

HB 1020
3/5/25



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)

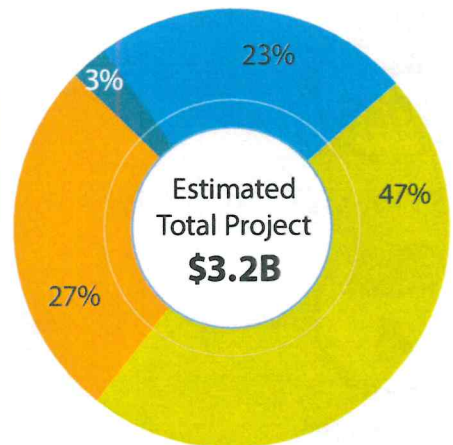
BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE

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

**\$125
MILLION**

ENGROSSED HB 1020

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

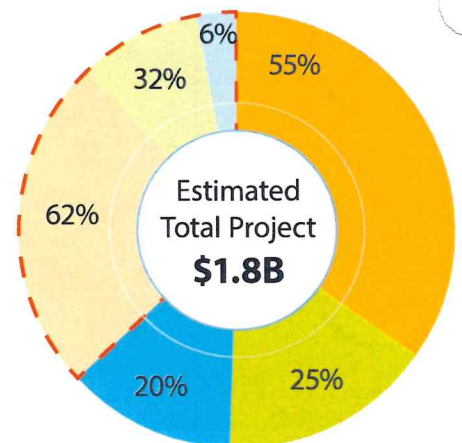
The Mouse River Enhanced Flood Protection Project (MREFPP) is designed to provide flood relief to Mouse River Valley residents - both urban and rural. The project was originally initiated by the State Water Commission in response to a request from the Souris River Joint Water Resource Board (SRJB) following 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	\$1.18B
Local	\$380M
State	\$733M
Federal	\$70M



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

FEBRUARY 2025



NORTHWEST AREA WATER SUPPLY PROJECT



QUICK FACTS



81K

FUTURE WATER USERS
(10% OF ND POPULATION)



16

SYSTEMS SERVED



267

MILES OF PIPE



7

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

CURRENT DWR SHARE

65%*

*Biota Water Treatment Plant -
100% Federal Funds

LOOKING AHEAD
2025-2027

\$12.6
MILLION

ENGROSSED HB 1020

BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE

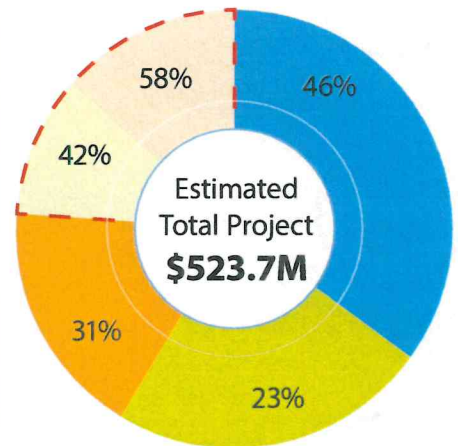
The purpose of the Northwest Area Water Supply (NAWS) project is to address long-standing water supply and poor water quality problems in northern North Dakota by delivering high quality Missouri River water to the region. NAWS was authorized by the Garrison Diversion Reformulation Act of 1986 and the 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.



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Water Resources

FEBRUARY 2025



RED RIVER VALLEY WATER SUPPLY PROJECT



LOOKING AHEAD

2025-2027

**\$260
MILLION**

ENGROSSED HB 1020

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

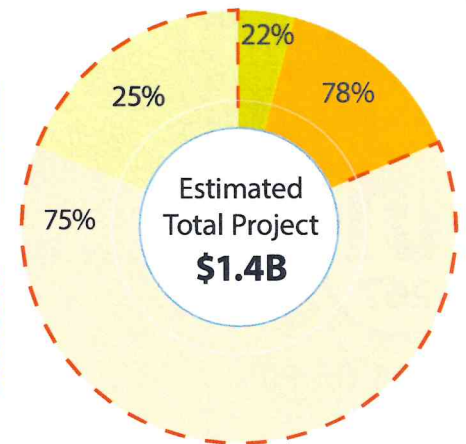
The Red River Valley Water Supply Project (RRVWSP) will use a buried pipeline to transport up to 165 cubic feet of water per second from the McClusky Canal in central North Dakota, along Highway 200, to the Sheyenne River north of Lake Ashtabula. The water will be treated before crossing the continental 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 Est. Remaining Funds	\$1.03B
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.



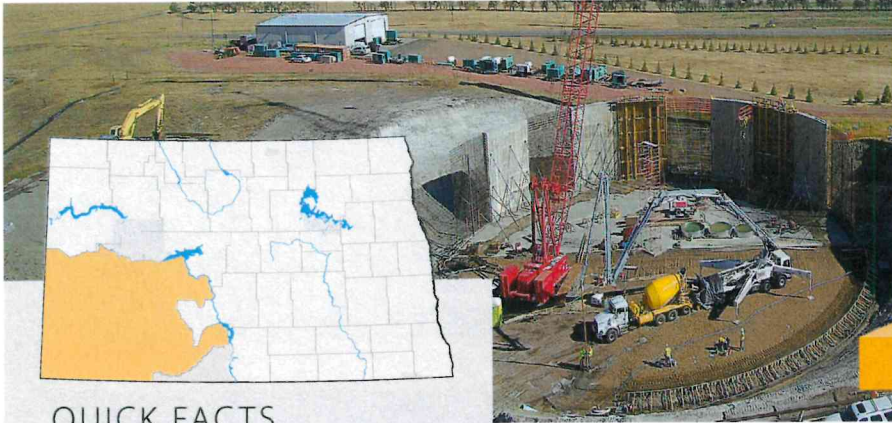
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Water Resources

FEBRUARY 2025



SOUTHWEST PIPELINE PROJECT



LOOKING AHEAD
2025-2027

**\$131.7
MILLION**

ENGROSSED HB 1020

Includes \$100M from bonding.

QUICK FACTS



58K

WATER USERS
(7.4% OF ND POPULATION)



33

COMMUNITIES SERVED



7.6K

RURAL CUSTOMERS



6

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

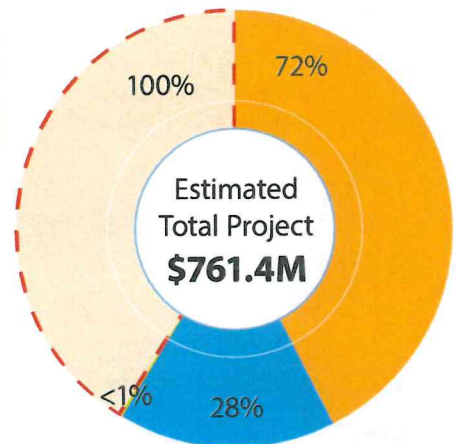
** Municipal, Rural and Industrial (MR&I) Program; and USDA Rural Development

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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Water Resources

FEBRUARY 2025



VALLEY CITY PERMANENT FLOOD PROTECTION



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)

LOOKING AHEAD

2025-2027

\$16
MILLION

ENGROSSED HB 1020

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 complete phases I-III, with phase IV scheduled for 2025, and an estimated overall completion date of 2035.

HISTORIC FUNDING

Local	\$12.4M
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State	\$49.5M
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FUTURE FUNDING

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

CURRENT DWR COST-SHARE

80%
Construction

85%
Engineering



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FEBRUARY 2025



WESTERN AREA WATER SUPPLY

LOOKING AHEAD
2025-2027

\$46.5
MILLION

ENGROSSED HB 1020



QUICK FACTS



WATER USERS
(9% OF ND POPULATION)



COMMUNITIES SERVED



RURAL CONNECTIONS



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

CURRENT DWR COST-SHARE

50%-75%

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

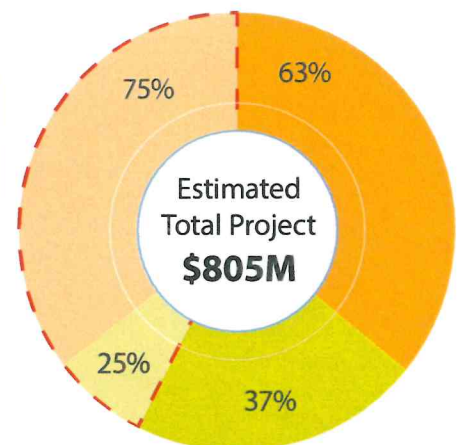
Local	\$173M
State	\$290M

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.



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Water Resources

FEBRUARY 2025

