

## **CHAPTER 61-04 APPROPRIATION OF WATER**

**61-04-01. Petitions, reports, surveys, and other documents filed in office of commission.** Any petitions, applications, surveys, reports, orders, or other documents provided for in this chapter shall be filed in the office of the commission in the city of Bismarck, where they shall be kept on file under the control of the state engineer.

**61-04-01.1. Definitions.** In this chapter, unless the context or subject matter otherwise requires:

1. "Beneficial use" means a use of water for a purpose consistent with the best interests of the people of the state.
2. "Commission" means the state water commission.
3. "Domestic use" means the use of water by an individual, or by a family unit, or household, for personal needs and for household purposes, including heating, drinking, washing, sanitary, and culinary uses; irrigation of land not exceeding five acres [2.0 hectares] in area for noncommercial gardens, orchards, lawns, trees, or shrubbery; and for household pets and domestic animals kept for household sustenance and not for sale or commercial use, when the water is supplied by the individual or family unit. Also included within this use are "domestic rural uses" which must be defined by the state engineer by rule.
4. "Fish, wildlife, and recreation" means the use of water for the purposes of propagating and sustaining fish and wildlife resources and for the development and maintenance of water areas necessary for outdoor recreation activities.
5. "Industrial use" means the use of water for the furtherance of a commercial enterprise wherever located, including but not limited to manufacturing, mining, or processing.
6. "Irrigation use" means the use of water for application to more than five acres [2.0 hectares] of land to stimulate the growth of agricultural crops, including gardens, orchards, lawns, trees, or shrubbery, or the maintenance of recreation areas such as athletic fields, golf courses, parks, and similar types of areas, except when the water for the facility is provided by a municipal water system.
7. "Livestock use" means the use of water for drinking purposes by herds, flocks, or bands of animals, kept for commercial purposes.
8. "Municipal or public use" means the use of water by the state through its political subdivisions, institutions, facilities, and properties, and the inhabitants thereof, or by unincorporated communities, subdivision developments, rural water systems, and other entities, whether supplied by the government or by a privately owned public utility or other agency or entity, for primarily domestic purposes, as defined herein.
9. "Person" includes political subdivisions, corporations, limited liability companies, partnerships, associations, the United States and its departments or agencies, the state of North Dakota and its departments or agencies, and any other legal entity.
10. "Rural water system" means a water supply system designed to serve regional needs.
11. "Water of the state" or "waters of the state" means those waters identified in section 61-01-01.

**61-04-01.2. Right to use water - Basis.** A right to appropriate water can be acquired for beneficial use only as provided in this chapter. Beneficial use shall be the basis, the measure, and the limit of the right to the use of water.

**61-04-02. Permit for beneficial use of water required.** Any person, before commencing any construction for the purpose of appropriating waters of the state or before taking waters of the state from any constructed works, shall first secure a water permit from the state engineer unless such construction or taking from such constructed works is for domestic or livestock purposes or for fish, wildlife, and other recreational uses or unless otherwise provided by law. However, immediately upon completing any constructed works for domestic or livestock purposes or for fish, wildlife, and other recreational uses the water user shall notify the state engineer of the location and acre-feet [1233.48 cubic meters] capacity of such constructed works, dams, or dugouts. Regardless of proposed use, however, all water users shall secure a water permit prior to constructing an impoundment capable of retaining more than twelve and one-half acre-feet [15418.52 cubic meters] of water or the construction of a well from which more than twelve and one-half acre-feet [15418.52 cubic meters] of water per year will be appropriated. If a permit is not required of a landowner or the landowner's lessee to appropriate less than twelve and one-half acre-feet [15418.52 cubic meters] of water from any source for domestic or livestock purposes or for fish, wildlife, and other recreational uses, those appropriators may apply for water permits in order to clearly establish a priority date; the state engineer may waive any fee or hearing for such applications. An applicant for a water permit to irrigate need not be the owner of the land to be irrigated.

**61-04-02.1. Emergency or temporary authorization.** The state engineer may authorize emergency or temporary use of water for periods not to exceed twelve months if the state engineer determines such use will not be to the detriment of existing rights. The state engineer shall establish by rule a separate procedure for the processing of applications for emergency or temporary use. No prescriptive or other rights to the use of water shall be acquired by use of water as authorized herein.

**61-04-03. Application for water permit - Contents - Information to accompany.** The application for a permit to make beneficial use of any waters of the state shall be in the form required by the rules established by the state engineer. Such rules shall prescribe the form and contents of, and the procedure for filing, the application. The application, along with all other information filed with it, shall be retained in the office of the commission after approval or disapproval of the application. The state engineer may require additional information not provided for in the general rules if the state engineer deems it to be necessary.

**61-04-03.1. Limitation on amount of water.** An individual may not apply for a permit or permits for irrigation which, if approved, would enable the individual, at any one time, to hold a conditional permit or permits for more than seven hundred twenty acre-feet [888106.75 cubic meters] of water which has not been applied to beneficial use. Applications submitted in violation of this section shall not be assigned a priority date and shall be returned to the applicant by the state engineer. This section shall not apply to applications for water permits from the Missouri River or to applications submitted by irrigation districts organized pursuant to this title. For the purposes of this section, an individual means any person, including the person's spouse, and dependents thereof within the meaning of the Internal Revenue Code [26 U.S.C. 152].

**61-04-04. Filing and correction of application.** The date of the receipt of the application provided for in section 61-04-03 in the commission office shall be noted thereon. If the application is defective as to form, incomplete, or otherwise unsatisfactory, it shall be returned with a statement of the corrections, amendments, or changes required, within thirty days after its receipt, and sixty days shall be allowed for the refiling thereof. If the application is corrected as required and is refiled within such time, it, upon being accepted, shall take priority as of the date of its original filing. Any corrected application filed after the time allowed shall be treated in all respects as an original application received on the date of its refiling. The application may be amended by the applicant at any time prior to the commencement of administrative action by the state engineer as provided in sections 61-04-05 through 61-04-07.

**61-04-04.1. Application fees.** The following fees must accompany an application and must be paid by the state engineer into the water use fund of the state treasury:

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| 1. For municipal or public use in municipalities or other entities of 2,500 population or over according to the latest federal census   | \$500 |
| 2. For municipal or public use in municipalities or other entities of less than 2,500 population according to the latest federal census | \$250 |
| 3. For irrigation   | \$200 |
| 4. For industrial use of one c.f.s. or less, or seven hundred twenty-four acre-feet [893039.52 cubic meters] or less                    | \$250 |
| 5. For industrial use in excess of one c.f.s., or in excess of seven hundred twenty-four acre-feet [893039.52 cubic meters]             | \$750 |
| 6. For recreation, livestock, or fish and wildlife  | \$100 |
| 7. For commercial recreation  | \$200 |
| 8. Water permit amendment   | \$ 50 |

**61-04-04.2. Refund of water permit application fees.** The state engineer may refund a water permit application fee, upon the request of the applicant, if the application is withdrawn by the applicant, and:

1. The state engineer has not published notice of the application; or
2. The state engineer determines other good and sufficient cause exists to refund the application fee.

**61-04-05. Notice of application - Contents - Proof - Failure to file satisfactory proof.** When an application is filed which complies with this chapter and the rules adopted under this chapter, the state engineer shall instruct the applicant to:

1. Give notice of the application by certified mail in the form prescribed by rule, to all record title owners of real estate within a radius of one mile [1.61 kilometers] from the location of the proposed water appropriation site, except:
  - a. If the one-mile [1.61-kilometer] radius extends within the geographical boundary of a city, the notice must be given to the governing body of the city and no further notice need be given to the record title owners of real estate within the geographical boundary of the city.
  - b. If the one-mile [1.61-kilometer] radius includes land within the geographical boundary of a rural subdivision where the lots are of ten acres [4.04 hectares] or less, the notice must be given to the governing body of the township or other governing authority for the rural subdivision and no further notice need be given to the record title owners of real estate within the geographical boundary of the rural subdivision.
  - c. If the one-mile [1.61-kilometer] radius includes a single tract of rural land which is owned by more than ten individuals, the notice must be given to the

governing body of the township or other governing authority for that tract of land and no further notice need be given to the record title owners of that tract.

2. Give notice of the application by certified mail in the form prescribed by rule to all persons holding water permits for the appropriation of water from appropriation sites located within a radius of one mile [1.61 kilometers] from the location of the proposed water appropriation site. The state engineer shall provide a list of all persons who must be notified under this subsection to the applicant.
3. Give notice of the application by certified mail in the form prescribed by rule to all municipal or public use water facilities within a twelve-mile radius of the proposed water appropriation site. The state engineer shall provide a list of all municipal or public use water facilities that must be notified under this subsection to the applicant.
4. Provide the state engineer with an affidavit of notice by certified mail within sixty days from the date of the engineer's instructions to provide notice. If the applicant fails to file satisfactory proof of notice by certified mail within sixty days and in compliance with the applicable rules, the state engineer shall treat the application as an original application filed on the date of receipt of the affidavit of notice by certified mail in proper form. Upon receipt of a proper affidavit of notice by certified mail, the state engineer shall publish notice of the application, in a form prescribed by rule, in the official newspaper of the county in which the proposed appropriation site is located, once a week for two consecutive weeks.
5. The notice must give all essential facts as to the proposed appropriation, including the places of appropriation and of use, amount of water, the use, the name and address of the applicant, and the date by which written comments regarding the proposed appropriation must be filed with the state engineer. The notice must also state that anyone who files written comments with the state engineer will be mailed a copy of the state engineer's recommended decision on the application.
6. The applicant shall pay all costs of the publication of notice.

**61-04-05.1. Comments - Hearing.**

1. Comments regarding a proposed appropriation must be in writing and filed by the date specified by the state engineer under subsection 5 of section 61-04-05. The comments must state the name and address of the person filing the comments.
2. The state engineer shall consider all written comments received and shall recommend in writing approval or disapproval of the application or that the application be held in abeyance. A copy of the recommended decision must be mailed to the applicant and any person who filed written comments.
3. Within thirty days of service of the recommended decision, the applicant and any person who would be aggrieved by the decision and who filed written comments may file additional written comments with the state engineer or request a hearing on the application, or both. A request for a hearing must be made in writing and must state with particularity how the person would be aggrieved by the decision and the issues and facts to be presented at the hearing. If a request for a hearing is not made, the state engineer shall consider the additional comments, if any are submitted, and issue a final decision. If a request for a hearing is made, or if the state engineer determines a hearing is necessary to obtain additional information to evaluate the application or to receive public input, the state engineer shall designate a time and place for the hearing and serve a copy of the notice of hearing upon the applicant and any person who filed written comments. Service must be made in the manner allowed for service under the North Dakota Rules of Civil Procedure at least twenty days before the hearing.

4. If two or more municipal or public use water facilities request the hearing to be held locally, the state engineer shall hold the hearing in the county seat of the county in which the proposed water appropriation site is located.

**61-04-06. Criteria for issuance of permit.** The state engineer shall issue a permit if the state engineer finds all of the following:

1. The rights of a prior appropriator will not be unduly affected.
2. The proposed means of diversion or construction are adequate.
3. The proposed use of water is beneficial.
4. The proposed appropriation is in the public interest. In determining the public interest, the state engineer shall consider all of the following:
  - a. The benefit to the applicant resulting from the proposed appropriation.
  - b. The effect of the economic activity resulting from the proposed appropriation.
  - c. The effect on fish and game resources and public recreational opportunities.
  - d. The effect of loss of alternate uses of water that might be made within a reasonable time if not precluded or hindered by the proposed appropriation.
  - e. Harm to other persons resulting from the proposed appropriation.
  - f. The intent and ability of the applicant to complete the appropriation.

Subsection 1 of section 28-32-38 does not apply to water permit application proceedings unless a request for a hearing is made. If an application is approved, the state engineer shall issue a conditional water permit allowing the applicant to appropriate water. Provided, however, the commission may, by resolution, reserve unto itself final approval authority over any specific water permit in excess of five thousand acre-feet [6167409.19 cubic meters]. The state engineer may cause a certified transcript to be prepared for any hearing conducted pursuant to this section. The costs for the original and up to nine copies of the transcript must be paid by the applicant.

**61-04-06.1. Preference in granting permits.** When there are competing applications for water from the same source, and the source is insufficient to supply all applicants, the state engineer shall adhere to the following order of priority:

1. Domestic use.
2. Municipal use.
3. Livestock use.
4. Irrigation use.
5. Industrial use.
6. Fish, wildlife, and other outdoor recreational uses.

**61-04-06.2. Terms of permit.** The state engineer may issue a conditional permit for less than the amount of water requested, but in no case may the state engineer issue a permit for more water than can be beneficially used for the purposes stated in the application except that water permits for incorporated municipalities or rural water systems may contain water in excess of present needs if based upon reasonable projections of future water needs of the municipality or the rural water system. The state engineer may require modification of the plans and

specifications for the appropriation. The state engineer may issue a permit subject to fees for water use, terms, conditions, restrictions, limitations, and termination dates the state engineer considers necessary to protect the rights of others and the public interest. Conditions and limitations so attached must be related to matters within the jurisdiction of the state engineer; provided, however, that all conditions attached to any permit issued prior to July 1, 1975, are binding upon the permittee.

**61-04-06.3. Priority.** Priority in time shall give the superior water right. Priority of a water right acquired under this chapter dates from the filing of an application with the state engineer, except for water applied to domestic, livestock, or fish, wildlife, and other recreational uses in which case the priority date shall relate back to the date when the quantity of water in question was first appropriated, unless otherwise provided by law.

Priority of appropriation does not include the right to prevent changes in the condition of water occurrence, such as the increase or decrease of streamflow, or the lowering of a water table, artesian pressure, or water level, by later appropriators, if the prior appropriator can reasonably acquire the prior appropriator's water under the changed conditions.

**61-04-07. Rejection of applications - Appeal to district court.** If the state engineer determines that an application does not meet the criteria prescribed in section 61-04-06, the state engineer shall reject the application. The state engineer shall decline to order the publication of notice of any application which does not comply with the requirements of the law and the rules thereunder. Any applicant, within sixty days from the date of refusal to approve an application, may appeal to the district court of the county in which the proposed place of diversion or storage is situated, from any decision of the state engineer which denies a substantial right. In the absence of such appeal, the decision of the state engineer shall be final.

**61-04-07.1. Approval of applications with conditions.** Repealed by S.L. 1977, ch. 569, § 27.

**61-04-08. Prosecution of work - State engineer may approve another application upon failure of original applicant to complete - Exception.** Repealed by S.L. 1965, ch. 447, § 24.

**61-04-09. Application to beneficial use - Inspection - Perfected water permit.** On or before the date set for the application of the water to a beneficial use, or upon notice from the owner that water has been applied to a beneficial use, the state engineer shall cause the works to be inspected, after due notice to the holder of the conditional water permit. Such inspection shall be thorough and complete, in order to determine the actual capacity of the works, its safety, and efficiency. If the works are not properly and safely constructed, the state engineer may require the necessary changes to be made within such time as the state engineer deems reasonable and shall not issue a perfected water permit until such changes are made. Failure to make the changes within the time prescribed by the state engineer shall cause postponement of the priority under the water permit to the date the changes are actually made to the satisfaction of the state engineer, and any intervening application submitted prior to the date the changes are actually made may have the benefit of such postponement of priority. When the works are found in satisfactory condition, after inspection, the state engineer shall issue the perfected water permit, setting forth the actual capacity of the works and such limitations or conditions upon the water permit as stated in the conditional water permit as authorized by section 61-04-06.2; provided, however, that all conditions attached to any permit issued prior to July 1, 1975, shall be binding upon the permittee.

**61-04-10. Certificate of construction issued when works found in satisfactory condition - Contents.** Repealed by S.L. 1965, ch. 447, § 24.

**61-04-11. Inspection of works.** If the state engineer, in the course of the state engineer's duties, shall find that any works used for the storage, diversion, or carriage of water are unsafe and a menace to life or property, the state engineer at once shall notify the owner or the owner's agent, specifying the changes necessary and allowing a reasonable time for putting

the works in safe condition. Upon the request of any party, accompanied by the estimated cost of inspection, the state engineer shall cause any alleged unsafe works to be inspected. If they shall be found unsafe by the state engineer, the money deposited by such party shall be refunded, and the fees for inspection shall be paid by the owner of such works. If such fees are not paid by the owner of such works within thirty days after the decision of the state engineer, they shall be a lien against any property of such owner and shall be recovered by a suit instituted by the state's attorney of the county at the request of the state engineer. The state engineer, when in the state engineer's opinion it is necessary, may inspect any works under construction for the storage, diversion, or carriage of water and may require any changes necessary to secure their safety. The fees for such inspection shall be a lien on any property of the owner and shall be subject to collection as provided in this chapter but neither the United States nor the state of North Dakota nor any agency thereof shall be required to pay such fees.

**61-04-12. Use of unsafe works - Penalty.** Any person using works for the storage, diversion, or carriage of water, at any time after an inspection thereof by the state engineer and receipt of notice from the state engineer that the same are unsafe for the purpose for which they are used, and until the receipt of notice from the state engineer that in the state engineer's opinion they have been made safe, shall be guilty of a class A misdemeanor.

**61-04-13. Application of water to beneficial use - Inspection.** Repealed by S.L. 1965, ch. 447, § 24.

**61-04-14. Extending time for application to beneficial use.** The state engineer may extend the time for the application of water to the beneficial use cited in the conditional water permit for good cause shown. When such time has expired, the state engineer may renew and extend the same upon application; provided, however, a conditional water permit, or any portion thereof, shall be considered forfeited, abandoned, and void if no request for renewal is received by the state engineer within sixty days after the date the permittee is informed by certified mail that the period for applying water to the beneficial use cited in the conditional permit has expired. If a request to extend the time for application to beneficial use for any conditional permit, or portion thereof, is denied, such conditional permit, or portion thereof, shall be considered forfeited, abandoned, and void. Sections 61-04-23 through 61-04-25 shall not apply to this section.

**61-04-15. Assignment or transfer of conditional or perfected water permit.** Any conditional or perfected water permit may be assigned only upon approval by the state engineer. Any conditional or perfected water permit may also be transferred, with the approval of the state engineer, to any parcel of land owned or leased by the holder of such water permit. Upon reasonable proof that such assignment or transfer can be made without detriment to existing rights, the state engineer shall cause the water permit involved to be assigned or simultaneously severed and transferred from such land without losing priority of any right previously established. The decision of the state engineer shall be final unless some party interested in the same source of water supply shall, within sixty days, bring appropriate action in the district court of the county in which the land is located appealing such decision. Applications for assignment and transfer shall be in the form required by regulation. The transfer of title to land in any manner whatsoever shall carry with it all rights to the use of water for irrigation of such land, except that any conditional or perfected water permit for irrigation purposes must be assigned in accordance with this section.

**61-04-15.1. Change in point of diversion or use.**

1. A permitholder may change the point of diversion or purpose of use without affecting the priority date if approved by the state engineer.
2. The state engineer may approve the proposed change if the state engineer determines that the proposed change will not adversely affect the rights of other appropriators. Applications for a change in the point of diversion or any purpose of use shall be processed and evaluated in the same manner as an application for a water permit.

3. A change in the purpose of use may be authorized only for a superior use as determined by the order of priorities contained in section 61-04-06.1.

**61-04-16. Referee or referees appointed in water suits - Duties.** Repealed by S.L. 1977, ch. 569, § 27.

**61-04-17. Surplus water to be delivered to persons entitled to beneficial use - Charges - Compelling delivery.** The owner or owners of any works for the storage, diversion, or carriage of water, which contain water in excess of their needs for beneficial use, shall be required to deliver such surplus, at reasonable rates for storage, or carriage, or both, as the case may be, to the parties entitled to the use of the water for beneficial purposes. In case of the refusal of such owner or owners to deliver any such surplus water at reasonable rates as required by the state engineer, they may be compelled to do so by the district court of the county in which the surplus water is to be used.

**61-04-18. Appropriation of water from minor stream for agricultural use.** Repealed by S.L. 1963, ch. 419, § 7.

**61-04-19. Filing of location certificate - Contents.** Repealed by S.L. 1963, ch. 419, § 7.

**61-04-20. Approval of state engineer - Rights of claimant - Procedure.** Repealed by S.L. 1963, ch. 419, § 7.

**61-04-21. Amount of water allowed.** Repealed by S.L. 1963, ch. 419, § 7.

**61-04-22. Prescriptive water right.** A person who used or attempted to appropriate water from any source for beneficial use over a period of twenty years prior to July 1, 1963, is deemed to have acquired a right to the use of the water without having filed or prosecuted an application to acquire a right to the beneficial use of the waters if the user shall have, by December 31, 2001, filed with the state engineer an application for a water permit. If the state engineer finds that the application substantiates the claim and it is approved, it is a perfected water permit with a priority date relating back to the date when the first step was taken to appropriate the water in the quantity stated in the application. The first step may have consisted of survey work, drilling, ditching, damming, diking, or other actual preparation for the appropriation of water provided that the first step was followed by due diligence resulting in the appropriation of water. If the prescriptive user fails to file an application for a water permit with the state engineer by December 31, 2001, the prescriptive water right must be declared abandoned and forfeited. A prescriptive water permit acquired under this section is subject to forfeiture for nonuse as prescribed by sections 61-04-23 through 61-04-25. The state engineer shall publish in each official county newspaper published in this state notice of the deadline for filing for an appropriation permit under this section.

**61-04-23. Forfeiture of water rights - Inspection of works.** Any appropriation of water must be for a beneficial use, and when the appropriator fails to apply it to the beneficial use cited in the permit or ceases to use it for the beneficial use cited in the permit for three successive years, unless the failure or cessation of use has been due to the unavailability of water, a justifiable inability to complete the works, or other good and sufficient cause, the state engineer may declare the water permit or right forfeited. For purposes of this chapter, an incorporated municipality or rural water system has good and sufficient cause excusing the failure to use a water permit, if the water permit may reasonably be necessary for the future water requirements of the municipality or the rural water system. The state engineer shall, as often as necessary, examine the condition of all works constructed or partially constructed within the state and compile information concerning the condition of every water permit or right and all ditches and other works constructed or partially constructed thereunder.

**61-04-24. Forfeiture of water rights - Notice - Contents.** If it appears that any water appropriation or portion thereof has not been used for a beneficial use, or having been so used at one time has ceased to be used for that purpose for more than three successive years, unless

the failure or cessation of use is due to the unavailability of water, a justifiable inability to complete the works, or other good and sufficient cause, the state engineer shall set a place and time for a hearing. For purposes of this chapter, an incorporated municipality or a rural water system has good and sufficient cause excusing the failure to use a water permit, if the water permit may reasonably be necessary for the future water requirements of the municipality or the rural water system. Any holder of a water permit using water from a common source of supply, any applicant therefor, or any interested party may request the state engineer to conduct a hearing, the purpose of which is the cancellation of any unused water rights to the common source of supply. Any decision of the state engineer in denying a request for a hearing may be appealed in the manner prescribed by section 61-04-07. Prior to the hearings, the state engineer shall serve notice upon the permitholder and upon the owners of land benefited by the appropriation or works, except where the lands benefited are within the geographical boundaries of a city, in which case notice must be given to the governing body of the city, to show cause by such time and at such place why the water appropriation or a portion thereof should not be declared forfeited and canceled.

In addition to the time and place of hearing, the notice must contain:

1. A description of the water appropriation.
2. The permit number upon the records of the commission.
3. The date of priority.
4. The point of diversion.
5. A description of the lands benefited by the appropriation as indicated on the application for a water permit on file in the office of the commission.
6. Notice that the permitholder, the owners of land benefited by the appropriation or works, and other interested parties whose right to use water may be affected by a cancellation of the appropriation are to show cause why the appropriation, or a portion thereof, should not be canceled.

The notice must be served personally or sent by registered or certified mail at least thirty days before the date of hearing to the permitholder and to the owners of land benefited by the appropriation as indicated on the application for a water permit on file in the office of the commission, or to persons having an interest in works as they appear from the records of the county treasurer or the recorder. In addition, the notice must be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the point of diversion is located once each week for two consecutive weeks prior to the date of hearing.

**61-04-25. Forfeiture of water rights - Hearing - Appeal.** At the hearing the verified report of the state engineer or engineers of the state water commission is prima facie evidence for the forfeiture and cancellation of the water permit or portion thereof. If no one appears at the hearing, the water permit or portion thereof must be declared forfeited and canceled. If interested parties appear and contest the cancellation, the state engineer shall hear the evidence and if it appears that the water has not been put to a beneficial use or, having been so used at one time, has ceased to be used for such purpose for more than three successive years, unless the failure or cessation of use is due to the unavailability of water, a justifiable inability to complete the works, or other good and sufficient cause, the same, or a portion thereof, must be declared forfeited and canceled. For purposes of this chapter, an incorporated municipality or a rural water system has good and sufficient cause excusing the failure to use a water permit, if the water permit may reasonably be necessary for the future water requirements of the municipality or the rural water system. An appeal may be taken from the decision of the state engineer in accordance with chapter 28-32.

**61-04-26. Recorder to record water permit or order affecting water right.** A water permit may be recorded as any other instrument affecting the title to real property without

acknowledgment or further proof. A copy of any order declaring any water right, or portion thereof, forfeited, canceled, or abandoned shall be filed by the state engineer in the office of the recorder in the county or counties where the affected land is located, and it shall be recorded as any other instrument affecting the title to real property without acknowledgment or further proof. Any document filed under this section shall be listed in the index of the property affected as provided in section 11-18-07.

**61-04-27. Information filed with state engineer - Installation of measuring devices.**

On or before the first day of February of each year all persons holding a water permit, including irrigation districts, federal agencies, and political subdivisions, shall file with the state engineer, on forms supplied by the state engineer, topographic, mapping, foundation test borings, design, water use, and such other information as the state engineer shall require. The state engineer may also require any such persons to install measuring devices, which must conform to the state engineer's specifications, at all points specified by the state engineer.

**61-04-28. Correction of application or water right by state engineer.** Upon proof satisfactory to the state engineer that an application for a water permit or any water permit contains an error relative to the point of diversion, the legal description of the land to which the water is to be applied, or the quantity of water, the state engineer may, by written notice to the holder of the affected water permit, correct the error without publication of notice.

**61-04-29. Enforcement.** The state engineer has full power and authority to institute, maintain, and prosecute to determination in an administrative proceeding or any of the courts of this state, or in any of the federal courts, any and all actions, suits, and special proceedings that may be necessary to enjoin unauthorized use of water, to enforce an order of the state engineer or the state water commission, or to otherwise administer the provisions of this chapter. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the state engineer may issue administrative orders requiring the immediate cessation of water use when the state engineer has a reasonable belief that such use is unauthorized or continued use will damage the rights of prior appropriators.

**61-04-30. Penalty.** A person who constructs works for an appropriation, or diverts, impounds, withdraws, or uses a significant amount of water from any source without a permit specifically authorizing such action, except as otherwise provided in section 61-04-02; or a person who violates an order of the state engineer; or who fails or refuses to install meters, gauges, or other measuring devices or to control works; or who violates an order establishing corrective controls for an area or for a source of water; or who violates the terms of the permit; or who knowingly makes a false or misleading statement in a declaration of existing rights, is guilty of a class A misdemeanor. As used in this section, "significant amount of water" means any amount of water in excess of that allowed in a valid water permit, or any amount of water in excess of the needs for domestic and livestock purposes where no permit has been issued.

**61-04-31. Reservation of waters - Public hearing - Notice.**

1. Whenever it appears necessary to the state engineer, or when so directed by the commission, the state engineer may by regulation:
  - a. Reserve and set aside waters for beneficial utilization in the future; and
  - b. When sufficient information and data are lacking to allow for the making of sound decisions, withdraw various waters of the state from additional appropriations until such data and information are available.
2. Prior to the adoption of a regulation under this section, the state engineer shall conduct a public hearing in each county in which waters relating to the regulation are located. The public hearing shall be preceded by a notice placed in a newspaper of general circulation published within each of the counties.
3. Regulations adopted hereunder shall be subject to chapter 28-32.

**61-04-32. Damages for illegal diminishment of water supply.** If a court of competent jurisdiction determines that a water supply has been illegally diminished in quantity or quality and that a valid water right to use that supply has been damaged as a result of the diminishment, damages awarded to the owner of the water right shall be an amount to cover the cost of making such repairs, alterations, or construction that will ensure the delivery to the surface owner of that quality and quantity of water available to the surface owner prior to the diminishment.