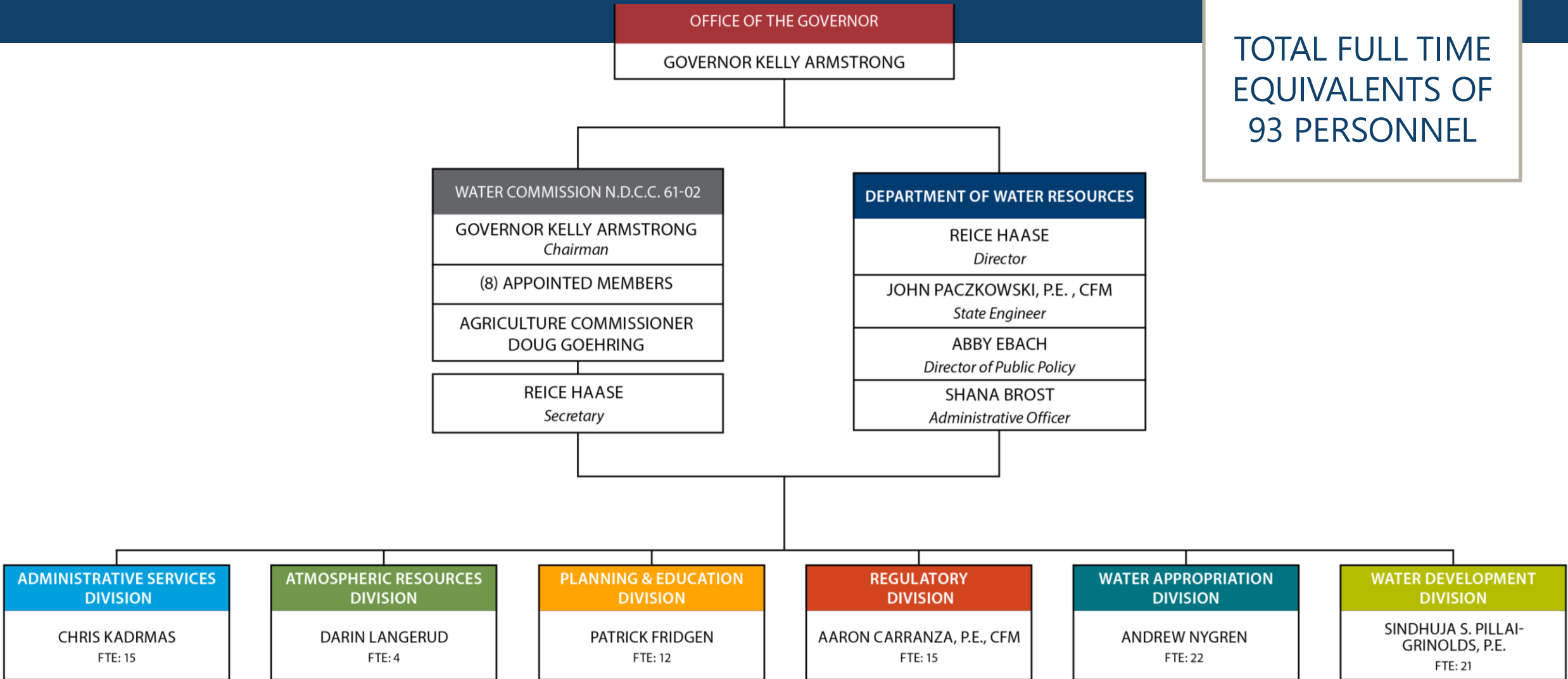
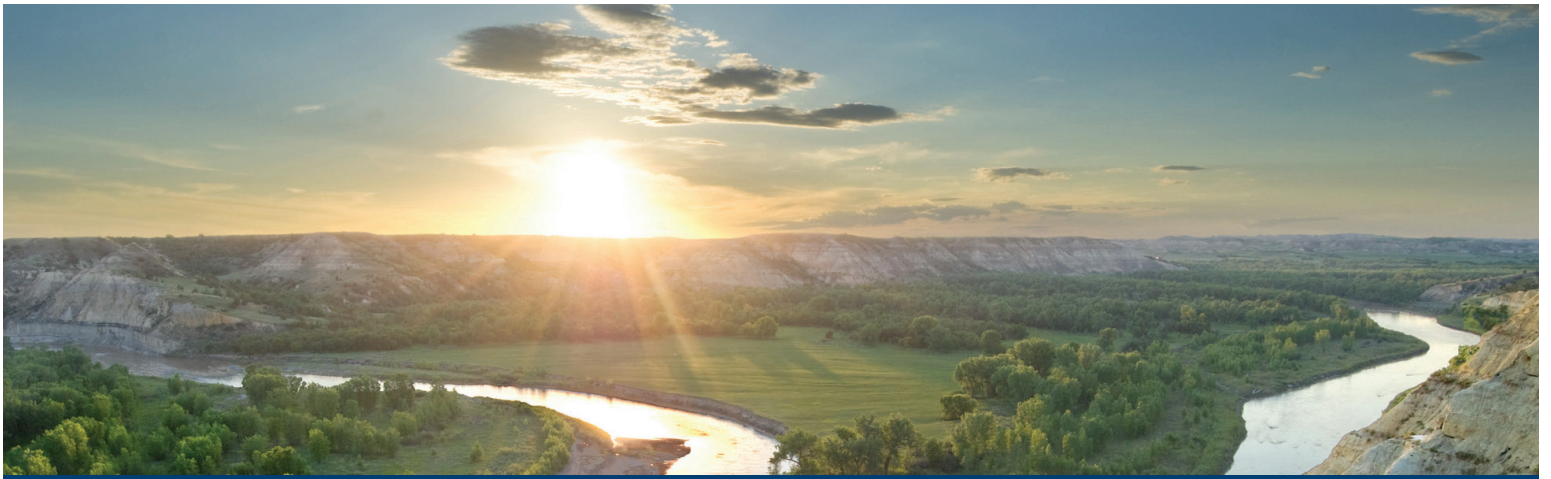


# DWR ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

TOTAL FULL TIME  
EQUIVALENTS OF  
93 PERSONNEL





## DWR FTE REQUEST SUMMARY

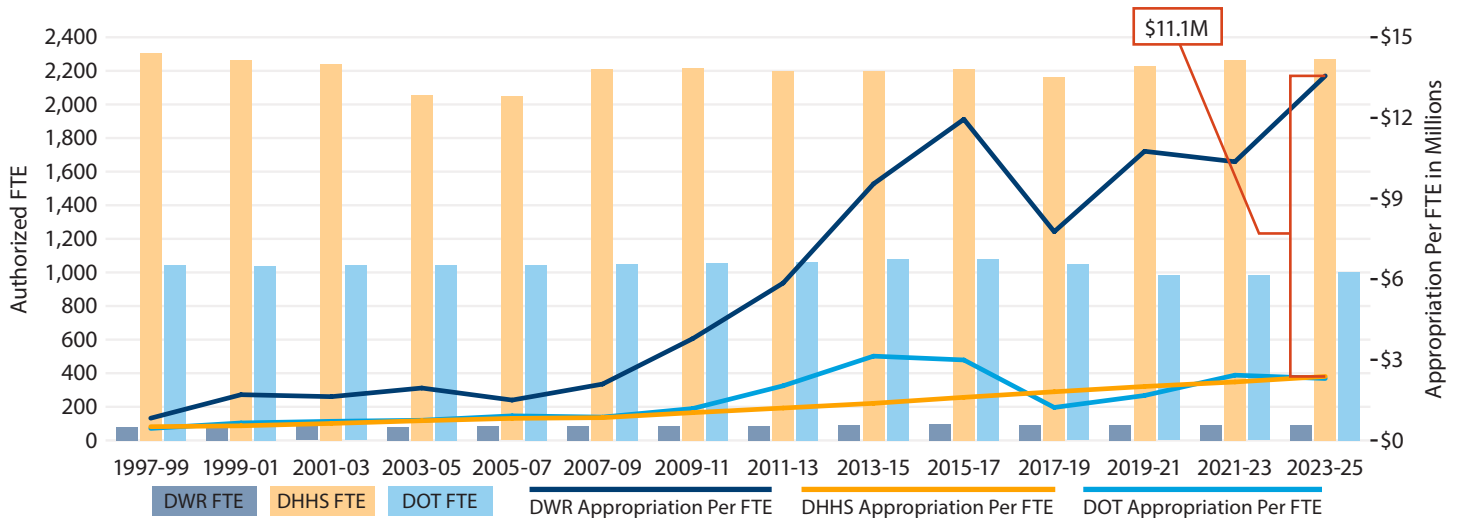
The following includes a summary of FTE positions being requested as part of DWR's 2025- 2027 budget proposal. Specific details and metrics are available in detailed one-page summaries (attached).

NEW FTE Requests			
Position	Division	FTE Request	Funding Source
Accountant	Administration	1 FTE	State
Deputy Director	Administration	1 FTE	State
NAWS Operator	Development	1 FTE	NAWS Users
General Counsel	Administration	1 FTE	State
Assistant NFIP Coordinator	Regulatory	1 FTE	+75% Federal +25% State
RiskMAP Program Specialist	Regulatory	1 FTE	+100% Federal
Silver Jackets Coordinator	Regulatory	Convert	No Change

# Accountant/Budget Specialist (1 FTE)

## ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

Appropriation To FTE Historical Comparison



DWR's appropriation has surged by **\$1.2 billion** or 1,759% since 1997. The DWR's sole Accountant/Budget Specialist occupies a pivotal role in the agency's financial process, having immense responsibility across domains critical for operational integrity and fiscal accountability. Responsibilities include:

- Accuracy and Transparency: Adherence to accounting best practices, fiscal policy, and reconciling financial statements.
- Mitigating Risk: Reviewing and verifying expenditures to safeguard against any misallocation or non-compliance with federal and state regulations.
- Procurement: Oversees agency procurement processes, OMB's vendor maintenance program and year-end reporting.
- Reporting: Managing accounts receivable, optimizing collections, and preparing fiscal and audit reports.
- Verification: Processing, monitoring and reconciling \$1.1 billion cost-share program.

The Accountant/Budget Specialists are guardians of the agency's financial integrity, entrusted with the task of ensuring every dollar is accounted for, every regulation meticulously adhered to, and every decision rooted in fiscal prudence.

### Metrics

**1,759%** Increase in DWR appropriation since 1997 Legislative Session and 0 accountants added.

**25K** Transactions processed biannually.

### Why An FTE is Necessary

- Vital accounting tasks are being done by team members not specialized in financial or accounting best practices such as engineers and meteorologists.
- Additional responsibilities to properly account for and monitor federal funds passed through to Minot for the operation of the NAWS WTP.
- Increased funding for water projects has resulted in requests for more financial reports along with increased funding source reporting requirements.
- Additional Accountant/Budget Specialist FTEs would be able to provide managers with revenue and expenditure analyses to check for errors, for development of more accurate divisional budgets, and assistance for contracts and procurement.

### Metrics

**\$13.5M** Total appropriation per DWR FTE – an increase of \$12.7M since the 1997 Legislative Session.

**\$2.4M** Appropriation per FTE of other similar agencies.

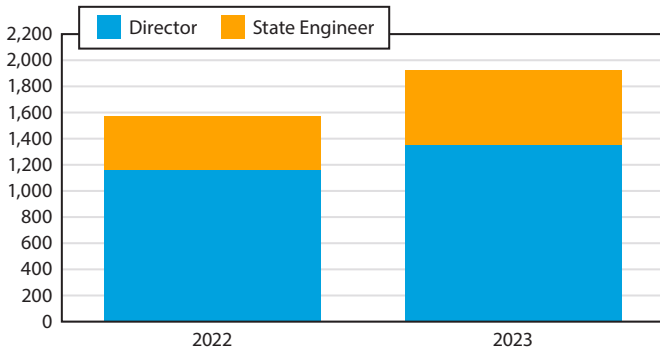


# DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

## Deputy Director (1 FTE)

House Bill 1353, passed in the 2021 legislative session, established the Department of Water Resources (DWR), replacing the State Water Commission and the Office of the State Engineer. The DWR Director, appointed by the governor, serves as a Cabinet member, serves as the Secretary to the State Water Commission (Commission), and advocates for sound water management at the local, regional, tribal, national, and international levels. Collaborative approaches and high-level engagement continues to increase as heightened awareness of shared and competing water needs evolves, along with growing competition for state cost-share for water development projects. In response to the Director's expanding responsibilities in safeguarding state interests in water-water related matters, a Deputy Director becomes crucial to represent both the state and DWR under the Director's oversight.

### Historical Meeting Comparison



### Why An FTE Is Necessary

- The State Engineer has been acting in a dual role as an Deputy Director, pulling the main focus of the position from crucial regulatory responsibilities.
- The Deputy Director would ensure a broader and more effective representation for the state in water-related issues by engaging with various entities concurrently, which also include tribal, national, and international responsibilities.
- The Deputy Director would assist in conversations related to increasing demand for water related to economic development.
- By distributing responsibilities between the Director and Deputy Director, the Department could address evolving demands more strategically, optimizing their efforts and resources for a more targeted approach.
- The Deputy Director's specialized expertise could enhance the Department's ability to navigate complex challenges, providing a deeper understanding of technical, legal, and policy intricacies for informed decision-making.
- The presence of a Deputy Director would create a resilient leadership structure, ensuring the Department can maintain consistent operations in the Director's absence.
- The Deputy Director would understand the whole of the Department and be able to step in as Acting Secretary at Commission meetings, represent the Department at national and international meetings and legislative committee commitments.
- Nearly every department across ND state government has at least one Deputy Director.

### Metrics (2023)

- 7.6** Meetings per workday.
- 1,348** DWR Director attended meetings.
- 576** State Engineer attended meetings on behalf of the Director.
- ~45\*** Boards, Commissions, Councils, and Associations the DWR is tasked to monitor or represent the state.

\*Various DWR team members represent DWR at joint water boards, watershed boards, and other similar entities, that neither the Director or State Engineer can attend due to other demands. The ability for high-level leadership to interact at more board and association meetings would improve the state's collaboration and partnerships.



## WATER DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

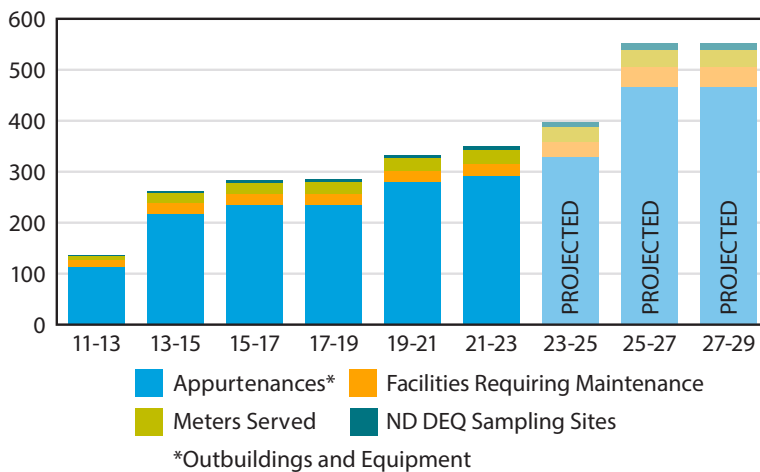
## NAWS Operator (1 FTE)

The Northwest Area Water Supply (NAWS) project has been under construction since 2002. Construction has continued, and NAWS has been adding customers and infrastructure as project buildout continues. A full-time operator position was filled in 2010. As NAWS continues to expand, an additional FTE is needed to support the operations and provide 24-hour monitoring and response for one of North Dakota's largest water supply projects.

The NAWS Operator will assist with extensive ND Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) sampling and reporting, reading meters for billing, operations and maintenance of facilities, locating infrastructure in response to one call requests, coordinating repairs and maintenance with contractors, coordination with customer entities, and being responsive to pipe breaks or other emergencies. This position will additionally develop a routine maintenance schedule for the entire NAWS system.

All costs for the NAWS Operator will be funded through the water rate from NAWS project customers. The requested FTE position will have an office located at the Lansford Pump Station and be required to have a Water Distribution System Class II certification as required by DEQ.

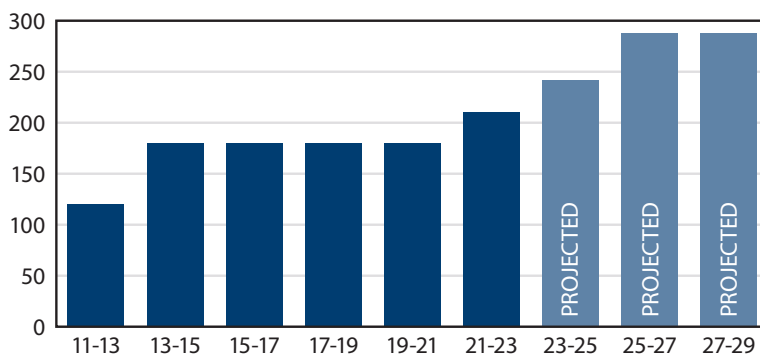
Locations With Operator Responsibilities



Why An FTE Is Necessary

- Currently, DWR has one FTE and one long-term temporary upkeeping a system that will one day serve **one in ten North Dakotans**. As the build-out of NAWS continues, the operations require the position for ongoing safety, redundancy, and support of the entire NAWS system.
- Continued build-out of NAWS has increased the population served, number of facilities requiring maintenance, miles of pipeline in service, as well as travel time between facilities. The treated water distribution system includes **242 miles of pipeline**, and travel time to cover the full distribution system is over **five and a half hours**.
- The system includes 38 facilities that require regular maintenance, and approximately 500 appurtenances that needs attention at least once a year.

Miles Of Pipeline In Service



\* Supply line from Lake Sakakawea to Minot will likely begin operations near the end of the 23-25 biennium which will add 46 miles of pipeline and numerous additional facilities.

One Call Requests In NAWS Project Area

Year	Requests
2021	236
2022	303
2023	402

## ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

## Legal Support: General Counsel (1 FTE)

The Department of Water Resources (DWR) has a long history of requiring legal services to sustainably manage and develop North Dakota's water resources. DWR's responsibilities include project development; appropriation of surface and ground water rights; and regulating drainage, dams, floodplain management, and ND's sovereign lands - all of which require a significant amount of legal support and knowledge of water law.

The gained efficiency of having in-house legal support would mean the legal staff would be consistently aware of all agency actions, and both internal and external decisions.

### Why General Counsel (1 FTE) is Necessary:

The Assistant Attorney General currently supporting DWR through the Attorney General's (AG) Office is often requested to consult on water issues for other agencies and boards such as the Dept. of Environmental Quality, ND Game and Fish, ND Parks and Recreation, Dept. of Agriculture, Dept. of Trust Lands, and the Public Service Commission.

In addition to continued services from the AG's Office, the DWR is proposing an in-house General Counsel to support the DWR's needs. With the increasing complexity of construction contracts, development of MOUs with Tribal Nations regarding water rights, growing federal overreach, and general water disputes, DWR finds itself in need of specialized legal services and a FTE dedicated solely to supporting these important initiatives.

### Other Considerations

- The DWR has committed to developing policy and guidelines transparently to ensure public awareness and understanding. As these policies are developed, legal counsel support in-house would optimize the direction and review considerations.
- Until 2018, DWR had a paralegal FTE. During the 2017 Reduction-in-Force, this position was reallocated, and the duties were absorbed by technical staff or in-house directed to the AG's Office. The reduction in legal support has been difficult to overcome with some of the duties remaining subpar and detracting from the technical responsibilities of the larger team.

### Agency In-House Legal Services Comparison

Agency	Attorneys	Other Legal Support	Total Legal Support In-House
Transportation	2	8 (hearing officers) (3 FTE, 5 Temp)	10
Trust Lands	1	1	2
Public Service Commission	2	0.5	2.5
Agriculture	1	0	1
Environmental Quality	0	1	1
Water Resources	0	0	0



## REGULATORY DIVISION

## Assistant NFIP Coordinator (1 FTE; 75% Federal)

The Department of Water Resources (DWR) supports the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Community Assistance Program - State Support Services Element (CAP-SSSE) through 1 grant-funded FTE (known as the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) State Coordinator). The CAP-SSSE grant supports city, township, and county floodplain and emergency managers in their understanding, communicating, and managing of identified flood risks within their communities.

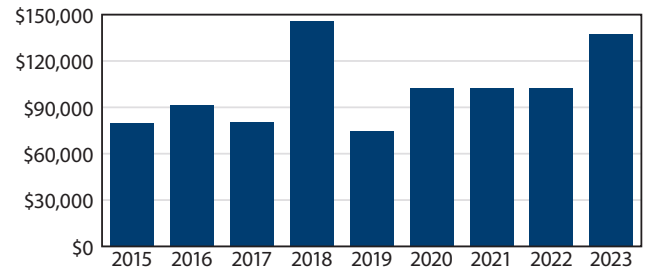
NFIP community support in North Dakota was previously served by 2 FTEs within the DWR, but this was reduced to 1 FTE as a part of the 2017 Reduction-in-Force. However, the complexity of the NFIP program, the available resources, and potential implications for communities and people of North Dakota have all elevated in support needs. There is currently a gap in support for communities that are actively involved or looking to become involved with the NFIP in North Dakota.

The Assistant NFIP Coordinator position is an eligible position to be covered by the CAP-SSSE Grant at a 75% federal cost-share for salary and benefits. The position will enable necessary collaborations and support to communities and enable the state to plan and succeed in managing flood risk for decades to come.

### Why An FTE Is Necessary

- The NFIP Township Study (SB 2365; 2023)) and FEMA's Township Study have resulted in an increased number of ND communities joining the program. There are currently 339 communities participating, and DWR is aware of ~50 communities currently considering participation.
- Available grant funding is expected to increase by 28% (to \$270,000/year) if ND can meet the local match.
- CAP-SSSE program funding levels are dictated by a secondary level of program tracking called Tiered State Framework (TSF). Tracking two different sets of grant metrics took 160+ hours and 2,200+ pages of evidence in 2022. Grant funding availability is dependent upon these metrics.
- North Dakota is falling behind on community assistance efforts. In 2023, the program was only able to evaluate 2% of participating communities (8) instead of the program's goal of 10% (34).
- With ND's population growth comes additional economic and development growth. Ensuring community decisions are made with a solid understanding of known flood risk is a key mission in the CAP-SSSE program.

### CAP-SSSE Grant Awards Per Year



### Other FEMA Region 8 States & Number Of Communities Per FTE Of NFIP Coordinating Team

State	Communities	FTE
Wyoming	85	1 (85 comm./FTE)
Montana	136	3 (45 comm./FTE)
Utah	229	2 (115 comm./FTE)
Colorado	256	3 (85 comm./FTE)
North Dakota	338	1 (338 comm./FTE)

### Trainings In 2023

- Insurance Agent Training: 136 ND insurance agents
- Floodplain Administrator Training: 41 ND communities
- Elevation Certificate Training: ND Society of Professional Land Surveyors Fall Seminar
- NFIP 101 8-week Virtual Training: Floodplain Administrators, Team ND (Water Resources, Insurance, Transportation, Emergency Services)



# REGULATORY DIVISION

## RiskMAP Program Specialist (1 FTE; 100% Federal)

The Department of Water Resources (DWR) supports the research and identification of flood risk in North Dakota through the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Cooperating Technical Partner (CTP), Risk Mapping, Assessment, and Planning (RiskMAP) program. As North Dakota communities continue to prioritize flood risk resilience, assessing and disseminating defensible areas of flood risk is an important step in allowing communities to ideate and deploy resilience measures.

Since 2009, the RiskMAP program has been fully supported through 1 federally-funded FTE within the DWR. Recently, the RiskMAP program oversight has had increasingly complex responsibilities tied to program management through GIS metrics, tracking, and deliverables; while at the same time, RiskMAP funding potential is increasing.

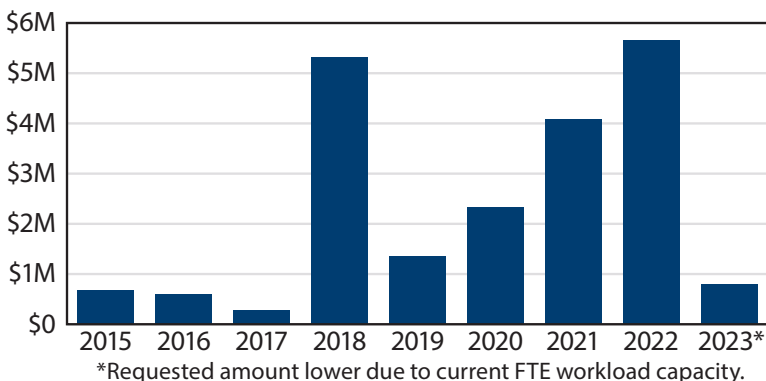
No additional FTE have been provided in support of this program even as demands related to project and grant management have increased. North Dakota is the only FEMA Region VIII Cooperative Technical Partner who services the needs of the Risk MAP program with only one dedicated staff member.

The RiskMAP Program Specialist position would be financed 100% by FEMA funds to support the program and are tied to the continued FEMA funding support.

### Why An FTE Is Necessary

- Available grant funding is not being used as DWR does not have the staff to support the use of the funds. With an additional FTE, ND and the DWR would be able to apply for, and leverage, these funds that would enhance state flood risk resilience.
- This FTE would assist with additional tracking metrics and grant reporting required by FEMA on a monthly, quarterly, and annual basis.
- This position will increase outreach and communication with communities statewide to identify areas of need to match or develop resources efficiently, such as Base Level Engineering (a non-regulatory flood risk identification product).
- The FTE would allow increased collaboration with DES to identify projects and opportunities that would be eligible to accelerate statewide flood risk resilience efforts.

### RiskMAP Grant Awards Per Year



### FEMA Region 8 Cooperative Technical Partner States FTE Support Of The RiskMAP Program

Program	FTE
Montana	4
Colorado	3
Utah	3
North Dakota	1

### Reporting Requirements

The RiskMAP program requires monthly, quarterly, and annual reporting which takes a significant amount of time. Metrics vary from grant cycle to grant cycle. State priorities, phase funding, project manager grant cycle, and business plans all contribute to what is submitted in a given year.

**166** Monthly tasks reported to FEMA. Of the 166 metrics, 91 of the tasks are actively managed by the DWR.

**5** FEMA grant management platforms that requiring quarterly reporting.

**2 Weeks** How long it takes to develop the quarterly reports. Currently, the report requires 108 metrics.

**27** Active grants as of February 2024.





## REGULATORY DIVISION

## Silver Jackets Coordinator (Convert Long-Term Temporary to FTE)

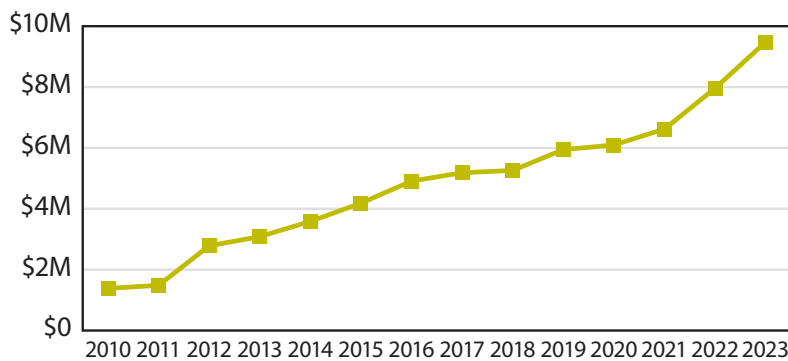
The Department of Water Resources (DWR) supports North Dakota's Silver Jackets team through a single temporary employee (Silver Jackets Coordinator). Silver Jackets teams are interagency (local, state, and federal) teams that facilitate collaborative ideation and solution development to achieve state flood risk resilience priorities. The ND Silver Jackets team has helped secure over \$9.4 million in grants to support ND entities for projects such as flood risk reduction feasibility studies, flood forecasting improvements, emergency action planning workshops, and scientific resource updates.

Since 2009, the ND Silver Jackets Coordinator has been classified as a temporary employee, with the state paying wages with no benefits. In the 2023 Legislative Session, the ND Legislature allocated funding to the DWR to provide benefits commensurate with the Silver Jackets Coordinator's wages.

### Why An FTE Is Necessary

- The DWR already has the FTE-equivalent funding allocation associated with the Silver Jackets position.
- Transitioning the position from temporary to FTE would enable long-term recruiting and retention benefits.
- An FTE would also enable the DWR to strategically utilize the position to achieve the enhanced pro-resilience objective of the Silver Jackets program, while also dynamically adjusting to ND-specific priorities.
- Long-term support of the Silver Jackets program enhances and advances ND's effort to promote increased disaster resilience across the state.

### Accumulation Of All Grants Assisted By Silver Jackets Program



### Metrics

Year	Projects	Year	Projects
2013	3	2019	1
2014	1	2020	1
2015	5	2021	3
2016	3	2022	3
2017	2	2023	3
2018	1		

2013-2023: Averaged 2.4 projects per year at an annual grant average of over \$610,000/year for a total of \$6.7 million.

### Ongoing Projects

The Silver Jackets Coordinator continues to facilitate and negotiate ND-beneficial projects with local, state, and federal partners:

- Mouse/Souris River Discharge Frequency Curve Updates for Sherwood and Westhope Gages (Funded by St Paul Corps)
- Mouse/Souris River Basin Flood Inundation Mapping Project (Funded by St Paul Corps with select funding provided by Souris River Joint Board)
- Mouse/Souris River Basin Precipitation, Soil Moisture, and Temperature Gage Project (Gages / Installation through DWR Atmospheric Resources Division)
- City of Medora Flood Risk Reduction Study (Funded by Omaha Corps)
- Red River Bathymetry Project (Funded by DWR and St Paul Corps)
- ND Flood History Project (Funded by Omaha Corps)
- United States Geological Survey (USGS) ND Statewide Flood Frequency Analysis Project (Funded by DWR and USGS)
- USGS ND Stream Stats and Regression Equation Update Projects (Funded by DWR and USGS)

## ONGOING REQUESTS

**OTHER COST TO CONTINUE ADJUSTMENTS**

- **State Water Commissioners (SWC) Budget** – As a result of the significant increase in funding available for water projects, the SWC has implemented pre-commission meetings the month prior to regular SWC meetings where funding is approved for projects. This process allows Commissioners to be briefed by Department of Water Resources (DWR) team members, as well as project sponsors, regarding the details about projects seeking cost-share assistance. By being more informed about projects, Commissioners can more effectively and efficiently allocate public tax dollars. Furthermore, the number, extent, and complexity of water development and management issues across the state necessitates that Commissioners remain engaged with the water community and local constituents. This includes attendance at local government meetings, conferences, or workshops to stay informed.

In addition to expanding responsibilities, an increase in funding for increased commissioner pay is necessary as they are paid the same rate as Legislators and funding had not been adjusted to reflect the change over several biennia. The DWR is also looking to establish a biennial budget for each SWC member to better facilitate their awareness of what financial resources are available to them to complete their duties. The request is for an increase of \$53,760 in temporary salaries and \$85,200 in operating expenses.

- **Overtime Pay** – As a result of the equity adjustments and legislative increases that have occurred during the 2023-25 biennium, it is necessary to increase funding for overtime to accommodate those adjustments. The request is for an increase of \$36,000 in overtime and \$24,000 in temporary salaries.
- **Northwest Area Water Supply (NAWS) On-call Pay** – Northwest Area Water Supply (NAWS) On-call Pay – The DWR is responsible for the construction and operations of the critical water supply project. To maintain 24/7 operations NAWS team members are expected to be on call to cover evenings and weekends. To ensure team members are being properly compensated for their time, the DWR has implemented an on-call policy, which is like the North Dakota Department of Transportations on-call policy. In implementing this policy, the DWR is requesting an increase of funding in the overtime line item to accommodate this operational change. These increased costs are paid through revenues generated by the users of the water system. The request is for an increase of overtime expense which is necessary to ensure 24/7 coverage of operational on-call duties.

**BOARD OF WATER WELL CONTRACTORS**

The Board of Water Well Contractors (BWWC) is responsible for registering, licensing, and overseeing well contractors across the state. Since its establishment in 1971, the BWWC has partnered with the Department of Water Resources (DWR) to manage certain operational aspects, as the data collected from well contractors has been valuable to the State. Historically, a DWR team member has provided accounting and administrative services to the BWWC during their personal time. However, increasing demands have made it challenging to maintain a clear distinction between the team member's roles. To ensure transparency and simplify the working relationship between the BWWC and DWR, the DWR is requesting additional funding for salaries and wages, to be covered by revenues generated through a contract with the BWWC for accounting and administrative services. This will allow the team member currently serving the BWWC part-time to continue fulfilling these responsibilities without needing to balance duties between the DWR and BWWC. The request is for an increase of \$46,954 in salaries and wages.

### ONGOING REQUESTS CONTINUED

#### **INTERNSHIP PROGRAM**

It has been challenging to recruit qualified and experienced individuals for Hydrologist, Hydrogeologist, and Engineering positions at the DWR. The technical demands of these positions, combined with the limited candidate pool with the necessary expertise, make it increasingly difficult to fill these essential roles. To address this issue, the DWR plans to establish an internship program to engage potential candidates before graduation and provide training opportunities and experience thereby bridging the gap between academic learning and the practical skills needed in these fields. Funding for the internship program, in addition to the FTE request for a Team Development Coordinator, will help the DWR build a robust program to attract and retain talented team members, and develop a pipeline of skilled professionals to address the State's future water resource management challenges. The request is for a \$100,000 increase in temporary salaries.

#### **FEDERAL SPENDING AUTHORITY**

FEMA's Cooperating Technical Partner grant program is anticipated to have increased grant funding levels than previously assumed for the 2025-27 biennium. This increase would enable the DWR to access this additional federal funding to advance projects that benefit all North Dakotans. These additional FEMA grant funds require no state matching funds. An example of such project would be the update of the North Dakota base level engineering data currently housed in the North Dakota Risk Assessment Map service. The request is for an increase in federal spending authority of \$2,051,788.

### ONE-TIME REQUESTS - TECHNOLOGY & EQUIPMENT

#### **Emergency Water Pumps – Development Division**

The DWR needs to replace four inefficient and inoperable water pumps purchased in the early 2000s. These pumps are essential for the Construction Section's operations, including dewatering during construction; dewatering Devils Lake Outlets at the end of the operation season; stormwater management; and are also used during flood-fighting efforts. Due to their age, the pumps have become unreliable, prone to breakdowns, and inefficient, leading to increased downtime and repair costs. Replacing them with modern 6-inch pumps, capable of handling 500-600 gallons per minute, will improve operational efficiency, reduce maintenance costs, and ensure reliable performance. This would allow for the agency to responsive to critical water resource management needs. The cost of the proposed replacement pumps is \$120,000 each.

#### **Excavator – Development Division**

The current Volvo excavator, purchased in 2015, has incurred increased repair costs due to its age and service requirements. With regards to the service requirements, the local Volvo dealership is no longer available. Service must now be performed in either Fargo or Williston or service calls must come from those locations. This creates an additional expense of \$1,000 to \$1,500 for each service call, even for minor repairs. Moreover, parts are becoming harder to source and more expensive, further driving up maintenance costs. To ensure efficiency and reduce downtime, the DWR is requesting one-time funding to replace the excavator with a more cost-effective solution. The budgetary cost for the replacement of the excavator is \$400,000.

#### **Data Logger – Water Appropriation Division**

The geophysical logging system, purchased and installed in early 2008, is essential for collecting subsurface data critical to hydrogeologic investigations. It provides detailed information about the geological formations encountered in boreholes, aiding in the identification of the most productive zones within an aquifer for well placement. Additionally, this data supports the calibration of Airborne Electromagnetic Survey equipment. Given that the current system is over 15 years old and has been operating beyond the typical 7-to-15-year life cycle for geophysical and surveying equipment, we are requesting funding for its replacement. The original system was acquired for approximately \$30,000, and based on a June 10, 2024, quote, the cost for a replacement is \$60,000.

# 2025 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY WATER DEVELOPMENT PLAN

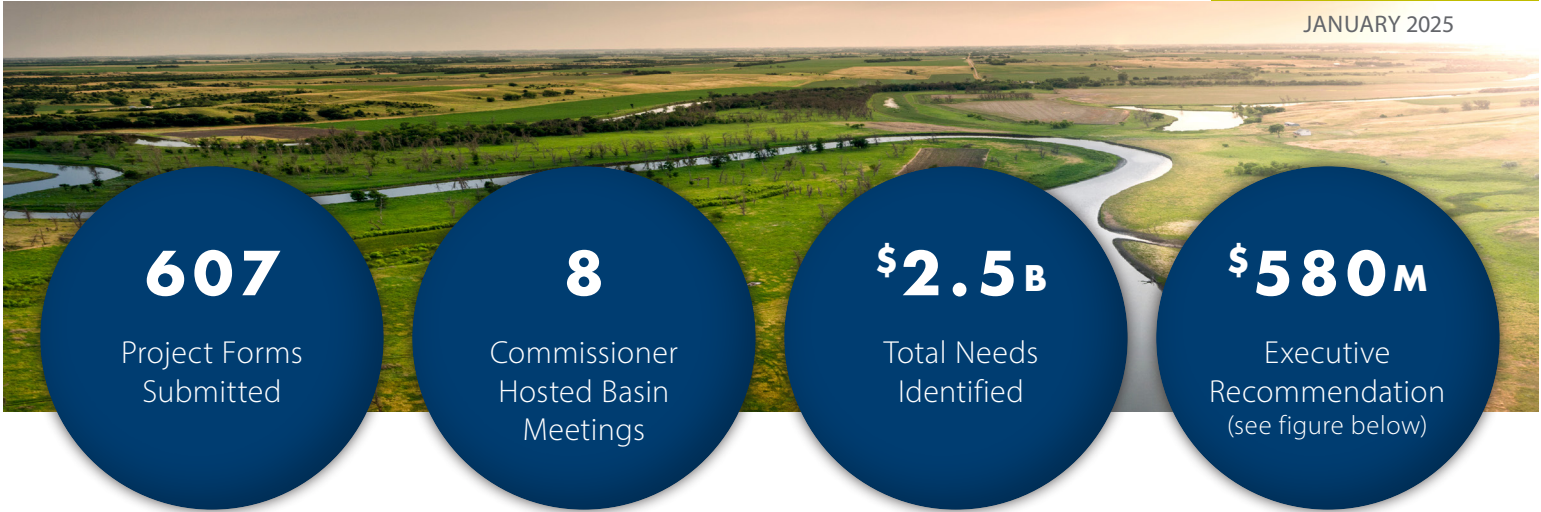


**CHECK  
OUT**

The  
Dashboard!

[www.dwr.nd.gov](http://www.dwr.nd.gov)

JANUARY 2025



Those involved in water project development know that existing projects evolve, and new projects are continuously being considered by local water managers. For that reason, it is necessary for the state to assemble updated water project information on a biennial basis to coincide with the state's budget cycles. In the past, the Department of Water Resources (DWR) has produced and printed that information in a detailed Water Development Plan. Today, DWR and the State Water Commission are providing that same information electronically through a Water Development Plan Dashboard (Dashboard) - along with highlights included in this printed Executive Summary.

The following information outlines funding available for critical water supply, flood protection, and other general water management projects; a prioritized summary of water development financial needs that were collected directly from project sponsors; and summaries of revenue streams that support projects. In addition to the aforementioned information, the Dashboard includes large project overviews, long-term funding needs, aging water supply infrastructure survey results, current purpose funding tracking, and more!

## WATER DEVELOPMENT GOALS & PRIORITIES

### GOAL 1

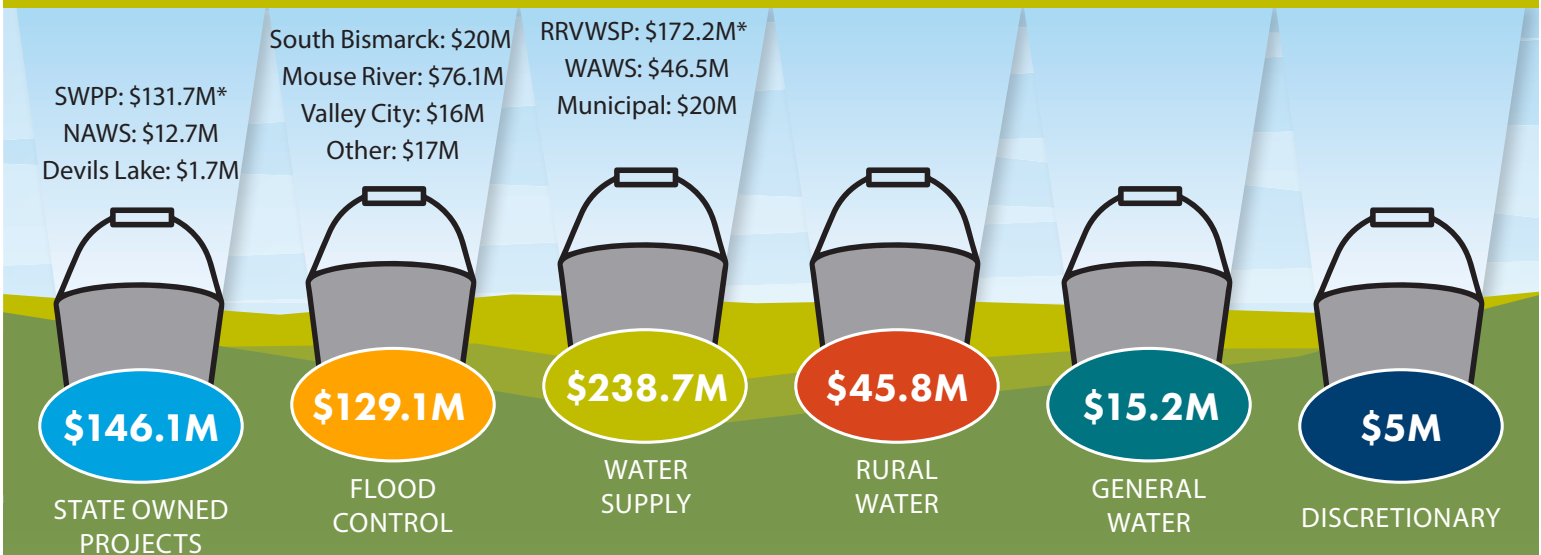
Improve resiliency and protect North Dakota's citizens and economy from negative water-related impacts.

### GOAL 2

Improve resiliency and provide safe and reliable water supplies for the health and prosperity of North Dakota's citizens and economy.

*Each Goal has associated high priority initiatives that can be viewed on the Dashboard.*

## 2025-2027 EXECUTIVE RECOMMENDATIONS: TOTAL \$580M



\* SWPP and RRVWSP were both recommended for a \$50M line of credit from the Bank of ND to support the state share, which is included in this amount.

# 2025-2027 BIENNIUM PROJECT FUNDING NEEDS FROM DWR

(MILLIONS \$)

PROJECT PURPOSES	WATER DEVELOPMENT PLAN INVENTORY PROJECT NEEDS		
	High Priority	Moderate Priority	Low Priority
<b>Flood Control (Total = \$307.9M)</b>	<b>\$190.2</b>	<b>\$54.5</b>	<b>\$63.2</b>
Heart River - Mandan	\$8.6	-	-
Mouse River Enhanced Flood Protection	\$76.1	-	-
Other Flood Control	\$16.5	\$0.9	\$0.5
South Bismarck	\$73.0		
Valley City Permanent Flood Protection	\$16.0	-	-
Water Conveyance	-	\$53.6	\$62.7
<b>General Water (Total = \$51.8M)</b>	<b>\$8.6</b>	<b>\$40.1</b>	<b>\$3.1</b>
<b>Rural Water Supply (Total = \$267.9M)</b>	<b>\$5.3</b>	<b>\$61.3</b>	<b>\$201.3</b>
<b>Water Supply (Total = \$635.7M)</b>	<b>\$267.5</b>	<b>\$16.9</b>	<b>\$351.3</b>
Municipal	-	\$16.9	\$351.3
Red River Valley Water Supply	\$221.0	-	-
Western Area Water Supply	\$46.5	-	-
<b>State Owned Projects (Total = \$164.4M)</b>	<b>\$164.4</b>	<b>\$0.0</b>	<b>\$0.0</b>
Devils Lake Outlets	\$1.7	-	-
Northwest Area Water Supply	\$12.7	-	-
Southwest Pipeline Project	\$150.0	-	-
<b>TOTAL IDENTIFIED NEEDS (\$1.4B)</b>	<b>\$635.9</b>	<b>\$172.8</b>	<b>\$618.9</b>



## DESCRIPTION OF FINANCIAL NEED: 2025-2027

Heart River Flood Control (Mandan), Mouse River Enhanced Flood Protection, Other Flood Control, South Bismarck, Valley City Permanent Flood Protection, and Water Conveyance.

Lower Heart Levee System improvements to meet FEMA compliance. Funding included as part of 2023-2025 budget.

Property acquisitions in Minot and rural areas, additional levee design, and construction on the Maple Diversion and in-town levees.

Community flood protection projects, levee certifications, flood reduction studies, and rural ring dikes.

Pump station, gate structure, and conveyance improvements for FEMA compliance.

Phase 6 - Permanent concrete flood walls, removable flood walls, clay levees, storm water pump stations, and bioengineered stream bank restorations.

New drainage, drainage improvements, bank stabilizations, and snagging and clearing.

Dam remediations, repurposing, rehabilitations, and repairs; irrigation; watershed plans; and water retention and detention.

Community regionalizations, system expansions, storage improvements, transmission line installations, and WTP improvements.

Municipal water supply projects, Red River Valley Water Supply, and Western Area Water Supply.

Water distribution and storage expansions, improvements, and replacements.

Main transmission pipeline construction, Eastern North Dakota Alternative Water Supply design, McClusky Canal Intake preliminary design, and Biota WTP and Main Pump Station design.

Rural water service expansions, and improvements of pretreatment system, intake and control system.

Devils Lake Outlets, Northwest Area Water Supply (NAWS), Southwest Pipeline Project (SWPP).

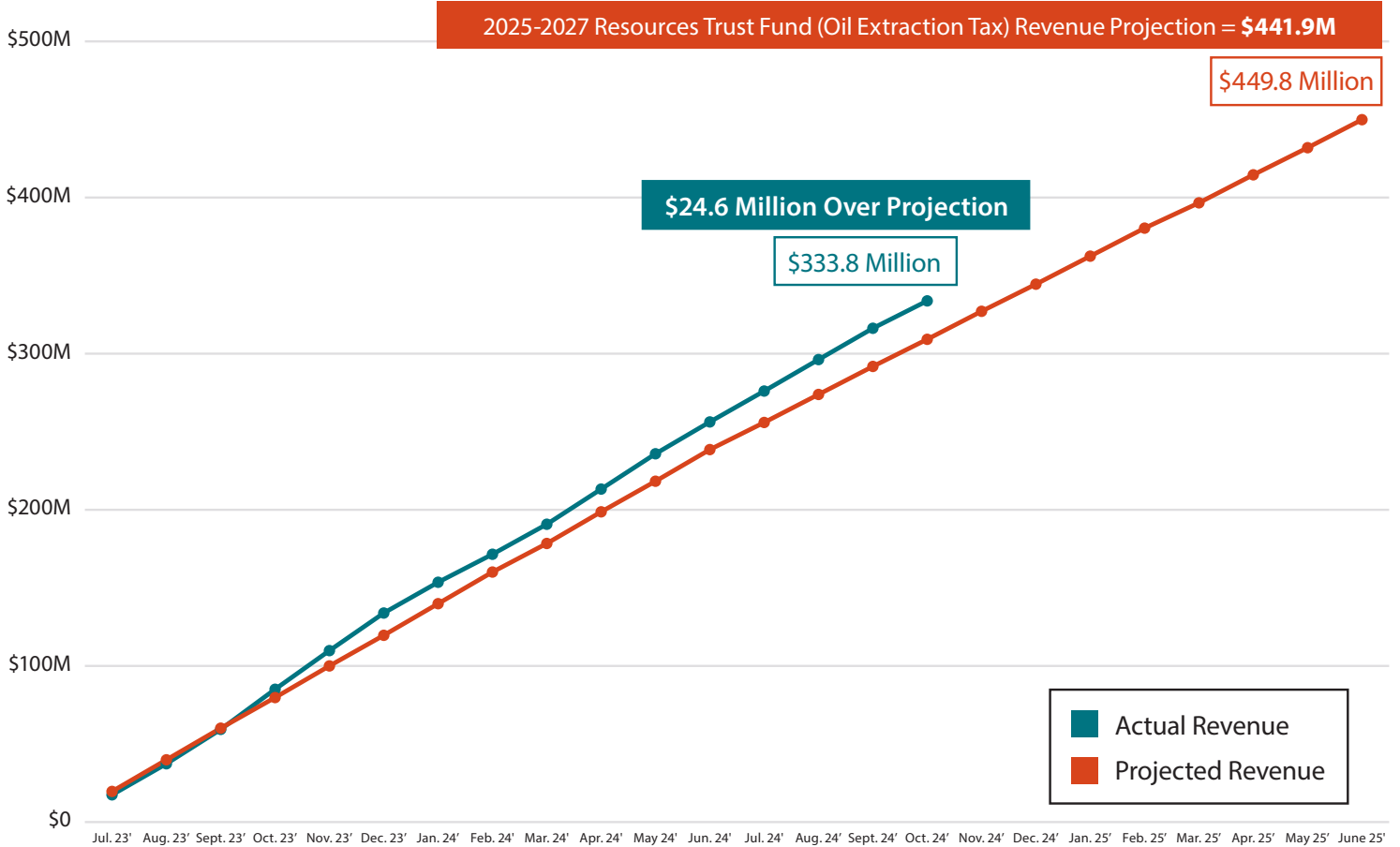
## Capital Improvements

Permanent intake, Minot Phase III expansion, Souris Pump Station and Reservoir, and inline booster pump station.

Water treatment plant replacement, west zone capacity improvement, intake, and Burt-Hebron rural expansion.

RESOURCES TRUST FUND - State funding provided through DWR for water development has historically come from several sources including the General Fund, Resources Trust Fund (RTF), and Water Development Trust Fund. Today, the primary source of funding is the RTF. The RTF is currently funded with 20.5 percent of revenues from the oil extraction tax.

## 2023-2025 RESOURCES TRUST FUND (OIL EXTRACTION TAX) REVENUE TRACKING



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1200 Memorial Highway  
Bismarck ND 58504



# FARGO-MOORHEAD AREA DIVERSION PROJECT

**LOOKING AHEAD**  
2025-2027

**\$0  
MILLION**

**FULLY FUNDED**

State funding of \$414.5M was provided through the 2019-2021 biennium. During the 2021 Legislative Session HB 1431 provided an additional \$435.5M for a total state commitment of \$850M.



## QUICK FACTS



FLOOD PROTECTION



IN-TOWN PROTECTION



DIVERSION CHANNEL  
(30 Miles Long, 1,500 Feet Wide)



ESTIMATED OPERATIONAL



LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS  
(10, 11, 13, 16, 21, 22, 27, 41, 44, 45, 46)

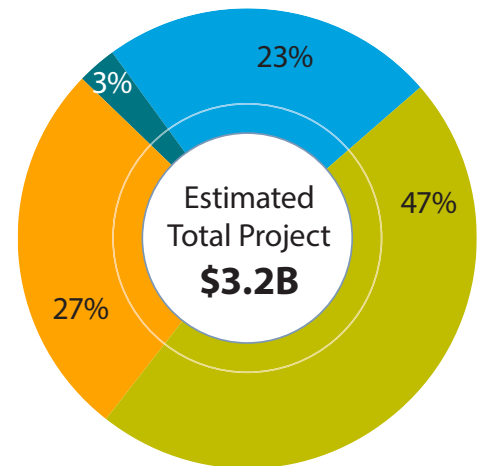
## BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE

The Fargo-Moorhead Area Diversion Project (FMADP) was developed in response to the 1997 flood to reduce flood risk for the Fargo-Moorhead metropolitan area. It protects against flooding from the Red River and North Dakota tributaries, including the Wild Rice, Sheyenne, Maple, Rush, and Lower Rush Rivers. The project consists of four major elements: an in-town levee system, a diversion channel, a southern embankment, and mitigation projects. Once complete, it will protect approximately 260,000 people.

## HISTORIC FUNDING

Local	\$1.5B
State ND	\$850M*
State MN	\$86M
Federal	\$750M

\*Approx. 35% of non-federal funding



## LOCAL SPONSOR

The communities of Fargo, Moorhead, Cass County, Clay County, and the Cass County Joint Water Resource District established the Metro Flood Diversion Authority (MFDA) through a joint powers agreement to work with the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) in building, financing, operating, and maintaining a project that provides permanent flood protection for the Fargo-Moorhead metro area. Funded by a local financial model, the project is supported by three half-cent sales taxes extended through 2084, as approved by voters. The MFDA partnered with the Red River Valley Alliance, a consortium of three international companies, through a public-private partnership (P3), the first P3 overseen by the USACE, with the MFDA ensuring construction meets its standards.



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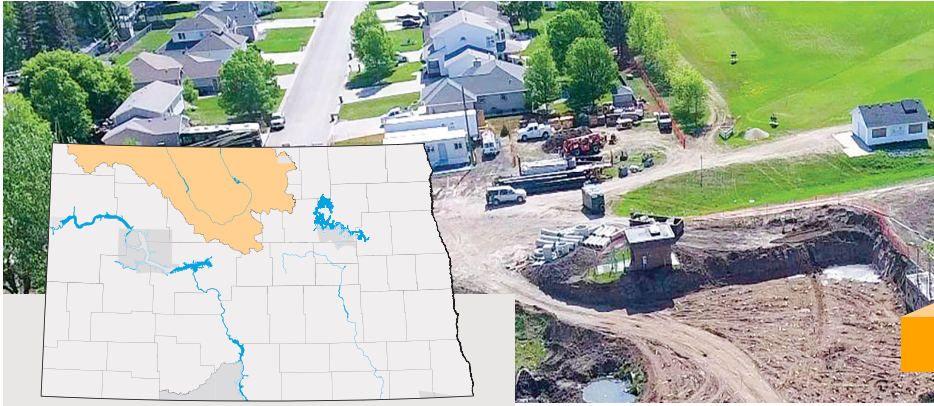
Water Resources

DECEMBER 2024





# MOUSE RIVER ENHANCED FLOOD PROTECTION PROJECT



**LOOKING AHEAD**  
2025-2027

**\$76.1 MILLION**

**EXECUTIVE RECOMMENDATION**

## QUICK FACTS



**COMBINED PROJECTS**  
(Levees, Floodwalls, Diversion, Bridges, Etc.)



**ESTIMATED OPERATIONAL**



**COUNTIES**  
(Renville, Ward, McHenry, & Bottineau)



**LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS**  
(3, 5, 6, 4B, 38, 40)

## BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE

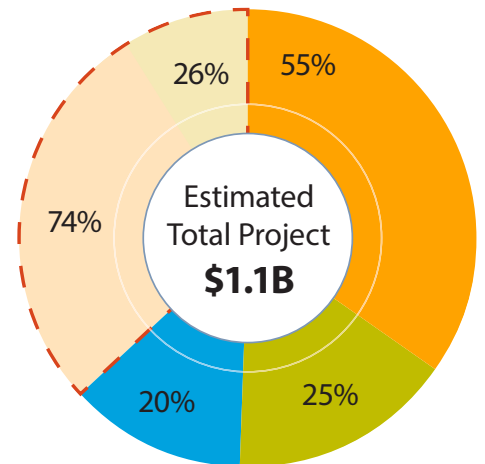
The Mouse River Enhanced Flood Protection Project (MREFPP) is designed to provide flood relief to Mouse River Valley residents - both urban and rural. The project was originally initiated by the State Water Commission in response to a request from the Souris River Joint Water Resource Board (SRJB) following the record-setting Mouse River flood of June 2011. That event brought a record flow of 27,400 cubic feet per second in Minot - impacting 4,700 residential, commercial, and public structures throughout the entire Mouse River loop. Ongoing phases of the MREFPP involve developing flood risk solutions in the urbanized and rural portions of the basin.

## HISTORIC FUNDING

Local	\$176M
State	\$389M
Federal	\$141M

## FUTURE FUNDING

Est. Remaining Funds	\$409.4M
Local	\$150M
State	\$304M



## LOCAL SPONSOR

The City of Minot remains the primary source for the local funding share with the SRJB also serving as a local sponsor. Presently, Minot is collecting a 0.7 percent sales tax for flood control, which is generating approximately \$7 million per year. Discussions are ongoing to examine the possibilities associated with increasing revenues through additional sales taxes, property taxes, or other fees. The city also received Disaster Recovery Assistance from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), and elected to utilize those funds for flood control acquisitions, as HUD funds may not be used for the construction of flood control features.

## CURRENT DWR COST-SHARE

**65%**  
Engineering & Construction

**75%**  
Property Acquisitions



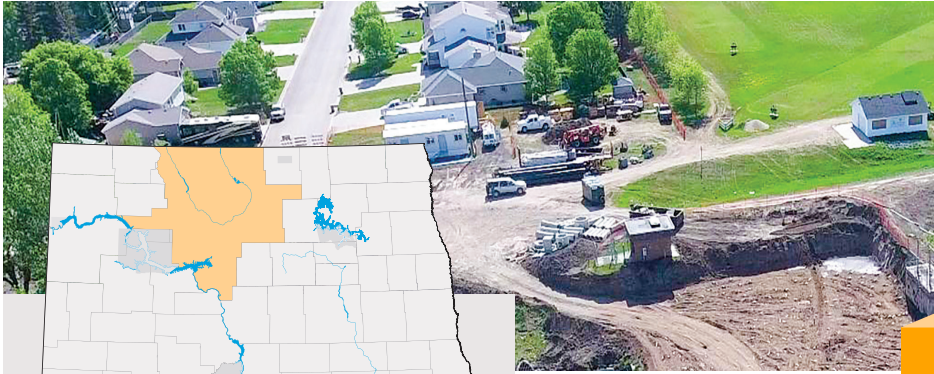
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Water Resources

JANUARY 2025



# NORTHWEST AREA WATER SUPPLY PROJECT



**LOOKING AHEAD**  
2025-2027

**\$12.7**  
MILLION

**EXECUTIVE RECOMMENDATION**

## QUICK FACTS



**FUTURE WATER USERS**  
(10% OF ND POPULATION)



**SYSTEMS SERVED**



**MILES OF PIPE**



**LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS**  
(2, 3, 4B, 5, 6, 38, 40)

## BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE

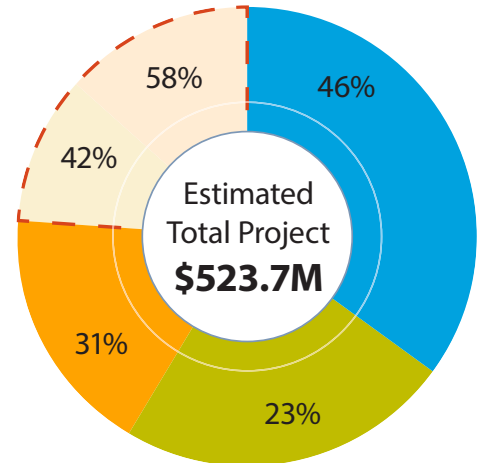
The purpose of the Northwest Area Water Supply (NAWS) project is to address long-standing water supply and poor water quality problems in northern North Dakota by delivering high quality Missouri River water to the region. NAWS was authorized by the Garrison Diversion Reformulation Act of 1986 and the Dakota Water Resources Act of 2000 under the Municipal, Rural, and Industrial (MR&I) Water Supply Program. Construction of NAWS began in April 2002, with a main line and associated features being built between the City of Minot and Lake Sakakawea. Later in 2002, lawsuits were initiated, delaying the project for 17 years. Today, construction on the NAWS project is back underway, with interim water supplies provided by the City of Minot. Utilization of Missouri River water is expected to begin in 2025, with overall expected completion in 2029.

## HISTORIC FUNDING

Local	\$92.8M
State	\$123.1M
Federal	\$184M

## FUTURE FUNDING

Est. Remaining Funds	\$123.8M
Local	\$52.1M
State	\$71.7M



## LOCAL SPONSOR

The city of Minot has been covering the entire local share of the project through a one percent city sales tax. In addition, the 68th North Dakota Legislative Assembly passed House Bill 1218, replacing the Northwest Area Water Supply (NAWS) Project's Advisory Committee, created in 1991, with the NAWS Authority, which was signed into law on April 12, 2023. HB 1218 elevates the NAWS advisory committee to an authority and aligns it with other regional systems in the state.

## CURRENT DWR SHARE

**65%\***

\*Biota Water Treatment Plant -  
100% Federal Funds



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Water Resources

JANUARY 2025



# RED RIVER VALLEY WATER SUPPLY PROJECT



## LOOKING AHEAD 2025-2027

# \$172.2 MILLION

### EXECUTIVE RECOMMENDATION

Includes a \$50M line of credit from BND to support the state share.

### QUICK FACTS



TRANSMISSION PIPELINE



MAX FLOW



CITIES/RURAL SYSTEMS  
(50% Of ND Population)



LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS  
(6, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 33, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46)

CURRENT DWR COST-SHARE

# 75%

### BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE

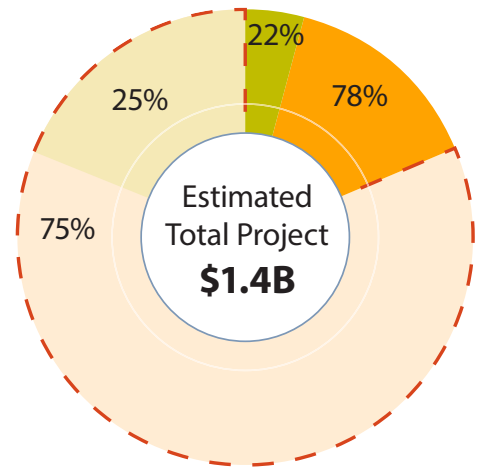
The Red River Valley Water Supply Project (RRVWSP) will use a buried pipeline to transport up to 165 cubic feet of water per second from the McClusky Canal in central North Dakota, along Highway 200, to the Sheyenne River north of Lake Ashtabula. The water will be treated before crossing the continental divide, providing supplemental and emergency water to central and eastern North Dakota. The Main Transmission Pipeline (MTP) will serve communities along its route, with additional users supplied via the Sheyenne and Red Rivers. Those not on the MTP or rivers may require branch pipelines in the future.

### HISTORIC FUNDING

Local	\$86M
State	\$297M

### FUTURE FUNDING

Main Transmission	\$1.03B
Est. Remaining Funds	
Local	\$257M
State	\$773M



### LOCAL SPONSORS

The Garrison Diversion Conservancy District comprises 28 member counties, each with an elected board representative. Its mission is to provide a reliable, high-quality, and affordable water supply to benefit the people of North Dakota. In 2003, the North Dakota Legislature created the Lake Agassiz Water Authority (LAWA) to address future water needs in the Red River Valley and secure a reliable drinking water supply for central and eastern North Dakota. LAWA represents RRVWSP water users and cooperates with the Garrison Diversion Conservancy District.



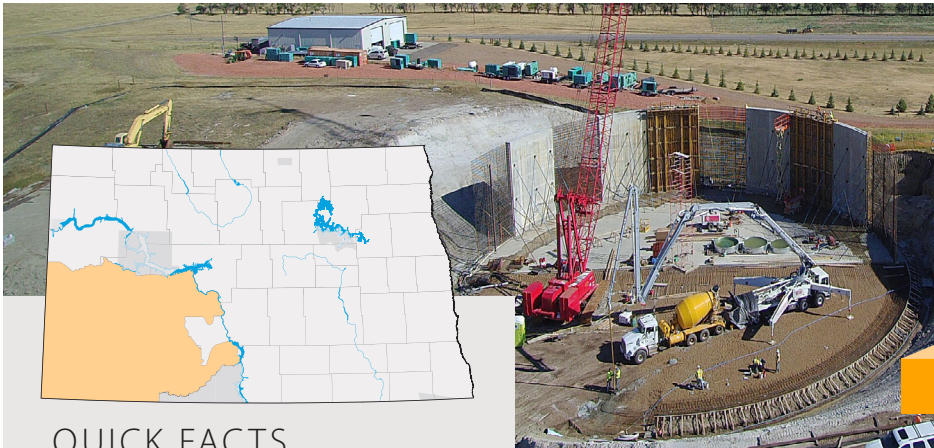
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Water Resources

JANUARY 2025



# SOUTHWEST PIPELINE PROJECT



## LOOKING AHEAD 2025-2027

# \$131.7 MILLION

### EXECUTIVE RECOMMENDATION

Includes a \$50M line of credit from BND to support the state share.

### QUICK FACTS



WATER USERS  
(7.4% OF ND POPULATION)



COMMUNITIES SERVED



RURAL CUSTOMERS



LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS  
(26, 31, 33, 36, 37, 39)

### BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE

The purpose of the Southwest Pipeline Project (SWPP) is to address water quality and quantity issues in southwest North Dakota by delivering high quality Missouri River water to the region. Authorized by the North Dakota Legislature in 1981, the SWPP transports raw water from Lake Sakakawea to water treatment plants located at Dickinson and north of Zap where it is treated and delivered to the Project's customers in southwest North Dakota and Perkins County, South Dakota. Since construction began in 1986, the Project now includes three water treatment plants, 35 pumping stations, 32 water storage reservoirs, and over 5,000 miles of pipe. Future construction efforts will address ongoing growth in the region and connection of rural customers waiting for SWPP water.

### HISTORIC FUNDING

Local	\$2.1M
State*	\$324.4M
Federal**	\$121.9M

\*Includes bonds (\$6.1M), bond payoff (\$18.3M), and State Fiscal Recovery Funds

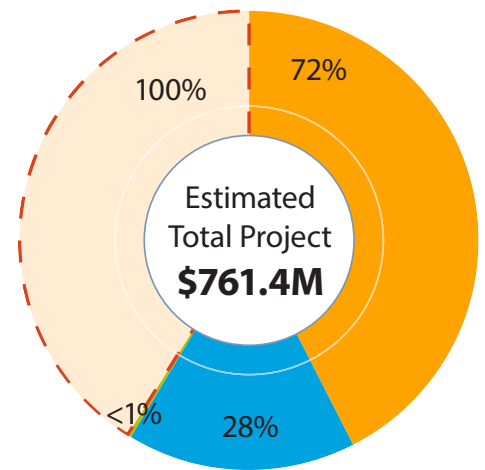
\*\* Municipal, Rural and Industrial (MR&I) Program; and USDA Rural Development

### FUTURE FUNDING

Foreseeable Funding Needs	\$313M
State	\$313M

### LOCAL SPONSOR

The SWPP is funded and owned by the state of North Dakota and administered through the Department of Water Resources. In 1996, the operation and maintenance of the SWPP was transferred to the Southwest Water Authority (SWA), a political subdivision established by the Legislature. Capital repayment occurs through user fees.



### DWR COST-SHARE

## 100%

Funded by State of ND with local share paid through user fees, including capital repayment (\$100M), and replacement and extraordinary maintenance funds (\$2.1M).



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# VALLEY CITY PERMANENT FLOOD PROTECTION

**LOOKING AHEAD**  
2025-2027

**\$16**  
MILLION

**EXECUTIVE RECOMMENDATION**



## QUICK FACTS



### PROJECT PHASES



### COMBINED PROTECTION

(Flood Walls, Earthen Levees, Pump Stations and Stream Bank Restoration)



### CLOMR COMPLETION

(Conditional Letter Of Map Revision)



### LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT

(24)

### CURRENT DWR COST-SHARE

**80%**  
Construction

**85%**  
Engineering

## BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE

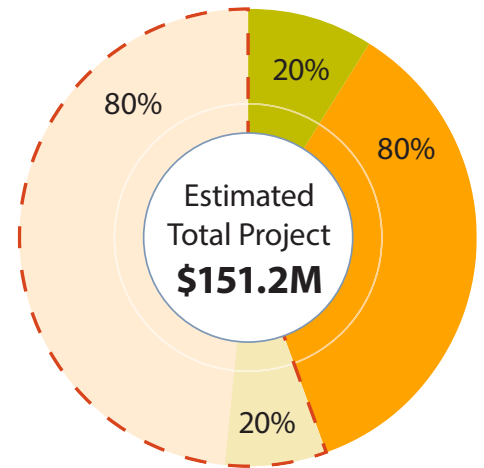
The Sheyenne River flows roughly 591 miles from central North Dakota, eventually meandering its way east to the Red River near Fargo. Valley City sits along the Sheyenne River, downstream of Baldhill Dam, which forms Lake Ashtabula. During a typical spring each year, the river swells from snow melt with water levels peaking around March and April, often creating flood conditions. After experiencing major flooding in 2009, 2010, and 2011, the cities of Valley City and Lisbon each decided to pursue permanent flood protection. Collectively known as the Sheyenne River Valley Flood Protection project, the City of Lisbon completed its flood protection in 2018. Valley City has completed phases I-III, with phase IV scheduled for 2025, and an estimated overall completion date of 2035.

## HISTORIC FUNDING

Local	\$12.4M
State	\$49.5M

## FUTURE FUNDING

Est. Remaining Funds	\$76.5M
Local	\$15.3M
State	\$61.2M



## LOCAL SPONSOR

Through the State Water Commission's Cost-Share Program, Valley City is receiving an elevated cost-share percentage due to past and potential future impacts caused by water releases from the Devils Lake outlets, which empty into the Sheyenne River.



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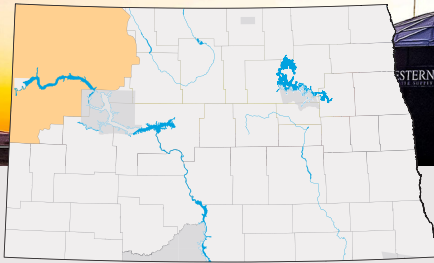


# WESTERN AREA WATER SUPPLY

## LOOKING AHEAD 2025-2027

# \$46.5 MILLION

EXECUTIVE RECOMMENDATION



### QUICK FACTS



WATER USERS  
(9% OF ND POPULATION)



COMMUNITIES SERVED



RURAL CONNECTIONS



LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS  
(1, 2, 4B, 23, 26)

### BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE

The Western Area Water Supply (WAWS) project goal is to utilize Missouri River water, along with supplemental ground water, to meet the municipal, rural, and industrial water needs of counties in northwest North Dakota. Currently, the system supplies water to 70,000 water users in five counties: Burke, Divide, Mountrail, McKenzie and Williams. The system is expected to expand to 100,000 users by 2038.

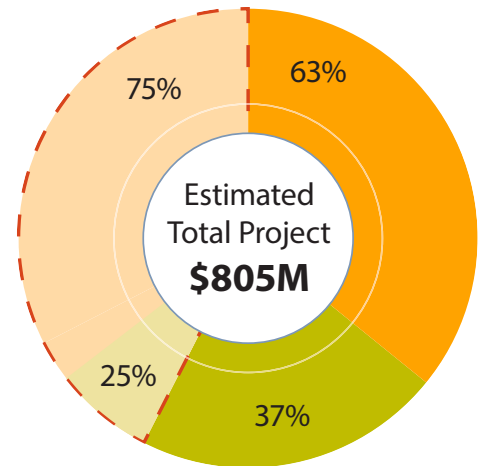
As originally planned during the 2011 Legislative Assembly, the financial model for WAWS was to take advantage of the extensive regional growth that was taking place as a result of oil production and to fund the majority of the project with loans that were to be paid by selling excess water to the energy industry. Since that time, the funding model has been modified, with the Legislature allowing restructuring of WAWS debt, and loan forgiveness of \$74.5 million in 2021 and \$30 million in 2023.

### HISTORIC FUNDING

Local	\$173M
State	\$290M

### FUTURE FUNDING

Foreseeable Funding Needs	\$342.1M
Local	\$85.5M
State	\$256.6M



### LOCAL SPONSOR

In 2011, the North Dakota Legislature created the Western Area Water Supply Authority, (WAWSA) with the intent to develop the WAWS project to treat, store, and distribute water to northwestern North Dakota. WAWSA includes Williams Rural Water District, McKenzie County Water Resource District, the City of Williston, Burke-Divide-Williams Water System Association, and R&T Water Supply Association.

CURRENT DWR COST-SHARE

# 50%-75%



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