



**NORTH FORK  
CROW RIVER**  
WATERSHED DISTRICT

# NFCRWD Drainage System Repair and Maintenance Policy

DRAINAGE POLICIES AND PROCEDURES OF THE NFCRWD

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

The following policy is intended to supplement Minn. Stat. ch. 103E to streamline the administrative processes within the North Fork Crow River Watershed District regarding inspections, maintenance, repairs, and operation of public drainage systems in the North Fork Crow River Watershed District. This policy shall not apply to any "joint drainage system" (i.e., multi-county drainage system), unless specifically adopted by the applicable joint drainage authority. If there is any discrepancies between this policy and Minn. Stat. ch. 103E, the statutes shall govern.

The North Fork Crow River Watershed District Board of Managers shall comply with the following steps in adopting and amending this policy:

1. A copy of the proposed policy shall be submitted to each Manager at least 30 days before its adoption by the Board.
2. The proposed policy shall be adopted by a majority vote of the Board of Managers.
3. The original copy of the policy shall be kept in the files of the Drainage Inspector or Administrator.
4. The policy shall be effective as of the date of approval by the Board of Managers.

## 2 GENERAL INFORMATION:

Minn. Stat. ch. 103E regulates the repair of drainage systems. Repair is defined in Minn. Stat. § 103E.701 subd. 1:

[To] restore all or a part of a drainage system as nearly as practicable to the same hydraulic capacity as originally constructed and subsequently improved, including resloping of ditches and leveling of spoil banks if necessary to prevent further deterioration, realignment to original construction if necessary to restore the effectiveness of the drainage system, and routine operation that may be required to remove obstruction and maintain the efficiency of the drainage system.

'Repair' also includes:

- (1) incidental straightening of a tile system resulting from the tile-laying technology used to replace tiles; and
- (2) replacement of tiles with the next larger size that is readily available, if the original size is not readily available.

All decisions regarding repairs to the public drainage systems are the responsibility of the Drainage Authority and shall only be delegated as consistent with this policy. In North Fork Crow River Watershed District, the Drainage Authority consists of the five Watershed Managers serving on the Board of Managers ("Board"). Once a drainage system is established, the Drainage Authority has an affirmative duty to maintain the system and any required permanent strips of perennial vegetation acquired under ch. 103E. The drainage systems are to be inspected on a regular basis.

## 3 DEFINITIONS:

**Drainage Authority:** The North Fork Crow River Watershed District Board of Managers.

**Drainage Inspector:** A person, other than a Manager, appointed by the Drainage Authority to examine drainage systems as described in this policy.

## 4 Inspection Policy

The Drainage Inspector will be responsible for ensuring drainage systems are inspected on a regular basis, at least once every five years. If a violation of the permanent strip of perennial vegetation requirement in § 103E.021 is found, the drainage system will be inspected annually at the location where the violation occurred until one year after the violation is corrected. As used in this section, a violation occurs if there is less permanent growth of perennial vegetation at the time of inspection than the width lawfully acquired and established consistent with ch. 103E.

Open ditches shall be inspected for obstructions that impede water, such as trees, beaver dams, and other foreign or natural debris. Inspection under this section does not require, nor rely upon, any hydrologic or hydraulic engineering.

Covered drainage systems shall be visually inspected at the outlet and each inlet point for clogs or obstructions. The surface path of the covered drainage system shall also be visually inspected for blow-out points. An inspection pass does not require, nor rely upon, televising the pipe unless deemed necessary by the Drainage Inspector.

## INSPECTION REPORTS

A written report of each drainage system inspection shall be created by the Drainage Inspector and become part of the drainage system record. The report shall list the location and nature of any necessary maintenance, repairs, and violations of the permanent strip of perennial vegetation requirement in Minn. Stat. § 103E.021 found at the time of inspection. The Drainage Inspector shall include an estimated cost of the necessary repairs or maintenance on the report. When maintenance or repairs are warranted and authorized pursuant to this policy, the Drainage Inspector shall make inspections of the work in progress and a final inspection after the work has been completed to ensure the maintenance and repairs have been made in a satisfactory manner. The Drainage Inspector shall submit the written inspection reports to the Board to be reviewed and ratified annually.

## 5 Private Crossing Repair, Improvement, Installation & Removal

Private crossings currently existing on drainage systems may or may not have been constructed as part of the drainage system. Upon a request to repair or improve an existing crossing, the Drainage Inspector shall first determine:

- (1) Whether the crossing was established as part of the drainage system;
- (2) Whether the crossing constitutes an obstruction of the drainage system; and
- (3) Whether the crossing could be eliminated by consolidation.

### CROSSINGS ESTABLISHED AS PART OF THE DRAINAGE SYSTEM

If the Drainage Inspector determines the crossing was established as part of the drainage system, the Drainage Watershed Inspector shall investigate the request to repair, replace, or improve the crossing. There are many areas where tracts of land would be land-locked if not for the installation of culvert crossings over open drainage ditch. Existing crossings may be too narrow to accommodate modern farm equipment or have deteriorated pipe materials. Older crossings with reinforced concrete pipe (RCP) may consist of multiple sections of pipe, which were not tied together. This leads to separation over time and, potentially, failure of the crossing. In relation to these issues, the following policies pertain:

- (a) On RCP crossings that require only that sections be tied and/or relayed to grade to make the crossing useable, the drainage system will pay for labor to perform such work. The Drainage Inspector will arrange for and observe this work to ensure the crossing does not present an obstruction to the hydraulic capacity of the drainage system.
- (b) Where landowners/operators wish to add sections of RCP and widen the crossing, the landowner/operator is responsible for all related costs. The work must be coordinated through the Drainage Inspector so that the Drainage Inspector may observe the work. The Drainage Inspector will inspect the work post-installation to ensure the crossing does not present an obstruction to the hydraulic capacity of the drainage system.

Increasing the width or capacity of an existing crossing or culvert that is part of the drainage system may be an improvement, and not a repair, and must only be approved under the procedures for an improvement in Minnesota Statutes, ch. 103E.

The Drainage Authority reserves the right to use alternative measures to maintain a landowner's right of access, including but not limited to, replacement of a bridge or culvert with another suitable material, or obtaining an alternative legal right-of-way.

A landowner wishing to remove a private field crossing constructed as part of the drainage system must submit a written request and receive permission from the Drainage Inspector prior to removal. As a condition to the permission authorizing removal of the crossing or culvert, the landowner must execute and record a Field Crossing Removal Agreement on the property to acknowledge that the crossing or culvert shall no longer be part of the drainage system and releasing the Drainage Authority of any obligation to maintain or reconstruct the private crossing.

## CROSSINGS NOT CONSTRUCTED AS PART OF THE DRAINAGE SYSTEM

If the Drainage Inspector determines the crossing is not part of the drainage system and constitutes an obstruction, the Drainage Inspector shall make a report and present such findings to the Board. If the Board determines that the drainage system has been obstructed, including by the installation of bridges or culverts of insufficient capacity, the Board shall notify the person or public authority responsible for the obstruction as soon as possible and direct the responsible party to remove the obstruction or show the Board why the obstruction should not be removed. The Board shall set a time and location in the notice for the responsible person to appear before the Board.

A landowner wishing to repair, construct, or modify a private crossing or culvert over a drainage system must submit a written request and receive permission from the Drainage Inspector prior to repair, construction, or modification in accordance with the terms of this section. The Drainage Inspector shall set the width, depth, and size of the crossing or culvert and shall inspect the crossing or culvert after construction. The Drainage Inspector may seek the advice of a licensed engineer to determine if the proposed crossing or culvert will impair the hydraulic capacity of drainage system. The landowner shall be responsible for the costs of design, including engineers' costs, if necessary, and all other costs incurred by the Drainage Authority as a result of the private crossing request. Private crossings not built as part of the drainage system are the responsibility of the landowner. If a private crossing not built as part of the drainage system must be removed or repaired by the Drainage Authority, the costs may be charged to the landowner.

In addition, the landowner must observe the following requirements:

- (a) All costs incurred by the Drainage Authority in repairing an existing culvert or crossing, installing an additional culvert, or in widening or extending the crossing or culvert must be paid by the landowners requesting the repair or improvement.
- (b) Any new culvert must be bedded properly and installed at the as constructed and subsequently improved elevation of the drainage system.
- (c) All materials used in the installation must be of the same or better quality than the original construction.
- (d) The flow under the crossing or through the culvert, to the extent practicable, must remain the same as the original flow characteristics.
- (e) The landowner responsible for constructing the crossing or culvert shall be responsible for all repairs or maintenance caused by improper installation.
- (f) If at some future date an extended crossing or culvert is replaced as a repair, the landowners shall be responsible for replacement of the extended portion of the crossing or culvert.

The Drainage Authority reserves the right to remove, at the landowner's expense, any improperly constructed crossing or culvert, extension of a crossing or culvert, or any crossing or culvert installed without prior approval from the Drainage Inspector. The Drainage Authority has no obligation to grant permission for installing or modifying a crossing or culvert. To the extent possible, the Drainage Authority will require the consolidation of crossings and culverts.

## 6 Highway Bridges and Culverts

Pursuant to Minn. Stat. §§ 103E.701, subd. 4(a) & 103E.525, subd. 2, highway bridges and culverts must be maintained by the road authority charged with the duty of maintenance.

## 7 Drop Inlet Structures

The Drainage Authority desires to promote erosion control measures within the drainage system to reduce the frequency and cost of ditch repairs. At the discretion of the Drainage Authority, the Drainage Authority will provide a drop inlet structure, a maximum 40 feet of plastic dual wall pipe, and either a 20 foot steel outlet pipe or Schedule 40 PVC Drain Pipe, or dual wall through the open channel bank wall at locations where preexisting erosion problems are present and have been documented. Equipment, any other required materials, and labor expenses will also be paid by the Drainage System. Any additional materials requested by the landowner shall be the responsibility of the landowner. The Drainage Authority will work with local agencies to use available cost share programs. A permit from the Watershed is required for the above installation.

## 8 Private Outlet Pipe

The Drainage Authority will not provide an outlet pipe or pay for a repair that was caused by a failed private outlet pipe. It will be the responsibility of the landowner to make repairs to any damage caused by a failed private outlet pipe as well as repair the failed outlet pipe.

## 9 Field (tile) Intakes

Public drainage system funds will not be used to install or make repairs to field tile intakes.

## 10 Repair Projects

Maintenance and repair costs may be paid for with the maintenance funds established by the Board for the drainage system. If a maintenance or repair cost exceeds the allocated fund amount, the outstanding balance may be assessed the following year. The assessed amounts will be in addition to any assessments that are necessary to replace the maintenance fund.

Tile repairs consist of repairing washouts, outlet pipes, and segments of tile which have been plugged or have collapsed. Generally, the replacement of tile segments should parallel the original alignment of the tile system. Tile should be replaced with regard to existing hydraulic capacity, as significant increases in capacity are considered an improvement of the original drainage system. However, Minn. Stat. § 103E.701 does allow replacement of obsolete tile sizes with the next largest (available) size. The type of tile material used should also be considered with regard to depth of cover available, grade, location of trees, and soil type.

### REPAIR AUTHORIZATION

Maintenance and repairs may be requested by benefited landowners of the drainage system to the Drainage Inspector. The Drainage Inspector shall inspect the area where maintenance or repair is requested, shall document the inspection by creating an Inspection Report conforming to the requirements in Section 1.) of this policy, and shall categorize the request as "minor maintenance" or "major repairs." "Minor maintenance" is any repair estimated to cost less than \$5,000.00. "Major repair" is any repair estimated to cost \$5,000.00 or more."

Minor maintenance will be done on a request basis at the discretion of the Drainage Inspector. When minor maintenance is warranted and authorized pursuant to this policy, the Drainage Inspector shall make inspections of the work in progress and a final inspection after the work has been completed to ensure the maintenance has



been made in a satisfactory manner. The Drainage Inspector shall submit all final Inspection Reports to the Board to be reviewed and ratified annually.

Repairs costing \$5,000.00 or more shall be brought to the full Drainage Authority for approval before any work is done. In the case of an emergency maintenance or repair costing \$5,000.00 or more, the Drainage Inspector shall seek approval from the manager of the area where the work is being done to proceed, and later seek Drainage Authority ratification of the repair.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, maintenance or repairs that cost more than the greater of:

- (a) 20 percent of the benefits of the drainage system;
- (b) \$1,000 per mile of open ditch in the ditch system; or
- (c) The dollar amount requiring the solicitation of sealed bids under Minn. Stat. § 471.345, subd. 3

must be submitted to the Drainage Authority by petition under the procedures laid out in Minn. Stat. § 103E.715.

A sample petition for repair is attached to this policy as **APPENDIX A**.

### Scope of Work

All maintenance and repair requests will be reviewed to determine the appropriate limits of work that will return the drainage system to proper operating condition. Accordingly, work may extend downstream and upstream of an area that a request for repair occurs.

For maintenance or repairs initiated by the public, by the Drainage Inspector through an Inspection Report, or the Drainage Authority, the following rules will apply:

- (a) **Maintenance or Repairs costing less than \$50,000.00.** Maintenance or repairs which are estimated to cost less than \$50,000.00 may be completed by hiring labor through direct negotiation.
- (b) **Maintenance or Repairs costing more than \$50,000.00.** For maintenance or repairs which are estimated to cost more than \$50,000.00, but less than the amount requiring the solicitation of sealed bids under section 471.345, subdivision 3, which is currently \$175,000.00, the Drainage Authority may give notice of and hold a hearing on the repair levy before ordering the levy of an assessment for repairs. At its discretion, the Drainage Authority may provide formal notice to all benefited landowners and hold a public hearing, or the Drainage Authority may elect to direct the Drainage Inspector to organize an informal gathering of landowners to explain the details of the proposed maintenance or repair. After the hearing or informal meeting, the Drainage Inspector will prepare a proposal describing the work proposed and will solicit price quotes for the work from two or more contractors deemed capable of performing the work (based on past performance, familiarity, and judgement). Quotes will be reviewed at and considered for approval by the Drainage Authority at its next Meeting.
- (c) Sealed bids shall be solicited by public notice for repairs estimated to cost more than the dollar amount requiring the solicitation of sealed bids under Minn. Stat. § 471.345, subd. 3. The opened bids will be reviewed and a successful bidder selected at a Drainage Authority meeting.

### INFORMATIONAL/POLICY LETTER

To provide the public with information regarding ongoing construction in their area, an informational letter may be sent to landowners on a particular drainage system by the Drainage Inspector. This letter is usually specific to the ditch being repaired, which explains the estimated starting date, name of contractor, and description of the work being performed.

# 11 Vegetation Control

The intent of vegetation control is primarily to prevent growth of any type of tree, brush, non-herbaceous vegetation within the ditch or its right-of-way as a method to reduce the frequency and cost of future maintenance and repairs. The Drainage Inspector may conduct an annual review of County Ditch Systems and after review will present a spraying program to the Drainage Authority for approval. Noxious weeds within the drainage system is the responsibility of the landowner.

## APPROVED CHEMICALS

Any application of pesticide to a drainage system must be performed by a person certified by the Minnesota Department of Agriculture. This applies to contracted pesticide applicators, employees of the County, and landowners/operators spraying portions of the ditch adjacent to their property. The law requires that certified applicators are used anytime a "restricted use product" is applied, which encompasses most pesticides. Use of certified applicators also helps to ensure that the applicator is properly trained in selecting the appropriate pesticide, proper application of pesticides, and other protection measures. Certification also requires that the applicator be insured or bonded.

In addition to state certification, applicators should explicitly agree to comply with Minnesota Statutes, chapter 18B and all other laws and regulations. Specifically, an applicator should agree to apply the pesticide only in accordance with its label and in a manner that does not endanger the public, crops, livestock, or wildlife. The applicator should also agree not to fill containers directly from a public water or rinse containers in public water.

Only Minnesota Department of Ag approved chemicals will be applied to eliminate trees and brush within the ditch bank and within the 16.5-foot right-of-way. If a landowner sprays any of their own ditch with the drainage system, they also must use only approved chemicals for such an application.

## OPT OUT OF SPRAYING PROGRAM

Landowners who do not approve of chemical application shall notify the Drainage Inspector in writing each year by March 1. Upon receipt of said notification, the Drainage Inspector shall provide a "start date" after which the proposed spraying will be commenced. The landowner shall have the option to remove all trees and brush in the ditch right-of-way at their own expense. Upon completion, the landowner shall notify the Drainage Inspector who shall then inspect the removal. If the removal is satisfactory, the Drainage Inspector shall remove that portion of the ditch from the chemical spraying area. If the removal is not satisfactory, or if it is not completed by the "start date," chemical spray will be applied. The cost of chemical spray shall be assessed against the non-conforming landowner who opted out of the spraying program.

## TREE GROWTH

No person shall plant trees within the right-of-way of a drainage system or the permanent, perennial, vegetative buffer lawfully acquired and established through drainage proceedings.

No person shall plant trees within the easement area or right-of-way lawfully acquired and established on each side of the center line of a drainage tile line.

## TREE REMOVAL

Trees that need to be removed from a drainage system will be removed in a manner that will reduce erosion. Trees will be piled, burned, and buried when dry.

The landowner may have the option to remove all trees and brush in a drainage system right-of-way at the landowner's own expense and liability if the landowner notifies the Drainage Inspector of such request before maintenance or a repair contract is awarded. Landowners shall be liable for damage caused to the public drainage system by removal of trees and brush in the drainage system's right-of-way. If, upon inspection, the removal of the trees and brush is not performed to the Drainage Inspector's satisfaction, the Drainage Inspector may order the physical removal of trees or brush or that chemical applications be utilized.

## MOWING

The Board or Drainage Inspector may, if cost effective, consider using a mower to control weeds along a drainage system to prevent possible contamination of the water from spray. Mechanical removal of vegetation within the ditch system shall be kept to a minimum amount of material to facilitate water movement.

## 12 Beaver Dam Removal

When beaver dams are reported or discovered, a trapper will be retained to remove the problem beaver. In order to be compensated, the trapper must be preapproved by the Drainage Inspector, and trappers will be responsible for providing the Drainage Inspector with the number of beaver trapped, along with their tails and documented information about where they were trapped. It is the trapper's responsibility to contact the DNR for appropriate approval for trapping beavers out of season, and to retain a valid trapper's license. The Drainage Authority will annually set the rate of payment for the removal of beaver. After the beaver have been removed, the Drainage Inspector may hire a contractor to remove the beaver dam(s) by mechanical means, if possible.

## 13 ADDITIONAL DRAINAGE BY USING DITCHES AND NEW TILE

### ADDING DRAINAGE WITHIN THE DRAINAGE SYSTEM

Landowners on the benefited property list are allowed to add drainage to the system from any acres that have been assessed benefits. It is the landowner's responsibility to find out if there are other rules or permits needed in their watershed.

### ADDING DRAINAGE FROM OUTSIDE THE DRAINAGE SYSTEM

Minn. Stat. ch. 103E prohibits any person from using a public drainage system as an outlet to drain land that is outside of the benefited area without first obtaining expression permission from the Drainage Authority by filing a petition under Minn. Stat. § 103E.401. A municipality wishing to bring water into a drainage system can also petition for an outlet in accordance with Minn. Stat. § 103E.411.

## 14 Drainage System Improvements

All improvements to a drainage system or drainage system outlet will follow Minn. Stat. §§ 103E.215 or 103E.221. Signed petitions and bonds will be required per Minn. Stat. § 103E.202. Petitioners will be required to pay all costs and expenses that may be incurred if the improvement proceedings are dismissed. Petitioners shall pay their own legal expenses. After contract for construction of a drainage project is awarded, petitioners may submit a claim for reasonable compensation for services actually performed by the petitioners' attorney

## 15 Removal of Property or Abandonment

Removal of property from the benefited area of drainage system, partial abandonment, or abandonment a drainage system will follow Minn. Stat. §§ 103E.805, 103E.806, or 103E.811. If the property is removed from the system, it shall not be liable for future repairs or improvements of the drainage system. The order removing

property from a drainage system does not discharge the property's liability for existing drainage liens or from costs incurred on account of the drainage system before the date of the order.

## 16 Drainage System Repair Funds

Pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 103E.735, the Drainage Authority may establish a maintenance repair fund for each of the drainage systems. The repair fund for each of the drainage systems may not exceed 20% of the most recent benefit determination, or \$100,000, whichever is greater. The Drainage Authority will be responsible for maintaining a reasonable balance in each account to allow for the payment of most repairs without borrowing funds from another account. The Drainage Inspector will recommend annual assessments to the Drainage Authority for each of the drainage system. If land has drainage system benefits when it is sold and is assessed into the drainage system, the purchaser, even if it is a government entity or State or Federal Government, will be responsible for paying future assessments to the extent allowed by law.

## 17 Permanent Strips of Perennial Vegetation

The Drainage Authority will follow the guidelines laid out in Minn. Stat. § 103E.021 in regard to permanent grass strips.

## 18 MISCELLANEOUS DRAINAGE SYSTEM ISSUES

### LIVESTOCK

Livestock will not be allowed in a drainage ditch except to cross at approved locations. If livestock must cross a ditch, the preferred method is to have them cross at an installed crossing to prevent the livestock from entering the water. Livestock may be watered from a ditch but the access to the amount of ditch must be controlled. Livestock will be allowed to graze along the ditch banks for a short periods of time. Owners wishing to graze the spoils and slopes must contact the Drainage Inspector to work out a rotation for the livestock to be allowed to graze.

### MANURE AND FEEDLOT RUNOFF

All manure and feedlot runoff will follow the regulations set by MPCA.

### FENCES

No permanent fence may be installed closer than 16.5 feet from the crown of the spoils. If a fence was installed prior to the adoption of this policy and that fence is within the right-of-way of the drainage system or within the permanent, perennial, vegetative buffer acquired by drainage proceedings, the Drainage Inspector may do one of the following:

- (a) Provide the contractor with authority to remove the fence during the next maintenance or repair in the area; or
- (b) Direct the landowner to install a gate that will provide contractors with access to the drainage system right-of-way, permanent strip of perennial vegetation, and adjacent parcels.

### EROSION-POLLUTION

If erosion areas are discovered, proper measures shall be taken to correct the problem. If erosion is discovered due to water entering the system over the spoil's bank, than a drop inlet pipe structure should be installed to drop water in the bottom of the ditch. See **Drop Inlet Structures.**

***\*No Septic Systems will be allowed to discharge into a drainage system.***

## ROCK AND DEBRIS

Rocks or debris will not be allowed to be dumped within the in-slope of a drainage ditch, or anywhere in the 16.5 foot buffer. Landowners will not be allowed to pile rock in the 16.5 foot buffer. The Drainage Authority shall have access to the entire system for repair and maintenance.

## 19 DRAINAGE SYSTEM FINANCES

Watershed District drainage systems are established as standalone financial entities. Funding for drainage projects comes from the landowners benefitted by the system.

### DRAINAGE SYSTEM ASSESSMENTS

The Drainage Authority shall meet annually to discuss future maintenance and repairs, and to evaluate any necessary assessments to be imposed. The Drainage Inspector, in coordination with the Drainage Authority, will arrange the meeting and distribute any requisite notices.

The cost of any necessary large repairs will be evaluated and considered for purposes of determining the following year's assessment. Following the annual meeting and/or before the end of the current calendar year, the Drainage Inspector will work in coordination with the Drainage Authority to prepare annual assessment recommendations for Drainage Authority approval, and work with each county to schedule adoption of the following year's assessments.

### INSUFFICIENT FUNDS

Annually, the Drainage Inspector or Administrator will determine if any borrowing is needed to cover any negative drainage system fund balances and will provide the Board of Managers with this information.

Each drainage lien shall include interest. The interest rate on a drainage lien must be set by the Watershed District, but may not exceed the rate determined by the state court administrator for judgments under Minn. Stat. § 549.09. The interest and installment due must be entered on the tax lists for the year.

# Appendix A

**STATE OF MINNESOTA**  
*before the*  
**North Fork Crow River Watershed District Board of Managers**  
**SITTING AS THE DRAINAGE AUTHORITY FOR**  
\_\_\_\_\_ **(NAME OF DRAINAGE SYSTEM)**

**In the Matter of:**

**Petition to Repair** \_\_\_\_\_  
(Name of Drainage System)

**PETITION**

Pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 103E.715, Petitioners seek the repair of \_\_\_\_\_ (Name of New Drainage System). For their Petition, the undersigned Petitioners state and allege the following:

**Findings:**

1. Petitioners request repair of \_\_\_\_\_ (Name of Drainage System) pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 103E.715.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ (Name of Drainage System) provides beneficial drainage to tracts, government lots and properties, township, county, and state roads and highways located in \_\_\_\_\_ (Sections, Township, County, State).
3. \_\_\_\_\_ (Name of Drainage System) is in need of repair.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(Provide further comments about the need for repair to the drainage system).

4. Repair of \_\_\_\_\_ (name of drainage system) is necessary in order to restore the drainage system as nearly as practicable to the same hydraulic capacity as originally constructed and subsequently improved and to maintain the efficiency of the drainage system.
5. The repair of \_\_\_\_\_ (Name of Drainage System) is necessary for the best interests of the affected property owners
6. Petitioners request that the drainage authority appoint an engineer to examine the drainage system and make a repair report. The report must show the necessary repairs, the estimated cost

of the repairs, and all details, plans, and specifications necessary to prepare and award a contract for the repairs.

7. This petition may be signed in counterparts.

Respectfully submitted this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ by:

Owner Signature	Property Owned	Mailing Address	Dated
_____ (Owner Name)	_____ (Property Descriptions)	_____ (Enter Address)	_____ (Enter Date)
_____ (Owner Name)	_____ (Property Descriptions)	_____ (Enter Address)	_____ (Enter Date)
_____ (Owner Name)	_____ (Property Descriptions)	_____ (Enter Address)	_____ (Enter Date)
_____ (Owner Name)	_____ (Property Descriptions)	_____ (Enter Address)	_____ (Enter Date)