



Lincoln, Fort Rice, Riverview, Florence Lake, Burnt Creek, Canfield, Lyman, & Phoenix
Unorganized Townships



Burleigh County Commission Meeting Agenda

Tom Baker Meeting Room, City/County Office Building, 221 N 5th St, Bismarck

Attend in Person | Watch live on Government Access Channels 2 or 602 | Listen to Radio Access 102.5 FM |
Stream on freetv.org or [Dakota Media Access Facebook Live](https://www.dakotamedia.org/live) | Replay later from freetv.org

February 2nd, 2026

5:00 P.M.

Invocation and Pledge of Allegiance presented by Chaplain.

COUNTY COMMISSION

1. Meeting called to order.
2. Roll call of members.
3. Approval of Agenda.
4. Consideration of January 7th special meeting minutes and January 20th, 2026, meeting minutes and bills. *(Page 3-7)*
5. **PUBLIC COMMENT.** *Restricted to Burleigh County residents and landowners.*
6. Consent Agenda: *(Page 8-20)*
 - a. Abatements.
 - b. Special event permits.
 - c. 2nd approach permit.
7. Brenda Nagel *(Page 22-25)*
 - a. Chamber of Commerce update.
8. Off Highway Vehicle discussion. *(Page 27-68)*
9. County Planning Director Flanagan: *(Page 70-72)*
 - a. Amend Article 21 Floodplain Regulations
10. County Auditor Splonskowski: *(Page 74-75)*
 - a. Joint powers agreement.
11. Commissioner Munson: *(Page 77-81)*
 - a. Community gardens agreement.
12. Commissioner Schwab: *(Page 83-91)*
 - a. Continued discussion of Garrison Diversion.

Other Business.

13. Adjourn.

The next regularly scheduled Commission meeting will be on February 17, 2026.

Mark Splonskowski
Burleigh County Auditor

BURLEIGH COUNTY COMMISSION
SPECIAL MEETING MINUTES
HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT VEHICLE PURCHASE
JANUARY 7TH, 2026

3:00 PM

Chairman Bitner called the special meeting of the Burleigh County Commission to order.

Roll call of the members: Commissioners Steve Bakken, Steve Schwab, Jerry Woodcox, and Chairman Brian Bitner present. Commissioner Wayne Munson was absent.

Chairman Bitner opened the meeting to public comment.

- No comment was heard.

Chairman Bitner closed the public comment segment.

Senior Assistant County Engineer Dan Schriock requested the authorization to purchase three used trucks from Ryder Vehicle Sales for \$110,302.00. Discussion on the delivery of the trucks was had with the decision being made to have them delivered versus Highway staff picking them up and driving them back from across the Country. Motion by Comm. Bakken, 2nd by Comm. Schwab to allow the proper County officials to accept and sign the purchase agreements from Ryder Vehicle Sales for a 2019 Freightliner Cascadia 125 \$41,083.00 Purchase Agreement No.44109303, 2019 Freightliner Cascadia 125 \$39,772.00 Purchase Agreement No.869622047, and a 2017 Freightliner Cascadia 125 \$29,447.00 Purchase Agreement No.936675756 for a total purchase of \$110,302.00 and make necessary payments. Commissioners Bakken, Schwab, Woodcox, and Chairman Bitner voted 'AYE'. ***Motion carried.***

Commissioner Schwab requested a discussion on the Highway purchase policy be added to the next regular meeting agenda.

Chairman Bitner requested a discussion on a Request for Proposals for Accounting Services be added to the next regular meeting agenda.

Meeting Adjourned.

3:08 PM

Mark Spłoskowski,
County Auditor

Brian Bitner,
Chairman

BURLEIGH COUNTY COMMISSION
MEETING MINUTES
JANUARY 20th, 2026

5:00 PM Invocation by Chaplain and Pledge of Allegiance

Chairman Bitner called the regular meeting of the Burleigh County Commission to order.

Roll call of the members: Commissioners Steve Bakken, Steve Schwab, Jerry Woodcox, and Chairman Brian Bitner present. Commissioner Wayne Munson was absent.

Motion by Comm. Bakken, 2nd by Comm. Schwab to approve the agenda with changing item 15a & 15b, as discussion on those are included under 10b, to a discussion on the Garrison Diversion Conservancy District. Chair Bitner also requested to be recused on the abatements as he is listed as one of the applicants. Commissioners Bakken, Schwab, Woodcox, and Chairman Bitner voted 'AYE'. ***Motion carried.***

Motion by Comm. Bakken, 2nd by Comm. Woodcox to approve the January 5th, 2026 meeting minutes and bills. Commissioners Bakken, Schwab, Woodcox, and Chairman Bitner voted 'AYE'. ***Motion carried.***

Chairman Bitner opened the meeting to public comment.

- No comment was heard.

Chairman Bitner closed the public comment segment.

Due to an Abatement for Chairman Bitner, the gavel was passed to Vice-Chairman Bakken as Chairman Bitner was abstaining from the vote for approval on abatements. Motion by Chair Bitner, 2nd by Comm. Woodcox to approve items 'b', 'c', and 'd' (special events permits, check replacement, and social media policy) on the consent agenda. Commissioners Bitner, Schwab, Woodcox, and Vice-Chairman Bakken voted 'AYE'. ***Motion carried.*** Motion by Comm. Woodcox, 2nd by Comm. Schwab to approve item 'a' of the consent agenda which was the Brian Bitner, Christopher & Sara Ernst, Debbie Opp, Janice Wheeler, Mark Gierke, Robert Bolinske, Barbara Klein, Furman Wilson, Sammy Wassim, Karen Koster, Dan Houfek, Clementine Boehm, Verdeen Bender, Randy Watson, Kay Evenson, Dorene Rambur, Barbara Brotton, Sandra Graf, Paula & Stephen Schilling, Marvin & Louise Bickel, and Djuro & Milka Pavlovic abatements. Commissioners Schwab, Woodcox, and Vice-Chairman Bakken voted 'AYE'. ***Motion carried.*** The meeting was passed back to Chairman Bitner.

Chairman Bitner continued a discussion on the Public Administrator. Guardian and Protective Services Executive Director Scott Bernstein and North Dakota Association of Counties Executive Director Aaron Birst provided information on the discussion. County State's Attorney Julie Lawyer provided some insights on the topic. The Commission made no decision at this time and requested more information from State's Attorney Lawyer.

Senior Assistant County Engineer Casey Einrem presented a request to seek an engineering firm to perform construction engineering services. Motion by Comm. Bakken, 2nd by Comm. Schwab to authorize the County Auditor and the County Engineer to advertise to seek construction engineering services proposals for the Removal of Existing Structure 08-115-37.0 – Apple Creek Road: ½ mile East of 80th Street SE, New Structure No. 08-115-37.1 – Apple Creek Road: ½ mile East of 80th Street SE and Removal of Existing Structure No. 8-133-44.0 – 102nd Avenue SE: ½ mile East of US Highway 83 project. Commissioners Bakken, Schwab, Woodcox, and Chairman Bitner voted 'AYE'. ***Motion carried.***

Senior Assistant Engineer Einrem presented a request to seek an engineering firm to perform design services. Motion by Comm. Bakken, 2nd by Comm. Woodcox to authorize the County Auditor and the County Engineer to advertise to seek engineering design service proposals for the reconstruction of Bridge 08-112-39.0. Commissioners Bakken, Schwab, Woodcox, and Chairman Bitner voted 'AYE'. ***Motion carried.***

County Planning Director Mitch Flanagan continued the discussion on the Huez Final Subdivision. States Attorney Lawyer stated that the County Commission does not get involved in restrictive covenants. Discussion of updating the application forms to include a question on whether there are restrictive covenants was had. Legacy Law Firm Attorney Dan Anderson representing Mariners, the developer, spoke on the Huez Subdivision and legal complications regarding it. Anderson stated that if the owners of the Huez Final Subdivision were to extend the covenants to the entirety of the new subdivision, there wouldn't be any issue. Cory Huez, one of the Huez Final Subdivision owners, spoke on the subject. State's Attorney Lawyer stated that the first step would be to vacate the plat, by approval of all the landowners in the development, and then accepting or approving a new plat with the three lots. She said if there is a road included in the vacation, the decision to vacate the road would be up to the Commission. Chairman Bitner informed Cory Huez that to progress he had to get all the owners of the subdivision to sign off on vacating the lot in question and if and when that was accomplished this item would be back on the agenda. Motion by Comm. Bakken, 2nd by Comm. Woodcox to table this item and continue it on the next regularly scheduled Commission meeting unless the County hears otherwise. Commissioners Bakken, Schwab, Woodcox, and Chairman Bitner voted 'AYE'. ***Motion carried.***

Chairman Bitner discussed the County Engineer and Treasurer positions with County Human Director Pam Binder and directed the topics be placed on the next regularly scheduled Commission meeting.

County Human Director Pam Binder presented the job description for the County Administrator. Motion by Comm. Bakken, 2nd by Comm. Woodcox to approve the draft of the County Administrator job description. Commissioners Bakken, Schwab, Woodcox, and Chairman Bitner voted 'AYE'. ***Motion carried.*** Discussion was had regarding moving forward with hiring for the position. Commissioner Bakken stated that the County Administrator is part of the bigger picture and future of how the County works that needs to be discussed and recommends a special meeting for discussion. Chair Bitner stated that a discussion needs to be had on a stipend for the Project Manager for the Provident Building for the work that is required. The Commission decided to have a special meeting to discuss the County Treasurer, Engineer, Finance Director, Deputy Finance Director & Administrator, an additional position in the Veteran Services Office, and a stipend for the Project Manager for the Provident Building. Discussion was had on scheduling the meeting with no decision being made.

Human Resources Director Binder presented the Request for Proposals for the hiring of an accounting firm to assist with County accounting. Motion by Comm. Bakken, 2nd by Comm. Schwab to approve the Request for Proposal. Commissioners Bakken, Schwab, Woodcox, and Chairman Bitner voted 'AYE'. ***Motion carried.***

County Emergency Manager Mary Sanger presented updates regarding the Provident Building elevators, roof replacement, and Verizon tower lease. Motion by Comm. Bakken, 2nd by Comm. Woodcox to remove the cosmetic change from the current remodel and use the credit (\$96,414.92) toward modernization in 2027 (included in 2026 budget with anticipated project cost estimate of \$500,000 with Request for Proposal requirements). Commissioners Bakken, Schwab, Woodcox, and Chairman Bitner voted 'AYE'. ***Motion carried.*** Motion by Comm. Bakken, 2nd by Comm. Woodcox to notify Verizon of lease termination prior to October 31st. 2027. Commissioners Bakken, Schwab, Woodcox, and Chairman Bitner voted 'AYE'. ***Motion carried.*** Motion by Comm. Bakken, 2nd by Comm. Schwab to include the roof replacement in the 2026 budget process for replacement in 2027, coordinate the removal of the tower and equipment with Verizon, and potentially utilize Verizon restoration monies towards roof replacement. Commissioners Bakken, Schwab, Woodcox, and Chairman Bitner voted 'AYE'. ***Motion carried.*** Commissioner Woodcox provided some additional information on the application of the 250th anniversary mural to be placed on the Provident Building.

County Sheriff Kelly Leben provided a report of the Detention Center.

County Deputy Finance Director/Interim Treasurer Taylor Schmidt informed the Commission on specials placed on County properties and requested input on what accounts to pay them from. Schmidt stated that there were six different parcels that had specials applied in 2025 for a total of \$171,000. Motion by Comm. Bakken, 2nd by Comm. Woodcox to pay off the specials out from the Missouri Valley Complex Fund and the General Fund. Commissioners Bakken, Schwab, Woodcox, and Chairman Bitner voted 'AYE'. ***Motion carried.***

County Auditor Mark Splonskowski requested appointments for the remaining auxiliary board positions. Motion by Comm. Woodcox, 2nd by Comm. Bakken to appoint Brian Mager to the Burleigh County Water Resource District. Commissioners Bakken, Schwab, Woodcox, and Chairman Bitner voted 'AYE'. ***Motion carried.*** The Commission requested more applications for the School Re-Organization Board which has not received any.

Chairman Bitner started a discussion on the Garrison Diversion Conservancy Diversion (GDCD). Discussion was had. Deputy Finance Director/Interim Treasurer Schmidt provided information on the current payments that have been made to the GDCD. In response to a question from Comm. Schwab, State's Attorney Lawyer stated that the County was required by law to send the GDCD their portion of the taxes collected on their behalf and that the County could not hold those payments. No decisions were made.

In other Business:

- Discussion was had on the 250th Anniversary Mural and the construction progress on the Provident Building.

Meeting Adjourned.

7:24 PM

Mark Splonskowski,
County Auditor

Brian Bitner,
Chairman

DRAFT

The following list of abatements and settlement of taxes is forwarded for action to the Burleigh County Commission:

Abate #	Owner	Tax Year	Legal Description	Credit Type	Current MV	Reduced MV
25-543	Margaret Schempp	2025	Lot 5, Block 2, Register's 1st	100% Disabled Veteran	\$220,500	\$20,500
25-544	Wayne & Gladys Trottier	2025	Lot 7B, Block 4, K & L's 2nd Addn	60% Disabled Veteran	\$346,400	\$244,600
25-545	Joseph & Shyla Wesson	2025	Lot 1, Blk 1, Horizon Heights 3rd	100% Disabled Veteran	\$365,000	\$165,000
25-546	Gene & Dianna Hysjulien	2025	Lot 5, Block 13, Country West II	Error in property description	\$522,200	\$427,800
25-547	Jessica Lawler	2025	Lot 1-2, Block 1, River Heights	100% Disabled Veteran	\$216,100	\$16,100
25-549	Connie Trauger	2025	Lot 3, Blk 7, Register's 2nd	100% Disabled Veteran	\$250,600	\$50,600
25-550	Steven Andrews	2024	18, Lincoln	Wheelchair & 100% HC	\$226,400	\$0
25-551	Steven Andrews	2025	18, Lincoln	Wheelchair & 100% HC	\$232,900	\$0
25-552	Ronald Farrell	2025	L10, Blk 51, Northern Pacific 2nd	100% Disabled Veteran	\$151,100	\$0
25-553	Marilyn Zins	2025	L7, Blk 5, Centennial Park 4th	100% Disabled Veteran	\$327,000	\$127,000
25-567	Craig Gaube	2025	L 3, Blk 2, Horizon Heights 1st	Error in property description	\$520,500	\$481,300
25-568	Daniel & Laura Murphy	2025	L5, Blk 14, Stein's 3rd	90% Disabled Veteran	\$177,200	\$137,400
25-569	Susan Weaver	2025	L23, Blk 3, Replat of Lounsberry Outlots 17-20 & 24	50% Disabled Veteran	\$186,100	\$139,575
25-570	Kathleen Mills	2025	Unit B Colorado Dr Condo, L12-14 less S17' for R/W, Blk 1, Pebble Creek 4th	Wheelchair	\$341,100	\$241,100
25-571	Ryan Sabin	2025	Unit 8, East Riverwood Condo, N261.47' of E257.98' of L8, Blk 18, Southwood Terrace 2nd Replat	100% Disabled Veteran	\$186,200	\$0
26-007	Edward & Janelle Brunner	2024	L4, Blk 1, Edgewood Village 6th	70% Disabled Veteran	\$489,700	\$363,700

26-008	Preston Johnson	2025	L16, Blk 2, Indian Hills Tract 500 being a part of Blocks 27 & 38; L3 less W8' for Alley, L4 less W8' of N30.7' for alley, E8' of N20' of L8 Blk 38, Blk 38,	60% Disabled Veteran Property exempt from taxation	\$311,900	\$291,900
26-009	Bismarck Cancer Center	2025	Northern Pacific 2nd		\$2,770,900	\$1,479,100
26-010	Roxanne & Tomas Reis	2025	L14, Blk 8, Pebble Creek Addn L11, Blk 7, Country West II Replat of Blks 5-	100% Disabled Veteran	\$476,600	\$456,600
26-021	Nicole & Shawn Heck	2025	7 & L1-7 L2, Blk 7, Replat of Lounsberry's Outlots 17-	100% Disabled Veteran	\$243,100	\$163,100
26-026	Destiny Smith	2024	19 & 26-27 L2, Blk 7, Replat of Lounsberry's Outlots 17-	50% Disabled Veteran	\$277,500	\$177,500
26-027	Destiny Smith	2025	19 & 26-27 Bis-Man Chamber of	50% Disabled Veteran Property exempt from taxation	\$292,800	\$192,800
26-028	Commerce	2025	L5-6, Blk 3, Country West V	Error in property description	\$1,708,600	\$512,600
26-036	Debra Orley	2025	L10, Blk 7, Promontory Point VI		\$618,100	\$592,500
	Mary Elizabeth Stevens &		L2 less N13' & N33' of L3, Blk 12, Replat			
26-037	Alonse Laurore	2024	Homan Acres	50% Homestead Credit	\$286,000	\$186,000
	Mary Elizabeth Stevens &		L2 less N13' & N33' of L3, Blk 12, Replat			
26-038	Alonse Laurore	2025	Homan Acres	50% Homestead Credit	\$294,000	\$194,000
26-039	Jeffery & Loretta Conlon	2025	L2, Blk 3, Highland Acres	100% Homestead Credit	\$260,600	\$160,600
26-042	Janice Briese	2024	L2 less L2A + L4B, Blk 1, Briese	100% Homestead Credit	\$311,000	\$111,000
26-043	Janice Briese	2025	L2 less L2A + L4B, Blk 1, Briese Unit 5, Bldg 2723 Gateway Plaza Condo, Tract 2723A + Tract 2705 of Part L1, Blk 2,	100% Homestead Credit	\$342,600	\$142,600
26-046	Mary Munder	2024	Gateway Commons Unit 5, Bldg 2723 Gateway Plaza Condo, Tract 2723A + Tract 2705 of Part L1, Blk 2,	100% Homestead Credit	\$136,500	\$0
26-047	Mary Munder	2025	Gateway Commons	100% Homestead Credit	\$143,900	\$0

26-048	Shelly Geiszler	2024	L2, Blk 4, Rolling Meadows	100% Homestead Credit	\$299,900	\$99,900
26-049	Shelly Geiszler	2025	L2, Blk 4, Rolling Meadows	100% Homestead Credit	\$318,900	\$118,900
26-050	John & Joann Baker	2025	L8, Blk 7, Replat of Calkins	100% Homestead Credit	\$203,100	\$3,100
26-051	Blair & Amy Boisjolie	2024	L11, Blk 1, Country West II	100% Homestead Credit	\$361,600	\$161,600
26-052	Blair & Amy Boisjolie	2025	L11, Blk 1, Country West II	100% Homestead Credit	\$370,000	\$170,000
	William & Susan Ann					
26-055	Ternes	2025	L23-24, Blk 14, Fisher	100% Homestead Credit	\$218,600	\$18,600



LOCAL PERMIT OR RESTRICTED EVENT PERMIT

NORTH DAKOTA OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL

GAMING DIVISION

SFN 17926 (8-2025)

Permit Number

26-002

Permit Type (check one)

Local Permit Restricted Event Permit*

Games Authorized Raffle by a Political or Legislative District Party

Bingo Raffle Raffle Board Calendar Raffle Sports Pool Poker* Twenty-One* Paddlewheels*

*See Instruction 2 (f) on Page 2. *Poker, Twenty-One, and Paddlewheels may be conducted Only with a Restricted Event Permit. Only one permit per year.*

LOCAL PERMIT RAFFLES MAY NOT BE CONDUCTED ONLINE AND CREDIT CARDS MAY NOT BE USED FOR WAGERS

ORGANIZATION INFO

Name of Organization or Group United Tribes Technical College 2 Spirit Club		Dates Authorized (Read Instruction 2) 02/16/2026	
Organization or Group Contact Person [REDACTED]	E-mail [REDACTED]	Telephone Number [REDACTED]	
Mailing Address 3315 University Drive	City Bismarck	State ND	ZIP Code 58501

SITE INFO

Site Name James Henry Gymnasium		County Burleigh	
Site Address 3315 University Dr.	City Bismarck	State ND	ZIP Code 58504
If the city or county is placing restrictions on the permit, please explain n/a			
Provide the exact date(s) & frequency of each event & type (Ex. Bingo every Friday 10/1-12/31, Raffle - 10/30, 11/30, 12/31, etc.) 02/16/2026- one time raffle event			

Permits must be issued prior to the 1st event date.

Local governing bodies please see the instructions on the backside of this form on how to complete the permit. Be certain to provide the organization or group with the "Information Required to be Preprinted on a Standard Raffle Ticket" found on the backside of this forms if a raffle is being conducted. If a "Restricted Event Permit" is being issued, either provide organization or group with SFN 52880 "Report on a Restricted Event Permit" or make them aware that the report must be filed with the city or county and the Office of Attorney General within 30 days after the event. Before approving a site location, ensure compliance with the gaming law below

Before approving a local permit or restricted event permit the local governing body should review North Dakota Century Code 53-06.1-03(3)(a) which states:

3. A licensed organization or organization that has a permit shall conduct games as follows:

- a. Only one licensed organization or organization that has a permit may conduct games at an authorized site on a day, except that a raffle may be conducted for a special occasion by another licensed organization or organization that has a permit when one of these conditions is met:
 - (1) When the area for the raffle is physically separated from the area where games are conducted by the regular organization.
 - (2) Upon request of the regular organization and with the approval of the alcoholic beverage establishment, the regular organization's license or permit is suspended for that specific time of day by the Attorney General.

Local governing bodies should also review North Dakota Administrative Code 99-01.3-01-05 (Permits) for the administrative rules governing permits. These rules may be viewed on the North Dakota Attorney General's website at <https://attorneygeneral.nd.gov/licensing-and-gaming/gaming-gaming-laws-rules-and-publications>

CITY OR COUNTY CONTACT PERSON

Printed Name of City or County Official Mark Splonskowski	Title of City or County Official Burleigh County Auditor	Telephone Number 701-712-2887	E-mail Address msplonskowski@nd.gov
Signature of City or County Official		Date	Issuing Governing Body <input type="checkbox"/> City <input type="checkbox"/> County

City or County must submit a copy of the permit above to the Office of Attorney General within 14 days of issuance.



APPLICATION FOR A LOCAL PERMIT OR RESTRICTED EVENT PERMIT

**NORTH DAKOTA OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL
GAMING DIVISION
SFN 9338 (8-2025)**

SFN 9338 (8-2025)

Applying for (check one)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local Permit	<input type="checkbox"/> Restricted Event Permit*
Games to be conducted	
<input type="checkbox"/> Raffle by a Political or Legislative District Party	
<input type="checkbox"/> Bingo	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Raffle
<input type="checkbox"/> Raffle Board	<input type="checkbox"/> Calendar Raffle
<input type="checkbox"/> Sports Pool	<input type="checkbox"/> Poker*
<input type="checkbox"/> Twenty-One*	<input type="checkbox"/> Paddlewheels*

**See Instruction 2 (f) on Page 2. Poker, Twenty-One, and Paddlewheels may be conducted Only with a Restricted Event Permit. Only one permit per year.*

LOCAL PERMIT RAFFLES MAY NOT BE CONDUCTED ON-LINE AND CREDIT CARDS MAY NOT BE USED FOR WAGERS

ORGANIZATION INFO

Name of Organization or Group United Tribes Technical College 2 Spirit Club		Dates of Activity (Does not include dates for the sales of tickets) 2/16/2026	
Organization or Group Contact Person [REDACTED]	E-mail [REDACTED]	Telephone Number [REDACTED]	
Business Address 3315 University Dr	City Bismarck	State ND	ZIP Code 58504
Mailing Address (if different) 208 W Rosser Ave	City Bismarck	State ND	ZIP Code 58501

SITE INFO

Site Name James Henry Gymnasium		County Burleigh	
Site Physical Address 3315 University Dr		City Bismarck	State ND ZIP Code 58504
<p>Provide the exact date(s) & frequency of each event & type (Ex. Bingo every Friday 10/1-12/31, Raffle - 10/30, 11/30, 12/31, etc.)</p> <p>2/16 - One Time</p>			

PRIZE / AWARD INFO (If More Prizes, Attach An Additional Sheet)

Game Type	Description of Prize	Exact Retail Value of Prize
50/50 Raffle	50% of the total raffle ticket sales	< \$300

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED INFORMATION

Intended Uses of Gaming Proceeds	
The 2 Spirit Club will use the proceeds to fund a promotional booth at the Capitol Pride Festival 2026	
Does the organization presently have a state gaming license? (If yes, the organization is not eligible for a local permit or restricted event permit and should call the Office of Attorney General at 1-800-326-9240)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Has the organization or group received a restricted event permit from any city or county for the fiscal year July 1 - June 30 (If yes, the organization or group does not qualify for a local permit or restricted event permit)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Has the organization or group received a local permit from an city or county for the fiscal year July 1 - June 30 (If yes, indicate the total retail value of all prizes previously awarded)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Total Retail Value: <input type="text"/> (This amount is part of the total prize limit for \$50,000 per fiscal year)
Is the organization or group a state political party or legislative district party? (If yes, the organization or group may only conduct a raffle and must complete SFN 52880 "Report on a Restricted Event Permit" within 30 days of the event. Net proceeds may be for political purposes.)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

Printed Name of Organization Group's Permit Organizer 	Telephone Number [REDACTED]	E-mail Address [REDACTED]
Signature of Organization Group's Permit Organizer 	Title 2 Spirit Club Advisor	Date 01/27/2026

All Items required for this Permit have been met.

These Items are on file and can be seen upon request.



LOCAL PERMIT OR RESTRICTED EVENT PERMIT

NORTH DAKOTA OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL
GAMING DIVISION
SFN 17926 (8-2025)

Permit Number

26-003

Permit Type (check one)

Local Permit Restricted Event Permit*

Games Authorized Raffle by a Political or Legislative District Party

Bingo Raffle Raffle Board Calendar Raffle Sports Pool Poker* Twenty-One* Paddlewheels*

*See Instruction 2 (f) on Page 2. *Poker, Twenty-One, and Paddlewheels may be conducted Only with a Restricted Event Permit. Only one permit per year.*

LOCAL PERMIT RAFFLES MAY NOT BE CONDUCTED ONLINE AND CREDIT CARDS MAY NOT BE USED FOR WAGERS

ORGANIZATION INFO

Name of Organization or Group UTTC Student Professional Educators Club		Dates Authorized (Read Instruction 2) 02/19/2026	
Organization or Group Contact Person [REDACTED]	E-mail [REDACTED]	Telephone Number [REDACTED]	
Mailing Address 3315 University Dr	City Bismarck	State ND	ZIP Code 58504

SITE INFO

Site Name United Tribes Technical College	County Burleigh	
Site Address 3315 University Drive	City Bismarck	State ND
ZIP Code 58504		
If the city or county is placing restrictions on the permit, please explain n/a		
Provide the exact date(s) & frequency of each event & type (Ex. Bingo every Friday 10/1-12/31, Raffle - 10/30, 11/30, 12/31, etc.) 02/19/2026- one time Bingo event		

Permits must be issued prior to the 1st event date.

Local governing bodies please see the instructions on the backside of this form on how to complete the permit. Be certain to provide the organization or group with the "Information Required to be Preprinted on a Standard Raffle Ticket" found on the backside of this forms if a raffle is being conducted. If a "Restricted Event Permit" is being issued, either provide organization or group with SFN 52880 "Report on a Restricted Event Permit" or make them aware that the report must be filed with the city or county and the Office of Attorney General within 30 days after the event. Before approving a site location, ensure compliance with the gaming law below

Before approving a local permit or restricted event permit the local governing body should review North Dakota Century Code 53-06.1-03(3)(a) which states:

3. A licensed organization or organization that has a permit shall conduct games as follows:

- a. Only one licensed organization or organization that has a permit may conduct games at an authorized site on a day, except that a raffle may be conducted for a special occasion by another licensed organization or organization that has a permit when one of these conditions is met:
 - (1) When the area for the raffle is physically separated from the area where games are conducted by the regular organization.
 - (2) Upon request of the regular organization and with the approval of the alcoholic beverage establishment, the regular organization's license or permit is suspended for that specific time of day by the Attorney General.

Local governing bodies should also review North Dakota Administrative Code 99-01.3-01-05 (Permits) for the administrative rules governing permits. These rules may be viewed on the North Dakota Attorney General's website at <https://attorneygeneral.nd.gov/licensing-and-gaming/gaming/gaming-laws-rules-and-publications>

CITY OR COUNTY CONTACT PERSON

Printed Name of City or County Official Mark Splonskowski	Title of City or County Official Burleigh County Auditor	Telephone Number 701-712-2887	E-mail Address msplonskowski@nd.gov
Signature of City or County Official		Date	Issuing Governing Body <input type="checkbox"/> City <input type="checkbox"/> County

City or County must submit a copy of the permit above to the Office of Attorney General within 14 days of issuance.



APPLICATION FOR A LOCAL PERMIT OR RESTRICTED EVENT PERMIT

NORTH DAKOTA OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL

GAMING DIVISION

SFN 9338 (9-2023)

Applying for (check one)

Local Permit Restricted Event Permit*

Games to be conducted Raffle by a Political or Legislative District Party

Bingo Raffle Raffle Board Calendar Raffle Sports Pool Poker* Twenty-One* Paddlewheels*

*See Instruction 2 (f) on Page 2. Poker, Twenty-One, and Paddlewheels may be conducted Only with a Restricted Event Permit. Only one permit per year.

LOCAL PERMIT RAFFLES MAY NOT BE CONDUCTED ONLINE AND CREDIT CARDS MAY NOT BE USED FOR WAGERS

ORGANIZATION INFO

Name of Organization or Group UTTC Student Professional Educators Club	Dates of Activity (Does not include dates for the sales of tickets) 02/19/2026		
Organization or Group Contact Person [REDACTED]	E-mail [REDACTED]	Telephone Number [REDACTED]	
Business Address 3315 University Dr	City Bismarck	State ND	ZIP Code 50504
Mailing Address (if different)	City	State	ZIP Code

SITE INFO

Site Name United Tribes Technical College	County Burleigh		
Site Physical Address 3315 University Dr	City Bismarck	State ND	ZIP Code 58504
Provide the exact date(s) & frequency of each event & type (Ex. Bingo every Friday 10/1-12/31 Raffle - 10/30, 11/30, 12/31, etc.) February 19, 2026- one time event			

PRIZE / AWARD INFO (If More Prizes, Attach An Additional Sheet)

Game Type	Description of Prize	Exact Retail Value of Prize
BINGO	50/50	\$200.00
		Total (limit \$40,000 per year) \$ 200.00

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED INFORMATION

Intended Uses of Gaming Proceeds

Purchase apparel for Club Members for marketing purposes and community activities.

Does the organization presently have a state gaming license? (If yes, the organization is not eligible for a local permit or restricted event permit and should call the Office of Attorney General at 1-800-326-9240)

Yes No

Has the organization or group received a restricted event permit from any city or county for the fiscal year July 1 - June 30 (If yes, the organization or group does not qualify for a local permit or restricted event permit)

Yes No

Has the organization or group received a local permit from an city or county for the fiscal year July 1 - June 30 (If yes, indicate the total retail value of all prizes previously awarded)

No Yes - Total Retail Value: (This amount is part of the total prize limit for \$40,000 per fiscal year)

Is the organization or group a state political party or legislative district party? (If yes, the organization or group may only conduct a raffle and must complete SFN 52880 "Report on a Restricted Event Permit" within 30 days of the event. Net proceeds may be for political purposes.)

Yes No

Printed Name of Organization Group's Permit Organizer [REDACTED]	Telephone Number [REDACTED]	E-mail Address [REDACTED]
Signature of Organization Group's Permit Organizer [REDACTED]	Title Teacher Education Instructor/Club Advisor	Date 01/08/2026

Information required to be preprinted on a standard raffle ticket:

1. Name of organization;
2. Ticket number;
3. Price of the ticket, including any discounted price;
4. Prize, description of an optional prize selectable by a winning player, or option to convert a merchandise prize to a cash prize that is limited to the lesser of the value of the merchandise prize or eight thousand dollars. However, if there is insufficient space on a ticket to list each minor prize that has a retail price not exceeding twenty-five dollars, an organization may state the total number of minor prizes and their total retail price;
5. For an organization that has a permit, print the authorizing city or county and permit number;
6. A statement that a person is or is not required to be present at a drawing to win;
7. Date and time for each drawing and, if the winning player is to be announced later, date and time of that announcement. For a calendar raffle, if the drawings are on the same day of the week or month, print the day and time of the drawing;
8. Location and physical street address of the drawing;
9. If a merchandise prize requires a title transfer involving the Department of Transportation, a statement that a winning player is or is not liable for sales or use tax;
10. If a purchase of a ticket or winning prize is restricted to a person of a minimum age, a statement that a person must be at least "-" years of age to buy a ticket or win a prize;
11. A statement that a purchase of the ticket is not a charitable donation;
12. If a secondary prize is an unguaranteed cash or merchandise prize, a statement that the prize is not guaranteed to be won and odds of winning the prize based on numbers of chances; and
13. If a prize is live beef or dairy cattle, horse, bison, sheep, or pig, a statement that the winning player may convert the prize to a cash prize that is limited to the lesser of the market value of the animal or six thousand dollars.

PRIZE RESTRICTIONS:

A single cash prize cannot exceed \$8,000

The retail value of a merchandise prize cannot exceed \$8,000.

The total of all cash prizes and retail value of all merchandise prizes for all games cannot exceed \$40,000 per year.

If the value of the planned cash and merchandise prizes exceed \$40,000, the organization or group must reduce the prizes to this limit or a nonprofit corporation may apply for a state gaming license with the Office of Attorney General.

LOCAL PERMIT AND RESTRICTED EVENT PERMIT DIFFERENCES:

	<u>Local Permit</u>	<u>Restricted Event Permit</u>
Number of events per year	Limited by prizes	One
Must file an information report	Yes, if political party	Yes
May pay employees compensation	Yes	No
Must use chips as wagers	No	Yes
Use of net income	Unrestricted	Restricted
Games allowed	Bingo Raffles Sports Pools	Bingo Raffles Sports Pools Poker Twenty-One Paddlewheels

Compared to a "Local Permit," an organization or group with a "Restricted Event Permit" may conduct three more game types, but is restricted to one event per year, must file a "Report on a Restricted Event Permit" with the city or county and Office of Attorney General, and disburse net income to eligible uses. These uses are described by North Dakota Century Code 53-06.1-11.1(2) and North Dakota Administrative Code 99-01.3-14-02. Refer to the backside of the "Report on a Restricted Event Permit" form for a general list of eligible uses.

For a Restricted Event Permit, one method to ensure that the total of all cash prizes and retail value of all merchandise prizes do not exceed \$40,000 is to charge each player a standard amount at the start of the event for a certain number or value of chips. If a player loses all of the player's chips, the player may re-buy chips. The player would play games and, at the end of the event, the organization would auction merchandise prizes to the players. The player who bid the highest number or value of chips for a prize would win that prize. For those players who have chips but did not successfully bid on a prize, the organization may redeem the chips for a predetermined cash value per chip. For this method, the value of the players' chips redeemed for cash is no a prize.

All Items required for this Permit have been met.

These Items are on file and can be seen upon request.



BURLEIGH COUNTY HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT

2000 NORTH 52ND STREET
BISMARCK, ND 58501-7900
701-221-6870
FAX 701-221-6872
www.burleighco.com

Memo

Date: January 28, 2026

To: Mark Splonskoski
County Auditor

From: Daniel Schriock P.E.
Senior Assistant County Engineer

RE: Second access permit for Kevin Fischer

Kevin Fischer from Imperial Valley, Lot 1 Block 2 (3509 Empire Drive) has asked for a second access permit for his lot. Currently he has a driveway off of Empire Drive near the north edge of his lot. He wishes to relocate that approach further south on Empire Drive as shown in the map and have a second access off of Princeton Ave near the south end of his lot. We have reviewed the proposed access and have determined that the access meets our requirements.

Please place the approval of a 2nd approach for Kevin Fischer on the February 2nd, 2026 County Board Consent Agenda.

2nd Approach Permit Requirements

A second approach permit shall be granted by the County Engineer unless the application does not meet one of the following criteria:

- 1) The distance between adjacent approaches and the requested approach must be larger than 100 feet (center to center distance).
- 2) The requested approach provides adequate sight distance for the given speed zone (as set forth in "A Policy on Geometric Design of Highways and Street" by AASHTO).
- 3) The second approach meets standards set out in the existing Burleigh County Zoning Ordinance.



PARCEL ID: 38-138-80-48-02-010

OWNER: GOMKE, ARNOLD A

ACRES: 0.65

SITE ADDRESS: 3509 EMPIRE DR

MAIL ADDRESS: 5965 BRITANNIA BLVD, TAVARES, FL 32778

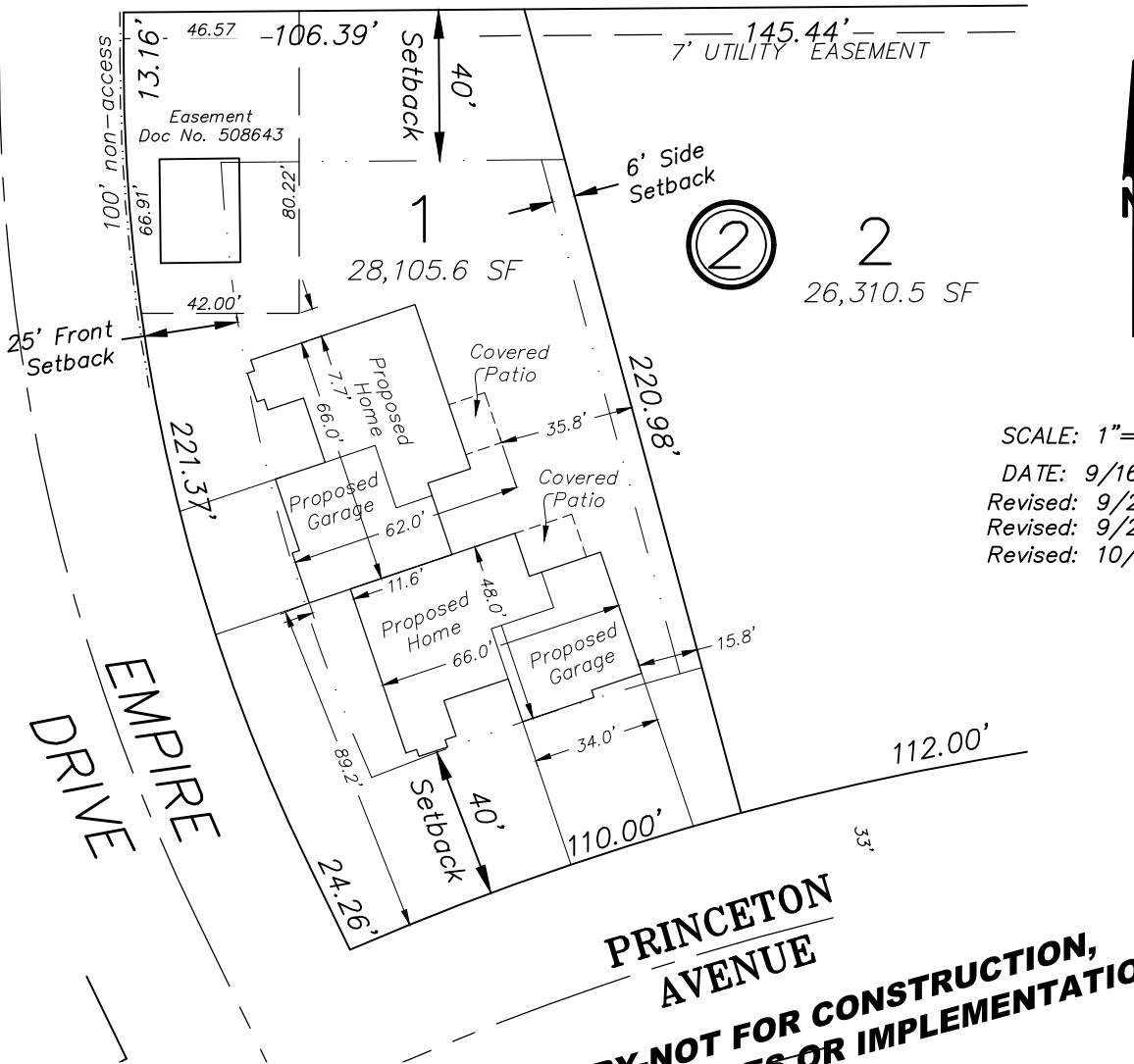
LEGAL: IMPERIAL VALLEY Block 02 L1 508642

LOT SURVEY EXHIBIT

LOT 1 BLOCK 2
 SUBDIVISION Imperial Valley
 ADDRESS 3509 Empire Dr
 BUILDER Kevin Fischer

BURLEIGH AVENUE

50'



**PRELIMINARY-NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION,
 RECORDING PURPOSES OR IMPLEMENTATION**

- FOUND MONUMENT
- SET MONUMENT
- BUILDING SETBACK OR NON-ACCESS STAKE

NOTES

THE BUILDING SETBACK LINES SHOWN ARE TYPICAL, THERE MAY BE OTHER BUILDING RESTRICTIONS, COVENANTS OR INTERPRETATIONS THAT AFFECT THIS PROPERTY. THE BUILDER IS RESPONSIBLE FOR VERIFYING THE BUILDING DIMENSIONS AND VERIFYING THE BUILDING SETBACKS WITH THE APPROPRIATE APPROVING AUTHORITIES. DIMENSIONS ARE FROM PLAT. BUILDING AS SHOWN HAS NOT BEEN FIELD SURVEYED.

FAXED OR EMAILED TO:

DATED:

BUILDER OR OWNER



SWENSON, HAGEN & COMPANY P.C.

Surveying
 Hydrology
 Land Planning
 Civil Engineering
 Landscape & Site Design
 Construction Management

3002 Airway Avenue
 Bismarck, North Dakota 58504
 sheng@swensonhagen.com
 Phone (701) 223 - 2600
 Fax (701) 223 - 2606

ITEM

7



MOVING BUSINESS FORWARD



2026-2030 STRATEGIC PLAN

- JOB SHADOW WEEK
- PROJECT DEVELOPMENT
- BISMARCK & MANDAN BUSINESS PITCH CHALLENGES

- STUDENT LEADERSHIP
- LEADERSHIP BISMARCK-MANDAN
- PREPARING OUR COMMUNITY'S LEADERS OF TOMORROW



- FINALIZING LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE
- CANDIDATE PREPARATION
- ACTIVATE MILITARY AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
- 25+ EVENTS FOR MEMBERS IN 2026
- WELCOME INITIATIVE
- WORKFORCE RECRUITMENT TOOLKIT

ECONOMY AT A GLANCE

#1 Production in 10 Ag Commodities

State of ND, 2025

#1 Business Friendly State

CNBC, 2025

#4 Most Affordable City to Raise a Family

WalletHub, 2025

4.1%
Population Growth
since 2020

 Average Wages

\$63,440 58,656
Burleigh County Morton County

Average Resident Age  39.7

 9.1%
Employment Growth since 2020

 37%
increase in Airport Boardings since 2020

The average commute is 17 minutes

4 major airlines provide non-stop services to 7 destinations

2 Class 1 Rail Services

 100+ miles of recreation trail

 85 Public Parks

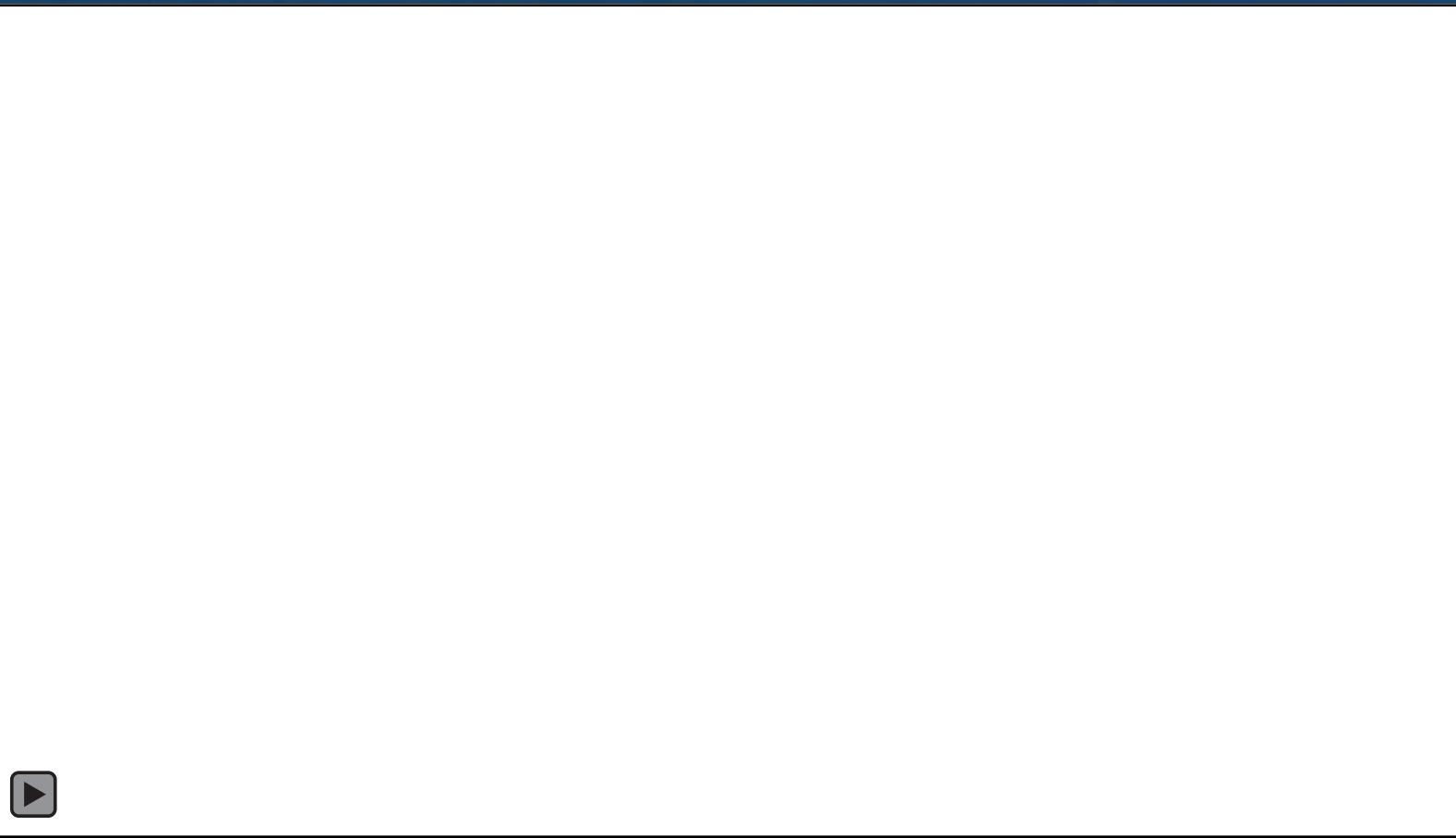
2.6%
increase in school enrollments since 2020

 9.2%
increase in businesses since 2019

For more information call (701) 223-5660 or visit www.bismarckmandanedc.com

*Updated 12/10/2025

WORKFORCE RECRUITMENT



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QR CODE

TO ACCESS
MAKEYOURMARK.COM



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LIBRARY?

EMAIL

ESHEPHERD@BMCEDC.COM

ITEM

8

Addressing OHV Problems in Burleigh County

- **9/15/21** – A group of concerned residents addressed the County Commission on multiple occasions asking for help. Commission determined the county needed home rule charter ordinance authority to address the problem.
- **11/9/22** – Home Rule Charter ordinance provision placed on ballot and passed.
- **4/22/23** – Gibbs Township posted ‘Off-Road Vehicle Riders in the Right of Ways’ article. *Reference below*.
- **12/18/23** – Burleigh County implements OHV ordinance. Based on existing century code at the time, the county could only adopt rules to regulate use. The county could not restrict or prohibit use.
- **1/7/25** – Bismarck reps Heilman and Klemin introduced House Bill 1346 to amend century code chapter 39-29 to grant counties equal authority as cities to restrict and prohibit use of OHVs. *Reference below*.
- **3/26/25** – House Bill 1346 overwhelmingly passed (83-6 in the House and 44-0 in the Senate).
- **8/1/25** – House Bill 1346 goes into effect granting counties authority to restrict and prohibit use of off-highway vehicles operated within the county.
- **12/29/25** – Hay Creek Township posted ‘Reckless OHV Use Causing Serious Problems’ article. *Reference below*.
- **1/8/26** – Central Dakota Communications reported 107 OHV calls in Hay Creek Township in 2025.
- **1/12/26** – Request meeting with County Commission to determine a permanent solution utilizing the new authority granted to County Commission from House Bill 1346.

**Sixty-ninth Legislative Assembly of North Dakota
In Regular Session Commencing Tuesday, January 7, 2025**

HOUSE BILL NO. 1346
(Representatives Heilman, Klemin)

AN ACT to amend and reenact section 39-29-01, subsection 4 of section 39-29-08, and section 39-29-12 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to the regulation of the operation of off-highway vehicles and political subdivision rules regulating off-highway vehicles; and to provide a penalty.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF NORTH DAKOTA:

SECTION 1. AMENDMENT. Section 39-29-01 of the North Dakota Century Code is amended and reenacted as follows:

39-29-01. Definitions.

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

1. "Dealer" means any person engaged in the business of buying, selling, or exchanging off-highway vehicles or who advertises, or holds out to the public as engaged in the buying, selling, or exchanging of off-highway vehicles, or who engages in the buying of off-highway vehicles for resale.
2. "Off-highway vehicle" means any motorized vehicle not designed for use on a highway and capable of cross-country travel on land, snow, ice, marsh, swampland, or other natural terrain. The term includes a motorized vehicle converted to operate on snow. The term does not include an electric bicycle. An off-highway vehicle must be classified into one of the following categories:
 - a. Class I off-highway vehicle is a vehicle that does not qualify as road capable under chapters 39-21 and 39-27, has a seat or a saddle designed to be straddled by the operator, and has handlebars for steering control of two wheels.
 - b. Class II off-highway vehicle is fifty inches [1270.00 millimeters] or less in width, weighs one thousand two hundred pounds [544.31 kilograms] or less, and travels on three or more nonhighway tires; or is sixty-five inches [1651 millimeters] or less in width, weighs two thousand pounds [907.19 kilograms] or less, and travels on four or more nonhighway tires.
 - c. Class III off-highway vehicle weighs less than eight thousand pounds [3628.74 kilograms]; travels on skis, runners, tracks, or four or more tires; has a seat; has a wheel, handlebars, or t steering for steering control; and is designated for or capable of cross-country on or over land, water, sand, snow, ice, marsh, swampland, or other natural terrain, but does not include a vehicle registered by the department under chapter 39-04 or 39-24.
3. "Operate" means to ride in or on and control the operation of an off-highway vehicle.
4. "Operator" means an individual who operates or is in actual physical control of an off-highway vehicle.
5. "Owner" means a person, other than a lienholder, having the property in or title to an off-highway vehicle and entitled to its use or possession.

6. "Peace officer" means a public servant authorized by law or by a government agency or branch to enforce the law and to conduct or engage in investigations of violations of the law.
7. "Register" means the act of assigning a registration number to an off-highway vehicle.

SECTION 2. AMENDMENT. Subsection 4 of section 39-29-08 of the North Dakota Century Code is amended and reenacted as follows:

4. The governing bodies of political subdivisions may adopt rules to regulate use of off-highway vehicles in areas under their jurisdiction. The governing body of a city or county may, by ordinance, regulate, restrict, and prohibit the use of off-highway vehicles operated in the city limits or within the county in areas under the exclusive jurisdiction of the city or county.

SECTION 3. AMENDMENT. Section 39-29-12 of the North Dakota Century Code is amended and reenacted as follows:

39-29-12. Penalties.

Violation of subdivision b, c, or g of subsection 5 of section 39-29-09 is a class B misdemeanor. Violation of any other provision of section 39-29-09 is an infraction for which a fee of twenty fifty dollars must be assessed. Violation of section 39-29-02 or subsection 2 of section 39-29-04 is an infraction, for which a fee of fifty dollars must be assessed. If the individual provides proof of registration since the violation, the fee may be reduced by one-half. Violation of any other provision of this chapter is an infraction, for which a fee of twenty dollars must be assessed.

Robin Davis
Speaker of the House

Michael J. Johnson
President of the Senate

Buell J. Reich
Chief Clerk of the House

Oliver D. Morgan
Secretary of the Senate

This certifies that the within bill originated in the House of Representatives of the Sixty-ninth Legislative Assembly of North Dakota and is known on the records of that body as House Bill No. 1346.

House Vote: Yeas 83 Nays 6 Absent 5

Senate Vote: Yeas 44 Nays 0 Absent 3

Buell J. Reich
Chief Clerk of the House

Received by the Governor at 3:25 PM on March 26th, 2025.

Approved at 1:03 P M on March 27th, 2025.


Governor

Filed in this office this 31st day of March, 2025,
at 9:54 o'clock A M.

Michael J. Johnson
Secretary of State











Latest News

Latest News

Check here for the latest information on happenings in the township including proposed projects and other news of interest to township landowners and residents.

Reckless OHV Use Causing Serious Problems

Posted 12/29/25 (Mon)

Reckless OHV Use in County and Township Rights-of-Way Raises Safety and Property Concerns

Township officials across the region are seeing an increase in complaints regarding reckless Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) use within public road rights-of-way. What began as a seasonal uptick has now become a persistent problem, creating serious safety risks and causing significant damage to both public and private property.

A Growing Safety Hazard

Reckless OHV operation in the right-of-way places riders, motorists, and pedestrians at risk. Reports include riders jumping roadway approaches, driving at high speeds on gravel and paved surfaces, and operating without regard for oncoming or turning vehicles.

These actions create blind-spot risks at intersections and approaches, reduce reaction time for motorists, and increase the likelihood of collisions. The concern is not only for public safety, but for the wellbeing of the riders themselves.

Severe Damage to Public and Private Property

Beyond safety hazards, OHV misuse is causing substantial property damage. County and township rights-of-way have become deeply rutted from repeated high-speed use, making it difficult or impossible for adjacent landowners to mow or maintain these areas. Road approaches and drainage structures are also being destroyed.

In several areas, the damage has become extensive enough to affect water flow during storms, creating additional maintenance challenges.

A Call for Responsible Use

Township officials are urging riders and parents to take responsibility for safe operation and respect both public and private property.

It is illegal to operate an OHV which disturbs the peace by creating or causing unnecessary engine noise, tire squeal, skid, or slide upon acceleration or braking; and/or jumping of ditches.

~For further information on ordinances and the North Dakota Century Code regarding OHV use, here are 2 links:

[Burleigh County Home Rule Charter Ordinances](https://www.burleigh.gov/media/tttj4vee/burleigh-county-home-rule-charter-ordinances.pdf) (<https://www.burleigh.gov/media/tttj4vee/burleigh-county-home-rule-charter-ordinances.pdf>).

[North Dakota Century Code \(NDCC\) 39-29-08,09,10](#) ([/image/cache/NDCC_39-29-8_9_10.pdf](#)).

[Next →](#)

Latest News

Latest News

Check here for the latest information on happenings in the township including proposed projects and other news of interest to township landowners and residents.

Off-Road Vehicle Riders in the Right of Ways

Posted 4/22/23 (Sat)

We have received numerous calls on the use of Off-Highway Vehicles (OHV) in the right of way of both county and township roads. These calls started last fall just prior to freeze up and now have started again with the warmer weather. We do not want to infringe on anyone legal rights or freedoms but what truly concerns us is threefold:

Reckless endangerment to themselves and others

Damage of public and private property

Blatant disregard to safe operation of their equipment

Some of these riders have no fear of danger. With multiple channels on TV to Social Media they see their so-called heroes do tricks and stunts successfully with minimal effort. Little do they know or understand these heroes have coordinators, safety crews, repetitive practiced skills and closed courses. Some see a road approach as a ramp, little do they think or even look to see if someone is coming up that road where their ramp is. They travel at high rates of speed during daylight and darkness disregarding any oncoming or turning vehicles.

As far as damages to property. The right of ways and approaches are becoming rutted to the point where some of the adjacent land owners can no longer mow that section of right of way. We want to bring to your attention two paragraphs of the century code. They are cited at the top of the North Dakota Highway Patrol's website under their Frequently Asked Questions.

39-29-09. Operation of off-highway vehicles. 1. An individual may not operate an off-highway vehicle on the roadway, shoulder, or inside bank or slope of any road, street, or highway except as provided in this chapter. Except in emergencies, an individual may not operate an off-highway vehicle within the right of way of any controlled-access highway. An individual may operate a registered off-highway vehicle on a gravel, dirt, or loose surface roadway. An individual may operate a registered off-highway vehicle on a paved highway designated and posted at a speed not exceeding fifty-five miles [88.51 kilometers] per hour. A licensed driver over sixteen years of age may operate a registered class III off-highway vehicle on a paved highway designated and posted at a speed not exceeding sixty-five miles [104.61 kilometers] per hour. An individual may not operate an off-highway vehicle on a paved highway if the vehicle is unable to attain a speed, on a paved level surface, of at least thirty miles [48.28 kilometers] per hour.

39-29-10. Operation by persons under age sixteen. Except as otherwise provided in this section, an individual under sixteen years of age who is not in possession of a valid operator's license or permit to operate an off-highway vehicle may not, except upon the lands of the individual's parent or guardian or as a participant in an organized sporting event that involves the use of off-highway vehicles, operate an off-highway vehicle. An individual at least twelve years of age may operate an off-highway vehicle if the individual has completed an off-highway vehicle safety training course prescribed by the director of the parks and recreation department and has received the appropriate off-highway vehicle safety certificate issued by the director of the department of transportation. The failure of an operator to exhibit an off-highway vehicle safety certificate on demand to any official authorized to enforce this chapter is presumptive evidence that that person does not hold a certificate. Fees collected from each individual receiving certification must be deposited in the off-highway vehicle trail tax fund for off-highway vehicle safety education and training programs.

Safe equipment operation and operators. In Burleigh County we have an OHV track at the Missouri Valley Complex but in reviewing their Master Plan from 2017 it looks like nothing has been done to promote or utilize this location. Throughout Gibbs Township we are crisscrossed with North Dakota Snowmobile Trails advertised by the North Dakota Department of Tourism and maintained by the Rough Rider Snowmobile Club from Bismarck. This section of the greater North Dakota trails is called the Missouri Valley Trail, in season it is marked and groomed as needed with appropriate signage for safe operation. The trail follows county roads, namely 80th St NE and 71st Ave NE. We all have received phone calls and witnessed dangerous operators under this program too, but not to the extent of some operating OHVs.

In closing we are not looking for arrests or confiscations, but recommend increasing patrols in these areas sometime shortly after school's release until dinner time as that seems to be the period for most of the activity occurs. Not all are riding irresponsibility, and with everything else a few bad apples ruin the barrel. We know our Deputies will dole out any citations to the extent they deem fit.

We hope and pray that nothing happens to any of these riders and that they learn to ride safely through education and practice in an approved location.

In doing research for this letter, we found two North Dakota reports covering Child Fatalities. In 2006, 27 children died in vehicle related deaths, 7.4% were OHV accidents. There were 22 vehicular child fatalities in 2015 and 2016; 12 in 2015 and 10 in 2016; 2 each year were OHV related at 18%. Let us hope this upward trend does not continue.

Gibbs Township Supervisors

BISMARCK CITY

(Ord. 5091, 01-09-01; Ord. 5416, 05-24-05; Ord. 5659, 05-13-08; Ord. 6459, 05-03-21, Ord. 6546, 04-03-23)

12-09-42. Rules for Operation of All-Terrain Vehicles. OHV

1. Definitions.

- a. "All-terrain vehicle" (ATV) means any motorized off-highway vehicle fifty inches [1270.00 millimeters] or less in width, having a dry weight of one thousand pounds [453.59 kilograms] or less, traveling on three or more low-pressure tires, designed for operator use only with no passengers, having a seat or saddle designed to be straddled by the operator, and handlebars for steering control.
- b. "Off-highway vehicle" or "OHV" means any motorized vehicle not designed for use on a highway and capable of cross-country travel on land, snow, ice, marsh, swampland, or other natural terrain.
- c. "Operate" means to ride in or on and control the operation of an all-terrain vehicle.
- d. "Operator" means a person who operates or is in actual physical control of an all-terrain vehicle.
- e. "Owner" means a person, other than a lienholder, having the property in or title to an all-terrain vehicle and entitled to its use or possession.
- f. "Utility Task Vehicle" (UTV) means any motorized utility/off road vehicle designed with seating for the operator and one or more passengers, side by side, and a steering wheel for steering control.

2. Except as provided in this section, a person may not operate an ATV or UTV unless it has been registered in accordance with NDCC Chapter 39-29.

3. A person may not operate an ATV or UTV on any city street, sidewalk or public right-of-way except that ATVs and UTVs may be operated on a public right-of-way during emergency conditions or for the performance of construction or maintenance in the public right-of-way.

4. The operator of an ATV or UTV may make a direct crossing of a street or highway only if:

- a. The crossing is made at an angle of approximately ninety degrees to the direction of the highway and at a place where no obstruction prevents a quick and safe crossing;
- b. The ATV or UTV is brought to a complete stop before crossing the shoulder or main traveled way of the highway;

c. The operator yields the right-of-way to all oncoming traffic which constitutes an immediate hazard; and

d. In crossing a divided highway, the crossing is made only at an intersection of the highway with another public street or highway.

5. A person may not operate an ATV or UTV unless it is equipped with at least one headlamp, one tail lamp, and brakes, all in working order, which conform to standards prescribed by rule of the director of the department of transportation, except when under the direct supervision of an ATV or UTV instructor teaching a certified ATV or UTV safety training course, the requirement for a headlamp and tail lamp may be waived.

6. The emergency conditions under which an ATV or UTV may be operated other than as provided by this chapter are only those that render the use of an automobile impractical under the conditions and at the time and location in question.

7. A person may not operate an ATV or UTV in the following ways, which are declared to be unsafe and a public nuisance:

*also found in
NDCC 39-29-09.5*

a. At a rate of speed greater than reasonable or proper under all the surrounding circumstances.

b. In a careless, reckless, or negligent manner so as to endanger the person or property of another or to cause injury or damage to such person or property.

c. While under the influence or intoxicating liquor or a controlled substance.

d. Without a lighted headlamp and tail lamp except when used by an ATV or UTV instructor during a certified ATV or UTV safety training course.

e. In any tree nursery or planting in a manner which damages growing stock.

f. Without a manufacturer-installed or equivalent muffler in good working order and connected to the ATV or UTV exhaust system.

g. On any private land where the private land is posted prohibiting trespassing. The name and address of the person posting the land and the date of posting must appear on each sign in legible characters. The posted signs must be readable from outside the land and be placed conspicuously at a distance of not more than eight hundred eighty yards [804.68 meters] apart. Land entirely enclosed by a fence or other enclosure is sufficiently posted

by posting of such signs, at or on all gates through the fence or enclosure.

8. Except as provided in NDCC Section 39-29-10, a person may not operate an ATV or UTV without having in possession a valid driver's license or permit.

9. When an ATV or UTV is operated within the right-of-way of any road, street, or highway, during times or conditions that warrant the use of lights by other motor vehicles, the ATV or UTV must be operated in the same direction as the direction of other motor vehicles traveling on the side of the roadway immediately adjacent to the side of the right-of-way traveled by the ATV or UTV.

10. A person may not operate an ATV or UTV within the right-of-way of any highway while towing a sled, skid, or other vehicle, unless the object towed is connected to the ATV or UTV by a hinged swivel and secure hitch.

11. Helmet required. No person under the age of eighteen years may operate, ride, or otherwise be propelled on an ATV or UTV unless the person wears a safety helmet meeting United States department of transportation standards.

12. Passenger restrictions. No operator of an ATV may carry a passenger while operating. No operator of a UTV may carry passengers in excess of the provided seating.

13. Except as otherwise provided in this section, a person under sixteen years of age who is not in possession of a valid operator's license or permit to operate an ATV or UTV may not, except upon the lands of the person's parent or guardian, operate an ATV or UTV. A person at least twelve years of age may operate an ATV or UTV if the person has completed an ATV or UTV safety training course prescribed by the director of the parks and recreation department and has received the appropriate ATV or UTV safety certificate issued by the director of the department of transportation. The failure of an operator to exhibit an ATV or UTV safety certificate on demand to any official authorized to enforce this chapter is presumptive evidence that that person does not hold such a certificate.

14. Exception. Peace officers, in the performance of their official duties, shall not be subject to the provisions of this chapter.

15. Enforcement. Only peace officers of this state and their respective duly authorized representatives may enforce this chapter.

16. Any person who violates subsection b, c or g of paragraph 7 of this section is guilty of an offense. Any person who violates any other provision of this section shall be assessed a fee of fifty dollars.

(Ord. 5659, 05-13-08; Ord. 5777, 06-22-10; Ord. 6113, 04-28-15; Ord. 6375, 6-11-19)

12-09-42.1 Rules for Operation of OHVs.

1. An OHV may only be operated in accordance with the rest of the requirements in Section 12-09-42 on city streets if:

- a. The OHV is a "Class III off-highway vehicle" that weighs less than 8,000 pounds (3628.74 kilograms); travels on tracks, or four or more tires; has a seat; has a wheel for steering control; and is designated for or capable of cross-country on or over land, water, sand, snow, ice, marsh, swampland, or other natural terrain, but does not include a vehicle registered by the state under N.D.C.C. chapter 39-04 or 39-24.
- b. Only an OHV with a minimum width of 50 inches meeting the requirements of this Section may be operated on city streets. No other class of OHV's are allowed to operate upon any road, street or highway in this city kept open for vehicular traffic.

2. An individual may not operate an OHV on the roadway, shoulder, or inside bank or slope of any road, street, or highway except as provided in Section 12-09-42 and 12-09-42.1.

3. Except in emergencies, an individual may not operate an OHV within the right-of-way of any controlled-access highway. An individual may operate a registered OHV on a gravel, dirt, or loose surface roadway.

4. A licensed driver over 16 years of age may operate a registered OHV on a paved highway designated and posted at a speed not exceeding 55 miles per hour. An individual may not operate an OHV on a paved highway if the OHV is unable to attain a speed, on a paved level surface, of at least 25 miles per hour.

5. The operator of an OHV may make a direct crossing of a street only if:

- a. The crossing is made at an angle of approximately 90 degrees to the direction of the highway and at a place where no obstruction prevents a quick and safe crossing;
- b. The OHV is brought to a complete stop before crossing the shoulder or main traveled way of the highway;
- c. The operator yields the right-of-way to all oncoming traffic which constitutes an immediate hazard.

6. An individual may not operate an OHV in the following ways, which are declared to be unsafe and a public nuisance:

- a. In a careless, reckless, or negligent manner so as to endanger the person or property of another or to cause injury or damage to another person or the property of another person.

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- b. While under the influence of intoxicating liquor or a controlled substance.
- c. Without a manufacturer-installed or equivalent muffler in good working order and connected to the OHV's exhaust system.
- d. On any private land where the private land is posted prohibiting trespassing. The name and address of the person posting the land and the date of posting must appear on each sign in legible characters. The posted signs must be readable from outside the land and be placed conspicuously at a distance of not more than 880 yards apart. Land entirely enclosed by a fence or other enclosure is sufficiently posted by posting of these signs at or on all gates through the fence or enclosure.
- e. An individual may not operate an OHV without having in possession a valid driver's license.
- f. When an OHV is operated within the right-of-way of any road, street, or highway, headlamps and tail lamps must always be on.
- g. An individual may not operate an OHV within the right-of-way of any highway while towing a trailer, unless the trailer being towed is connected to the OHV by a secure hitch.
- h. An individual under the age of 18 years may not operate, ride, or otherwise be propelled on an OHV unless the person wears a safety helmet meeting United States Department of Transportation standards.
- i. An operator of an OHV may not carry a passenger while operating the vehicle unless the OHV is equipped and recommended by the manufacturer to carry a passenger and the passenger is carried as recommended by the manufacturer.
- j. Any occupant must, while wearing the safety belt, be able to set their feet flat on the floor of the OHV and be able to simultaneously touch the grab bar attached to the roll cage, or in the alternative the occupant who weighs at least 40 pounds may wear a 4- or 5-point harness installed according to manufacturer's instructions.

7. Only peace officers of this state and their respective duly authorized representatives may enforce this chapter.

8. Any person who violates subsection a, b or d of paragraph 6 of this section is guilty of an offense. Any person who violates any other provision of this section shall be assessed a fee of fifty dollars.

(Ord. 6375, 06-11-19; Ord. 6472, 08-14-21; Ord. 6488, 11-1-21)

12-09-42.2 OHV Equipment.

A BURLEIGH COUNTY ORDINANCE FOR THE SAFETY REGULATIONS OF OFF HIGHWAY VEHICLES WHEN OPERATING WITHIN PUBLIC RIGHT OF WAYS

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT ENACTED BY THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF BURLEIGH COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA:

SECTION 1. General Provisions

1. Burleigh County Home Rule Charter allows for the creation of an ordinance which provides for the safe operation of all-terrain or off highway vehicles while traveling on all rights of ways of public roads.

SECTION 2. Purpose.

1. The purpose of this Ordinance is to control and regulate the use of registered off-highway vehicle in the road right-of-way within Burleigh County, to ensure the integrity of, and appropriate use of, said right-of-ways, and to promote the general health, safety, and welfare of the citizens of Burleigh County.

SECTION 3. Definitions.

1. "Exhibition driving" means: driving a vehicle in a manner which disturbs the peace by creating or causing unnecessary engine noise, tire squeal, skid, or slide upon acceleration or braking; or driving and executing or attempting one or a series of unnecessarily abrupt turns; or jumping of ditches.
2. "Jumping of ditches" means: accelerating a vehicle at such speeds as to cause one or more of the vehicle's tires to leave the ground.
3. "Off-highway vehicle" means: Any motorized vehicle not designed for use on a highway and capable of cross-country travel on land, snow, ice, marsh, swampland, or other natural terrain. The term includes a motorized vehicle converted to operate on snow. The term does not include an electric bicycle. An off-highway vehicle must be classified into one of the following categories:
 - a. Class I off-highway vehicle is a vehicle that does not qualify as road capable Under NDCC Chapters 39-21 and 39-27, has a seat or a saddle designed to be straddled by the operator, and has handlebars for steering control of two wheels.
 - b. Class II off-highway vehicle is fifty inches [1270.00 millimeters] or less in width, weighs one thousand two hundred pounds [544.31 kilograms] or less, and travels on three or more nonhighway tires; or is sixty-five inches [1651 millimeters] or less in width, weighs two thousand pounds [907.19 kilograms] or less, and travels on four or more nonhighway tires.
 - c. Class III off-highway vehicle weighs less than eight thousand pounds

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Burleigh County

BURLIGH COUNTY AUDITOR

[3628.74 kilograms]; travels on skis, runners, tracks, or four or more tires; has a seat; has a wheel, handlebars, or t steering for steering control; and is designated for or capable of cross-country on or over land, water, sand, snow, ice, marsh, swampland, or other natural terrain, but does not include a vehicle registered by the department under chapter 39-04 or 39-24.

4. “Road Right-of-Way” means: land, property, or any interest therein, acquired by a governing entity for or devoted to road purposes and includes approaches or driveways into private property.

SECTION 4. Operation of Off Highway Vehicles in Right of Way

1. No person may engage in exhibition driving of any vehicle in the road right-of-way.
2. Exceptions are granted for OHVs operated by government employees when in the performance of official government business.

SECTION 5. Penalty for Offenses While Operating in Right of Way.

1. Any person who violates this ordinance must be assessed a fee of fifty dollars.

SECTION 6. Repealer. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict with the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed.

SECTION 7. Severability Clause. If any section provision or part of this ordinance shall be adjudged invalid or unconstitutional such adjudication shall not affect the validity of the ordinance as a whole or any section, provision or part thereof not adjudged invalid or unconstitutional.

SECTION 8. When Effective. This ordinance shall be in effect from and after its final passage, approval, and publication as provided by law.

First Reading Passed: 8-21-2023

Second Reading Passed: 12-18-2023

Passed and adopted this 18th day of December 2023.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "J. B. K.", is written over a horizontal line. Below the signature, the word "Chairperson" is printed in a standard font.

promoting off-highway vehicle safety and education. The department may also use the fund to make grants to law enforcement agencies for the purpose of enforcing laws applicable to off-highway vehicles and to the use of off-highway vehicle facilities and use areas.

39-29-06. Transfer or termination of off-highway vehicle ownership - Change of address of owner.

Within fifteen days after the transfer of any ownership interest in an off-highway vehicle, other than a security interest, or the destruction or abandonment of any off-highway vehicle, or a change of address of the owner as listed with the application for registration, written notice of the fact must be given by the new owner to the director in the form the director requires.

39-29-07. Licensing by political subdivisions.

Political subdivisions of this state may not require licensing or registration of off-highway vehicles.

N.D.C.C. 39-29-08. Rules.

1. The department shall adopt rules for the registration of off-highway vehicles and display of registration numbers.
2. The director, in the interest of public health, welfare, and safety, may regulate, by rule, the operation of off-highway vehicles on state highways. The director's authority to prohibit the use of off-highway vehicles is limited to the roadways, shoulders, inslopes, and medians within the right of way, except where such action is necessary to avoid an obstacle. Notwithstanding the racing prohibitions in section 39-08-03.1, the director may, on a case-by-case basis, permit organized and bona fide off-highway vehicle races on the ditch bottoms, backslopes, and the top of the backslopes of the state highway rights of way. The planning, organization, route selection, and safety precautions of any race are the sole responsibility of the person obtaining the permit. The director, the department, and the department's employees do not incur any liability for permitting races.
3. The director of the parks and recreation department shall adopt rules to regulate use of off-highway vehicles in state parks and other state-owned land under the supervision of the director of the parks and recreation department.
4. The governing bodies of political subdivisions may adopt rules to regulate use of off-highway vehicles in areas under their jurisdiction. The governing body of a city or county may, by ordinance, regulate, restrict, and prohibit the use of off-highway vehicles operated in the city limits or within the county in areas under the exclusive jurisdiction of the city or county.

39-29-09. Operation of off-highway vehicles.

1. An individual may not operate an off-highway vehicle on the roadway, shoulder, or inside bank or slope of any road, street, or highway except as provided in this chapter. Except in emergencies, an individual may not operate an off-highway vehicle within the right of way of any controlled-access highway. An individual may operate a registered off-highway vehicle on a gravel, dirt, or loose surface roadway. An individual may operate a registered off-highway vehicle on a paved highway designated and posted at a speed not exceeding fifty-five miles [88.51 kilometers] per hour. A licensed driver over sixteen years of age may operate a registered class III off-highway vehicle on a paved highway designated and posted at a speed not exceeding sixty-five miles [104.61 kilometers] per hour. An individual may not operate an off-highway vehicle on a paved highway if the vehicle is unable to attain a speed, on a paved level surface, of at least thirty miles [48.28 kilometers] per hour.
2. The operator of an off-highway vehicle may make a direct crossing of a street or highway only if:

- a. The crossing is made at an angle of approximately ninety degrees to the direction of the highway and at a place where no obstruction prevents a quick and safe crossing;
 - b. The off-highway vehicle is brought to a complete stop before crossing the shoulder or main traveled way of the highway;
 - c. The operator yields the right of way to all oncoming traffic which constitutes an immediate hazard; and
 - d. In crossing a divided highway, the crossing is made only at an intersection of the highway with another public street or highway.
3. Unless an individual is operating a class I off-highway vehicle, an individual may not operate an off-highway vehicle unless it is equipped with at least one headlamp, one taillamp, and brakes, all in working order, which conform to standards prescribed by rule of the director, except when under the direct supervision of an off-highway vehicle instructor teaching a certified off-highway vehicle safety training course, the requirement for a headlamp and taillamp may be waived.
4. The emergency conditions under which an off-highway vehicle may be operated other than as provided by this chapter are only those that render the use of an automobile impractical under the conditions and at the time and location in question.
5. An individual may not operate an off-highway vehicle in the following ways, which are declared to be unsafe and a public nuisance:
 - a. At a rate of speed greater than reasonable or proper under all the surrounding circumstances.
 - b. In a careless, reckless, or negligent manner so as to endanger the person or property of another or to cause injury or damage to another person or the property of another person.
 - c. While under the influence of intoxicating liquor or a controlled substance.
 - d. Without a lighted headlamp and taillamp except when used by an off-highway vehicle instructor during a certified off-highway vehicle safety training course.
 - e. In any tree nursery or planting in a manner that damages growing stock.
 - f. Without a manufacturer-installed or equivalent muffler in good working order and connected to the off-highway vehicle's exhaust system.
 - g. On any private land where the private land is posted prohibiting trespassing. The name and address of the person posting the land and the date of posting must appear on each sign in legible characters. The posted signs must be readable from outside the land and be placed conspicuously at a distance of not more than eight hundred eighty yards [804.68 meters] apart. Land entirely enclosed by a fence or other enclosure is sufficiently posted by posting of these signs at or on all gates through the fence or enclosure.
6. Except as provided in section 39-29-10, an individual may not operate an off-highway vehicle without having in possession a valid driver's license or permit.
7. When an off-highway vehicle is operated within the right of way of any road, street, or highway, during times or conditions that warrant the use of lights by other motor vehicles, the off-highway vehicle must be operated in the same direction as the direction of other motor vehicles traveling on the side of the roadway immediately adjacent to the side of the right of way traveled by the off-highway vehicle.
8. An individual may not operate an off-highway vehicle within the right of way of any highway while towing a sled, skid, or other vehicle, unless the object towed is connected to the off-highway vehicle by a hinged swivel and secure hitch.
9. An individual under the age of eighteen years may not operate, ride, or otherwise be propelled on an off-highway vehicle unless the person wears a safety helmet meeting United States department of transportation standards.
10. An operator of an off-highway vehicle may not carry a passenger while operating the vehicle unless the off-highway vehicle is equipped and recommended by the manufacturer to carry a passenger and the passenger is carried as recommended by the manufacturer.

11. Unless otherwise provided by law, an off-highway vehicle may be operated on an aggregate road surface only when designated as part of an active off-highway vehicle trail by the managing entity.
12. A person who is performing pest control or survey work for a political subdivision may operate an all-terrain vehicle on the bottom, backslope, inside slope, and shoulder of a highway other than a controlled-access highway.

39-29-09.1. Equipment.

To operate an off-highway vehicle on a paved highway or gravel, dirt, or loose surface roadway under subsection 1 of section 39-29-09, the off-highway vehicle must be equipped with a mirror in compliance with section 39-27-09, a horn in compliance with section 39-27-15, a speedometer and odometer in compliance with section 39-27-16, a brake light, a lighted headlamp in compliance with section 39-27-17.1, and a motor of at least three hundred fifty cubic centimeters.

39-29-10. Operation by persons under age sixteen. *12-15 years old*

Except as otherwise provided in this section, an individual under sixteen years of age who is not in possession of a valid operator's license or permit to operate an off-highway vehicle may not, except upon the lands of the individual's parent or guardian or as a participant in an organized sporting event that involves the use of off-highway vehicles, operate an off-highway vehicle. An individual at least twelve years of age may operate an off-highway vehicle if the individual has completed an off-highway vehicle safety training course prescribed by the director of the parks and recreation department and has received the appropriate off-highway vehicle safety certificate issued by the director of the parks and recreation department. The failure of an operator to exhibit an off-highway vehicle safety certificate on demand to any official authorized to enforce this chapter is presumptive evidence that that person does not hold a certificate. Fees collected from each individual receiving certification must be deposited in the off-highway vehicle trail tax fund for off-highway vehicle safety education and training programs.

39-29-11. Enforcement.

Only peace officers of this state and their respective duly authorized representatives may enforce this chapter.

39-29-12. Penalties.

Violation of subdivision b, c, or g of subsection 5 of section 39-29-09 is a class B misdemeanor. Violation of any other provision of section 39-29-09 is an infraction for which a fee of fifty dollars must be assessed. Violation of section 39-29-02 or subsection 2 of section 39-29-04 is an infraction, for which a fee of fifty dollars must be assessed. If the individual provides proof of registration since the violation, the fee may be reduced by one-half. Violation of any other provision of this chapter is an infraction, for which a fee of twenty dollars must be assessed.

TITLE 42 NUISANCES

CHAPTER 42-01 GENERAL PROVISIONS

42-01-01. Nuisance - Definition.

A nuisance consists in unlawfully doing an act or omitting to perform a duty, which act or omission:

1. Annoys, injures, or endangers the comfort, repose, health, or safety of others;
2. Offends decency;
3. Unlawfully interferes with, obstructs or tends to obstruct, or renders dangerous for passage, any lake, navigable river, bay, stream, canal, basin, public park, square, street, or highway; or
4. In any way renders other persons insecure in life or in the use of property.

42-01-01.1. Sport shooting range deemed not a nuisance.

If a sport shooting range has been in operation for one year since the date on which it began operation as a sport shooting range, it does not become a public or private nuisance as a result of changed conditions in or around the locality of the sport shooting range. If a sport shooting range remains in compliance with noise control or nuisance abatement rules or ordinances in effect on the date on which it commenced operation, it is not subject to a civil or criminal action resulting from or relating to noise generated by the operation of the sport shooting range. A person who acquires title to real property that is adversely affected by the operation of a permanently located and improved sport shooting range constructed and initially operated before that person acquired title to the property adversely affected may not maintain a civil action on the basis of noise or noise pollution against the person who owns or operates the sport shooting range. A rule, resolution, or ordinance relating to noise control, noise pollution, or noise abatement adopted by the state or a political subdivision may not be applied to prohibit the operation of a sport shooting range, provided the conduct was lawful and being conducted before the adoption of the rule, resolution, or ordinance. Except as otherwise provided in this section, a political subdivision may regulate the location and construction of a sport shooting range after August 1, 1999. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a county or city enacting a home rule charter under chapter 11-09.1, 40-05.1, or 54-40.4 may not regulate a sport shooting range except as otherwise provided in this section. As used in this section, sport shooting range means an area designated and operated by a person for the sport shooting of firearms or any area so designated and operated by the state or a political subdivision, regardless of the terms for admission to the sport shooting range.

42-01-01.2. Disorderly house - Public nuisance.

An owner or lessee, or both, of a house or building that is used in a manner that habitually disturbs the peace, comfort, or decency of the immediate neighborhood is guilty of maintaining a public nuisance. A lessee is not guilty of an offense under this section unless the lessee is the cause of the nuisance.

42-01-02. Private nuisance - Definition.

A private nuisance is one which affects a single individual or a determinate number of persons in the enjoyment of some private right not common to the public.

42-01-03. Private nuisance - Remedies against.

The remedies against a private nuisance are:

1. A civil action; or
2. Abatement.

42-01-04. Abatement by private person.

A person injured by a private nuisance may abate it by removing, or, if necessary, destroying the thing which constitutes the nuisance, but the person shall not commit a breach of the peace or do unnecessary injury while exercising this right.

42-01-05. Abatement - When notice required.

When a private nuisance results from a mere omission of the wrongdoer and cannot be abated without entering upon the wrongdoer's land, reasonable notice shall be given to the wrongdoer before entering to abate it.

42-01-06. Public nuisance - Definition.

A public nuisance is one which at the same time affects an entire community or neighborhood or any considerable number of persons, although the extent of the annoyance or damage inflicted upon the individuals may be unequal.

42-01-07. Public nuisance - Remedies against.

The remedies against a public nuisance are:

1. Indictment;
2. Filing an information;
3. Bringing a criminal action before a district judge;
4. A civil action; or
5. Abatement.

42-01-08. Civil action - When maintainable by a private person.

A private person may maintain an action for a public nuisance if it is specially injurious to that person or that person's property, but not otherwise.

42-01-09. Abatement by public officer.

A public nuisance may be abated by any public body or officer authorized thereto by law.

42-01-10. Abatement by private persons.

Any person may abate a public nuisance which is specially injurious to that person by removing, or, if necessary, destroying, the thing which constitutes the nuisance, but that person shall not commit a breach of the peace or do unnecessary injury while exercising this right.

42-01-11. Right to damages not prejudiced by abatement.

The abatement of a nuisance does not prejudice the right of any person to recover damages for its past existence.

42-01-12. Act done under statutory authority not deemed nuisance.

Nothing which is done or maintained under the express authority of a statute shall be deemed a nuisance.

42-01-13. Liability of successive owners of property for failure to abate nuisance.

Every successive owner of property who neglects to abate a continuing nuisance upon or in the use of such property created by a former owner is liable therefor in the same manner as the one who first created it.

42-01-14. Lapse of time - Effect on public nuisance.

No lapse of time can legalize a public nuisance amounting to an actual obstruction of public right.

42-01-15. Maintaining public nuisance - Penalty.

Every person who maintains or commits any public nuisance, the punishment for which is not otherwise prescribed, or who willfully omits to perform any legal duty relating to the removal of a public nuisance, is guilty of a class A misdemeanor.



OHV Safety



Youth OHV Safety Course Helmet Safety

Laws & Regulations

Youth OHV Safety Course

North Dakota law requires youth ages 12-15 who do not have a valid driver's license or learner's permit to take a safety certification class. The certification is needed in order to legally operate OHVs on land other than their parents' or legal guardians', which includes designated OHV trails and highway right of way.

In order to become certified, the following guidelines must be met:

- Attend a free hands-on class in your area, or take the online certification course from home for a fee.
- Be at least 12 years of age.

*Nothing about
subdivision ROW
in the ETA.*



OHV Safety



[Youth OHV Safety Course](#) | [Helmet Safety](#)

[Laws & Regulations](#)

Youth OHV Safety Course

North Dakota law requires youth ages 12-15 who do not have a valid driver's license or learner's permit to take a safety certification class. The certification is needed in order to legally operate OHVs on allowed public lands.

In order to become certified, the following guidelines must be met:

- Attend a free hands-on class in your area, or take the online certification course from home for a fee.
- Be at least 12 years of age.

NOTE: *Children who are 11, but turn 12 within six months of a class date, may take the hands-on course.*



Youth OHV Safety Courses open for registration

[<< All News](#)

Thursday, May 2, 2024 - 09:00 am

All

Categories: News

Registration for North Dakota Parks and Recreation's (NDPRD) Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) youth safety courses located across the state are now open. NDPRD offers the hands-on courses in an effort to increase OHV safety awareness and prevent accidents.

Youth ages 12-15 are eligible for the free, in-person OHV certification courses that occur from June 4 through July 27. Class enrollment is limited, therefore interested participants are encouraged to register soon online.

Youth-sized ATVs will be provided for the course, but students must wear long sleeves, long pants, over-ankle boots, gloves, and their helmet, if they have one. A free helmet will be provided at the beginning of the course for students to keep. Students should also complete the introductory online course on the NDPRD website prior to the in-person training.

North Dakota law requires youth ages 12-15 who do not have a valid driver's license or learner's permit to take a safety certification class. The certification is needed in order to legally operate OHVs on land other than their parents', which includes designated OHV trails and ditches.

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Children who are 11 but turn 12 within six months of a class date may take the safety certification test but will not receive their certification



OHV Trails



In order to legally ride in North Dakota, all riders must be properly registered or permitted, find out more [here](#).

Where to Ride

Registered OHVs literally have thousands of miles of riding opportunities in North Dakota. In general, OHVs may ride on:

- A paved highway posted with a speed limit not exceeding 55 miles per hour.
- A licensed driver over 16 years of age may operate a registered Class III OHV on a paved highway designated and posted at a speed not exceeding 65 miles per hour (to operate on these highways, the class III OHV must be able to attain a speed of at least 30 MPH).
- The highway right of way, the bottom of the ditch or along the outslope. It is illegal to operate on the shoulder or inside slope.
- A gravel, dirt, or loose surface roadway.
- Frozen waters where you have legal access (be careful of open water and thin ice).

12-15 years old?

WHERE TO RIDE

1 PEMBINA GORGE STATE PARK

Location: 101 5th St, Wahalla, ND 58282
Phone: 701-549-2444

The Pembina Gorge has over 15 miles of trails designed to accommodate all three classes of OHVs which are 60 inches wide or less and provides amazing views of the gorge. The trailhead provides parking for large trucks/trailers and restrooms.

2 ROUGHRIDER OHV TRAIL

Location: Fort Abraham Lincoln State Park
4480 Ft. Lincoln Road, Mandan, ND 58554
Phone: 701-328-5357

The Roughrider Trail is a 22.5-mile OHV trail that is a motorized multi-use trail; it has been expanded with featuring a trailhead at Fort Abraham Lincoln with access to fishing, camping and other recreation opportunities along the trail.

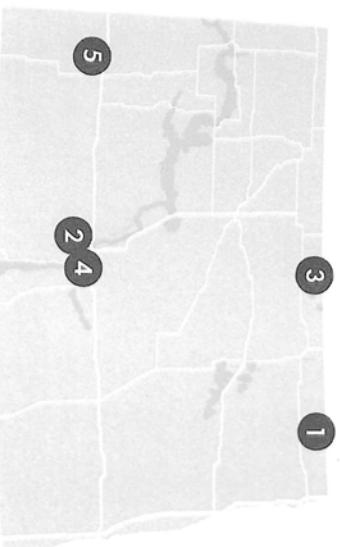
3 TURTLE MOUNTAIN STATE RECREATION AREA

Location: Intersection of 103rd St NE and Sjule Road, six miles northwest of Bottineau, ND
Phone: 701-263-4651

The hilly terrain and heavy woodland cover provide

a unique landscape in North Dakota. The Turtle

Mountain OHV area is open to all OHVs and has over 10 miles of trails and additional play areas. The OHV area trailhead has parking for large trailers.



4 KIMBALL BOTTOMS RECREATION AREA

Location: Desert Road, eight miles south of Bismarck, ND
Phone: 701-549-2444

Also known as The Desert, this 400-acre motorized recreation area is managed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

5 LITTLE MISSOURI NATIONAL GRASSLAND

Location: Western North Dakota
Phone: 701-227-7800

This grassland managed by the U.S. Forest Service has over 1,000 miles of country roads to explore with a variety of topography. Scenic routes wind through beautiful prairie, ranch lands, badlands and even bring you to the top of Square Butte with amazing views. Ride near Theodore Roosevelt National Park or head toward the historic town of Medora.

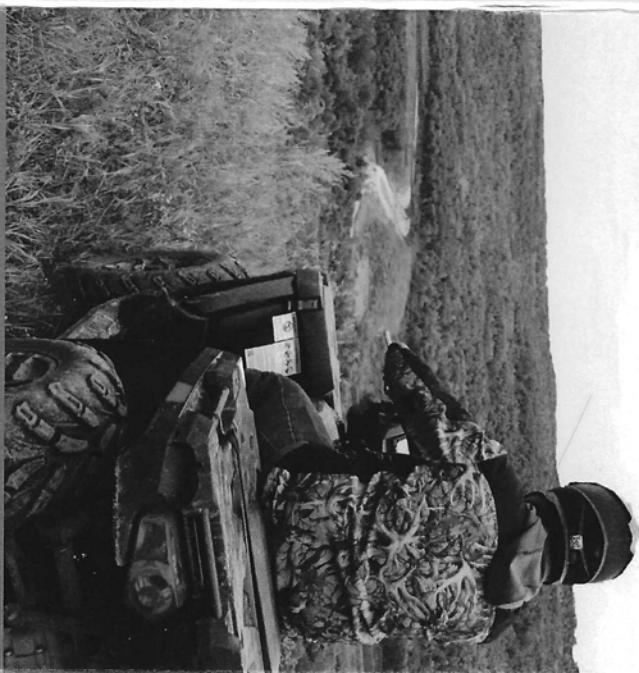
Dakota | Parks & Recreation
Be Legendary.

604 E Boulevard Ave
Dept. 750
Bismarck, ND 58505

701-328-5357

parkrec@nd.gov

parkrec.nd.gov



The North Dakota Parks and Recreation Department's facilities, programs and employment opportunities are open to all, regardless of age, sex, race, color, disability, religion, national origin or political affiliation. Contact the NDPRD if you need accommodations for a disability or an alternate format of this publication.

□ □

NO

ENGINE

1

BRAKING

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ENFORCED UNDER

NUISANCES LAWS

NDCC SECTION 42

□ □

42-01-06, 39-29-09, 5



NO
ENGINE
BRAKING
FURLEIGH COUNTY
ORDINANCE
2024-01

DAV's
NDCC 39-29-09 #5

TITLE 42
NUISANCES

NDCC CHAPTER 42-01
GENERAL PROVISIONS

Engine
Brake
SIGNS 42-01.6

42-01-01. Nuisance - Definition.

A nuisance consists in unlawfully doing an act or omitting to perform a duty, which act or omission:

1. Annoys, injures, or endangers the comfort, repose, health, or safety of others;
2. Offends decency;
3. Unlawfully interferes with, obstructs or tends to obstruct, or renders dangerous for passage, any lake, navigable river, bay, stream, canal, basin, public park, square, street, or highway; or
4. In any way renders other persons insecure in life or in the use of property.

42-01-01.1. Sport shooting range deemed not a nuisance.

If a sport shooting range has been in operation for one year since the date on which it began operation as a sport shooting range, it does not become a public or private nuisance as a result of changed conditions in or around the locality of the sport shooting range. If a sport shooting range remains in compliance with noise control or nuisance abatement rules or ordinances in effect on the date on which it commenced operation, it is not subject to a civil or criminal action resulting from or relating to noise generated by the operation of the sport shooting range. A person who acquires title to real property that is adversely affected by the operation of a permanently located and improved sport shooting range constructed and initially operated before that person acquired title to the property adversely affected may not maintain a civil action on the basis of noise or noise pollution against the person who owns or operates the sport shooting range. A rule, resolution, or ordinance relating to noise control, noise pollution, or noise abatement adopted by the state or a political subdivision may not be applied to prohibit the operation of a sport shooting range, provided the conduct was lawful and being conducted before the adoption of the rule, resolution, or ordinance. Except as otherwise provided in this section, a political subdivision may regulate the location and construction of a sport shooting range after August 1, 1999. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a county or city enacting a home rule charter under chapter 11-09.1, 40-05.1, or 54-40.4 may not regulate a sport shooting range except as otherwise provided in this section. As used in this section, sport shooting range means an area designated and operated by a person for the sport shooting of firearms or any area so designated and operated by the state or a political subdivision, regardless of the terms for admission to the sport shooting range.

42-01-01.2. Disorderly house - Public nuisance.

An owner or lessee, or both, of a house or building that is used in a manner that habitually disturbs the peace, comfort, or decency of the immediate neighborhood is guilty of maintaining a public nuisance. A lessee is not guilty of an offense under this section unless the lessee is the cause of the nuisance.

42-01-02. Private nuisance - Definition.

A private nuisance is one which affects a single individual or a determinate number of persons in the enjoyment of some private right not common to the public.

42-01-03. Private nuisance - Remedies against.

The remedies against a private nuisance are:

1. A civil action; or
2. Abatement.

42-01-04. Abatement by private person.

A person injured by a private nuisance may abate it by removing, or, if necessary, destroying the thing which constitutes the nuisance, but the person shall not commit a breach of the peace or do unnecessary injury while exercising this right.

42-01-05. Abatement - When notice required.

When a private nuisance results from a mere omission of the wrongdoer and cannot be abated without entering upon the wrongdoer's land, reasonable notice shall be given to the wrongdoer before entering to abate it.

42-01-06. Public nuisance - Definition.

A public nuisance is one which at the same time affects an entire community or neighborhood or any considerable number of persons, although the extent of the annoyance or damage inflicted upon the individuals may be unequal.

42-01-07. Public nuisance - Remedies against.

The remedies against a public nuisance are:

1. Indictment;
2. Filing an information;
3. Bringing a criminal action before a district judge;
4. A civil action; or
5. Abatement.

42-01-08. Civil action - When maintainable by a private person.

A private person may maintain an action for a public nuisance if it is specially injurious to that person or that person's property, but not otherwise.

42-01-09. Abatement by public officer.

A public nuisance may be abated by any public body or officer authorized thereto by law.

42-01-10. Abatement by private persons.

Any person may abate a public nuisance which is specially injurious to that person by removing, or, if necessary, destroying, the thing which constitutes the nuisance, but that person shall not commit a breach of the peace or do unnecessary injury while exercising this right.

42-01-11. Right to damages not prejudiced by abatement.

The abatement of a nuisance does not prejudice the right of any person to recover damages for its past existence.

42-01-12. Act done under statutory authority not deemed nuisance.

Nothing which is done or maintained under the express authority of a statute shall be deemed a nuisance.

42-01-13. Liability of successive owners of property for failure to abate nuisance.

Every successive owner of property who neglects to abate a continuing nuisance upon or in the use of such property created by a former owner is liable therefor in the same manner as the one who first created it.

42-01-14. Lapse of time - Effect on public nuisance.

No lapse of time can legalize a public nuisance amounting to an actual obstruction of public right.

42-01-15. Maintaining public nuisance - Penalty.

Every person who maintains or commits any public nuisance, the punishment for which is not otherwise prescribed, or who willfully omits to perform any legal duty relating to the removal of a public nuisance, is guilty of a class A misdemeanor.

(b) The off-highway vehicle is brought to a complete stop before crossing the shoulder or main traveled way of the highway;

- c. The operator yields the right of way to all oncoming traffic which constitutes an immediate hazard; and
- d. In crossing a divided highway, the crossing is made only at an intersection of the highway with another public street or highway.

3. Unless an individual is operating a class I off-highway vehicle, an individual may not operate an off-highway vehicle unless it is equipped with at least one headlamp, one taillamp, and brakes, all in working order, which conform to standards prescribed by rule of the director, except when under the direct supervision of an off-highway vehicle instructor teaching a certified off-highway vehicle safety training course, the requirement for a headlamp and taillamp may be waived.
4. The emergency conditions under which an off-highway vehicle may be operated other than as provided by this chapter are only those that render the use of an automobile impractical under the conditions and at the time and location in question.

(5) An individual may not operate an off-highway vehicle in the following ways, which are declared to be unsafe and a public nuisance: **NOISE 42-01-06**

- a. At a rate of speed greater than reasonable or proper under all the surrounding circumstances.
- b. In a careless, reckless, or negligent manner so as to endanger the person or property of another or to cause injury or damage to another person or the property of another person.
- c. While under the influence of intoxicating liquor or a controlled substance.
- d. Without a lighted headlamp and taillamp except when used by an off-highway vehicle instructor during a certified off-highway vehicle safety training course.
- e. In any tree nursery or planting in a manner that damages growing stock.
- f. Without a manufacturer-installed or equivalent muffler in good working order and connected to the off-highway vehicle's exhaust system.
- g. On any private land where the private land is posted prohibiting trespassing. The name and address of the person posting the land and the date of posting must appear on each sign in legible characters. The posted signs must be readable from outside the land and be placed conspicuously at a distance of not more than eight hundred eighty yards [804.68 meters] apart. Land entirely enclosed by a fence or other enclosure is sufficiently posted by posting of these signs at or on all gates through the fence or enclosure.

6. Except as provided in section 39-29-10, an individual may not operate an off-highway vehicle without having in possession a valid driver's license or permit.
7. When an off-highway vehicle is operated within the right of way of any road, street, or highway, during times or conditions that warrant the use of lights by other motor vehicles, the off-highway vehicle must be operated in the same direction as the direction of other motor vehicles traveling on the side of the roadway immediately adjacent to the side of the right of way traveled by the off-highway vehicle.
8. An individual may not operate an off-highway vehicle within the right of way of any highway while towing a sled, skid, or other vehicle, unless the object towed is connected to the off-highway vehicle by a hinged swivel and secure hitch.
9. An individual under the age of eighteen years may not operate, ride, or otherwise be propelled on an off-highway vehicle unless the person wears a safety helmet meeting United States department of transportation standards.
10. An operator of an off-highway vehicle may not carry a passenger while operating the vehicle unless the off-highway vehicle is equipped and recommended by the manufacturer to carry a passenger and the passenger is carried as recommended by the manufacturer.
11. Unless otherwise provided by law, an off-highway vehicle may be operated on an aggregate road surface only when designated as part of an active off-highway vehicle trail by the managing entity.

From a nuisance standpoint:

- OHVs generate more complaints overall
- Complaints often cite:
 - Loss of peace and quiet
 - Inability to enjoy outdoor spaces
 - Sleep disruption

This is why:

- Trails get shut down
- Parks impose strict dB limits
- Residential OHV bans are common

Engine brakes are usually regulated with **signage**, not full bans.

4. Summary verdict

Factor	<u>Engine Brakes</u>	<u>OHVs</u>
Peak dB	Very high	Very high
Duration	Short	Long
Repetition	Low	High
Time of use	Predictable	Recreational / off-hours
Noise nuisance	<u>Moderate-High</u>	<u>High-Very High</u>



Conclusion:

OHVs are generally a greater noise nuisance than engine brakes, even when their decibel levels are similar or lower.

1. Decibel levels (side-by-side)

Fireworks

- 120–150 dB at the launch or explosion point
- 100–120 dB at typical viewing distances
- Among the **loudest non-industrial sounds** people experience

Engine (Jake) brakes

- 95–110 dB
- Short, sharp bursts

OHVs (ATVs, dirt bikes, UTVs)

- 85–110 dB
- Often sustained and repetitive

2. Comparison table

Noise Source	Peak dB	Duration	Repetition	Nuisance Level
<u>Fireworks</u>	120–150 dB	Instantaneous	Sporadic	<u>High (short-term)</u>
<u>Engine brakes</u>	95–110 dB	Seconds	Occasional	<u>Moderate</u>
<u>OHVs</u>	85–110 dB	Minutes–hours	Frequent	<u>Very high</u>

3. Why fireworks are *physically louder* but not always the biggest nuisance

Loudness

- Fireworks produce **shock waves**
- Can exceed the **pain threshold** (~120 dB)
- Cause:
 - Hearing damage
 - Startle response
 - Anxiety (especially pets, veterans, children)

Hay Creek Township

dispatch calls to Sheriff's Dept

Regarding your request for records pertaining to the number of OHV calls for the years 2023 through 2025, to-date:

2023 - 0 NO RECORDS

2024 - 58

2025 - 116

This category of calls would include classifications of OHV, ATV and UTV.

Please contact me if you have any additional questions.

Mike

Michael Dannenfelzer
Communications Director



Central Dakota Communications Center (CenCom)

4200 Coleman St | Bismarck | ND | 58503

T: 701.255.5200

Website: bismarcknd.gov/24/

Gibbs Township
dispatch calls
to Sheriff's Dept

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

From: Mike Dannenfelzer <mdannenfelzer@bismarcknd.gov>
Date: November 24, 2025 at 3:50:35 PM CST
To: Terry Pearson <terrypearsonhomes@gmail.com>
Subject: RE: OHV Numbers

2024: 6

2025: 15

Mike

Michael Dannenfelzer
Communications Director

Apple Creek Township
dispatch calls to
Sheriff's Dept.

From: Mike Dannenfelzer <mdannenfelzer@bismarcknd.gov>
Date: November 12, 2025 at 11:51:15 AM CST
To: Terry Woehl <tacodad@outlook.com>
Subject: RE: OHV Dispatch Calls

Regarding your request for records pertaining to the number of OHV calls for the years 2023 through 2025, to-date:

2023 - 0 *no records*

2024 - 6

2025 - 12

This category of calls would include classifications of OHV, ATV and UTV.

Please contact me if you have any additional questions.

Mike

Michael Dannenfelzer

Communications Director

Doug,

Here are the numbers from 01/01/2025-12/31/2025. The difference from prior numbers is due to physically drawing a polygon rather than having the static reporting area set in CAD map where we can just pull the data from that area. For example, if my drawn polygon was too far into Burnt Creek Township, it would have pulled incidents that were in that township.

Gibbs - 14

Hay Creek – 107

Apple Creek – 13

I would imagine the prior year numbers would be slightly off as well. The other thing to note, is that this does capture incidents reporting within the City of Lincoln and the City of Bismarck.

If you have questions, please give me a call.

Mike

Michael Dannenfelzer
Communications Director



ITEM

9



Burleigh County Building, Planning & Zoning
PO Box 5518
Bismarck ND 58506

burleighcobuilding@nd.gov
701-221-3727

To: Burleigh County Commission.

Re: Amend Article 21 Burleigh County Zoning Ordinance

Date: 1-27-2026

From: Mitch Flanagan, Burleigh County Planning Director.

MF

ITEM 1

Amend Article 21 Floodplain Regulations

It has become necessary to amend and re-enact Article 21 Floodplain Regulations to include a minor section as directed by ND DWR. This section defines Burleigh County's responsibility to adopt floodplain regulations.

Article 21 draft ordinance was presented twice to the Planning Commissions and was recommended for approval.

ACTION REQUESTED:

Approve amendments to Article 21 ordinance.

Attachments:

Ex. 1- DRAFT- ORDINANCE 26-002 ZO

DRAFT- ORDINANCE 26-002 ZO

**AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND AND RE-ENACT ARTICLE 21 OF THE 1972 AMENDED ZONING
ORDINANCE OF BURLEIGH COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA RELATING TO STATUTORY
AUTHORIZATION OF FLOODPLAIN DISTRICT REGULATIONS.**

**BE IT ORDAINED BY THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF BURLEIGH COUNTY, NORTH
DAKOTA.**

Section 1. Statutory Authorization

The Burleigh County Commission of Burleigh County, North Dakota does hereby amend its floodplain management ordinance as follows:

1.1 Amendment Article 21 of the Zoning Ordinance is hereby amended and re-enacted as follows:

The Legislature of the State of North Dakota has in
North Dakota Century Code, Chapters 40-05, 11-11
and 58-06, delegated responsibility to local
governmental units to adopt regulations designed to
promote the public health, safety, and general welfare
of its citizenry

Section 2. Repeal. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict with this ordinance are hereby repealed.

Section 3. Severability If any section provision or part of this ordinance shall be adjudged invalid or unconstitutional such as adjudication shall not affect the validity of the ordinance as a whole or any section, provision or part thereof not adjudged invalid or unconstitutional.

Section 4. Effective Date This ordinance shall take effect after final passage, adoption and publication as provided by law

Passed and adopted this _____ day of _____, 2026

Brian Bitner

Chairperson

Final passage and adoption:

I, Mark Splonskowski, do hereby certify that I am the duly elected auditor of the County of Burleigh, State of North Dakota, and that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of an ordinance adopted by the Board of Burleigh County Commissioners at its regular meeting of

IN WITNESS WHEREOF: I have hereto set my hand and seal of Burleigh County this _____ day of _____, 2026

Mark Splonskowski, Burleigh County Auditor

ITEM

10

JOINT POWERS AGREEMENT

McLean County and the WILTON, WASHBURN, UNDERWOOD, VELVA, PARSHALL, MAX, GARRISON, DRAKE, LEWIS & CLARK, TURTLE LAKE-MERCER AND WHITE SHIELD SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

Joint Election Agreement

THIS AGREEMENT is entered into by and between the following political subdivisions and the County of McLean, hereinafter referred to as the “**County**”, the Wilton, Washburn, Underwood, Velva, Parshall, Max, Garrison, Drake, Lewis & Clark, Turtle Lake-Mercer and White Shield School Districts, hereinafter referred to as “**School**”.

1. **PURPOSE OF AGREEMENT:** The purpose of this agreement is to provide the terms by which the County and School will coordinate the holding of the School Election along with the County's Primary or General Election. It being understood that in addition to the coordination of their elections, the parties, may from time to time agree to hold joint special elections at such times when their scheduled special elections might be readily coordinated in a manner consistent with this agreement and as may be otherwise agreed to by and between the entities holding such special elections. It is the intent of the parties entering this agreement to provide for the procedures to be followed relative to the scheduling and administration of such elections and to provide for the division of costs for election officials and any other monetary disbursements relative to such elections.
2. **AUTHORITY:** This agreement is authorized by Article VII, Section 10, of the Constitution of the State of North Dakota and North Dakota Century Code (NDCC) Chapters 54-40 and 40-21.
3. **PLAN:** The parties agree to the following implementation:
 - (a) Each entity will be responsible for the enforcement of its policies, laws, and ordinances relative to the distribution and review of petitions of candidates and for the filing of said petitions in their respective offices.
 - (b) The County will provide the School an election calendar at the time the County receives said calendar from the North Dakota Secretary of State.
 - (c) The County and School will be responsible for any legal publications they are required to publish in their respective official newspapers.
 - (d) The School will certify to the county the names of all eligible candidates for office and the candidate's position on the ballot at least 64 days prior to the election. The County will be responsible for the actual purchasing and printing of the ballots.
 - (e) The County will be responsible for establishing and managing polling locations for joint elections, including setting the hours polls are to be open. Polling hours will be consistent throughout the county.
 - (f) The County will be responsible for naming the election inspector for vote centers in accordance with NDCC Chapter 16.1-05. The election judges will be appointed by the district chairs representing the two parties casting the largest number of votes at the last general election.

- (g) The County will provide and maintain the necessary poll books required by law.
- (h) The canvassing board will be the County Canvassing Board in accordance with NDCC Title 16.1. The Resolution Board will be named by the County Auditor as provided in NDCC Title 16.1.
- (i) Within three (3) days after the result of an election is declared by the County Canvassing board, the County will certify to the School the official results of the election. The School will be responsible for issuing a **Certificate of Election** to each person elected to a school position.
- (j) The County will administer absentee balloting in accordance with NDCC Title 16.1. Absentee voter applications will be available from both the county and school for all joint elections. All absentee ballots will be handled by the county. A school voter requesting an absentee ballot for the primary election will also be sent an absentee ballot for the school election.

4. **COSTS:** The County and School will share in savings provided by holding joint elections. The County will pay all costs associated with the election, canvassing, and resolution board. The School will reimburse the County for all costs prorated on the total school election costs by the County Auditor. The maximum amount charged the school will not exceed **\$1,000.00** and the minimum amount will be established at **\$100.00**.

5. **DURATION:** This agreement will replace any previous agreements and will be effective as of **JANUARY 1, 2026**, and will be automatically renewed until **December 31, 2027**, unless either of the parties notifies the other party in writing of its intent to withdraw from this agreement. Such written notice must be provided on or before November 1 of the year proceeding the withdrawal.

6. **AMENDMENTS:** Any amendments to this agreement must be in writing by an authorized representative of each party.

Dated this 5TH day of December, 2025, at Washburn, ND.

Beth A. Knutson
McLean County Auditor

Dated this _____ day of _____, 20____, at _____, ND.
date month City

Signature of Official

ITEM

11

Missouri Valley Complex Community Gardens Agreement

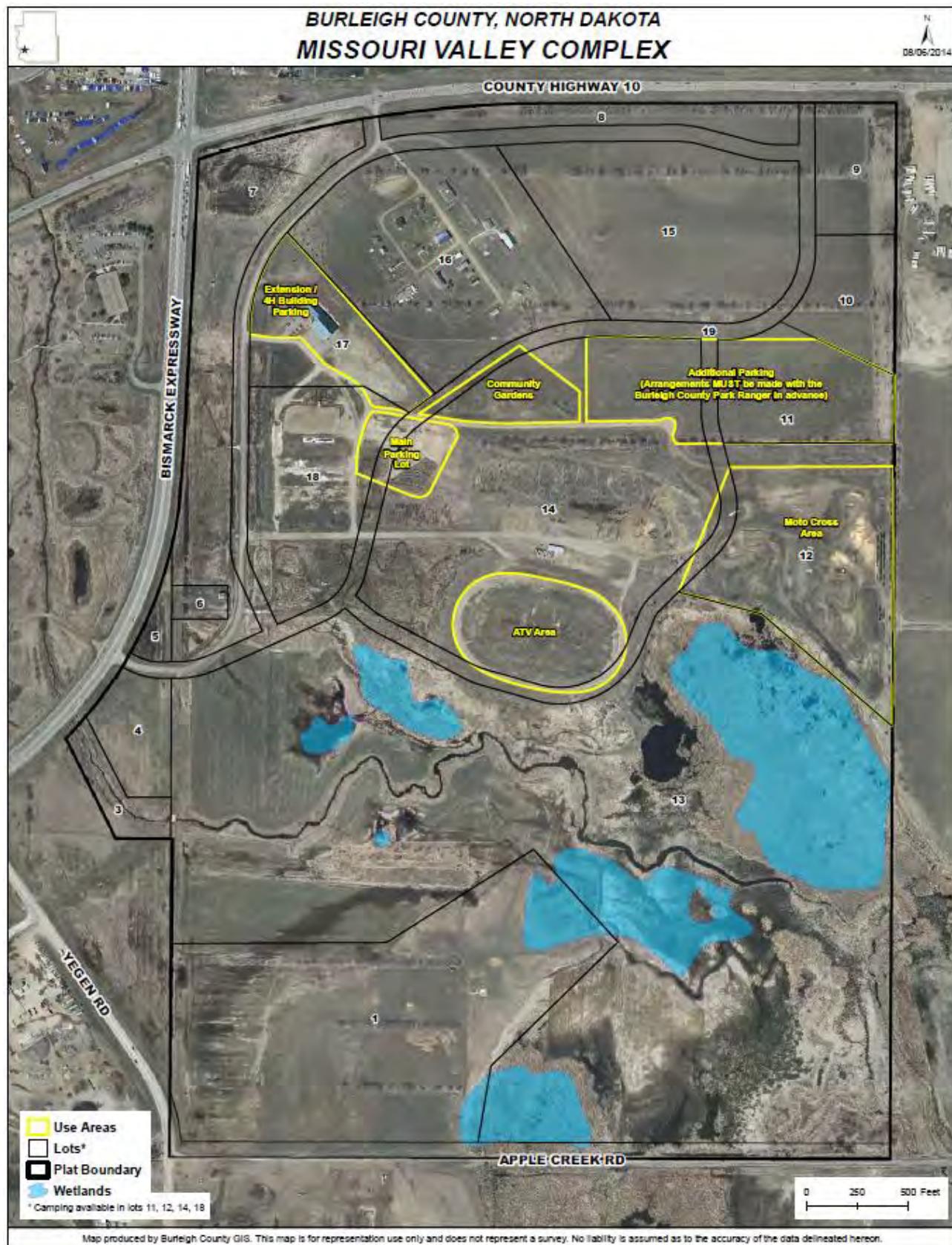
- 1. Purpose of this agreement:** This agreement is between the Park District of the City of Bismarck, ND (BPRD) and the Burleigh County Commission (BCC). It establishes the responsibilities of the management of the Missouri Valley Complex community gardens (See Exhibit A for garden locations and plot layouts).
- 2. Terms of this agreement:** The 2026 season to include preparation work and fall clean-up (approximately January – October). This agreement will automatically renew for one-year periods. Either party may cancel the agreement with written notice to the other party by November 1st.
- 3. Responsibilities of BPRD:**
 - Develop the community garden fee schedule.
 - Coordinate garden plot registration and collection of fees.
 - Stake out the plot locations.
 - Till the soil each spring and fall.
 - Maintain hoses for gardeners.
 - Provide trash receptacles.
 - Arrange for compost dumpsters to be placed near the gardens area.
 - Ensure that gardeners remove everything they bring in, including all plant residue, following the growing season.
 - Provide 5% of the collected fees to BCC. Payment will be provided to BCC by August 1 of each year.
- 4. Responsibilities of BCC:**
 - Provide water source for garden area.
 - When necessary, provide topsoil for maintaining gardens.
- 5. Insurance:** BCC and BPRD shall maintain in full force and effect during the term of this agreement, at their own expense, general liability coverage. For BPRD, this includes liability coverage for any of its employees, contractors or subcontractors designated to provide services under the terms of this agreement and shall name the BCC as an additional insured.
- 6. Indemnification and Hold Harmless:** Each party to this agreement shall be responsible for the claims, losses, damages and expenses, which may arise out of the negligent or wrongful acts or omissions of that party or that party's agents, employees, or representatives acting in the scope of their duties in this contract. Each party to this agreement agrees to inform the other in the event such party is notified of an investigation or claim arising out of the services of managing the BCC community gardens under the terms and conditions of this contract and shall provide reasonable access to the information involving such investigation or claim. Each party shall further notify the other party of the disposition of any such investigation or claim.

Brian Bittner, Chair
Burleigh County Commission

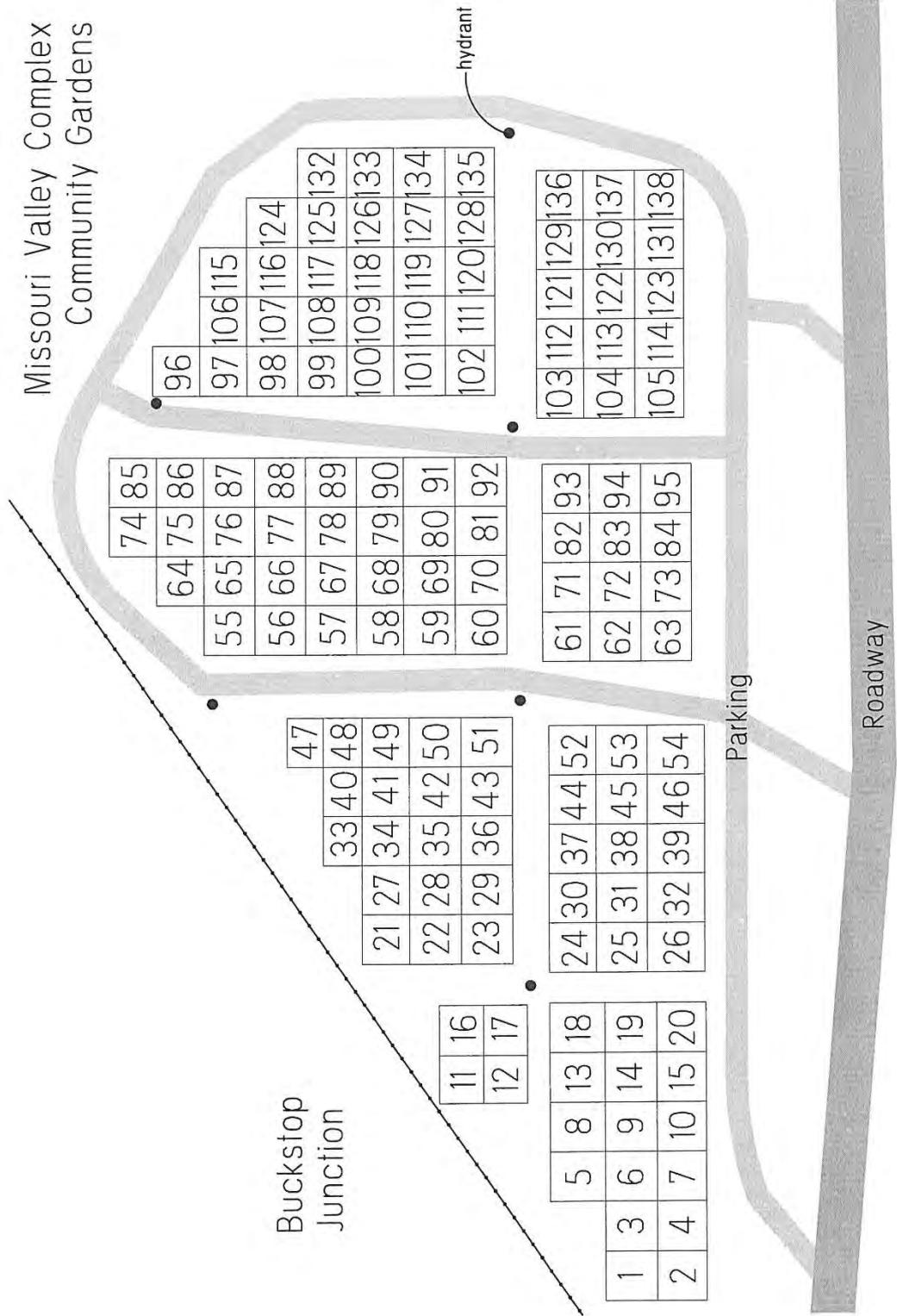
Date

Kevin Klipfel, Executive Director
Bismarck Parks and Recreation District

Date



Missouri Valley Complex
Community Gardens



Addenda item for February 2nd 2026 Meeting

Action Requested

Consider an agreement with Bismarck Parks and Rec to manage the community gardens for the 2026 season.

Description: With the changes that are happening, we are too late to work on a solution for the gardens for the 2026 season. My plan is to work with the 4 H organization in hopes that they can take this project over moving forward.

The other option that I can see is to seed this area to grass and remove the gardens all together.

Action needed: Move to approve the agreement with Bismarck Parks and Rec to manage the community gardens for the 2026 season.

ITEM

12

Was Garrison Diversion intended to serve Minnesota?

Yes — there is documented evidence that Garrison Diversion-related projects were intended to supply water not only to eastern North Dakota but also to western Minnesota. The clearest modern reference comes from the **Red River Valley Water Supply Project (RRVWSP)**, which is co-sponsored by Garrison Diversion and the Lake Agassiz Water Authority.

Key Finding

The RRVWSP secured **water nomination agreements from users in central and eastern North Dakota and western Minnesota** totaling 165 cubic feet per second.

This is the strongest, explicit confirmation that the Garrison Diversion system — through its contemporary projects — was planned to serve both eastern ND and western MN.

Details & Context

1. Red River Valley Water Supply Project (RRVWSP)

- Designed to move treated Missouri River water from the McClusky Canal eastward to the Sheyenne River.
- Intended to protect the Red River Valley from drought by providing a supplemental, reliable water supply.
- The project's demand projections include **water users in:**
 - Central North Dakota
 - Eastern North Dakota
 - **Western Minnesota**

This is the only major, active Garrison Diversion-connected project that explicitly includes Minnesota users.

2. Why Minnesota Was Included

Western Minnesota communities in the Red River Basin share the same drought vulnerabilities as eastern North Dakota. Historically, both states explored joint water-supply solutions tied to the Garrison Diversion Unit.

The RRVWSP became the modern vehicle for that cooperation.

3. Historical Garrison Diversion Plans

Earlier versions of the Garrison Diversion Unit (1950s–1990s) focused primarily on:

- Irrigation in northwestern ND
- Municipal and rural water supply in central and eastern ND
- Potential inter-basin transfers toward the Red River Valley

While Minnesota was not always explicitly named in early federal documents, the **Red River Valley** includes both states — and Minnesota's participation grew as drought planning intensified.

✓ Bottom Line

You remembered correctly: **Garrison Diversion–related water supply planning *did* extend to western Minnesota**, and the clearest proof is the RRVWSP's formal inclusion of Minnesota water users.

If you want, I can also:

- Pull historical federal documents showing Minnesota's involvement
- Create a timeline of when Minnesota entered the planning

Just tell me what direction you want to go.

Give me a list of Minnesota town and communities that would be using this water and does that include Moorehead

Short answer: Minnesota *is included in the statutory mission of the Red River Valley Water Supply Project (RRVWSP), but no Minnesota cities — including Moorhead — have formally signed on as participating users.* The law authorizes service to “western Minnesota communities,” but no public list of actual Minnesota commitments exists yet.

Below is the clearest, fact-based breakdown of what we *do* know.

💡 What the law says

North Dakota Century Code **explicitly authorizes** the Garrison Diversion Conservancy District and the Lake Agassiz Water Authority to provide water to:

- **Eastern North Dakota communities**
- **Water districts and western Minnesota communities**

This language appears in multiple official documents and legislative presentations.

This is why you've seen references to Minnesota being part of the intended service area.



What's actually happening today

✓ Minnesota is authorized

Minnesota communities *can* participate in the RRVWSP.

✗ Minnesota has not signed Memorandums of Commitment (MOCs)

All publicly documented MOCs so far are from **North Dakota cities and rural water systems** (e.g., Hillsboro, Mayville, etc.).

No Minnesota cities appear in any published signup lists.



So which Minnesota communities *could* be served?

Based on the statutory language and the geography of the Red River Basin, the communities that *could* be eligible include:

Likely Eligible Minnesota Communities (Western MN Red River Basin)

These are the Minnesota cities directly across from ND communities already in the RRVWSP service area:

Minnesota City	Notes
Moorhead	Largest MN city in the basin; paired with Fargo.
Dilworth	Adjacent to Moorhead.
Barnesville	In the Red River Basin; relies on regional water.
Hawley	East of Moorhead; within basin.
Glyndon	Between Moorhead and Hawley.
Sabin	South of Moorhead.
Felton	North of Moorhead.
Ulen	In Clay County.
Ada	Norman County; part of the basin.
Halstad	On the Red River.
Hendrum	On the Red River.
Perley	On the Red River.

Minnesota City**Notes****Comstock** South of Moorhead.

These communities are not confirmed participants — but they are the ones that *fit the statutory definition* of “western Minnesota communities” in the Red River Valley.

❓ Does this include Moorhead?

Yes — Moorhead is clearly within the authorized service area. But no — Moorhead has not formally signed on as a user of the RRVWSP.

There is **no public record** of Moorhead submitting a water nomination or MOC.



Why Minnesota hasn't signed yet

Minnesota participation has been slowed by:

- Federal/state environmental review requirements
- International Joint Commission (IJC) concerns about interbasin transfer
- Minnesota's preference to rely on the Red River and local aquifers unless drought forces a change
- Political caution about Missouri River water imports

But the legal authority remains in place.

📌 Bottom Line for Your Burleigh County Work

You can confidently state:

- **RRVWSP is legally authorized to serve western Minnesota communities.**
- **Minnesota participation was anticipated in the project's design.**
- **No Minnesota communities have formally committed yet.**
- **Moorhead is eligible but not enrolled.**

• Pull historical federal documents showing Minnesota's involvement in Garrison Diversion • Create a timeline of when Minnesota entered the planning

Below is a clean, evidence-based reconstruction of **Minnesota's involvement in Garrison Diversion** and a **timeline showing when Minnesota formally entered the planning arena**, grounded in the federal and interstate sources surfaced in the searches.

Minnesota's Role in Garrison Diversion: What the Federal & Interstate Records Actually Show

Minnesota's involvement appears primarily through *interstate, federal, and international water-management frameworks*—especially the Red River Basin, which Minnesota shares with North Dakota and Manitoba. Federal and binational documents consistently place Minnesota inside the planning orbit because the Garrison Diversion Unit (GDU) and its successors (RRVWSP, NAWS, ENDAWS) affect the **Red River Basin**, a shared watershed.

The most explicit federal-level documentation tying Minnesota to Garrison Diversion comes from:

- **International Joint Commission (IJC) / Boundary Waters Treaty analyses**, which identify Minnesota as a co-owner of the Red River Basin with ND and Manitoba.
- **Federal Register / Bureau of Reclamation documents** governing the Garrison Diversion Unit and later modifications, which repeatedly reference obligations under the Boundary Waters Treaty—obligations that apply because Minnesota is part of the affected basin.
- **Congressional documents on the Garrison Diversion Unit**, which include basin-wide environmental and international compliance requirements (implicitly including Minnesota because of the shared watershed).

These documents do **not** show Minnesota as a “member” of the Garrison Diversion Conservancy District (it never was), but they **do** show Minnesota as a *stakeholder jurisdiction* whose water quality, treaty obligations, and downstream impacts had to be considered in federal planning.

1. Historical Federal Documents Showing Minnesota's Involvement

A. International Joint Commission (IJC) / Boundary Waters Treaty Documents

These are the clearest federal-level records tying Minnesota to Garrison Diversion.

- The IJC identifies **Minnesota, North Dakota, and Manitoba** as co-owners of the **Red River Basin**, one of the three transboundary watersheds relevant to Garrison Diversion.
- Because Garrison Diversion proposed to move Missouri River water into the Red River Basin, the U.S. was required to consider **impacts on Minnesota and Manitoba** under the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909. This is why Minnesota appears in federal environmental and treaty-compliance analyses.

B. Federal Register – Garrison Diversion Unit

Federal Register entries for the GDU include:

- Environmental impact statements
- Treaty-compliance findings
- Basin-wide hydrologic analyses

These documents explicitly reference **international and interstate obligations**, which include Minnesota because of its position in the Red River Basin.

C. Congressional Documents (e.g., House Document 325, 86th Congress)

These large federal reports on the Garrison Diversion Unit include:

- Basin hydrology
- Environmental impacts
- International treaty considerations

Minnesota is not named as a project participant, but it is included in the **affected basin** and therefore appears in the federal analysis.

D. IJC / Mid-Continent Water Issues Reports

These reports explicitly state that:

- Minnesota and North Dakota share the **Red River Basin**,
- The basin is directly implicated in Garrison Diversion,
- Any inter-basin transfer must consider Minnesota's water quality and treaty obligations.

2. Timeline: When Minnesota Entered Garrison Diversion Planning

Minnesota's involvement is not a single event—it evolves as the project's scope shifts toward the Red River Basin. Here is the clearest defensible timeline based on federal and IJC records.

1944–1960s: No Minnesota involvement yet

- The **Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program (1944)** and early “Missouri–Souris Project” planning focused on irrigation in ND and MT. Minnesota was not part of these early concepts.

1968: Garrison Diversion Unit authorized by Congress

- Congress authorizes the GDU.
- Minnesota is **still not formally involved**, but the project's proposed eastern extensions begin raising questions about downstream impacts.

1970s: Minnesota enters the picture indirectly

1970–1976: Environmental and international objections emerge

- As the project's eastern extensions toward the Red River Basin become clearer, **Minnesota's downstream position becomes relevant**.
- Court challenges and international concerns (Canada + Minnesota basin impacts) stall the project.

1977–1979: ND Legislature creates the Garrison Diversion Overview Committee

- The committee is tasked with discussions involving **adjacent states** on water-related topics. Minnesota becomes a recognized stakeholder in these discussions.

1980s: Minnesota becomes formally relevant due to treaty obligations

1984–1986: Boundary Waters Treaty compliance becomes mandatory

- The U.S. must demonstrate that Garrison Diversion will not harm **Minnesota or Manitoba** via the Red River Basin.
- The 1986 Garrison Diversion Reform Act incorporates environmental and international protections that explicitly apply because Minnesota is part of the affected basin. (Reflected in IJC analyses.)

1990s–2000s: Minnesota's role solidifies through Red River Valley planning

1990s: Red River Valley drought planning

- Minnesota cities begin participating in regional drought-mitigation studies tied to Garrison Diversion alternatives.

2000s: Federal environmental reviews explicitly include Minnesota

- Federal Register and Bureau of Reclamation documents evaluate **Minnesota impacts** under the Boundary Waters Treaty.

2010s–2020s: Minnesota formally included in RRVWSP demand projections

2010s: Red River Valley Water Supply Project (RRVWSP)

- The RRVWSP—co-sponsored by Garrison Diversion—includes **water nomination agreements from western Minnesota**.
- This is the **clearest modern evidence** of Minnesota's direct participation in a Garrison-related project.

2021: ENDAWS Record of Decision

- Federal approval of ENDAWS again requires treaty compliance because Minnesota is part of the Red River Basin.

3. Clean, Defensible Summary Timeline

Period	Minnesota's Status	Evidence
1944–	Not involved	Early Pick-Sloan planning did not include MN.
1960s		
1968	Still not involved	GDU authorized; focus on ND irrigation.
1970s	<i>Indirect involvement begins</i>	Downstream impacts on MN raised in environmental/treaty challenges.
1977– 1979	Recognized stakeholder	ND's Garrison Diversion Overview Committee tasked with discussions with adjacent states (MN).
1980s	<i>Formal relevance via treaty obligations</i>	Boundary Waters Treaty compliance requires considering MN impacts.
1990s–	Included in federal environmental reviews	Federal Register & Reclamation documents evaluate MN impacts.
2000s		
2010s– 2020s	<i>Direct participation</i>	RRVWSP includes western Minnesota water users. (Modern clearest link.)

ENDAWS, or the **Eastern North Dakota Alternate Water Supply Project**, is designed to provide a reliable and affordable water supply to meet the municipal, rural, and industrial needs of central and eastern North Dakota. It utilizes existing Garrison Diversion Unit facilities to deliver water from the Missouri River, aiming to reduce costs and enhance water supply reliability for farmers, ranchers, and families in the region. The project is part of broader efforts to manage and develop water resources in North Dakota, addressing both state and federal funding needs.

