final review findings by the industrial commission, the board of university and school lands may contract with a qualified engineering and surveying firm to analyze the final review findings and determine the acreage on a quarterquarter basis or government lot basis above and below the ordinary high water mark as delineated by the final review findings of the industrial commission. The acreage determination is final upon approval by the board.

1 **SECTION 6. AMENDMENT.** Section 61-33.1-04 of the North Dakota Century Code is 2 amended and reenacted as follows: 3 61-33.1-04. Implementation. (Retroactive application - See note) 4 Within six months after the adoption of the final review findings acreage determination 5 by the industrial commission board of university and school lands: 6 Any royalty proceeds held by operators attributable to oil and gas mineral tracts 7 lying entirely above the ordinary high water mark of the historical Missouri 8 riverbed channel on both the corps survey and the state phase two survey must 9 be released to the owners of the tracts, absent a showing of other defects 10 affecting mineral title; and 11 Any royalty proceeds held by the board of university and school lands attributable b. 12 to oil and gas mineral tracts lying entirely above the ordinary high water mark of 13 the historical Missouri riverbed channel on both the corps survey and the state 14 phase two survey must be released to the relevant operators to distribute to the 15 owners of the tracts, absent a showing of other defects affecting mineral title. 16 2. Upon adoption of the final review findingsacreage determination by the industrial-17 commissionboard of university and school lands: 18 a. The board of university and school lands shall begin to implement any acreage 19 adjustments, lease bonus and royalty refunds, and payment demands as may be 20 necessary relating to state-issued oil and gas leases. The board shall complete 21 the adjustments, refunds, and payment demands within two years after the date-22 of adoption of the final review findingsapproving the acreage determination. 23 b. Operators of oil and gas wells affected by the final review findingsfinal acreage 24 determination immediately shall begin to implement any acreage and revenue 25 adjustments relating to state-owned and privately owned oil and gas interests. 26 The operators shall complete the adjustments within two years after the date of 27 adoption of the review findingsthe board approves the acreage determination. 28 Any applicable penalties, liability, or interest for late payment of royalties or 29 revenues from an affected oil or gas well may not begin to accrue until the end of

the two-year deadline. The filing of an action under section 61-33.1-05 tolls the

deadline for any oil and gas well directly affected by the action challenging the review finding or final acreage determination.

**SECTION 7. AMENDMENT.** Section 61-33.1-05 of the North Dakota Century Code is amended and reenacted as follows:

# 61-33.1-05. Actions challenging review findings <u>or final acreage determinations</u>. (Retroactive application - <u>See note</u>)

- 1. An interested party seeking to bring an action challenging the review findings or recommendations or the industrial commission actions under this chapter shall commence an action in district court within two years of the date of adoption of the final review findings by the industrial commission. The plaintiff bringing an action under this section may challenge only the final review finding for the section or sections of land in which the plaintiff asserts an interest. The state and all owners of record of fee or leasehold estates or interests affected by the finding, recommendation, or industrial commission action challenged in the action under this section must be joined as parties to the action. A plaintiff or defendant claiming a boundary of the ordinary high water mark of the historical Missouri riverbed channel which varies from the boundary determined under this chapter bears the burden of establishing the variance by clear and convincing evidence based on evidence of the type required to be considered by the engineering and surveying firm under subsection 3 of section 61-33.1-03.
- 2. An interested party seeking to bring an action challenging the final acreage determination under this chapter shall commence an action in district court within two years of the date the acreage determinations were approved by the board of university and school lands. The plaintiff bringing an action under this section may challenge only the acreage determination for the section or sections of land in which the plaintiff asserts an interest. The state and all owners of record of fee or leasehold estates or interests affected by the final acreage determination challenged in the action under this section must be joined as parties to the action. A plaintiff or defendant claiming a determination of the acreage above or below the historical Missouri riverbed channel which varies from the final acreage determination under this chapter bears the burden of establishing the variance by clear and convincing evidence based on evidence of