

## MISSOURI

(Revised Statutes, Missouri, 1939, Volume II, ch. 79, p. 3226)

## DRAINS, LEVEES, AND WATER SUPPLY DISTRICTS

(Article I)

## ORGANIZATION—Petition

**Sec. 12324. Formation:** The owners of a majority of the acreage in any contiguous body of swamp or overflowed lands or lands subject to overflow, situated in one or more counties, may form a drainage district for reclamation or agricultural purposes, or when the same may be conducive to the public health, convenience or welfare, and they may make and sign articles of association. Such articles state the name of the district, the number of years the association is to continue, the boundaries, and the names of the owners of land or other property in the proposed district, with a description of their properties. Where the owner of land is unknown, that fact is stated. The articles must further state that the owners of real property and other property, whose names are subscribed, obligate themselves to pay the taxes that may be assessed against their respective lands or other property to meet all expenses of organization, construction, and maintenance. The articles contain a prayer that the property described therein be declared a drainage district. They are filed with the clerk of the circuit court of the county in which the greater portion of the lands and other property are situated.

**Sec. 12325. Notice:** The clerk gives notice of the filing of the articles by publication for four weeks, the last publication to be at least 15 days prior to the next regular term of the court at which the articles will be considered. The form of notice is set out in the statute. Thereafter the circuit court in which the articles were filed has original and exclusive jurisdiction coextensive with the boundaries of the district regardless of county lines. Where a district is intercounty, notice is published in each county but the notice so published does not necessarily include a description of lands in other counties.

**Sec. 12326. Procedure:** Any objections of landowners who have not signed the articles of association must be filed before the first day of the term of the court at which the cause is to be heard. Objections are limited to a denial of the statements of the articles of association and are heard by the court in a summary manner. If objections are overruled, the court by its decree of record declares said drainage district a public corporation for a term not exceeding that stated in the articles of association. If the court finds against the confirmation of the district, the articles are dismissed with costs against the signers thereof in proportion to their respective acreages. No person signing the articles has the right to have the proceedings dismissed as to him except by consent of a majority in acreage of the owners who signed the articles. When the district is decreed, the clerk within 60 days transmits to the secretary of state a certified copy of the decree, which is filed in the same manner as the articles of association of other corporations are filed. A copy of the decree and a plat of the district are filed also with the county recorder of each county interested.

**Sec. 12338. Exceptions to commissioners' report:** The district or any owner of land or other property may file exceptions to the report or to any assessment of benefits or damages within 10 days after the last publication and notice of the commissioners' report. (See sec. 12334 under "Organization—Officers.") All exceptions are heard by the court in a summary manner so as

to carry out liberally the purposes of the district. If after hearing all exceptions it appears to the court that the cost of constructing the improvements is less than the benefits assessed, then the court approves and confirms the report of the commissioners as made, or as modified and amended by the court. Before final confirmation, the court may refer the commissioners' report back to them with or without instructions; and when the report is again filed, notice is given in the same manner. Exceptions to the second report are heard and determined in a like summary manner. The court will adjudge and apportion the cost and will condemn any land or other property within or without the district that is shown by the report of the commissioners to be needed for the works of the district or that may be needed for material to be used for the construction of said works, following the established procedure for acquiring property for railroad and telegraph rights-of-way. The clerk of court transmits a certified copy of the confirmed report to the board of supervisors of the district and they in turn transmit a certified copy of the decree affecting lands in each county to the recorder of each county where the same becomes a permanent record. Any aggrieved party may appeal. Upon appeal the questions to be determined are: whether just compensation has been allowed for the property appropriated; and whether proper damages have been allowed for property prejudicially affected by the improvement.

See: 12 Fed. (2d) 909.

30 Fed. (2d) 700.

State ex inf. v. District, 290 Mo. 33; 234 S.W. 339.

Ry. Co. v. Dr. Dist., 12 F. (2d) 909.

Dr. Dist. v. Griswold, 225 (A) 1040; 16 S.W. (2d) 691.

Trust Co. v. Elliott, 30 F. (2d) 700.

Graves v. Dr. Dist., 134 S.W. (2d) 70.

## ORGANIZATION—Powers

**Sec. 12349. Powers of supervisors:** The supervisors of a district may straighten, widen, deepen, or change the course of any watercourse or natural stream in or out of the district. They have broad powers to construct and maintain drainage works and improvements necessary to the purposes of the district. They may hold and control all water power developed by the construction of the district works and may construct and maintain power plants, using the funds of the district not otherwise appropriated, and may lease surplus water power. They have the right of eminent domain within and without the district where necessary to the purposes of the district.

See: Houck v. Dr. Dist., 119 S.W. (2d) 826.

Richards v. Earls, 138 S.W. (2d) 381.

Graves v. Dr. Dist., 134 S.W. (2d) 70.

**Secs. 12350 to 12353. May amend plan:** When it appears to the supervisors after the "plan of reclamation" has been filed and work has progressed thereunder that some of the improvements are inadequate, they have the power, upon the recommendation of the chief engineer, to enlarge and improve the works planned and to construct additional improvements necessary to afford outlets for drainage and protection from overflow substantially equal to like facilities afforded other lands equally taxed. A description of the additional improvements necessary is filed of record in the district and with the circuit court clerk, and thereafter becomes a part of the plan of reclamation. The cost is levied against the benefits assessed and confirmed, but no part of the costs may be assessed against land that has been annexed or added to the district after it was organized unless the additional improvements directly benefit such annexed land. **Sec. 12351:** The supervisors may employ an attorney, who conducts all legal proceedings for the district. **Sec. 12352:** The board must keep a record of all proceedings in a book provided for that purpose. **Sec. 12353:** Damages assessed must be paid direct

or paid into the office of the circuit court clerk for the use of the owner before appropriated lands or other property may be used by the district. [Houck v. Dr. Dist., 119 S.W. (2d) 826.]

**Sec. 12373. Extending corporation existence:** Whenever the board of supervisors find that to complete the plan of reclamation, to pay bonds outstanding, restore any works or construct works, or for any cause, the time for which the district was incorporated should be extended, the board will call a meeting of the landowners in the same manner as under section 12327. If a majority of the acres represented at such meeting vote in favor of extending the life of the corporation, a petition asking such extension is presented to the court that organized the district. The proceeding is then the same as for the original incorporation. If the petition is granted, the clerk transmits a copy of the court order to the supervisors and they send copies to the Secretary of State and the recorder of deeds in each county interested. If the court denies the petition for extension, the costs must be paid by the district. (In re Rayl; 289 S.W. 19.)

**Sec. 12379. Reorganization:** All drainage districts may reorganize under this article by proceedings similar to those for the organization of new districts. After the articles of incorporation have been filed in the circuit court of the county containing more district lands than any other county, the clerk gives notice in the form set out in the statute and the circuit court of the county where the petition is filed has exclusive jurisdiction coextensive with the boundaries of the district without regard to county lines. [Dr. Dist. v. Cherry Valley Twp., 325 Mo. 1197; 31 S.W. (2d) 201.]

**Sec. 12368. Overseers:** For the preservation and maintenance of any works constructed by a district under this chapter, the supervisors have the power to appoint an overseer or overseers to keep the works in good repair. They report to the supervisors as may be required on the condition of the levees, ditches, and other works. In time of emergency or danger to the levees or other works of which the overseer has charge, he may call out all able bodied men between the ages of 16 and 50 within the district and compel them to perform the necessary work in order to protect the works. Any person refusing is guilty of misdemeanor and subject to penalty and fine or imprisonment, or both. Persons so summoned are paid \$1.50 per day for the work performed. (R.S. 1929, sec. 10787.)

**Sec. 12365. Inclusion of lands:** The board of supervisors of any drainage district organized under this chapter, or the owners of a majority of the acres in any tract of adjacent land having an outlet for drainage in common with the district, may file a petition in the court organizing the district, asking that the boundary lines be changed or extended so as to include such adjacent lands. The petition gives the names of the owners of the lands to be annexed and describes the tracts owned by each. The clerk gives notice of the filing of the petition by publication in each county interested. The notice also states the purpose of the petition, the fact that such lands may become subject to taxation, and that any owner may file objections to the petition within 15 days. Owners not signing the petition, or the supervisors if they have not petitioned, have the right to file objections stating why the petition should not be granted. Objections are limited to denials of the statements of the petition and are heard by the court as soon as possible. The court must annex all lands described that are found to be swampy or wet and subject to overflow or having an outlet in common with the lands of the district. After the annexation the supervisors proceed to construct works to reclaim such land or to carry out improvements set out in the plan of reclamation

already adopted. The supervisors may also construct enlargements, additions, and extensions of works already constructed. Thereafter the supervisors proceed in the same manner as provided in section 12331. The supervisors or any landowner may appeal from the decision of the court extending or refusing to extend the boundary lines of the district. (R.S. 1929, sec. 10784.)

See: *State ex rel v. Beals*, 324 Mo. 689; 24 S.W. (2d) 629.

*Dr. Dist. v. Griswold*, 225 A. 1040; 16 S.W. (2d) 691.

*In re Montgomery*, 227 A. 444; 55 S.W. (2d) 1017.

#### ORGANIZATION—Officers

**Secs. 12327 and 12328. Board of supervisors—Election:** Within 30 days after incorporation of a district, the circuit court clerk of the county where the district was organized gives notice to the owners of land and other property in the district, by publication, of a place within the county and a time when they shall meet to elect a board of five supervisors for the district. The supervisors must be owners of real estate in the district, and two of them at least must be residents of a county within the district or an adjoining county. The assembled landowners organize by electing a chairman and secretary, who conduct the election. At the election each acre of land in the district represents one share, and each owner is entitled to one vote in person or by proxy for each acre of land owned by him. The five persons receiving the highest number of votes are declared elected supervisors and they determine their terms of office by lot, the terms running from 1 to 5 years respectively. **Sec. 12328:** Annually thereafter the supervisors call an election in the same manner; provided, that after the report of the commissioners has been confirmed by the court under section 12338, only the land and other property having benefits assessed against it shall be entitled to vote.

**Secs. 12331 and 12332. Chief engineer—Plan:** Within 60 days after organization the supervisors appoint a chief engineer of the district, who may be a person, partnership, or corporation. The chief engineer makes a survey of the land within the boundaries of the district and of all lands adjacent that may be improved by any system of drainage or levees that may be adopted. The chief engineer reports in writing to the supervisors with maps and profiles and a plan for draining, leveeing, and reclaiming lands and other property described in the Articles of Association or lands adjacent thereto. **Sec. 12332:** The chief engineer makes an annual report to the supervisors, and upon receipt of his formal report, the supervisors adopt same or any modification thereof approved by the engineer, and such adopted report becomes the plan of reclamation, to be recorded in the drainage records.

**Secs. 12334 to 12336. Appointment of commissioners:** Within 20 days after the adoption of the "plan," the supervisors must transmit a certified copy thereof to the circuit court clerk of the county wherein the district was organized, and file a petition asking the court to appoint three commissioners to appraise the lands within and without the district to be acquired for rights-of-way and drainage works and to assess benefits and damages accruing to all land and other property. The judge appoints three commissioners, who must be freeholders residing in the State of Missouri, and not landowners in the district nor kin to any landowner. **Sec. 12335:** The commissioners organize and receive from the supervisors a list of the lands and property together with the plan, maps, and profiles of the district. **Sec. 12336:** The commissioners thereupon, with the aid of the engineer, proceed to view the land and other property within the district and the land without the district to be acquired for rights-of-way, and they assess the benefits and damages accruing to each tract as well as to highways, railroads, and other

property. Highways, railroads, and other property are assessed according to increased physical efficiency and decreased maintenance cost by reason of the protection to be derived from the proposed works of the district. The commissioners may not change the plan of reclamation. They report their findings in tabular form and in detail. They also, with the assistance of the engineer, estimate the cost of the works set out in the plan. Their report is filed with the clerk of the circuit court, which organized the district.

See: District *v.* Township, 317 Mo. 933; 297 S.W. 1.  
State *ex rel v.* District, 291 Mo. 267; 236 S.W. 848.  
Drainage District *v.* Sharp (A), 59 S.W. (2d) 755.

**Sec. 12337. Notice to landowners:** Upon the filing of the commissioners' report, the circuit court clerk gives notice thereof by publication in each county. The form of the notice is set out in full in the statute. Where lands in several counties are included in the report, the notice is published in each county, accompanied by a list of the lands in that particular county. (State *ex rel v.* Trimble, 308 Mo. 123; 272 S.W. 66.)

#### FINANCING—Assessments

**Sec. 12333. Cost of organization:** As soon as they are organized, the supervisors levy a uniform tax of not more than 50 cents per acre on each acre as defined by the articles of association, for the purpose of paying the costs of organization, surveys, assessing benefits and damages and other necessary expenses before the board is empowered to provide funds to pay the entire cost of construction. As soon as additional acreage is annexed, the same uniform tax applies to such land and other property. This tax is due immediately and becomes delinquent December 31 of the year in which levied. It is a lien on the land and other property and is collected in the same manner as other taxes.

**Sec. 12340. Supervisors levy annual tax:** After the lists of the lands and other property, with the assessed benefits, have been filed with the recorder of each county interested, the supervisors levy a tax of such portion of said benefits on all lands and other property as may be found necessary to pay the costs of the proposed works as shown in the "plan," plus 10 percent of said total amount for contingencies. The tax is apportioned to and levied on each tract of land or other property in proportion to the benefits assessed and not in excess thereof. If bonds are issued, the amount of interest thereon is included and added to the tax; but interest is not construed as a part of the cost of construction in determining whether the costs equal or exceed the benefits assessed. The secretary of the supervisors prepares a "drainage tax record" in permanent form to be kept in his office as a public record.

See: Dr. Dist. *v.* Cherry Valley Twp., 325 Mo. 1197; 31 S.W. (2d) 20.

Dr. Dist. *v.* Sharp (A), 59 S.W. (2d) 755.  
Bushnell *v.* Drg. Dist. (a), 111 S.W. (2d) 946.

**Sec. 12341. Annual installments levied:** Supervisors annually determine and levy the amount of the installment of total tax levied that shall become due during the year, and be collected at the same time that state and county taxes are collected. The levy is certified by the board, not later than September 1 each year, to the collector of revenue of each county interested. The form of certification of the levy is set out in full in the statute. This certificate, which is made in tabular form, becomes the "drainage tax book."

See: State *ex rel v.* District, 291 Mo. 267; 236 S.W. 848.  
McAnally *v.* Drg. Dist. 325 Mo. 348; 28 S.W. (2d) 650.  
Drg. Dist. *v.* Sharp (A), 59 S.W. (2d) 755.  
Holly *v.* Rolwing, 87 S.W. (2d) 651.

**Sec. 12342. Collection of tax:** The collector of revenue in each county interested receives the drainage tax book and collects the tax on lands in his county therein set out. He collects the drainage tax at the same time that he collects state and county taxes. The collector returns all drainage tax books each year to the secretary of the board of supervisors and accounts for all money collected thereon. The secretary within 10 days certifies to the collector a "drainage back tax book" listing land and other property returned as delinquent. The collector is required to furnish bond equal to the probable amount of the tax to be collected, conditioned to account for such taxes according to law.

**Sec. 12343. Delinquency:** All taxes remaining unpaid after December 31 of the year for which they were levied, become delinquent and bear a penalty of 1 percent a month until paid.

**Secs. 12345 to 12347. Tax lien:** Drainage taxes and penalties and costs of delinquency, from the date of filing the certificate in the office of the recorder of the county where the lands and property are situated, are liens on the property taxed and only the lien of state and county taxes is paramount. The form of the certificate of lien is set out in the Statute. **Sec. 12346:** The drainage tax book is *prima facie* evidence of the lien of drainage taxes. The form of the procedure for collecting delinquent taxes by sale of the land and other property is described in detail. **Sec. 12347:** Supervisors may bid in lands and other property at tax sales for the amount of the delinquent taxes, penalties, and costs and receive sheriff's deed in the name of the district. They may dispose of such lands and property to the best interests of the district, and may protect the lien of the drainage district by paying general taxes on lands bid in by them. [Drainage District *v.* Reid, 341 Mo. 1246; 111 S.W. (2d) 151.]

**Sec. 12374. Additional levy:** When the works set out in the original plan of reclamation are found insufficient to reclaim any or all of the land in the district, the supervisors have the right to formulate new or amended plans containing new works or enlargement of old works, and additional assessments may be made as in section 12336 in proportion to the increased benefits accruing to the lands and other property because of the additional works. If it is found that the amount of the total tax levied under section 12340 is insufficient to pay the costs of the works set out in the plan, or additional work done under this provision, the supervisors may make an additional levy to complete the work, provided the total of all levies must not exceed the total of the benefits assessed.

See: State *ex rel v.* Dist. 284 Mo. 636; 224 S.W. 343.  
Graves *v.* Dr. Dist. (Mo.), 134 S.W. (2d) 70.

**Sec. 12370. Maintenance tax:** For maintenance, repair, and administrative expenses the board of supervisors, after completion of the improvement and before September 1 of each year, levies a tax upon each parcel of land and upon corporation property, called a "maintenance tax." This tax is apportioned upon the basis of the net assessment of benefits accruing from original construction, and may not exceed 10 percent thereof in any one year. The taxes are certified to the collector of revenue of each county interested, in the same book and in the same manner as the annual installment tax is certified. It is collected in the same manner and at the same time as the annual tax.

After all annual installments of the total tax have become due, the supervisors may, by resolution, assess the maintenance tax on combined contiguous acreage according to each ownership instead of on each subdivision of the land, for the sake of convenience. The total taxes, however, must not be more than the aggregate of what the individual assessments would be.

Errors in description do not affect the validity of the tax. (R.S. 1929, sec. 10789, as amended by L. 1937, p. 228.)

**Sec. 12371. Readjustment of assessments:** Whenever owners of 75 percent or more of the acreage in the district file a petition in the circuit court where the articles of association were filed, stating that there has been a material change in the value of the property in the district since the last assessment of benefits, and praying for a readjustment of the assessment on a more equitable basis for the levy of maintenance taxes, the clerk of the court will give notice of a hearing on such petition in the same manner as the hearing on the original articles. The form is provided in the statute. Upon the hearing, if the court finds that there has been a material change in value, it orders a readjustment of the assessment of benefits as the basis for the maintenance tax. The procedure is the same as for the assessment of benefits for original construction; provided, in the adjustment the supervisors are not limited to the aggregate amount of the original or any previous assessment of benefits. After the readjustment is made, the limitation of 10 percent of the annual maintenance tax which may be levied applies to the readjusted amount of benefits. There may not be a readjustment oftener than once in five years. (R.S. 1929, sec. 10790.)

#### FINANCING—Bonds

**Sec. 12369. Supervisors may issue bonds:** If in their judgment it is best, the supervisors may issue bonds not to exceed 80 percent of the total taxes levied under the provisions of section 12340. The bonds bear interest at 6 percent and are issued in multiples of \$100. Bonds must mature at annual intervals within 20 years, commencing after a period not later than 5 years, to be determined by the supervisors. Bonds may not be sold for less than 95 percent of face value with accrued interest. An amount of drainage taxes sufficient to pay bonds and interest must be preserved in a separate fund for that purpose. Delinquent bonds and coupons bear interest at 6 percent, and such interest must be appropriated by the supervisors out of penalties and interest collected on delinquent taxes or any other available funds. In making the annual tax levy the supervisors must make ample provision in advance for the payment of maturing bonds and interest. Should the original tax levy be insufficient to pay bonds and interest, the supervisors must make such additional levy upon the benefits assessed as may be necessary. Under no circumstances may any tax levy be made which will in any manner and to any extent impair the security of the bonds or the fund available for payment of the same. The treasurer must give bond to faithfully account for all money received by him from the sale of district bonds and to return all unsold bonds, duly cancelled, to the supervisors.

See: *McAnally v. Dr. Dist.* 325 Mo. 348; 28 S.W. (2d) 650.  
*Dr. Dist. v. Reid*, 341 Mo. 1246; 111 S.W. (2d) 151.  
*Duncan v. Drg. Dist.*, 69 F. (2d) 342.  
*Bank v. Dr. Dist.*, 334 Mo. 753; 68 S.W. (2d) 671.

#### CONSTRUCTION

**Sec. 12339. Supervisors construct works:** The supervisors of the drainage district have full power to construct the works and improvements to carry out and maintain the "plan of reclamation." They may construct same under their own supervision or may let contracts for the whole or any part of the work. Contracts are let after advertising and to the lowest bidder. The plan and specifications to accompany any contract are prepared by the chief engineer and made a part of the contract. The chief engineer is superintendent of all of the works. He reports to the supervisors when required, and at least annually.

#### DISSOLUTION

**Sec. 12361:** The incorporation of every district must be dissolved if, at any time before bonds are issued to construct the improvements, the owners of a majority of acres of land within the district petition the court for dissolution; provided, upon the filing of any such petition, the court must ascertain and determine the amount of the debts and obligations of the district. If the assets of the district exceed its obligations, the court orders all debts paid and any surplus distributed to the landowners who paid same into the treasury, *pro rata*. If the assets are insufficient to pay the obligations of the district, the court orders the supervisors to collect a uniform tax on each acre, sufficient to pay the deficiency. At any time in the life of a district, when all outstanding bonds and obligations have been paid or there is in the treasury sufficient money to pay all obligations and the cost of dissolution, the supervisors may, and on petition of one-tenth of the landowners owning one-tenth of the land shall, call a meeting to determine whether the district shall be dissolved. Not more than one such meeting may be held in any one year. If a majority of the landowners voting, who own a majority of the acres, vote in favor of dissolution of the incorporation of the district, the supervisors file in the circuit court where the district was incorporated a petition setting forth the facts. The court gives notice by publication of the filing of the petition and of a hearing thereon, and orders interested parties to show cause why the corporation should not be dissolved. If the court finds the required facts, it will enter its order of dissolution. (L. 1935, p. 228, amended by L. 1939, p. 362.)

#### ORGANIZATION BY COUNTY COURTS

(Article III, secs. 12398 to 12454)

Under this article the county courts are given authority to establish drainage districts when found to be conducive to the public health, convenience, or welfare. Land owners may organize to straighten, widen, or alter any ditch or natural stream when that becomes necessary to protect any land or other property. One or more landowners may file a petition in the county court setting forth substantially the same facts as required under article 1, (sec. 12324.) No landowner signing the petition may withdraw from the organization without the written consent of the owners of a majority of the acreage represented by those signing the petition. The court appoints an attorney, with the consent of the majority of the owners signing the petition, to handle the legal affairs of the district. The court also appoints an engineer, and three viewers who shall not be landowners within the said district. They report in writing the necessary location, description, and estimated cost of the improvement, and after notice by publication and hearing of objections, if the court determines that a majority in acres in the proposed district have joined in the petition, the court finds in favor of establishing a district. If less than a majority have signed, the court may still find for the district if in its judgment the district should be formed. Upon a favorable finding by the court the district becomes a body politic and corporate with the usual powers of corporations. For the organization expenses the court levies a uniform tax of not more than 50 cents per acre. After organization the court directs the viewers and the engineer previously appointed to select other viewers equally qualified, who shall view the land, and establish the precise location of the improvements and assess the benefits and damages in the form prescribed in the statute. The report of these viewers is filed with the county clerk and a hearing is had thereon after notice by publication.



Taxes are levied by the court on each tract of land in proportion to the benefits assessed, and are collected in the same manner as other drainage taxes. The county court, however, has the privilege of issuing bonds.

**Maintenance:** The county court has the management and control of these drainage districts for the purposes of maintenance, and may levy and collect the maintenance taxes. Any construction work for maintenance or enlargement is done by petition to the county court in the same manner as for organization.

#### DRAINAGE OF LAND BY INDIVIDUALS FOR AGRICULTURAL AND SANITARY PURPOSES

The owner of any tract of land needing drainage, whether within or without an organized district, has the right to drain or protect such land for agricultural purposes without forming a drainage district, by constructing an open ditch, laying tile or building a levee through or across any tract of land situated between the land to be drained and any depression into which it can be drained; provided, that the owner must have paid for the land taken and the actual damages of such construction.

Where the owner of intervening land and the owner desiring to drain can not agree on damages and value, the party desiring to drain may petition the county court for a board of commissioners to view the land and report with recommendations. The commissioners, when appointed, report to the court with a plat and the court issues an order in the premises and retains its jurisdiction in the interest of all parties.

### MONTANA

(Revised Code of Montana, 1935, and Pocket Part, 1939; Volume III, ch. 94, secs. 7265 to 7364.29)

#### ORGANIZATION—Petition

**Sec. 7265. Petition—Contents:** Whenever a majority of the adult owners of lands within any district who represent one-third in area of lands within the territory to be benefited, or whenever the adult owners of more than one-half of the lands, desire to construct drainage works or to alter any stream or water course not navigable, for the promotion of the public health or welfare and to drain said lands, or desire to keep in repair any drainage works already constructed, they may file a petition therefor in the district court of any county in which any part of the lands are situated. The petition must set forth the name of the district, the necessity for the work, a general description of the route and termini of the proposed work, a description of the land to be included in the district, the names of the owners of the land when known, and a prayer for the organization of a drainage district and the appointment of commissioners to execute the proposed work. If any land within the proposed district belongs to the state that fact must be stated. If the petition is for repair, it must give a general description of the works sought to be repaired.

See: In re Mossman Irr. D., 90 M. 1; 300 P. 280.  
In re Valley Center D. C., 64 M. 545; 211 P. 218.  
State v. Board of Co. Comrs. et al, 100 M. 581; 51 P. (2d) 635.

**Sec. 7266. Amending petition:** No petition having the required signers may be declared void, but the court may at any time permit the petition to be amended to conform to the facts if the facts justify the formation of a drainage district. Several similar petitions for the formation of the same district may be filed and will be consolidated at the hearing. The aggregate number of adult signers of the several petitions determines whether sufficient landowners have signed.

**Sec. 7267. Territory included:** The territory need not be contiguous, provided the public welfare will be promoted by the

draining of each part thereof and the benefits in each district will exceed the damages and costs; provided also that the court be satisfied that the work can be more cheaply done if in a single district than otherwise.

**Secs. 7268 to 7271 and 7274. Hearing:** Upon the filing of the petition the court fixes a hearing thereon, and notice is given by the clerk of the court for the county in which the proceedings are instituted, by publication, and by service on each owner, and by posting. The notice gives the general allegations of the petition. *Sec. 7269:* Nonresident landowners are served by mail. *Sec. 7270:* The certificate of the clerk or other public officer or the affidavit of any person knowing the facts is sufficient evidence of service of the notice. *Sec. 7271:* Personal service or service by leaving at the last place of abode gives the court complete jurisdiction regardless of the posting, publication, or mailing. *Sec. 7274:* The court may adjourn the hearing for such time as necessary to permit proper notice to be given where there has been failure to either publish or post the notice.

**Sec. 7275. Contests:** At the hearing on the petition, interested parties may contest the same as to (1) sufficiency of the petition, (2) sufficiency of the signers, (3) sufficiency of the notice, (4) constitutionality of the law, or (5) jurisdiction of the court. Contestants may offer competent evidence in regard to their allegations.

**Secs. 7276 to 7279. Sufficiency of petition:** The court determines whether the petition contains the signatures of a majority of the adult landowners who represent one-third in area of the land, or the signatures of more than one-half of the adult landowners, and determines all questions of law arising. *Sec. 7277:* Affidavits of 10 or more signers that they are acquainted with the territory of the proposed district and that the petition is signed by a sufficient number, are taken by the court as *prima facie* evidence of the facts stated. The affidavit of any petitioner as to his age is sufficient. *Sec. 7278:* Deeds made for the purpose of establishing or defeating the petition, and not in good faith and for valuable consideration, are fraudulent and the holders thereof will not be considered landowners within the district. *Sec. 7279:* If the court determines at the hearing that the petition has not been signed as provided by this act, it will be dismissed at the cost of the petitioners and judgment will be entered against them therefor.

#### ORGANIZATION—Officers

**Secs. 7280 and 7282. Commissioners—Divisions:** If the petition is in proper form, the court divides the district into three divisions as nearly equal in area as possible and appoints one suitable commissioner from each division. Each commissioner must be an actual landowner and resident in the division for which appointed. If the district is intercounty, no more than two commissioners may come from the same county. Ownership of land in the district does not disqualify a person from acting as commissioner. In districts already created, a separation into divisions may be made upon petition of 10 percent of the adult landowners or authorized guardians of minors. *Sec. 7282:* The commissioners appointed by the court hold office until the first Tuesday in May thereafter and until their successors are elected.

**Sec. 7283-1 to 7283-3. Election:** The regular election of commissioners is held on the first Tuesday in April of each year, and one commissioner is elected from each division and must be an actual resident and landowner of the county. The first elected commissioners determine by lot their terms of office of from one to three years, and thereafter one commissioner is elected

each year for a three-year term. The person elected as commissioner in each year to succeed the commissioner whose term is expiring must be elected from the same division as the commissioner whom he is to succeed. *Sec. 7283-1:* Notice of the election is given each landowner by mail 15 days prior to the date fixed. *Sec. 7283-2:* Elections are conducted as nearly as possible in conformity with the election laws of the state. *Sec. 7283-3:* Persons holding title or evidence of title to lands in the district and who are qualified voters of the state may vote. Guardians, administrators, executors, and trustees residing in the state, and corporations, by their appointed agents, may also vote. Each elector is permitted to cast one vote for each 40 acres or major fraction thereof owned by him, and an elector owning 20 acres or less is entitled to one vote.

*Secs. 7291 and 7292. Commissioners—Attorney—Engineer:* The commissioners organize by electing one of their number president, and a secretary who may or may not be one of the commissioners. They appoint an attorney, whose compensation is fixed by the court and taxed as costs in the proceeding. They also appoint an engineer, who may be an individual, partnership, or corporation, to make surveys, profiles, and maps. The compensation of the engineer may also be taxed as costs by the court.

The commissioners personally examine the lands in the district and make a preliminary report to the court, stating whether the proposed work is necessary and would be of public utility; whether it will promote the public welfare; whether the total benefit will exceed the costs and damages, including all benefits and all damages both within and without the district; and fixing, as near as may be, the boundaries of the district. The boundaries may not be changed from those in the petition so as to deprive the court of jurisdiction. *Sec. 7292:* If the work as described in the petition is not best suited to carry out its purposes, they report to the court a plan better adapted to their problem.

*Secs. 7293, 7294, 7296, and 7297. Preliminary report of commissioners—Hearing:* Upon the filing of the preliminary report, the court fixes the time and place for a hearing thereon, notice of which is given by publication in each county interested. The notice describes all lands included therein but not included in the petition and all lands included which were in the petition. *Sec. 7294:* Any of the parties may remonstrate against the report in writing under oath, setting forth the facts on which the remonstrance is based. *Sec. 7296:* When lands are added by the report, the same notice is given the owners as in the case of notice of the filing of the petition. *Sec. 7297:* All issues are tried by the court without jury. If the court finds in favor of the remonstrance or that the work will not promote the public welfare or that the benefit will not exceed the damages and costs, the petition is dismissed and the costs taxed against the petitioners and judgment entered therefor.

#### ORGANIZATION—Powers

*Secs. 7298 to 7300. Confirmation of commissioners' report:* If the court finds from the report of the commissioners that the benefits will exceed the damages and costs of construction and that the works will promote the public welfare, and no remonstrances are filed, or if the court so finds on trial of the issue, it will file its findings in writing and make an order confirming the report as made or as amended and direct the commissioners to proceed with the work. *Sec. 7299:* The order is final and conclusive unless appeal is taken within 30 days. *Sec. 7300:* Upon entering the order of confirmation of the commissioners' report, the drainage district is declared organized by the name in the petition or as fixed by the court, and with the boundaries fixed by the court order, as a body corporate

with perpetual succession and the usual powers of corporations. The commissioners constitute the corporate authority of the district.

*Sec. 7303. Commissioners' duties:* The commissioners proceed to have all necessary surveys, profiles, and maps made, and they report to the court as to (1) whether the route and termini contained in the petition are proper and feasible, and if not what route and termini are feasible; (2) any change in the boundaries, and the names and addresses of the landowners affected by such change; (3) the lands and other property that will be injured and the amount of damages thereto; (4) what property shall be assessed for the payment of costs of construction, maintenance, and incidental expenses. No change of boundaries may be made which will deprive the court of jurisdiction. Owners petitioning to be brought into the district are considered the same as original petitioners. The statute sets out in detail the points to be considered by the commissioners in determining and apportioning assessments, and the manner in which they shall be reported in tabular form to be known as the "assessment roll." The commissioners determine as nearly as possible and report the total costs and damages, preliminary expenses, and attorney's fees, which are thereafter known as the "cost of construction."

See: *In re Mossmain Irr. D.*, 90 M. 1; 300 P. 280.

*State v. Bd. Co. Comrs.*, 100 M. 581; 51 Pac. (2d) 635.

*Secs. 7309 and 7310. Commissioners' duties (Continued):* If the costs of construction of any particular part of the work should be assessed against any particular tracts of land or any corporation, the commissioners so specify and fix the amount of the assessment. *Sec. 7310:* If any corporation would derive special benefit from the whole or any part of the work, the commissioners so report and assess the benefits to be derived. Corporations include railroads, towns, other districts, or counties.

*Secs. 7311 and 7312. Apportionment of costs:* The commissioners apportion and assess the costs of construction, not separately assessed against specially benefited tracts and easements, in proportion to the benefit to each tract of land or other property. This assessment is called the "assessment for construction." *Sec. 7312:* The commissioners report the probable cost of maintenance and repair of the works after construction.

*Sec. 7314 and 7315. Plan:* The commissioners are not confined to routes, termini, size, or extent of works set out in the petition but may adopt the most feasible plan that will promote the public welfare and drain or protect the land in the district with the least damages and the greatest benefit. Any plan reported may be altered by the court by written order. *Sec. 7315:* If the commissioners find that lands not embraced in the petition will be benefited, or that lands mentioned in the petition will not be benefited and are not necessary to the district, they may include or exclude all such lands, provided that any alteration of boundaries may not have the effect of so enlarging or contracting the boundaries as to make the petition dismissible.

*Sec. 7316 and 7319. Hearing on commissioners' report:* The court fixes a time and place for a hearing on the commissioners' report, notice of which is given by publication for three weeks, and by mail to all interested parties, stating the amount of benefits or damages assessed to each tract. *Sec. 7319:* If there be no remonstrance or if the findings upon the hearing be in favor of the validity of the proceeding, the report is confirmed by order of the court and the work is established and assessments approved, which order is final and conclusive in the absence of appeal within 30 days to the Supreme Court.

**Secs. 7349 to 7352, 7354 and 7355. Inclusion:** When lands outside of a district are receiving the benefit of the drainage of the district by direct or indirect, natural or artificial, connections therewith, the commissioners may report that fact to the court and ask that the outside land be brought into the district and assessed for the benefits being received. **Sec. 7350:** The court will order the owners of the outside lands to show cause why their land should not be brought into the district and assessed. **Sec. 7351:** Owners may remonstrate at the time of hearing in writing, verified under oath, and set forth the facts on which the remonstrance is based. The court hears all issues without jury. **Sec. 7352:** If the court finds that the lands are receiving benefit from the works of the district, it must order them annexed to and made a part of the district. The order is conclusive unless appealed from within 30 days. **Sec. 7354:** After the time for appeal has expired, the commissioners assess reasonable and just benefits against each parcel or easement of the annexed land and levy such taxes for construction and repair as may be just. They assess annexed lands an amount proportionate to like benefits assessed against similar lands in the district. **Sec. 7355:** The commissioners file their assessment in court and a hearing is had thereon, at which a trial by jury may be demanded on the issues of benefits and damages but on those only. The court will take the verdict of the jury, make findings of fact, amend the report, and confirm it.

**Sec. 7356. Court—Supervisors—Commissioners:** The court at all times has supervision of the commissioners, and may require them to make report on any matter at any time. The court may remove commissioners from office for good cause, after hearing.

#### FINANCING—Assessments

**Secs. 7322 to 7324. Costs on dismissal:** If the proceedings are dismissed on remonstrance, a judgment is entered against the petitioners in favor of the commissioners for the costs of the proceeding and for the benefit of those who have advanced money thereon. In case the proceedings are dismissed at any time or are discontinued for any cause, a judgment is entered directing the commissioners to assess the costs and liabilities incurred on an acreage basis, which assessment is a lien superior to any other judgment, mortgage, or mechanic's lien. Such assessments are spread upon the tax rolls of the counties in which the lands are situated and collected by the county treasurers of such counties. The money so collected is paid out on warrants of the commissioners. **Sec. 7323:** Before a judgment is entered for costs, the commissioners file an itemized statement thereof with the clerk of the district court having jurisdiction, and an order issues requiring the landowners to show cause why judgment should not be entered. Notice is by mail 20 days prior to the hearing and by publication. **Sec. 7324:** Petitioners contribute to the payment of such judgment in proportion to the number of acres they owned at the time of the filing of the petition. [State ex rel Young v. Dist. Court, et al, 102 M. 487; 58 P. (2d) 1243.]

**Sec. 7325. Assessment for construction—Installments:** At the time of confirmation of the assessment for construction, the court may order assessments to be paid in not more than 15 annual installments at such times and in such amounts as will be convenient to pay for construction and for principal and interest on notes and bonds of the district. The court also fixes the date when the first installment shall become due, which may not be more than five years after the date of the order. Installments draw interest at 7 percent from the date of the order.

**Sec. 7326. Lien—State lands:** From the time of the entry of the order the assessments and interest are a lien, until paid. Any person may pay his assessment in full within 30 days after the order is issued, and his property will thereby be relieved from the lien. Upon presentation of the court order to the state auditor, he will draw a warrant on the school fund in favor of the district commissioners for the total assessment against state lands in the district.

**Secs. 7329 to 7331. Collection of assessments:** On or before the first Monday of September in each year the district commissioners certify to the county treasurer of each county interested a list of all of the district lands and the owners thereof together with the total tax assessed against the lands for district purposes. The county treasurer collects the drainage tax at the same time and in the same manner as county and state taxes. **Sec. 7330:** In intercounty districts the taxes collected in all counties must be remitted to the county treasurer of the county wherein the court having jurisdiction of such district is situated, before January 1 of each year. **Sec. 7331:** The rules of law applying to the sale of lands for delinquent taxes in Montana are made applicable to delinquent drainage district taxes.

**Sec. 7338:** If the first assessment for construction proves insufficient, additional assessments may be made, proportioned on the last assessment of benefits approved by the court, when it is so ordered by the court; provided, that the total assessment other than for maintenance and interest may not exceed the benefits assessed. Notice of the application for additional assessment is given by publication in each county affected. Additional assessments may be made payable in installments in the same manner as the original assessments.

**Sec. 7357. Judgment of assessment:** Every assessment for construction, additional assessment, or assessment for repairs against any land or any corporation, as soon as confirmed by the court becomes a judgment of the district court in favor of the drainage district against the land or corporation, and may be collected in the same manner as any other judgment; provided, when such judgment is a lien on the land it may only be collected out of such land.

#### FINANCING—Bonds

**Sec. 7343. May issue notes and bonds:** The commissioners may borrow not to exceed the amount of the assessments for construction and additional assessments unpaid at the time of borrowing, for the construction or repair of any authorized work or the payment of any lawful indebtedness. They may issue notes or negotiable coupon bonds of the district bearing not more than 6 percent interest and not running beyond one year after the payment of the last installment of the assessment on account of which the money is borrowed. Bonds are deposited with the county treasurer, who registers them and keeps a complete record thereof. Bonds may be sold at either private or public sale, with or without advertising as the commissioners may deem to the best interests of the district. Bonds and notes may not be sold at less than 90 percent of their face value. Bonds constitute a lien upon the assessments against which they are issued.

**Sec. 7344. Refunding indebtedness:** The court, on petition of the commissioners, may order them to issue refunding bonds in lieu of notes or bonds of the district, payable in such longer time as the court may deem proper. They shall not exceed in the aggregate the amount of all notes and bonds outstanding and accrued interest thereon, and shall not bear interest at more than 6 percent.

## CONSTRUCTION

**Sec. 7345. Bids for construction:** In all cases where the work to be done at any one time will exceed \$2500 in cost, the commissioners must advertise for sealed bids and let the work to the lowest responsible bidder. They may reject all bids. Commissioners may not have any interest directly or indirectly in any contract.

## DISSOLUTION

**Sec. 7265-1. Dissolution:** Whenever the adult owners of more than one-half of the lands of a drainage district present a petition to the district court having jurisdiction praying that the district be dissolved, the judge of said court will cause notice to be served on the commissioners of the district to show cause at a time fixed why said petition should not be granted. The court also orders that the commissioners refrain from incurring any further expense or proceeding with any work until the hearing. If it appear at the hearing that more than one-half of the adult landowners have signed the petition, it is granted as a matter of course. The court then directs the commissioners to file a written report under oath, setting forth the debts or obligations of the district. The court then spreads a levy against all of the land of the district in accordance with the confirmed commissioner's report or, if there be no report, on an acreage basis, and enters judgment dissolving the district and authorizing the commissioners to settle its business.

## NEBRASKA

(Compiled Statutes of Nebraska, 1929;  
Supplement, 1939; Chapter 31)

- Article 1—Drainage by County Authorities, sections 31-101 to 138.  
Article 2—Drainage by Incorporated Companies, sections 31-201 to 215.  
Article 3—Drainage by Individual Landowner, sections 31-301 to 326.  
Article 4—Drainage Districts Organized by Proceedings in District Court, sections 31-401 to 474.  
Article 5—Drainage Districts Organized by Vote of Landowners, sections 31-501 to 551.

## ARTICLE 1—DRAINAGE BY COUNTY AUTHORITIES

## ORGANIZATION—Petition

**Secs. 31-101 to 103. Jurisdiction:** The county board of any county may at any session cause to be located and constructed any drain, or straighten, widen, or deepen any watercourse, when necessary to drain lands, roads, or railroads, and when conducive to the public welfare. **Sec. 102:** The word "ditch" is construed to include drains or watercourses or laterals and spurs of same. No improvement may be located unless sufficient outlet is provided. **Sec. 103:** When the proposed improvement will benefit any public road or railroad, such road or railroad must bear the proper share of the cost thereof.

**Sec. 31-104. Petition:** Petition for the improvement must be made to the county board and signed by one or more owners of lands that will be benefited. The petition is filed with the county clerk, sets forth the necessity for the improvement, describes the route and termini with reasonable certainty, and must be accompanied by a bond to pay cost if the board shall find against the improvement.

See: *Morris v. Washington Co.*, 72 N. 174; 100 N.W. 144.  
*Thompson v. Colfax Co.*, 106 N. 351; 183 N.W. 571.  
*Seng v. Payne*, 87 N. 812; 128 N.W. 625.  
*Dodge Co. v. Acom*, 61 N. 376; 85 N.W. 292.

**Secs. 31-105 to 109. Survey:** The board employs a competent surveyor, if necessary, and proceeds to view the line of the

proposed improvement and determine by actual view whether the improvement is necessary or conducive to the public welfare and whether the line described is the best route. They report their findings in writing and enter them in their journal. **Sec. 106:** Finding by actual view that the route proposed is not the best route, they may change same and establish the route and dimensions of the improvement; provided, the change may not exceed 160 rods from the route described in the petition. **Sec. 107:** If the board finds for the improvement, it directs the county surveyor or another engineer to make surveys and take levels, set stakes every 100 feet numbered downstream, note the intersections of section lines, roads and boundary lines of precincts and counties, and makes a report. Profiles and plats must accompany the report and an estimate of the number of cubic yards of excavation in each section. **Sec. 108:** The scale of the plat must be large enough to represent all of the meanderings of the improvement and the boundary lines of each lot or tract of land and road and railroad benefited thereby, and the name of the owner thereof. The profile must show the surface and grade line and the gradient fixed. The surveyor files his report with the county clerk. **Sec. 109:** The board also directs the engineer to return a schedule of all roads, lands, public or corporate roads or railroads that will be benefited, whether the same abut on the line of the improvement or not, and an apportionment of a number of linear feet and cubic yards of excavation to each lot, tract, or road according to the benefit that will result to each, and an estimate of the cost of the location and construction to each.

**Secs. 31-110 to 113. Hearing on petition:** Upon the filing of the engineer's report, the county clerk fixes the day for a hearing thereon, not more than 40 days thereafter, and gives notice in writing to all interested parties affected, setting forth the substance of the petition together with a tabulated statement of the apportionment made by the surveyor or engineer. He delivers same to the sheriff, who serves a copy on each landowner or other interested party. The clerk notifies each known nonresident landowner, and gives notice by publication to those unknown. **Sec. 111:** At the hearing the board determines whether proper notice has been given. Finding that notice has been given, it examines the report of the engineer and the apportionment made by him, and if fair and just according to benefits, approves and confirms the report. Otherwise the board amends the report to make it fair and just. **Sec. 112:** After notice has been received, and at any time before the hearing any person affected by the improvement may make application in writing to the commissioners for compensation and damages. Failure to make such application is a waiver of the right thereto. **Sec. 113:** The board on actual view of the premises, fixes and allows compensation and assesses damages.

See: *O. & N.P. Ry. v. Sarpy Co.*, 82 N. 140; 117 N.W. 116.  
*Costello v. Colfax Co.*, 112 N. 40; 198 N.W. 357.  
*Gutschow v. Washington Co.*, 81 N. 275; 116 N.W. 46.

**Secs. 31-114 to 117. Objections to apportionment:** Parties to the proceedings may file exceptions to the apportionment, or any claim for compensation or damages, at any time before the final hearing on the report and apportionment. The board may hear testimony and examine witnesses, and compel their attendance by subpoena. Its decisions are entered in its journal. If the exceptions are sustained, the cost is paid out of the county treasury; if they are overruled the cost is paid by the parties bringing them. **Sec. 115:** Any aggrieved party may appeal to the district court for the proper county from the final order of the board on the question of: (1) whether the work will be conducive to the public welfare; (2) whether the route is practicable; (3) compensation for lands appropriated; (4) damages

to property affected by the improvement. The appeal is in the same manner as appeals from the decision of the board in county matters. Sec. 116: No appeal affects the progress of the construction; provided, the petitioners for the district must give bond to pay damages and costs awarded on trial of the appeal. Sec. 117: The clerk of the district court certifies a transcript of the proceedings to the county board, which enters the same on its journal and gives effect to the judgment of the district court.

See: *Tyson v. Washington Co.*, 78 N. 211; 110 N.W. 634.  
*Johannes v. Thayer Co.*, 83 N. 689; 120 N.W. 176.  
*U.P.R. v. Colfax Co.*, 84 N. 778; 122 N.W. 29.  
*Loup River Pub. Power District, v. Platte Co.*, 135 N. 21; 280 N.W. 430.

**Sec. 31-131. Intercounty ditches:** When a ditch will be located in more than one county, application must be made to the county board of each county affected, and the surveyor or engineer must make a report for each county. Appeals from the findings of joint boards are taken to the district court of the county in which the lands affected are situated. A majority of the board of each county in joint session is competent to locate and establish the improvement.

#### FINANCING—Assessments

**Secs. 31-121 and 122. Installments:** When the cost of location, construction, and damages have been ascertained, and the contract for construction has been let the board determines at what time and in what number of installments the cost shall be paid. They then order that the assessments be placed on the duplicate tax list of the county against the lands and other property assessed. Sec. 122: In case of deficiencies appearing after the original assessment, supplemental assessments in the same proportion may be made on the lands benefited to make up such deficiency. Payment of annual interest on bonds must be made from annual levies on the lands benefited.

**Secs. 31-123 and 124. Assessments—Collection—Liens:** When the county board has made an assessment, they direct the clerk to furnish the county treasurer with a special duplicate with the assessment thereon. All assessments are collected and accounted for by the treasurer. Assessments not paid remain a perpetual lien against the premises assessed, and the treasurer may sell such lands or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay such assessments and costs in the same manner in which real estate is sold for delinquent county taxes. The board may extend the time of payment of said assessments without interest to correspond with any extension of time granted any contractor. Assessments not paid when due draw 9 percent interest until paid. (L. 1933, p. 536.) Sec. 124: The collection of assessments for location and construction of any ditch shall not be enjoined nor declared void, nor shall they be set aside in consequence of any error or irregularity appearing in any of the proceedings, and no injunction shall be allowed restraining the collection of any assessment, until the parties complaining shall first pay to the county treasurer the amount of their assessment, which may be recovered if the injunction is made perpetual.

See: *Dodge Co. v. Acom*, 61 N. 376; 85 N.W. 292.  
*Darst v. Griffin*, 31 N. 668; 48 N.W. 819.

**Sec. 31-132. County levy and maintenance tax:** The county court, if necessary, may levy a tax not exceeding 1 mill on the dollar of the assessed valuation of the property, sufficient to pay for the location and construction of such portion of the ditch located by them or by the joint boards of two or more counties as may be apportioned to the county, and for the

removal of obstructions. When improvements are completed or any district has been dissolved, the drainage works remain under the direct control and supervision of the county board, which keeps the same in repair out of the county ditch fund. Upon dissolution of any district, the right-of-way interests thereof pass to the county in which it is located.

**Sec. 31-133. Ditch fund:** The county board is authorized, whenever they deem it necessary, to create a county ditch fund to consist of taxes collected from county levies and all balances remaining unexpended from special ditch funds. The board is authorized to borrow from the county general fund for the purpose of the ditch fund, returning same as soon as practicable.

**Sec. 31-135-38. Cleaning and repair:** A petition for repair and cleaning may be filed by 5 percent of the landowners benefited, and thereupon the cost is estimated by the county board, notice of a hearing is given, and the proceedings are similar to those for original construction. The cost of cleaning and repair is apportioned according to the benefits confirmed for the original construction.

#### FINANCING—Bonds

**Secs. 31-125 to 129. Bonds—When issued:** When, in the judgment of the board, the assessments are too large for immediate payment, it may issue negotiable bonds of the county at not to exceed 6 percent interest, which bonds are to be paid in not more than 10 yearly installments. Proceeds of the bonds may be used to pay the cost of location and construction and all compensation and damages. Sec. 126: The board, having determined to issue bonds, gives notice of its purpose by publication. Sec. 127: Bonds may be sold at not less than par and are a first lien upon the property found to be benefited, and each part and parcel remains under the lien of the bonds until the amount apportioned thereof is paid. All bonds must be registered. Sec. 128: Any landowner may pay his assessment in cash, in which case the bonds issued are not a lien against his land. Sec. 129: Bonds are limited to the amount actually required after taking into consideration cash payments of assessments.

#### CONSTRUCTION

**Secs. 31-118 to 120. Awarding contract:** Immediately after filing of the bond on appeal, (sec. 116), or receiving the transcript of the judgment of the district court, or, if there is no appeal, immediately after the final hearing on the engineers report, the board proceeds to advertise for sealed bids for construction of the ditch, in working sections not less than the number of linear feet apportioned to each tract of land or road or railroad; and fixes a time when bids will be opened. Contract is let to the lowest bidder, who gives bond fixed by the board. The board fixes the time for completion, but not more than 150 days. No bid may be entertained which exceeds the estimated cost of the working sections upon which the bid was made. Sec. 119: Work is done under the supervision of the surveyor or engineer. When a portion of not less than one-quarter is completed, the surveyor gives the contractor a certificate thereof, showing the proportional amount that he is entitled to be paid, and the clerk, upon presentation of such certificate, draws his warrant on the county treasurer for 75 percent of said amount. No proportional amount may be certified unless the whole of the contract exceeds 2,000 linear feet. Sec. 120: Any contract not completed within the time specified is relet, but not for a sum greater than the estimate and not to the same bidder. The board for good cause may extend the time of completion of a contract, but not to exceed 2 years.

## ARTICLE 2—DRAINAGE BY INCORPORATED COMPANIES

## ORGANIZATION

**Secs. 31-201 to 204. Incorporated companies:** Any number of persons not less than three, being the owners of land wet or liable to be overflowed, may organize a company for the purpose of draining, reclaiming, and protecting such land and may have power to straighten, widen, or deepen and make new channels for any watercourse, and construct works to accomplish the purposes for which organized. *Sec. 202:* They must sign articles of association giving the name and purposes of the company, and elect not less than three nor more than seven directors after notice to all members by posting. Vacancies may be filled by the remaining directors. *Sec. 203:* The articles of association must be recorded in the county clerk's office of any county having lands affected, and from the date of the filing of same for record in either of the counties, such company becomes a body corporate with the usual powers of corporations. Any landowner affected may become a member of the company by signing the articles of association. *Sec. 204:* An annual election of directors is held after 20 days' notice by publication in each county affected. A majority of the directors constitutes a quorum.

**Secs. 31-207 and 208. Surveys—Estimate of cost:** Before actual construction is begun, surveys and estimates of cost must be made and an appraisers' schedule of assessments returned to the secretary; and if the estimated cost exceeds the aggregate amount of the assessments, the work may not be further prosecuted. *Sec. 208:* The work must be divided into divisions not exceeding six miles in length, and have set apart and appropriated exclusively to each division its proportionate share of the total cost of the works. Any surplus may be applied to the legitimate purposes of the company. The work must be prosecuted simultaneously in the whole line thereof.

## ORGANIZATION—Officers

**Sec. 31-205. Officers:** A majority of the directors is a quorum. They appoint one of their members president and appoint a secretary and treasurer and such other agents as they see fit. The treasurer gives bond for the faithful performance of his duties. All officers hold office for one year and until their successors are elected and qualified.

**Sec. 31-206. Appraisers:** The company may apply to the district court or the county court or to any judge in vacation in any county in which any part of the proposed work is situated, and the court will appoint three disinterested appraisers to examine all lands that will be affected or expropriated, and all material required by the company, and they make out separate schedules of assessment on the smallest U. S. Government subdivision of all lands situated in each county. They assess to each tract the amount of benefits it will receive without regard to the cost of the works or the injury which the land may sustain. A majority of the appraisers controls. They return their sworn report to the court and it is recorded in the office of the county clerk in the county in which the lands described are situated. From the date of the filing thereof such assessments are a lien on the land on which they are assessed for the amount of the benefits less the damages allowed. Reassessments of all lands may be made at any time upon request of the company by the same appraisers and their schedules are handled in the same way and likewise become a lien on the lands reassessed. Vacancies in the office of appraiser are filled by the court upon the application of the company. When the appraisers' schedules are filed for record, the secretary gives notice

thereof by posting, and any aggrieved party has 30 days to appeal to the district or county court. Any two appraisers may perform all of the services required by this section and all acts concurred in by two appraisers are valid and binding.

## FINANCING—Assessments

**Secs. 31-209 and 210. Notice to landowners:** Landowners liable to be affected by the works must have notice of the time and place when the appraisers will begin the assessment of benefits and damages. Notice is by publication. *Sec. 210:* The board of directors may order the payment of assessments in installments, not exceeding 10 percent per month. No more may be collected than shall, in the opinion of the directors, be necessary for the legitimate purposes of the company in prosecuting the work. Unless the main line of the company works exceeds 20 miles in length, no part of the assessment may be collected by the company until the company has given bond to the state, conditioned for the faithful application of the assessments collected to the legitimate purposes of the company. Any person aggrieved by any breach of condition of the bonds has right of action thereon.

**Secs. 31-211 and 212. Payment of assessments:** Payment of assessments of benefits may be enforced by foreclosure of the lien in any court of competent jurisdiction in the same manner that mortgages are foreclosed. Payment of damages assessed may be likewise enforced by court action. *Sec. 212:* The company may appropriate lands or material necessary for construction purposes by first paying to the county treasurer for the use of the owner of said land or material the amount of the damages assessed by the appraisers.

## FINANCING—Bonds

**Sec. 31-213. Bonds—When issued:** Any company whose work is estimated to cost \$3,000 or more may issue bonds with or without coupons, not exceeding the aggregate estimated cost. Such bonds may be payable anywhere and of any denomination, but bear not to exceed 10 percent interest. The company may secure same by a pledge of the assessment of benefits, which pledge may provide for a sinking fund for the gradual extinguishment of the debt. Bonds may be sold at a discount of not more than 10 percent. After bonds have been negotiated, no proceeding may be instituted nor defense made having the object or tendency to impair the validity or security of such bond.

**Sec. 31-214. Limitation:** After three years from the recording of the appraisers' schedule of assessments, no action may be instituted to foreclose any lien on lands unless the assessment secured by such lien has been pledged as security for one or more bonds outstanding. No tract of land, after three years, shall be liable for more than its fair proportion of the assessment pledged as security for bonds.

## ARTICLE 3—DRAINAGE BY INDIVIDUAL LANDOWNERS

## ORGANIZATION

**Secs. 31-301 and 302. Drainage by landowners:** Owners of land may drain same in the general course of natural drainage by constructing open ditches or tile drains, discharging the water into any natural watercourse or any natural depression or draw whereby said water may be carried to some natural watercourse; and when such drain is wholly on the owner's land, he is not liable for damages therefor to any person. *Sec. 302:* Any depression two feet below surrounding land and having a continuous outlet to a stream or river is deemed a watercourse.

See: *Bares v. Stephens*, 122 N. 751; 241 N.W. 542.  
*Hall v. City of Friend*, 134 N. 652; 279 N.W. 346.  
*Warner v. Berggren*, 122 N. 86; 239 N.W. 473.  
*Falman v. City of Omaha*, 131 N. 870; 270 N.W. 484.



## ORGANIZATION—Petition

**Secs. 31-304 to 307. Petition for construction:** Any person or persons desiring the construction of any drains or repair and maintenance of same may file a petition with the county board accompanied by approved bond to pay costs in case such drain shall not be deemed necessary for the public welfare or for agricultural or sanitary purposes. **Sec. 305:** The petition must state the boundaries of the drainage, give the sections affected, and state that the drain will empty into a watercourse or depression whereby the water will be carried into a natural watercourse and that such drain is necessary and will be conducive to the public welfare. **Sec. 306:** When such petition and bond has been filed, the county board causes the drain and the land affected thereby to be surveyed, and may employ a surveyor other than the county surveyor. The surveyor reports with plats and estimates required by the county board. **Sec. 307:** The county board examines the surveyor's report, and finding that the drain is necessary and conducive to the public welfare and that the benefit to be derived will equal or exceed the costs of same, will have the county clerk notify all landowners affected at least five days prior to a hearing on the report. Notice is in writing by personal service or by leaving a copy at the usual place of residence of each landowner affected. Nonresident owners are notified by publication or by service on their resident agent or on the occupant of the land. (Board of Commissioners v. Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., 114 N. 596; 209 N.W. 256.)

## ORGANIZATION—Officers

**Sec. 31-303. Supervisors:** The county board shall be the drainage supervisors in and for their respective counties, and as such are a body politic and corporate and are the corporate authority of all of the drainage districts within their respective counties.

**Secs. 31-308 to 310. Appraisers:** At the hearing, if requested by an interested party, the board may again consider the advisability of the improvement although it is found to be of public utility. Upon finding the construction advisable and of public utility, the board appoints as appraisers three disinterested freeholders, residents of the county. **Sec. 309:** The appraisers, after being duly sworn, proceed to procure the rights-of-way for the drain from the owners of lands that must be crossed, by agreement if possible. The releases must be in writing, duly acknowledged and recorded, and are a perpetual bar to further claims. **Sec. 310:** Failing to obtain rights-of-way by mutual agreement, the appraisers assess all damages sustained or benefits accruing by reason of the construction of the works, and they have the right to go on the lands and examine the same and the line of the proposed works.

## FINANCING—Assessments

**Secs. 31-311 to 316. Appraisers' report:** The appraisers estimate the entire cost of the proposed improvement and ascertain to the best of their judgment the amount of benefits to accrue to each tract; determine the damages sustained by each landowner and award same; and assess to each tract of land benefited its proportionate share of the cost. They thereupon file with the county clerk a complete report showing the releases obtained and the cost thereof, and an assessment roll in tabular form with name of owner, description of land, number of acres, value thereof, and amounts of damages awarded and benefits assessed on each tract. **Sec. 312:** The appraisers determine the benefits to public highways and to counties or townships and they are assessed and must pay their *pro rata* share of the cost of

construction. **Sec. 313:** The appraisers file their report and assessment roll within 20 days, and any landowner affected may file objections with the county clerk within 10 more days. If no objections are made within the time allowed, the county court confirms the report and assessment roll as made. **Sec. 314:** When objections are filed, notice of a hearing thereon is given by the county clerk and personally served on county residents at least three days prior to consideration by the board. Notice to nonresidents is by publication for 10 days. **Sec. 315:** At the hearing the board determines all matters in relation to the objections and hears testimony introduced by interested parties. In their discretion they may change the assessment and the damages awarded. **Sec. 316:** Any interested party aggrieved may appeal from the decision of the board to the district court within 10 days upon giving bond to pay costs if the decision of the board be sustained.

**Secs. 31-317 and 318. Assessment roll:** If there are no objections filed or no appeal from its decision, the board directs the county clerk to place the assessment roll upon the tax books of the county against the land affected together with the costs of all proceedings relating thereto. It confirms in whole or in part the report of the appraisers as to the voluntary releases. The assessment must be collected by the county treasurer in the same manner as other taxes. **Sec. 318:** Any interested party may pay his assessment before it is placed upon the tax book.

**Sec. 31-323. Additional assessments:** When assessments are found to be inadequate to complete the proposed work, or when necessary for maintenance and repair, each tract is assessed by the county board such proportion of the additional cost as its original assessments bore to the total original assessment, and such additional assessments are collected in the same manner.

**Sec. 31-324-26. Cleaning:** These sections provide for the annual removal of obstructions by the landowners and tenants, annual deepening and cleaning by same, and penalty for failure to clean out watercourses.

ARTICLE 4—DRAINAGE DISTRICTS ORGANIZED  
BY PROCEEDINGS IN DISTRICT COURT

## ORGANIZATION—Petition

**Sec. 31-401. Proceedings:** A majority in interest of the owners in any contiguous body of swamp or overflowed lands, in one or more counties, may form a drainage district and may make and sign articles of association, stating the name of the district, the number of years it is to continue, the limits of the district, which may not be less than 160 acres, the names of the landowners, and a description of the several tracts of land owned by the signers and by others that will be benefited. Unknown owners may be set out as such. The articles of association state that the owners forming the district are willing to obligate themselves to pay the taxes assessed against them for the expenses of the improvement. The articles are filed in the office of the clerk of the district court of the county in which the greater portion of said lands are situated, with a prayer that the signers may be declared a drainage district.

See: Latham v. C.E. & Q. R. Co., 100 N. 173; 158 N.W. 923.  
O'Neill v. Leamer, 93 N. 796; 239 U.S. 244.  
Nemaha Valley D.D. v. Marcomm, 90 N. 514; 134 N.W. 177.  
Miller v. D.D., 112 N. 206; 199 N.W. 28.  
Morney v. D.D., 126 N. 219; 252 N.W. 910.  
Same v. Same, 134 N. 192; 278 N.W. 368.

**Sec. 31-402. Notice to landowners:** Immediately after the articles of association have been filed, the clerk of the district court of the county in which the greater portion of the lands are situated issues a summons returnable at the next term,

directed to the landowners in the proposed district, who are alleged to be benefited but have not signed the articles. The summons is served as in civil cases. Owners not known or not resident are notified as nonresident defendants are by law notified in actions in the district court.

See: *Latham v. C.B. & Q.R. Co.*, 100 N. 173; 158 N.W. 923.  
*Catron v. Dailey*, 84 N. 487; 121 N.W. 462.

**Secs. 31-403 and 404. Objections:** The landowners who have not signed the articles may object in writing to the formation of the district as a public corporation. They may state the reasons why their lands will not be benefited and should not be included in the district. The objections are heard by the court in a summary manner and if overruled, the court by order of record declares the drainage district a public corporation of the state. The fact that the district contains 160 acres or more of wet, overflowed, or submerged land, is sufficient cause for declaring the public utility of the improvement and sufficient ground for declaring the organization a public corporation. Any lands not benefited will be excluded by the court and the remainder of the land will be declared a drainage district. **Sec. 404:** Within 20 days the court clerk transmits to the secretary of state a certified copy of the record, which is filed in his office in the same manner as articles of incorporation are filed under the general law. A copy of the record together with a plat of the district is filed with the county clerk of each county interested.

See: *Henderson v. Halliman*, 108 N. 67; 187 N.W. 128.  
*Sheperdson v. Fagin*, 116 N. 806; 219 N.W. 187.

**Sec. 31-470. Election—Abandonment:** After having adopted detailed plans and specifications and estimates of cost and filed the same with the clerk of the county in which the district is being organized, the supervisors must publish for three weeks in each county affected a notice of an election to vote on the question of proceeding with the work. If a majority of the voters are in favor of proceeding, then the board shall not incur indebtedness in a total sum in excess of the estimated cost so found and published. No change in plans and specifications may thereafter be made which will cost in the aggregate more than the estimated cost. If the majority of the votes be against proceeding and incurring the liabilities, the board must abandon same and thereupon certify to the county clerks a tax levy on all tracts by valuation, sufficient to pay the liabilities of said district to and including the date of such abandonment. (L. 1929, p. 478.)

#### ORGANIZATION—Officers

**Secs. 31-405 to 407. Supervisors:** Within 30 days after the district court has declared the district organized, the clerk upon 15 days' notice calls a meeting of the landowners in the county in which the district was organized for the purpose of electing a board of five supervisors to be composed of landowners in the district, a majority of whom must be residents of the county or counties in which the district is situated. At such election each acre represents one share and each owner is entitled to one vote for each acre owned by him. The five persons receiving the highest number of votes are declared elected supervisors. Their terms of office of from 1 to 5 years are determined by lot. At any time thereafter, but not oftener than once in 12 months, upon petition of at least 20 percent of the land acreage in the district, a special election may be called for the election of a new board of supervisors, which special election is held in the same manner as the regular election. **Sec. 406:** Annual elections are held thereafter on 15 days' notice by service or publication for the election of one

supervisor. Vacancies are filled by the remaining supervisors until the next annual election. **Sec. 407:** Supervisors must subscribe to an oath of office. The president and secretary of the drainage board each give bond for \$10,000 for the faithful performance of their duties and the remaining members of the board give bond for \$2,000. Premiums are paid by the district. Upon completion of the improvement the bonds are reduced to \$1,500 each.

**Secs. 31-409 and 410. Engineer:** The supervisors cause a topographical survey of the district to be made by a competent engineer, who reports to the board with maps, profiles, and a full and complete plan for draining, reclaiming, and protecting the lands. The engineer also reports on the physical characteristics of any railroad property in the district and the location of all public highways which may be crossed by the right-of-way of any ditch or levee. **Sec. 410:** The engineer makes an estimate of the cost of the entire work and improvement.

**Sec. 31-417. Maps and plans:** The maps and plans must be drawn on a scale large enough to show all of the meanderings of the improvement and must show the boundary lines of each tract of land and each highway and railroad benefited; the name of the owner as it appears on the deed records; the controlling authority of each public or private corporation; the length of the works through each tract; and the acreage. Profiles must show the surface, grade line, gradients, and the fixed and working sections.

**Sec. 31-418. Drain commissioners:** The board of supervisors must appoint some competent person to be known as the "drain commissioner," to award all contracts to the lowest bidder, subject to the approval of the supervisors. He holds office for one year and has general supervision of all works under contract; reports the same when completed according to the contract; and certifies same to the supervisors for review and acceptance or rejection. He gives bond of from \$2,000 to \$10,000 and takes the proper oath of office which is filed with the county clerk where the district was organized.

**Sec. 31-459. Treasurer:** The treasurer of the county where the district was organized is *ex officio* treasurer of the drainage district for collecting and disbursing assessments. The treasurer of the counties having a smaller portion of the district within their borders must pay over to the first treasurer all funds collected for the benefit of the district. The treasurer pays out district funds only on warrants signed by the chairman of the board of supervisors and attested by the secretary.

**Secs. 31-464 and 465. Overseers:** For the preservation of the works constructed, the supervisors may appoint not more than three overseers for a term of one year each to keep the works in good repair and remove obstructions therefrom. It is the duty of the overseer to cause the arrest of all persons known to have obstructed any ditch or drain or watercourse or having damaged any of the works. **Sec. 465:** Wilfully obstructing any ditch is a misdemeanor.

#### ORGANIZATION—Powers

**Sec. 31-419. Inclusion of lands:** If it appear from the engineer's report that lands other than those incorporated by the court into the district will be benefited by the improvement, it is the duty of the chairman of the supervisors to file petition in the district court of the county where the district was organized, describing the land, giving the names of the owners and their residences, and alleging such land will be benefited and ought to bear a portion of the expense of the improvement, and praying that such land be included. Notice to the owners is given in the same manner as for original incorporation and

the same proceedings are had. Owners may waive notice and consent to the entry of the necessary decree. After the decree is entered, the lands are included in the district as fully as if they had been incorporated in the original petition and decree; provided, no land may be included or subject to taxation except wet, submerged, and swamp land within a district subject to overflow.

**Secs. 31-420 and 421. Rights-of-way—Condemnation:** When the supervisors have agreed upon a route and plan for the work, they have the right to acquire and, if necessary, condemn any real estate, easement, or franchise, whether within or without the district, that may be necessary for a right-of-way upon which to construct the ditches and other works contemplated. When supervisors are unable to agree with owners, they may petition the court for a board of appraisers to ascertain the compensation which should be made. *Sec. 421:* Upon filing such petition, the same proceedings may be had for condemnation as provided by law for railroad rights-of-way. The district may not enter upon and appropriate any right-of-way until the damages awarded are paid into court. The action abates unless such damages are paid within two years. The supervisors have the power in like manner to condemn natural or artificial obstructions in any existing watercourse.

See: Latham v. C.B. & Q.R. Co., 100 N. 173; 158 N.W. 923.  
D.D. v. C.B. & Q.R. Co., 96 N. 1; 146 N.W. 1055.  
Nemaha Valley D.D. v. Marconit, 90 N. 514; 134 N.W. 177.

**Secs. 31-451 to 453, and 455. Watercourses—Cleaning:** In order to effect drainage the supervisors are authorized to clean and remove obstructions in any stream or watercourse and to shorten, deepen, or widen the course of any stream or construct a new channel therefor. *Sec. 452:* The board may construct the works across any stream, highway, railroad, canal, or other works which the route of the ditch may intersect, but must restore same to its former state as near as may be and not unnecessarily impair its usefulness. Failing to agree on the amount to be paid therefor, the district may resort to condemnation. *Sec. 453:* Rights-of-way through state lands are dedicated. *Sec. 455:* Nothing in this act may be construed as authorizing the diversion of any stream to the detriment of persons having vested interests therein without previous compensation under the state statutes for taking private property for public uses.

See: Richardson Co. v. D.D. #1, 113 N. 662; 204 N.W. 376.  
State v. Papillion D.D., 89 N. 808; 132 N.W. 398.  
Richardson Co. v. D.D., 92 N. 776; 139 N.W. 648.

**Sec. 31-456. Joint outlets:** When two or more districts discharge into the same natural watercourse and it becomes necessary to enlarge such watercourse, each district will be assessed for the cost in the same ratio to such total cost as the discharge of water of such district bears to the combined discharge of water of the several districts into such watercourse. No district is liable for improvement to such natural watercourse above the point of discharge of the waters of such district into same.

See: Mooney v. D.D., 126 N. 219; 252 N.W. 910.  
Mooney v. D.D., #1, 134 N. 192; 278 N.W. 368.

**Sec. 31-458. Subdistricts:** Any landowner assessed for benefits, separated from the drain for which assessed by intervening lands of others, and desiring to drain across such land, and being unable to agree on the terms and conditions of such drainage with the intervening landowners, may file with the district court a petition describing the lands and asking to establish a district within the limits of the original district for the purpose of securing more complete drainage; and thereafter the proceeding is the same as for original organization of a

district. When established such subdistrict becomes a part of the drainage system under control of the board of supervisors.

#### FINANCING—Assessments

**Secs. 31-412 to 415. Assessment by engineer:** The engineer estimates the benefits which will accrue to each tract of land and corporate property by reason of the improvement. Each piece of property in the district must bear its proportionate share of the costs of the improvement in proportion to the benefits assessed whether the improvement be on the land, roadbed, or right-of-way of any property or not. *Sec. 413:* In estimating benefits to land and other property not traversed by the works, the engineer shall not consider what benefit will be derived by such property after other drainage improvements have been constructed but only the benefits which will be derived by the aforesaid improvement as it affords drainage or outlet for drainage. *Sec. 414:* No assessment shall be made on any principle except that of benefits derived. *Sec. 415:* Benefits to highways, railroad property, rights-of-way, and roadbeds are assessed according to the increased efficiency and value added thereto by the improvement and the protection derived from the works.

See: Nemaha Valley D.D. v. Stocker, 90 N. 507; 134 N.W. 183.  
Same v. Higgins, 90 N. 513; 134 N.W. 185.  
Morehouse v. Elkhorn River, D.D., 90 N. 406; 133 N.W. 446.  
Schobert-Zimmerman D.D. v. Soll, 132 N. 629; 272 N.W. 775.

**Sec. 31-416. Lands classified:** The engineer must classify all tracts of land and other property according to the benefits that each may receive from the improvement. The lands and other property receiving the greatest percentage of benefits are classified at 100 and those receiving a less percentage of benefits at such less number as its benefits may determine. Property of public and private corporations may be classified in a separate list, each according to the relation its total benefit bears to the total benefits in the district.

**Secs. 31-422 to 428. Objections to engineer's report:** Within 10 days the board fixes a place and time, between 40 and 50 days thereafter, where and when it will hear objections to the report of the engineer or the classification of the lands. *Sec. 423:* Notice of such meeting is by publication and the form of the notice is set out in the statute. *Sec. 424:* A copy of the notice and the resolution adopting same, as well as the engineer's report, are spread at large on the minutes of the board; and the maps and profiles are filed with the secretary and open to the inspection of interested parties. *Sec. 425:* The district or any landowner may file objections to the classification or assessment within 10 days. All objections are heard by the court fully and fairly and as expeditiously as may be to carry out the purposes and needs of the district. The hearing may be adjourned for not exceeding two weeks. *Sec. 426:* The board has the power to determine whether due notice has been given and to adjourn until same is given; it may subpoena witnesses and hear evidence; it examines the maps and profiles and estimated cost of the improvement, the classification of lands, and the assessment of benefits; it determines and adjudicates the total benefits that will accrue to each tract of land or other property. The board may modify or amend the engineer's report as to classification and assessment of benefits in any respect where same is inequitable. When the board has adjudged, equalized, and determined the classifications and assessments, they enter an order on their minutes confirming same. *Sec. 427:* The costs of the hearing are assessed by the board as may be just and equitable. *Sec. 428:* Parties aggrieved by the board's decision may appeal to the district court upon giving bond in the same manner as in civil actions in justices' courts, and in addition

undertaking to pay any damages which may accrue to the district by reason of the appeal. All appeals are heard together and the decision of the district court is certified to the supervisors for their guidance.

See: Richardson Co. v. D.D., 113 N. 662; 204 N.W. 376.  
Nemaha Valley D.D. v. Skeen, 90 N. 510; 134 N.W. 184.  
Nemaha Valley D.D. v. Marconit, 90 N. 514; 134 N.W. 177.  
D.D. v. Richardson Co., 86 N. 355; 125 N.W. 796.

**Sec. 31-429. Drainage taxes—How levied:** As soon as the supervisors have established the classification and benefits, they at once levy a tax on the land and other property in the district to which benefits have been assessed, equal to the cost of the work as estimated by the engineer and confirmed by the board plus the actual expense of organization of the district, probable working and administrative expenses and damages, and in case bonds are to be issued the amount of the interest is added. The tax is apportioned to and levied on each tract of land or other property in proportion to the benefits assessed and not in excess thereof.

The board determines whether the taxes shall be paid in a single assessment or in annual installments not to exceed 20. If the whole assessment or any part be declared invalid for any reason, it is the duty of the supervisors to reassess the property after the same procedure as required in the original assessment of benefits. The reassessment takes into account all payments made under the first assessment. If at any time funds have been accumulated over and above the cost of construction and maintenance, the supervisors may cause so much of said fund as may not be required to be prorated to each tract or other property in proportion to the benefits assessed, and paid over to the owners. (Mooney v. D.D., 134 N. 192; 278 N.W. 368.)

**Sec. 31-430. Certificate of levy:** When the tax is fixed and determined by the supervisors, it is certified to the county clerk of each county interested on a form set out in the statute, and the county clerk files and records same.

**Sec. 31-431. Additional assessments:** If for any reason the cost of the improvement exceeds the amount of the taxes levied, the supervisors may levy such other installments as may be necessary to complete the work; but the total levy may not exceed the assessed benefits. The additional tax is in the same proportion as the original tax and the procedure is the same as for the original tax levy.

**Secs. 31-432 to 434. Annual installment levy:** The supervisors annually levy the amount of drainage taxes required for that year, which become due at the same time as state and county taxes. In case bonds are issued, the amount of the interest which will accrue on same is included in the tax. Such tax is levied and certified by the board not later than September 1 to the county clerk of each county affected. The form of the certificate is set out in the statute. The tax is extended by the county clerk on the tax book of the county against the real estate, 'right-of-way, roads, or property to be benefited, in the same manner as other taxes are extended. The taxes are collected by the treasurer of the county in which the property is situated. **Sec. 433:** When supplemental or additional assessments become necessary, they are levied and certified in the same manner. When supplemental assessments are levied before any bonds are issued, they are divided into installments, payable when the first installments are payable and are collected therewith; and together they constitute one fund against which bonds may be issued. **Sec. 434:** Assessments against railroads, highways, and corporate roads benefited are apportioned in the same manner as assessments against private individuals and in proportion to benefits conferred. They are enforced and

collected in the same manner as state and county taxes under the general revenue laws.

**Sec. 31-442. Cash payment of levy:** Before bonds are issued, any party assessed for benefits may pay the total amount of the costs and expenses apportioned to and levied as a tax against his property. The amount of the bonds issued must be reduced by the amount of tax thus paid. Upon such payment the assessed lands and property are released from any lien of such tax and bonds. A list of such payments is filed with the county clerk.

**Sec. 31-450. Lien of assessments—Sinking fund:** All assessments on real property and easements are a lien against the property assessed from and after the first Monday in April in the year in which assessed and draw interest at 9 percent per annum from the first day of May in the year following said assessment, and such lien is not removed until the assessment is paid or the property sold for the payment thereof. Revenue laws of the state for the sale of lands for taxes are applicable to collection of drainage assessments. When bonds have been issued, taxes collected to pay same constitute a sinking fund to be used only for the payment of such bonds and interest. (L. 1933, p. 537.)

**Sec. 31-463. Maintenance levy:** When repairs are needed, the supervisors may order an assessment upon the property benefited for the purpose of placing the works in proper condition for drainage purposes. The original assessment in the district determines the amount levied against each tract or other property in proportion to the whole amount levied. The assessment is limited to the amount necessary to remedy such defect in the system and is levied and collected in the same manner as assessments for original construction; provided, the supervisors may, if they deem it advisable or if ordered to do so by a majority vote of the landowners, levy an annual tax sufficient to pay for the items of repair and upkeep, without an estimate by the engineer, and the same will be extended on the tax rolls and collected as other taxes are collected. All such annual assessments must be based on the original apportionment of benefits. (L. 1935, p. 258.)

#### FINANCING—Bonds

**Secs. 31-435 to 441. Authority to issue:** If in their judgment they deem it best, the supervisors may issue negotiable bonds, not to exceed the amount of the total tax levy certified to the county clerk and at not to exceed 6 percent interest. Bonds mature annually beginning five years and running not more than twenty years after their date. Assessments must be divided in as many installments as there are dates of maturity of bonds. **Sec. 436:** Maturity of bonds is fixed on the 1st of July of the year in which they mature. **Sec. 437:** Before issuing bonds the supervisors, by resolution duly recorded in the minutes of a meeting specially held for that purpose, order and direct the issuance of such bonds. Such minutes and a record of the bonds are open for inspection of all parties interested, either taxpayers or bondholders. Payment of any bond must be recorded in the drainage record. **Sec. 438:** Bonds may not be sold for less than par with accrued interest and must show that they are payable out of money derived from the drainage assessments. **Sec. 439:** In making the annual tax levy, ample provision must be made for maturing bonds and interest. **Sec. 440:** Bonds must be presented to the auditor of public accounts for examination before issue. If satisfied that they have been legally issued, he registers them in his office and certifies under seal that they have been legally issued and registered. **Sec. 441:** The secretary of the board of supervisors certifies to the auditor a transcript of the proceedings relative to the bonds and it is

his duty to furnish like transcript to the holder of any bonds when demanded.

**Secs. 31-444 to 446. Installments:** The board by resolution divides the total tax levy into convenient installments, setting opposite each the year in which it becomes due and payable. The board then authorizes the bonds which they propose to issue, fixing maturities so that they will coincide with the payment of corresponding installments of taxes, and asserts in the same resolution that it will cause the annual levy to be made to pay the bonds. Thereupon the fund, to the extent that may be necessary to pay bonds, shall be pledged and hypothecated to payment of the bonds, which pledge is superior to any other charge against that fund. **Sec. 445:** Before funds are raised from taxes or bonds, the supervisors may borrow up to \$5,000, pledging the credit of the district for same, to pay necessary expenses of organization. **Sec. 446:** Supervisors may sell bonds as necessary and advantageous to raise money for construction and the acquisition of rights-of-way. They declare their intention to sell a specific amount of bonds, by resolution, stating the time and place of the sale and giving notice by publication in a newspaper published in the city of Lincoln, and in other papers at their discretion. At the time appointed, the supervisors open proposals and award the purchase to the highest responsible bidder. They may not sell bonds for less than par.

**Secs. 31-471 to 474. Refunding bonds:** Where there are bonds of a district outstanding and unpaid, the supervisors are authorized to take up and pay such bonds when it can be done by issuing refunding bonds. Such refunding bonds may not exceed the amount lawfully owing upon the bonds sought to be taken up and paid. Refunding bonds may not bear a greater interest than those sought to be taken up and paid, and may run not more than 20 years. **Sec. 472:** Whenever it is desired to issue refunding bonds, the supervisors give notice thereof, stating the details of the bonds to be refunded, and the date and place where any taxpayer of the district may file objections thereto. Notice must be published for four weeks as well as posted at least 30 days. If there be no objections offered, the supervisors may sell or exchange the refunding bonds thus authorized, not exceeding the amount of the actual bonded indebtedness then outstanding, including unpaid interest. **Sec. 473:** Any written objection filed will be heard by the supervisors, and from their decision an appeal may be taken to the district court. **Sec. 474:** The assessment of benefits conferred and taxes levied by any such drainage district remains a valid and binding obligation upon the several tracts of land, but the time of payment of such taxes is extended to the same extent as the time of payment of the bonds refunded. (L. 1929, p. 485.)

#### CONSTRUCTION

**Sec. 31-454. Award of contract:** After the certification of the total levy and costs to the county clerk, the supervisors may proceed to let contract for construction. They give notice by publication in the counties interested and in such other newspapers as they deem advisable, calling for sealed bids for construction of all or any part of the works, and stating the time and place where such bids will be opened. Contract is let to the lowest responsible bidder, but all bids may be rejected and the work readvertised, or the supervisors may construct the works under their own supervision. Contractors must give bond for 25 percent of the contract price. The work is done under the supervision of the drainage commissioner and subject to the approval of the board. (D.D. v. C.B. & Q.R. Co., 96 N. 1; 146 N.W. 1055.)

#### DISSOLUTION

**Sec. 31-475. How dissolved:** There being no outstanding indebtedness, the supervisors may, on their own motion or upon a request in writing signed by 15 electors of the district, order an election on the question of dissolution. A certified copy of such action of the board is filed with the clerk of the district court of the county in which the district was organized. The said clerk then calls an election and gives notice thereof by publication. At such election each acre represents one share and each owner is entitled to one vote for each acre he owns. If a majority favor dissolution, then the district stands dissolved and the clerk of the district court certifies such result and dissolution to the county clerk of each county. (L. 1933, p. 268.)

#### ARTICLE 5—DRAINAGE DISTRICTS ORGANIZED BY VOTE OF LANDOWNERS

##### ORGANIZATION—Petition

**Sec. 31-501. Drainage district by vote of landowners:** Whenever it will be conducive to the public welfare to drain either wet land or land subject to overflow or any land that will be improved by drainage, or to build any drainage works or straighten and improve any watercourse or improve any system of drainage, or to do any of these things jointly, then a drainage district may be established for the purpose of constructing such works of public improvement.

See: *Compton v. Elkhorn Valley D.D.*, 120 N. 94; 231 N.W. 685.  
*Mooney v. D.D.*, 126 N. 219; 252 N.W. 910.  
*Flader v. Central Realty & Indemnity Co.*, 114 N. 161; 206 N.W. 965.  
*White v. D.D.*, 96 N. 241; 147 N.W. 218.  
*State v. Hanson*, 80 N. 724; 115 N.W. 294.  
*O'Brien v. Schneider*, 88 N. 479; 129 N.W. 1002.

**Secs. 31-502 to 508. Petition—Election:** When the proposed district contains real estate owned by less than 20 persons or corporations, one-fourth of said number is sufficient to petition for the formation of a district. When there are more than 20, 10 or more landowners may sign the petition and file same with the county clerk of the county having the largest body of land within the proposed district. The petition must suggest the boundaries of the district, the number of directors, and the amount of the bond each shall give. **Sec. 503:** The petitioners must file approved bond conditioned to pay all expenses if the district is not formed. **Sec. 504:** The county board with the assistance of the county surveyor determines whether the boundaries of the proposed district are reasonable and proper and they may change such boundaries in the interests of the district and of doing justice and equity to all persons. Any person may be heard as to the proper boundaries. The number of directors of the district is determined by the board. **Sec. 505:** The county clerk publishes notice of the petition for three weeks and calls an election in the proposed district at a time and place fixed, on the question of establishment and to elect a board of directors if the district is established. **Sec. 506:** The election is by ballot signed by the voters and giving a list of the lands owned by them. The form of the ballot is set out in the statute. **Sec. 507:** The county clerk of the county having the largest acreage and an assistant selected by him constitute the election board and the canvassing board. Landowners within the district may cast one vote for each acre or fraction owned by them and for each platted lot which they may own or have an easement in as shown by the official records of the county where situated. The election board decides contests in ownership and has power to reject ballots not cast by proper parties. **Sec. 508:** If a majority of the votes cast be in favor

of the formation of the district, that fact is conclusive that the work to be done will be conducive to the public welfare. The county clerk files in his office all records and proceedings in the matter and the district is thereupon fully organized. Where there is more than one county interested, the record and proceedings are recorded in each county.

See: *O'Brien v. Schneider*, 88 N. 479; 129 N.W. 1002.  
*State v. Fuller*, 83 N. 784; 120 N.W. 495.  
*State v. Hanson*, 80 N. 724; 115 N.W. 294.  
*State v. D.D.*, 100 N. 625; 160 N.W. 997.

**Sec. 31-550. Election against continuance:** This article has a provision for an election to determine whether the proceedings shall continue, similar to article 4, section 31-470, *ante*.

#### ORGANIZATION—Officers

**Sec. 31-509. Directors:** A majority of the directors elected at the first election must be residents of the county or counties in which the district is located. Any person or the officer of any corporation owning, or controlling land that will be assessed may be a director. The terms of directors are adjusted so as to have one director elected each year. Directors give bond as fixed by the county board.

#### ORGANIZATION—Powers

**Sec. 31-515. Eminent domain:** The district has power to purchase real estate or easements therein for its purposes, and on failure to agree on the purchase price it may condemn same under the law providing for the condemnation of railroad rights-of-way. (L. 1937, p. 286.)

**Secs. 31-529 to 531. Use of district ditches:** Lands assessed for benefits may, under rules and regulations made by the directors, be drained by tile or otherwise into the main or lateral ditches. Lands within the district not assessed, or lands without the district, may drain into the system upon terms agreed on with the directors, but not otherwise. **Sec. 530:** The district may cross railroads and highways with its works. **Sec. 531:** The originals of all contracts of every kind for construction or use of the works must be recorded with the county clerk.

**Sec. 31-533. Appeals:** Any appeal to the Supreme Court must be taken within 90 days but no such appeal shall operate to stay the proceedings.

**Sec. 31-538. Enlarging the district:** A district may enlarge its boundaries on petition of 10 landowners affected thereby, or if there be less than 20 landowners, then by petition of one-fourth of the number and signed by a majority of the directors. After filing the petition, the proceeding is the same as for original organization. (Secs. 31-502 to 508.)

**Sec. 31-539. Detaching territory:** When the board of directors deems it advisable to detach any portion of the district, which portion has not been assessed for benefits, or all of the benefits have been paid, the directors submit the question to an annual election; and if a majority of the votes cast are in favor thereof, the territory thereupon ceases to be within the district and that fact is recorded with the county clerk.

**Sec. 31-544. Outlet:** A district may go beyond its borders for proper outlet for its system and has the power of eminent domain to acquire necessary real estate for that purpose.

#### FINANCING—Assessments

**Secs. 31-511 to 514. Apportionment of benefits:** After the directors have, with the aid of the surveyor and engineer, made detailed plans of the public work to be done, they apportion the benefits accruing therefrom to the several tracts of land within the district on a system of units. The land least benefited is apportioned one unit of the assessment, and each tract

receiving a greater benefit is apportioned a greater number of units or fractions thereof according to the benefits received. **Sec. 512:** Notice of the time and place for a hearing on the apportionment is published for at least one week, and any written objections to the apportionment will be heard by the directors and they will adjust the apportionment as may be fair and according to the benefits received. The directors then file a detailed report of the apportioned benefits with the county clerk, and publish for three weeks a copy of said apportionment and a statement of the total number of units of benefit in the district. **Sec. 513:** Any person aggrieved by the published apportionment of benefits may file complaint with the county clerk within 20 days, with bond for costs if appeal be not sustained. A transcript of the complaint is filed with the district court within 10 days and that court determines the objections in a summary manner and may adjust the benefits on an equitable basis. All objections are heard as one proceeding and only one transcript of the report of apportionments is required. **Sec. 514:** The apportionment when adjusted continues as the basis of all levies of special assessments to pay all of the expenses and obligations of the district. If the plans are changed so as to make a different apportionment necessary, such apportionment is made in the same manner.

See: *Scotts Bluff D.D. v. Scotts Bluff Co.*, 113 N. 187; 202 N.W. 455.  
*C.B. & Q.R. Co. v. Platte Valley D.D.*, 113 N. 49; 201 N.W. 648.  
*Bancroft D.D. v. C. St. P.M. & O.R. Co.*, 102 N. 455; 167 N.W. 731.  
*Sandy v. D.D.*, 102 N. 713; 169 N.W. 268.

**Sec. 31-524. Collection of Assessments:** The board of directors each year determines the amount of money necessary to be raised to pay bonds and interest thereon, and apportions same in dollars and cents against the tracts of land remaining charged therewith. They also annually determine the amounts necessary to be raised for other expenses and apportion the same against each tract benefited according to the units of assessment. The secretary returns such assessments, keeping them separate, to the county clerk of the county in which the lands are situated and he places same on the duplicate tax list. Such taxes are collected and accounted for by the county treasurer at the same time as general real estate taxes are collected. Such assessments are a perpetual lien against the real estate until paid and draw interest at 9 percent from the date of any delinquency. All provisions of law for foreclosure, sale and redemption in ordinary tax matters apply to drainage assessments. The district may by court action, recover from any municipal or other corporation the amount assessed against the same. (L. 1933, p. 537.)

#### FINANCING—Bonds

**Secs. 31-517 to 521. When issued:** Whenever the district shall need the sum of \$5,000 to pay outstanding warrants or to refund bonds issued to provide funds for construction, the directors may issue negotiable bonds, but not exceeding the amount that the engineer of the district certifies to be required in the case of an original issue, nor exceeding the amount of outstanding bonds in the case of refunding bonds. Bonds may not be sold at less than par and may not bear more than 6 percent interest. (L. 1933, p. 194.) **Sec. 518:** The directors give notice by publication of the proposed issuance of bonds. **Sec. 519:** At any time within 60 days after publication of such notice, any landowner may pay his proportionate share of the principal amount of said bonds. The issue will be reduced by the amount so paid, and that owner's lands will not be chargeable



with payment of the bonds or interest thereon. *Sec. 520:* Any deficit from any cause is a charge upon all of the lands assessed, according to the apportionment of benefits. *Sec. 521:* The treasurer must make a sworn statement of lands that have not made payment to him in lieu of bonds, and the same is recorded by the county clerk. He also makes and records a similar sworn statement as to the date, amount, maturity, and interest of bonds sold. (*Scotts Bluff D.D. v. Scotts Bluff Co.*, 113 N. 187; 202 N.W. 455.)

*Sec. 31-522. Power to borrow:* The president and treasurer, with the approval of the board of directors, may borrow money for not exceeding 5 years on the notes of the district signed by them, negotiated at not less than par and bearing not to exceed 7 percent interest, to pay costs of organization, but not to exceed the cost as estimated by the engineer. They may borrow further amounts for construction on the "same terms." At the time of signing any such note, the treasurer files and records with the county clerk a sworn statement, giving the date, amount, maturity, and rate of interest of said note. The board of directors makes suitable provision for the payment of said borrowed money.

#### CONSTRUCTION

*Sec. 31-526. Contracts:* The directors employ an engineer, surveyor, or other assistants deemed necessary and proceed to carry out the work. Before any contract is let, an estimate of the cost must be made and the contract price may not exceed the estimate. The directors may in their judgment purchase and acquire machinery, equipment, and material and labor for construction and maintenance. (*Compton v. Elkhorn Valley D.D.*, 130 N. 94; 231 N.W. 685.)

#### DISSOLUTION

*Sec. 31-536. How accomplished:* There being no debts outstanding, the board of directors may on their own motion or on the request in writing of 10 electors, give notice by publication of an election to submit the question of dissolution of the organization. If three-fifths of the votes cast are in favor of dissolution, the directors cause a record of the election and the vote thereon to be recorded in the county clerk's office of the proper county, and the district thereupon stands dissolved.

### NEVADA

[*Nevada Compiled Laws, 1929 (Hillyer),  
and Pocket Part, 1939*]

#### NEVADA DRAINAGE DISTRICT LAW

(*Act of March 31, 1913, as amended  
March 6, 1915, March 27, 1917, and  
April 1, 1919*)

#### ORGANIZATION—Petition

*Sec. 1. Who may petition:* When a majority of the owners of title or evidence of title, who own or control not less than one-third in area of lands sought to be reclaimed, or whenever one-third of the owners of title who own or control a major portion in area of lands that are susceptible of drainage, desire to provide for the drainage of their lands, they may propose the organization of a drainage district; and when so organized, the district shall have the powers conferred by the act. The equalized county assessment roll next preceding the presentation of a petition shall be sufficient evidence of title.

*Sec. 2. Petition:* The petition is presented to the board of county commissioners of the county in which the land is situated, or, if in more than one county, then to the commissioners

of the county in which the greatest portion of the lands are situated. The petition must particularly describe the proposed boundaries of the district, must be presented at a regular meeting of the board of county commissioners, and due notice thereof must be given as provided in the act. The petitioners must also file with the county commissioners a bond in the sum of 2 percent of the estimated cost of the improvement, conditioned to pay the costs if the commissioners find no merit in the petition or that the cost of the proposed improvement shall be in excess of the benefits to be derived therefrom. The petition must also contain the name of the proposed district.

*Sec. 3.* Upon filing the petition, the county clerk gives notice to all interested persons by posting and publication. If any portion of the district be in another county or counties, notice must be given in each county. The notice must give the route, termini, and a general description of the proposed work, and describe the boundaries by legal subdivision. If any landowners are nonresidents, the petition is accompanied by an affidavit giving the names and places of residence of such nonresidents, and the county clerk sends a copy of the notice to each nonresident.

*Secs. 4 and 5. Hearing:* The county commissioners hear the petition at a regular or special meeting, and determine all matters pertaining to it and to all subsequent proceedings of the district when organized. No petitioner may withdraw his name from the petition except by the consent of a majority of the other petitioners or unless it be shown that his signature was obtained by fraud. *Sec. 5:* At the hearing all parties through or upon whose lands the proposed work may be constructed, or whose lands may be damaged or benefited, may appear and contest the necessity or utility of the proposed work and may offer competent evidence in regard thereto. It is the duty of the commissioners to determine whether the petition is properly signed, and the affidavit of any three or more signers to that effect may be taken as *prima facie* evidence of that fact. Any deeds made for the purpose of establishing or defeating the petition are held to be fraudulent and are void, and the holders thereof will not be considered as landowners. If the county commissioners find the petition not properly signed, it will be dismissed at the cost of the petitioners. If the county commissioners find the petition to be regular in all respects, they must make a finding to that effect, which is conclusive upon the landowners. The county commissioners may change the proposed boundaries and establish and define them but may not modify the boundaries so as to except any territory that is susceptible of drainage by the system of works. The commissioners may not include any land that will not be benefited by drainage by the proposed system. Any persons whose lands are susceptible of drainage from the same source may, upon application, have their lands included in the district.

#### ORGANIZATION—Officers

*Sec. 5. Supervisors:* If it appear to the county commissioners that the proposed drain is necessary or useful for the drainage of lands for agricultural or sanitary purposes, or conducive to the public health, welfare, and convenience, they so find. They then appoint three competent persons to be a board of supervisors for the district, who have terms of office from one to three years respectively. It is the duty of these supervisors to lay out and construct the proposed work, and to levy a tax therefor upon the lands in the district, subject to the approval of the commissioners. If the lands are in more than one county, not more than two members of the board of supervisors may be chosen from one county. If the board of commissioners find that the establishment and creation of such drainage

district will be of benefit, then within 10 days, they proclaim such district as created and publish their proclamation for 10 days by posting or publication in a newspaper printed in the English language and having a general circulation within the county or counties. The form of notice is set out in the statute.

The statute declares that upon the entry of this proclamation of record the district is organized as a drainage district by the name mentioned in the petition, and with boundaries as fixed by the board of supervisors, and becomes a body corporate with perpetual succession and the general rights of corporations. The board of supervisors constitutes the corporate authority of the drainage district and exercises all of its functions. The order of the county commissioners is final and conclusive.

**Secs. 6. and 7. Appeal:** No action shall be maintained affecting the validity of the organization unless it is commenced within 60 days after the entering of the order declaring the district to be organized. A copy of such order must be immediately filed in the office of the county recorder of each county and be forwarded to the county clerk of each county in which any portion of the district may be situated. The county commissioners of any county may not allow another district to be formed including any of the same lands, except with the consent of the board of supervisors. The organization is complete from and after the date of filing the order. **Sec. 7:** After the district has been established by proclamation and the supervisors have been duly appointed, they subscribe to an official oath to faithfully discharge the duties of their office and to render a true account to the county commissioners by whom they were appointed, which oath is filed with the county clerk. They also execute official bond in an amount fixed by the county commissioners.

**Secs. 15, 22, and 26. Report of supervisors:** The board of supervisors, after its examination of the district as elsewhere provided, make a report of its findings to the board of county commissioners. If the supervisors find, even though the district has been formally proclaimed, that the costs of construction and maintenance and damages are more than equal to the benefits that may accrue, they shall so report and proceedings will be dismissed at the cost of the petitioners. But if the supervisors find that the benefits will exceed the cost, they so report and the county commissioners enter an order confirming their report. The board of supervisors thereupon proceeds with construction of the proposed works. **Sec. 22:** The supervisors, at least once a year and as often as the county commissioners require, must report to the commissioners all work done and all money collected and the manner in which the same has been expended. Upon the filing of this report the commissioners set the time and place for a hearing thereon, and give at least 10 days' notice by posting or publication. At the hearing the commissioners consider the report of the supervisors and all objections thereto, and may require evidence to be produced by the supervisors in support of the report. If the report is found correct, it is confirmed by the commissioners. Upon failure of the supervisors to make report, they may on application of any interested party, be removed by the commissioners. **Sec. 26:** The county commissioners may at any time for cause remove any supervisor and fill the vacancy.

#### ORGANIZATION—Powers

**Sec. 8. Engineer—Bylaws:** Within 30 days after their qualification, the supervisors organize as a board and elect a president, secretary, and treasurer from their number. They appoint a competent drainage engineer. They have power to adopt a code of bylaws governing the affairs of the district as a corporation,

and regulating the use of the drainage system. They also have power to make all necessary contracts, or enter into contract with the state or Federal government, and to employ such agents and assistants as may be required.

The supervisors or their agents and employees have the right to enter upon any lands to make surveys, and may locate necessary works on any lands that may be deemed best for such location. They also have the right to acquire on behalf of the district, by purchase or condemnation, all lands and other property necessary for the construction and maintenance of the improvement. The value of the land or other property taken for use of the district will be determined by arbitration if possible, the arbiters to be selected in the usual manner. But if the owner of such lands will not consent to arbitration, then the supervisors have the power to acquire such land by condemnation. In condemnation proceedings, supervisors act in the corporate name of the district under the provisions of the law of eminent domain. The act grants right-of-way without cost across any land owned by the state.

**Sec. 14. Plan:** Immediately after their appointment, the board of supervisors examine all lands proposed to be drained or protected and all land over which the proposed works are to be constructed. They determine (1) whether the location, route, and termini of the proposed work are in all respects proper and feasible; (2) the probable cost of the work proposed, including incidental expense and cost of the proceedings; (3) the probable annual cost of maintenance; (4) what lands will be injured by the proposed work, and the probable aggregate amount of all damages; (5) what lands will be benefited by the proposed work, and whether the aggregate amount of benefits will equal or exceed the cost of construction including incidental expenses, damages, and costs of the proceeding; and (6) whether the proposed district will embrace all the lands that may be damaged or benefited and what additional lands will be so affected.

**Sec. 14a. Irrigated lands:** In the event that damages are claimed as the result of the drainage of sub-irrigated lands that have no, or inadequate, water supply for surface irrigation, the supervisors may elect to furnish such surface water supply in lieu of paying cash damages, and for such purpose may appropriate sufficient waters developed by drainage, condemn the necessary rights of way, and construct the necessary works to divert the water to such lands.

**Sec. 23. Entry on lands:** The use of any canal or ditch created under the provisions of this act is deemed a public use and for the public benefit. The supervisors may go upon the land lying within the district for the purpose of examining it and making surveys, and after the organization of the district and payment or tender of the compensation allowed for damages they may go upon the lands with their equipment for the purpose of construction, and may forever thereafter enter upon said lands for the purposes of maintenance and repair.

**Sec. 29. Highways:** Supervisors have the right to use any part of the right-of-way of any public highway for the purposes of the district; provided, they may not permanently impair any highway for public use. If the construction of the district works benefit a highway or a railroad, the supervisors may assess the benefits.

**Sec. 31. Waterways:** The word "ditch" is held to include any drain or water course, and a petition for any drainage district is held to include any laterals or branches, whether open or tile, or any natural watercourse into which the drainage may enter for the purpose of outlet, whether the watercourse is situated in or outside of the district. To obtain complete drainage within the district, supervisors are vested with power

to widen or to straighten or enlarge any watercourse or remove any obstruction therefrom, whether in or outside of the district. When necessary, they may straighten such watercourse by cutting new channels upon other lands, but the value of any land used is to be paid in the same manner as in the exercise of the right of eminent domain. The expenses of such work are paid from assessments upon the lands within the district.

#### FINANCING—Assessments

**Sec. 16. Benefits and damages:** The board of supervisors, as soon as may be, view each tract of land within the district and carefully consider all the damages and benefits that it will receive from the construction and maintenance of the drainage system. They assess each tract in accordance with the benefits to be received, making proper allowance for damage if there be any. After the assessment is made, the secretary of the supervisors transmits it to the board of commissioners, who within 15 days give notice by mail to each owner stating amount of benefits assessed upon his land and the time and place where they will hold a hearing on the report of the supervisors and will meet as a board of equalization of benefits. After such equalization hearing the assessments immediately attach and become a lien upon the lands. The board of supervisors, before the first Monday in February of each year, prepares a statement and estimate of the amount of money to be raised by taxation within the district for the purpose of constructing the works and maintaining them, paying district warrants, interest upon bonded indebtedness, and for creating a sinking fund to redeem the bonds. To the sum so computed they add 15 percent to provide for incidentals and possible delinquencies, and certify the entire amount to the county assessor of the county or of each county in which the district is situated. It is the duty of the assessor to levy the entire amount against all of the lands in the district in proportion to the equalized assessment of benefits, and the taxes so levied are placed on the regular assessment rolls as separate items and are collected at the same time and in the same manner as state and county taxes. The county treasurer pays over such drainage taxes to the treasurer of the board of supervisors.

**Secs. 17 and 18. Lien:** All drainage taxes levied and assessed attach and become a lien on the real property on the day upon which the tax is levied. **Sec. 18:** At the time of computing the tax, the county auditor places upon the assessment roll the drainage taxes of the several districts in his county as certified by the board of supervisors.

**Sec. 21. Warrants:** Supervisors have no power to incur any debt by issuing bonds or otherwise in excess of the express provisions of this act, and such debt if so incurred becomes absolutely void unless it be for the purpose of organization. The board of supervisors may, however, before the collection of the first annual tax, issue warrants of the district, bearing interest at not to exceed 7 percent. Exception is made also where money has been loaned to the district and actually expended by the supervisors for the benefit of the district, and in cases of great necessity or emergency. When emergency arises, the supervisors may apply to the state board of finance for permission to make a temporary loan to meet it. Any indebtedness of this kind is in no sense the personal obligation of the supervisors, but it constitutes a lien upon the lands in the district. The limit of any fund for this purpose is an amount equivalent to an average of \$1.50 per acre throughout the district. It is the duty of the supervisors, in the preparation of the next annual budget, to make provision for the payment of all warrants. (As amended, Statutes of 1927, p. 33.)

#### FINANCING—Bonds

**Sec. 32. Bonds—Election:** Whenever the board of supervisors deem it expedient, for the purpose of constructing drains or other improvements they may issue bonds of the district to run not more than 20 years and to bear interest at a rate not exceeding 6 percent, to be called drainage district bonds. Such bonds may not be sold for less than 90 percent of their par value, and the proceeds may be used for no other purpose than paying the cost of construction, expenses of organization and administration, and interest; provided, that before such bonds are issued they must be authorized by vote of the freeholders at a special election called by the county commissioners on request of the supervisors. The election must be held in the district, and after due notice. *No person may vote at the election unless he be a freeholder* in the district, and none may have more than one vote regardless of the amount of land he owns. Persons natural or artificial, whether resident or not, are entitled to vote, and may vote in person or by proxy. The commissioners appoint the judges of election and conduct it, as nearly as practicable, in accordance with the general laws of the State. The commissioners canvass the vote, and if it appear that a majority be in favor, they declare that the bonds shall be issued. Any property owner may pay the full amount of the benefits assessed against his property before bonds are issued and receive a receipt in full. Payments in full are made to the county treasurer, who enters them upon the tax lists and furnishes the county clerk with duplicate receipts showing all assessments so paid. The terms and times of payment of the bonds are fixed by the board of commissioners. The bonds of the district must be numbered by the supervisors and recorded by the county clerk, and the record must show specifically the lands embraced in the district upon which the tax has not been paid in full. Each bond must show on its face that it is to be paid only by a tax assessed and collected on lands within the district designated, and no tax may be collected for the payment of said bonds or interest from any property outside of the district. In no case may the amount of the bonds exceed the benefits assessed.

**Sec. 33. Lien:** Whenever any drainage district bonds are issued, they constitute a lien upon all of the lands and improvements within the boundaries of the district, and the board of supervisors must levy a tax sufficient to pay the annual interest charge and in addition to build up a sinking fund that will ultimately liquidate and redeem said bonds.

#### CONSTRUCTION

**Sec. 20. Plan:** After adopting a plan for the drainage works, the supervisors give notice by publication, calling for bids for construction. The notice states that the plans and specifications may be seen in the office of the supervisors, and that sealed proposals will be received and contracts awarded to the lowest responsible bidder. The bids are opened in public, and the supervisors let the work as a whole or in portions to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders. They may reject all bids and cause the necessary work to be done by contract approved by the supervisors and ratified by the county commissioners. All contractors must enter into bond for 50 percent of the contract price, conditioned for faithful performance. Supervisors may not be interested directly or indirectly in any contract.

#### NEW MEXICO

[New Mexico Compiled Statutes, 1929; Supplement 1938; and Session Laws (Chapter 40, secs. 101 to 504)]

#### ORGANIZATION—Petition

**Sec. 40-101. Jurisdiction:** The district court of any county in which a portion of lands sought to be included in a drainage

district are situated has jurisdiction to establish the district upon proper petition therefor. The petition must be signed by 25 percent of the adult owners of the lands to be included, who own at least one-fourth of the total in the district. The petition may be for the construction of drains or ditches, for the acquisition by purchase or otherwise of drains already constructed, for construction of outlets, or for the maintenance and repair of drains.

**Secs. 40-102 and 40-103. Petition:** The petition must set forth the name of the district; a description of the necessity for the work; a general description of the works theretofore constructed and of the land to be included in the proposed district; the names of the owners where known; and, if the purpose is for enlargement and maintenance of drains already constructed, there must be a general description of such drains. The prayer of the petition is for the organization of a district and the appointment of commissioners to manage and control the same. (L. 1921, ch. 166.) The court will at any time permit the amendment of the petition in form and substance to conform to the facts if the facts justify the organization of a district.

**Sec. 40-103:** The territory to be included in the district need not be contiguous, provided that agricultural interests will be promoted by drainage of each part thereof and the benefits from the proposed work in each part will exceed the costs, and if the court shall be satisfied that the work can be more cheaply constructed in a single district.

**Secs. 40-104 to 40-116. Hearing:** The court fixes a hearing on the petition after 20 days' notice by posting, personal service, and publication. Nonresidents are notified by mail. The notice states generally the contents of the petition, and interested parties may object to the form, the number of signers, the sufficiency of notice, the constitutionality of the law, or the jurisdiction of the court.

#### ORGANIZATION—Officers

**Secs. 40-117 to 40-119. Election:** If it appears that the petition is in due form, the court certifies that fact to the board of county commissioners of each county affected and the commissioners call an election within 30 days to elect drainage commissioners for the district. The election is held in conformity with the general election laws of the state. All resident freeholders who are owners of land in the district and who are qualified electors under state laws are entitled to vote. After the first election there is a regular election of commissioners every second year on the first Monday in December. Vacancies are filled by the district court. The removal of a commissioner from the county or counties in which the district is situated renders his office vacant. The commissioners are at all times under the control and direction of the district court.

**Secs. 40-123 to 40-143. Preliminary report of commissioners:** The commissioners organize by electing a president and a secretary from their own number. They personally examine the land in the proposed district, and make a preliminary report to the court showing whether the proposed work is necessary and will be a public utility, whether it promotes agricultural interests, whether there are lands described in the petition that would not be benefited, and whether the total benefits will exceed the costs, damages, and preliminary expenses. The commissioners fix the boundaries in their report, but such boundaries may not be so changed as to deprive the court of jurisdiction. If the work as proposed in the petition is not feasible, the commissioners may suggest and report another plan to the court.

Upon the filing of the preliminary report of the commissioners, the court fixes the time and place for a hearing thereon

and gives notice to all interested parties by publication, describing the lands included in the commissioners' report that have not been mentioned in the petition. Interested parties may remonstrate at the hearing against any part of the report, such remonstrance to be in writing under oath. When land has been added to the district by the commissioners' report, the owners thereof must be personally served with notice of the hearing. The court tries the issues raised without a jury, and if it finds for the remonstrants or that the benefits to be derived will not equal or exceed the costs, damages, and preliminary expenses, the petition is dismissed at the cost of the petitioners. If the court finds that the benefits will exceed the damages and costs and that agricultural interests will be promoted, it makes that finding in writing and enters an order confirming the report and directing the commissioners to proceed with the work. The findings are final and conclusive in the absence of appeal to the Supreme Court within 30 days. Upon the entering of the order of confirmation, the drainage district thereby becomes organized by the name mentioned in the petition with the boundaries fixed by the order and is a body corporate with perpetual succession. The commissioners of the district become the corporate authority and exercise all of the functions of a corporation.

**Sec. 40-186. Eminent domain:** Any person, firm, corporation, or association may exercise the right of eminent domain to acquire lands for rights-of-way for the construction, maintenance, and operation of a drainage ditch, and such ditch shall be located so as to do the least damage to private property consistent with proper use and construction. Such land and rights-of-way must be acquired in the manner provided by law.

#### FINANCING—Assessments

**Secs. 40-144 and 40-145. Assessment of benefits:** After the confirmation of the preliminary report, the drainage commissioners employ an engineer to make surveys, lay out the proposed works, and furnish maps, profiles, plans, and specifications. After completion of the engineer's work, the commissioners report in writing to the court whether the route is feasible; what land must be brought into the district, and the owners thereof; what land within the district will be damaged, and the amount of damage; and the land that will be benefited by the proposed work. They assess against all lands the benefits that will be derived. They estimate the total cost of the work, including expenses of organization and damages to land both within and without the district. They report the amount that should be assessed against every particular tract or corporation, and if any land or corporation will derive special benefits from the whole or any part of the work, the commissioners assess the same. This applies to railroads, private corporations, towns, cities, villages, and other drainage districts. The cost of construction that is not thus specially assessed is apportioned by the commissioners against the remainder of the land in proportion to the benefits.

**Secs. 40-148 to 40-159. Hearing on assessments:** Upon the filing of the drainage commissioners' report, the court fixes the time and place of the hearing thereon, and notice as given by publication for three weeks in each county and by serving a copy of the notice on each person or corporation who will be assessed or whose lands will be included in the district. Interested parties may remonstrate against the confirmation of the report, which may be referred back to the commissioners for modification or amendment if necessary. If there be no remonstrance or if the finding of the court is in favor of the validity of the proceeding, the court confirms the report and such order of confirmation is final and conclusive in the absence of

appeal to the Supreme Court within 30 days. The order of confirmation may be revised or modified by the court at any subsequent term upon notice to parties adversely affected. At any time prior to the order confirming the report, or thereafter, the court may permit the drainage commissioners to file a supplemental report or amend the original report.

**Sec. 40-159. Installments—Lien:** At the time of confirmation of the assessments the court may order them paid in not more than 15 installments, in such amounts and at such times as will be convenient for the accomplishment of the work or the payment of notes and bonds that the court may grant authority to issue. The court may fix the date on which the first installment will become due, not more than 5 years after the date of the order. Installments bear interest at 8 percent from the date of the order. Unless otherwise provided by the order, assessments for construction and interest thereon become a lien upon the land until paid. Any landowner may within 30 days pay the assessments in cash and thereby relieve his land from the lien.

**Secs. 40-165 to 40-168. Additional assessments:** If the first assessment be insufficient to complete the work or to pay the interest on the lawful indebtedness of the district, additional assessments on the lands and corporations, apportioned upon the last confirmed assessment of benefits, may be made by the drainage commissioners upon order of the court, without notice, and such assessments may be made payable in installments and collected in the same manner as the original assessment.

**Secs. 40-174 to 40-180. Inclusion of lands:** Whenever outside lands are receiving benefits from the district by natural or artificial connection with its drains, or are damaging lands in the district, the commissioners may report such fact to the court and ask that such land be brought into the district and assessed for the benefits received by it from the drains of the district or that they be charged with the damages inflicted. If after notice and hearing the court finds the land benefited, it issues an order annexing said land and assessing benefits against it. This order is final in the absence of appeal to the Supreme Court within 30 days. The commissioners then assess just and reasonable benefits against such included land and such sum as may be just for construction or repair of damages.

**Sec. 40-402. Collection of drainage assessments:** The drainage commissioners may at any time certify drainage assessments and interest due, to the official whose duty it is to collect county and state taxes; and such official must enter the same on the tax roll in a separate column and collect the drainage assessments in the same manner as state and county taxes are collected, except only that personal property and all lands other than those against which the assessments were made shall not be liable to seizure and sale therefor.

**Secs. 40-161 to 40-164. Maintenance assessments:** Assessments for repairs and maintenance are due on the first Tuesday in September of each year. The commissioners having charge of a completed drain file an annual report with the clerk of the court having jurisdiction, specifying in detail the repairs necessary and the sum to be assessed against each tract to pay the expense thereof. All such assessments are apportioned on the last confirmed assessments of benefits. Within 30 days after the filing of the commissioners' report the court fixes the time for hearing all objections thereto; hears such objections, if any; and determines the amount of the assessments, which are then entered on the records of the court, and a certified copy thereof delivered to the commissioners. The commissioners have the right of entry on lands at all times for construction and maintenance purposes. A district may condemn rights-of-way over lands and railroads to reach a proper outlet, whether they be within or without the district.

#### FINANCING—Bonds

**Secs. 40-169 to 40-182. Notes—Bonds—Refunding bonds:** The commissioners may borrow money necessary for preliminary expenses, and secure the same by notes bearing interest at not to exceed 8 percent and running not beyond one year from their date. They may further borrow money, not exceeding the amount of the assessments outstanding at the time of borrowing, for construction or repair of any work authorized or for payment of any lawful indebtedness. They may secure payment of loans by notes or bonds bearing not to exceed 8 percent interest and running not beyond one year after the last installment of the assessments on account of which the money is borrowed shall fall due. Notes and bonds may not be sold for less than 90 percent of their face value. They constitute a lien upon the assessments against which issued, for the payment of both principal and interest. No commissions other than the discount provided shall be allowed for the sale of said bonds, and they are not subject to taxation by the state or any subdivision thereof. All sales of bonds must be approved by the court. Any surplus from bonds sold for original construction may be used to pay maintenance expenses.

The court may, upon petition of the commissioners, order the issuance of new bonds or notes payable in such longer time as the court may deem proper, not to exceed in the aggregate the amount of all bonds or notes then outstanding and interest thereon. Such new bonds may be used only to take up and cancel the obligations of the district. They may not bear more than 8 percent interest. No bonds or obligation issued by the district shall be adversely affected by any subsequent change in the assessment of benefits.

#### DRAINAGE DISTRICTS ON FEDERAL RECLAMATION PROJECTS

(Laws of 1917, ch. 22)

#### ORGANIZATION—Petition

When a majority of the residents owning one-third of a body of land within the limits of a Federal reclamation project desire to drain the same, they may propose the organization of a drainage district. The district may be formed to cooperate with the United States through the construction of drainage works necessary to maintain the irrigability of land within the district or for the purchase, extension, operation, or maintenance of works necessary for that purpose, or for the assumption as principal or guarantor of the indebtedness to the United States on account of the drainage of such district lands.

A petition is addressed to the board of county commissioners of the county having the largest acreage in the proposed district. It states the purposes of the district, a general description of its boundaries, its name, and designates a committee of three petitioners to present it. The petition contains a prayer that the board will establish the boundaries and submit the question of organization of the district to a vote of the qualified electors residing within the proposed district. The notice is published for four weeks in both English and Spanish, setting the time and place for a hearing on the petition. Upon the hearing, if the petition is found to be regular in all respects, the commissioners proceed to fix and define the boundaries of said district; provided, they may not modify the boundaries stated in the petition so as to change the objects of the petition or so as to exempt any land susceptible of being drained by the same system; nor shall any land which will not be benefited be included if the owner makes application for exemption. Contiguous lands not included in the petition may upon the application of the owners thereof be

included. When the boundaries have been fixed, the board enters an order granting the prayer of the petition, giving the district a name, and calling an election on the question of whether the district shall be organized. They submit the names of one or more persons from each division of the district to be voted for as directors.

For the purpose of the election the district is divided into a number of divisions determined by the acreage in the proposed district as follows: For districts having 25,000 acres or less, 3 directors; more than 25,000 acres and less than 50,000 acres, 5 directors; more than 50,000 and less than 75,000 acres, 7 directors; and 75,000 acres or more, 9 directors. At the election all resident freeholders who are the owners of land within the district and who are qualified electors may vote.

The directors elected manage and conduct the affairs of the district and establish bylaws and regulations for the operation and maintenance of the system. They may also enter into obligations or contract with the United States for the construction, operation, and maintenance of drainage works, and for the purpose of fully carrying into effect the purposes of this act including the drainage of district lands. In case contracts are made with the United States, bonds of the district may be deposited with the United States at 95 percent of their face value to the amount to be paid to the United States under any such contract, the interest on such bonds not to exceed 6 percent *per annum* and such interest to be provided for by assessment and levy. If the bonds of the district are not so deposited, it is the duty of the board of directors to include each year, as a part of any levy or assessment provided for by law, an amount sufficient to meet all payments accruing under the terms of any such contract. (Sec. 40-219.)

For the construction of drainage works, or the acquisition of rights-of-way, or the maintenance of works already constructed, or the assumption of the indebtedness to the United States for drainage district lands, or the purpose of paying the first year's interest on bonds, the board of directors as soon as possible estimate the amount necessary to be raised or the amount of the indebtedness necessary to be assumed and forthwith call a special election on the question of whether or not bonds shall be issued in the amount determined to be necessary. (Sec. 40-223.)

Should bonds be issued, the principal and interest thereof and all payments due or to become due the ensuing year to the United States under any contract shall be paid by revenue derived from an annual assessment upon the real property of the district, and such real property is liable for assessments for such payment. (Sec. 40-224.)

The board of directors files with the board of county commissioners an annual statement of the amount needed for the ensuing year, and the county assessor enters on the tax rolls the names of the owners and a description of the land subject to taxation under this act. The county commissioners fix the rate per acre necessary to be assessed to raise the required fund, and certify this rate to the board of county commissioners of each county having land in the district. The treasurer of county where the office of the district is located is *ex officio* treasurer of the district, and the other county treasurers affected remit to the district treasurer monthly the amounts collected in their counties. The general revenue laws of the state are applicable to the collection of drainage taxes. (Secs. 40-226 to 40-231.)

When a majority of the freeholders owning one-third of the land shall petition the directors to call a special election on the question of dissolution of the district, setting forth in

the petition that all obligations of every kind have been fully paid and the necessity for the continuance of the organization no longer exists, the directors, if satisfied with the correctness of the showing, give notice by publication of an election on the question of dissolution. The directors may not entertain such a petition so long as any contract with the United States remains in force, without the written consent of the Secretary of the Interior filed with the county clerk of the county wherein the district office is located. If a majority vote in favor of dissolution, the district is declared by the directors to be disorganized and the board forwards to each county clerk affected a certificate showing the results of the election, which certificate is recorded in each county. (Secs. 40-252 to 40-253.)

The board of directors must by petition to the district court institute special proceedings to have the validity of the organization of the district and all acts of the directors judicially examined, approved, and confirmed. In these proceedings all interested persons may appear and file their objections.

The final judgment of the court is *res adjudicata*, subject to appeal to the Supreme Court within 30 days, in all cases arising in connection with the organization of the district and the collection of taxes therein. (Secs. 40-254 to 40-258.)

## NORTH CAROLINA

(North Carolina Code of 1939, Subchapter III, ch. 94)

### DRAINAGE DISTRICTS

(Subchapters I and II relate to drainage by individuals or corporations through intervening lands belonging to others, and are not of importance in this synopsis dealing exclusively with organized drainage districts in aid of agriculture.)

#### ORGANIZATION—Petition

**Sec. 5312. Jurisdiction to establish:** The clerk of the superior court of any county has authority to establish levee or drainage districts, either wholly or partly located in his county. He may locate and establish drainage works or straighten, widen, or deepen any drain or watercourse, for the purpose of reclaiming wet, swamp, or overflowed lands. It is declared that the drainage of swamp lands, removing surface water from agricultural lands, and the reclaiming of tidal marshes is a public use and benefit and conducive to the public health and welfare. Drainage districts constitute political subdivisions of the state with authority to levy assessments and taxes for construction and maintenance.

See: *Sanderlin v. Luken*, 152 N.C. 738; 68 S.E. 225.  
*Taylor v. Comrs.*, 176 N.C. 217; 96 S.E. 1027.  
*Leary v. Board*, 172 N.C. 25; 89 S.E. 803.  
*Oden v. Bell*, 185 N.C. 403; 127 S.E. 340.

**Sec. 5313. Venue:** When the lands proposed to be created into a drainage district are in two or more counties, the clerk of the superior court of either county is authorized to exercise the jurisdiction herein conferred, and the venue is in that county in which the petition is first filed. The law of special proceedings is applicable in this proceeding, and the proceedings hereunder may be *ex parte* or *adversary*.

#### ORGANIZATION—Petition

**Sec. 5314. Petition filed:** A petition signed by a majority of the resident landowners in a proposed district, or by the owners of three-fifths of all of the lands that will be affected or assessed, may be filed in the office of the clerk of the superior court of any county in which a part of the land is situated. (There is a special provision for Rowan, Robeson, and



Iredell counties, permitting the petition to be signed by less than a majority of the landowners, or by landowners who own less than three-fifths of the land, if such petition is first approved by the board of county commissioners and the board of health of the county in which it is filed.) The petition sets out that a body of land in the county and adjoining counties, described so as to convey an intelligent idea of the location of the land, is subject to overflow or too wet for cultivation and that public utility, health, and welfare will be promoted by draining the same. The petition also sets out the route and termini of the proposed work and its lateral branches. The petition must also state whether the proposed drainage is for the reclamation of lands or for the improvement of land already under cultivation. If a reclamation district is proposed, the petition must state that the reclaimed lands would be of a value to justify the reclamation.

**Sec. 5315. Bond and summons:** Upon the filing of an approved bond in the sum of \$50 per mile of the proposed improvement, conditioned to pay costs if the petition is not granted, the clerk of the superior court will issue a summons to all of the defendant landowners who have not signed the petition. The summons may be served by publication where personal service cannot be had. (*Dover Lumber Co. v. Bd. of Comrs.*, 173 N.C. 117; 91 S.E. 714.)

**Sec. 5316. Publication of summons:** When it is made to appear to the court by affidavit or otherwise that owners of any portions of the lands involved are unknown and cannot be found after due diligence, the court will cause the summons to be published for four weeks and to be posted. If no owner appears after publication, the court assumes jurisdiction of said land to the same extent as if the true owner were present. If such owners appear later in the proceedings, they may be made parties defendant on their own motion and without personal service.

#### ORGANIZATION—Officers

**Sec. 5317. Viewers:** Upon the return day of the summons the clerk appoints a disinterested drainage engineer and two resident freeholders of the county or counties in which the lands are situated as a board of viewers to examine the land and make a preliminary report thereon. The engineer is appointed on the recommendation of the state geologist and no member of the board may own any land within the proposed district. (*Bd. of Agric. v. Drg. Dist.*, 177 N.C. 222; 98 S.E. 597.)

**Sec. 5318. Attorney:** The petitioners may select an attorney to represent them and prosecute the proceedings; and if they fail to agree on such attorney, the clerk of the superior court will make the appointment. Any individual may select his own attorney in addition.

**Sec. 5320. Viewers' report:** The viewers proceed to examine the lands mentioned and other lands necessary to properly locate the improvement, and may make any modification of the plan that is more feasible. They may make surveys and determine boundaries, and they report in writing to the clerk within 30 days unless the time is extended. The report must show (1) whether the drainage is practicable; (2) whether it will benefit the public health or any public highway or be conducive to the general welfare; (3) whether it will benefit the lands sought to be benefited; (4) whether all of the lands benefited are included in the district; and (5) whether the district is a reclamation district or an improvement district. (A reclamation district is defined as a district principally for reclaiming land not already under cultivation, and an improvement district as one organized principally for the improvement of lands already under cultivation.) If it is a reclamation district the viewers report whether the drainage would be justified by the

resulting value of the reclaimed land. The viewers also file a map of the district showing the location of the works and other improvements.

**Secs. 5337 and 5339. Drainage commissioners:** After the district is established, the board appoints a board of three drainage commissioners. They must first be elected by a majority of landowners, in such manner as the court may prescribe. If any one or more of the proposed drainage commissioners does not receive the vote of a majority of the landowners, the court completes the board by appointment from those voted for in the election. Vacancies are filled in like manner. The commissioners thereupon become a body corporate under the title of "The Board of Drainage Commissioners of \_\_\_\_\_ District" and have the usual powers of a corporation. The drainage commissioners elect a chairman and vice-chairman, and a secretary who may or may not be a commissioner. The treasurer of the county is *ex officio* treasurer of the board. In all districts the name must contain the name of the county and a serial number. **Sec. 5339:** In the election of the drainage commissioners each landowner is entitled to cast a number of votes equal to the number of acres owned by him and benefited, as appears by the final report of the viewers. Each landowner may vote for three persons for drainage commissioner. If any landowner in any district owns an area greater than one-half of the district, he is permitted to elect only two of the drainage commissioners and a separate election is held by the minority in area to elect one member. (*Peoples Loan Etc. Bank v. King*, 212 N.C. 345; 193 S.E. 663.)

**Sec. 5377. Auditor:** The county commissioners of each county having one or more drainage districts shall annually appoint one of the members of the finance committee of the county, where the county has a finance committee, as "auditor for drainage districts." If the county has no finance committee, then a competent person of sufficient experience is appointed. The county commissioners fix the auditor's compensation, which may not exceed \$50 per annum.

**Sec. 5378:** The auditor examines all the assessment records and the records of the treasurer and sheriff or tax collector, pertaining to the district, and reports to the board of county commissioners.

#### ORGANIZATION—Powers

**Sec. 5321. Hearing on viewers' preliminary report:** The clerk considers the preliminary report of the viewers and determines, with the approval of the court, whether the requirements of benefit and public welfare have been met. If not, the petition will be dismissed at the cost of petitioners. (For a reclamation district, if the report fails to show also that the cost of the drainage will be justified by the resulting value of the reclaimed land, the petition will be dismissed.) The petition may be again instituted by the same or additional landowners after six months upon allegations that the conditions have changed or that material facts were overlooked. If the viewers report favorably as to the necessary elements of practicability, benefit, and public utility, and the court so finds, then the court fixes the day when the petition will be further heard.

**Secs. 5322 and 5323. Notice and further hearing on viewers' report:** Notice is given, by publication and posting, of the date when the court will consider and pass upon the report of the viewers, which date may not be less than 15 days after publication and posting. **Sec. 5323:** At the hearing the court will consider and determine any objections that may be offered to the viewers' report. If it appears that there are lands that will not be affected by the drainage works, they will be excluded by the court. If it appears that land not within the proposed district will be affected by the drainage works, the boundaries of the

district are changed to include that land and the owners thereof are made parties and summoned to appear. After such change in boundaries, the sufficiency of the petition must be verified to conform to the requirements for the original petition. Beneficial modifications and changes in the proposed work may be ascertained and made. If necessary, the petition is referred back to the viewers for further report. The above facts having been determined to the satisfaction of the court and the boundaries fixed, the court will declare the establishment of the district, which will be designated by a name and number. If excluded lands are so situated as to be necessarily within the boundaries of the district, that fact does not prevent the establishment of the district and those lands are not assessed. The district may, however, acquire rights-of-way across them. The court will further determine, if it is a reclamation district, whether the increased value of the particular land will justify the expense of reclamation.

See: *Oneal v. Mann*, 193 N.C. 153; 136 S.E. 379.

*Shelton v. White*, 163 N.C. 90; 79 S.E. 427.

*Drg. Comrs. v. Eastern Home Assn.*, 165 N.C. 697; 81 S.E. 947.

**Sec. 5324. Appeals:** Any person owning land within the district who thinks he will not be benefited and should not be included within the district may appeal to the superior court of the county in term time by filing a bond to pay costs should the appeal be decided against him.

**Sec. 5325. Condemnation of land:** If it be necessary to acquire rights-of-way or an outlet over lands not affected by drainage, and it cannot be acquired by purchase, then the right of eminent domain is conferred and the land may be condemned. The procedure is substantially the same as for condemnations of rights-of-way of railroads. The damages awarded must be paid by the board of drainage commissioners out of the first funds received by them from bonds or otherwise.

**Secs. 5326 and 5327. Complete survey:** After the district is established the court refers the viewers' report back to them for a complete survey, plans, and specifications, and fixes the time when they shall again report, but not more than 60 days later. **Sec. 5327:** The engineer and viewers enter upon the lands and make a complete survey of the main and lateral drains, marking same substantially on the ground. All details are shown on maps and plats with levels and profiles. Bench marks are established on permanent objects along the route of the works, and their elevations recorded. All channels are cross-sectioned so as to compute the difference in cubic yardage of excavation that would be saved by the use of such channels. The location of highways and towns must be shown on the map. The cubic yards of excavation required for each mile must also be shown on the map. The viewers prepare an estimate of the cost of the entire improvement and any other work required to be done.

**Sec. 5373. Subdistricts:** Subdistricts may be formed by landowners within a district in the same manner as the main district was formed. They have the right to use the ditches of the main district for outlets. Formation of a subdistrict does not relieve the land from the assessments of the main district nor give it any claim on the funds of the main district.

#### FINANCING—Assessments

**Sec. 5319. Preliminary expense:** The clerk of the superior court makes an estimate of the aggregate expense of the viewers, attorney, and engineer, and court costs, embracing the period of the survey up to the establishment of the drainage district and the election of the drainage commissioners. He then estimates, without survey, the acreage owned or represented by the petitioners, and assesses each acre so represented a level rate

per acre, to the end that such assessments will realize the required costs as estimated. The viewers, including the engineer, are not required to enter on their duties until this sum of money is paid in cash to the clerk of court, where it is retained in a court fund. Unless all assessments are paid within a time fixed by the court, no further proceedings will be had but the petition will be dismissed at the cost of the petitioners; money already collected will be returned *pro rata* after paying whatever expense has already been incurred. Any petitioner has the privilege of making up the deficiency arising from the delinquency of other petitioners.

After the drainage district is established and the board of drainage commissioners appointed, the board shall refund to each petitioner the amount so paid by him out of the first money coming into the hands of the board from the sale of bonds or otherwise, and the sum so refunded is included in ascertaining the total cost of the improvement.

**Sec. 5328. Assessment of damages:** The engineer and viewers assess the damages caused by construction of the improvement, and any other legal damages sustained. Damages are considered separate and apart from benefits because of the proposed works, and must be paid by the board of drainage commissioners when funds come into their hands.

See: *Spencer v. Wills*, 179 N.C. 175; 102 S.E. 275.

*Sawyer v. Drg. Dist.*, 179 N.C. 182; 102 S.E. 273.

*Lumber Co. v. Drg. Comrs.*, 174 N.C. 647; 94 S.E. 457.

**Sec. 5329. Classification of lands:** The engineer and viewers personally view the lands and classify them according to the benefits that they will receive from the construction of the works. In the case of a drainage district, the degree of wetness of the land, its proximity to the ditch or a natural outlet, and the fertility of the soil shall be considered in determining the amount of the benefits the land will receive. There are five classes designated, A to E, A being the highest. Holdings of any one landowner need not be all in one class, but the number of acres in each class is ascertained though its boundaries need not be marked on the ground or upon the map. The total number of acres owned by one person in each class and the total number of acres benefited must be determined. The total acreage in each class in the district is reported in tabular form. The scale of assessment is in the ratio of 5-4-3-2-1; that is, as often as five mills per acre is assessed against the land in class A, four mills per acre is assessed against class B, and so on. This forms the basis of assessment of lands for drainage purposes. Lands may be included that are not benefited for agricultural crop production but will receive benefit in health conditions. These lands may be assessed without regard to the ratio and at such sum per acre as will fairly represent the benefit. Village and town lots requiring drainage may be included and assessed without regard to the ratio, at a higher rate per acre by reason of the greater benefit. If the streets of a corporation are benefited, the corporation may be assessed in proportion to the benefit, and the assessment is a liability against the corporation and may be enforced. (*Mitchen v. Drg. Comrs.*, 182 N.C. 511; 109 S.E. 551.)

**Secs. 5331 to 5333. Final report—Hearing:** If the court finds the final report in due form and in accordance with law, it will confirm the same. When the report is accepted by the court, a date not less than 20 days thereafter is fixed for a final hearing thereon and notice is given by publication and posting. A copy of the report is filed with the clerk of the superior court for public inspection. **Sec. 5332:** Any landowner may object in writing to the report of the viewers. The court will carefully review the report and all objections, and make any changes

that may be necessary to render substantial justice to all of the landowners. If the court is of the opinion that the costs, damages, and expenses are not greater than the benefits to be derived, it will confirm the report. Finding the contrary, the court will dismiss the petition at the cost of the petitioners; provided, the state geological and economic survey may remit to the petitioners the costs expended by the board on account of the engineer and his assistants. *Sec. 5333:* Any aggrieved party may appeal within 10 days to the superior court in term time. The appeal is solely on the exceptions filed and no additional exceptions may be considered. Appeals have precedence in consideration and trial by the court.

**Secs. 5351 and 5352. Assessment—Bond issue:** After classification of the land, and after the ratio of assessment of the different classes has been confirmed by the court, the drainage commissioners ascertain the total cost of the improvement, including damages, incidental expenses, and an amount sufficient to pay the necessary maintenance cost for a period of three years after completion not exceeding 10 percent of the estimated actual cost of construction or the contract price if contract has been awarded. After deducting therefrom any special assessments made against any railroad or highway, they certify the total cost so ascertained to the clerk of the superior court. The certificate is forthwith recorded in the "drainage record" kept by the clerk and is open to inspection of any landowner. *Sec. 5352:* If the total cost of the improvement is less than 25 cents per acre on all the land in the district, the drainage commissioners forthwith assess the land in accordance with their classification and collect such assessment in one installment. If the total cost exceeds an average of 25 cents per acre on the land in the district, the drainage commissioners give notice by publication and posting that they propose to issue bonds for the payment of the total cost of the improvement. Any landowner not wanting to pay interest on the bonds may pay the county treasurer within 15 days the full amount for which his land is liable, and have such land released from the liability to be assessed for the improvement. But such land continues liable for future maintenance assessments and for additional assessments.

See: *Drg. Comrs. v. Davis*, 182 N.C. 140; 108 S.E. 506.  
*Taylor v. Comrs.*, 176 N.C. 217; 96 S.E. 1027.  
*Va.-Carolina Jt. Stk. Land Bk. v. Watt*, 207 N.C. 577; 177 S.E. 228.  
*Mitchem v. Drg. Comrs.*, 182 N.C. 511; 109 S.E. 551.

**Sec. 5360. Assessment roll:** The drainage commissioners prepare an assessment roll or drainage tax list giving the name of the owner, a brief description of the land, and the amount assessed against it. The first assessment roll is due on the first Monday in September following the date of the bonds and provides for interest on the bonds for one year. The second assessment roll is the same. Annual assessment rolls thereafter provide for interest for one year on the issue of bonds outstanding, and for the installment due on the principal; this continues until the whole of the principal and interest is paid. The assessment roll must include 10 percent additional as provided in section 5355. (See Financing Bonds.) The amount assessed against the various tracts of land must be in accordance with benefits received as shown by the classification and ratio of assessment made by the viewers. One copy of the roll is delivered to the sheriff or tax collector after the clerk of the superior court has appended thereto an order directing the collection of such assessments, and thereupon the assessments have the force and effect of a judgment, as in the case of county and state taxes. The statute again declares that drainage

districts are created for public use and are political subdivisions of the state.

**Sec. 5361. Lien—Collection—Sale of land:** The assessments constitute a first and paramount lien, second only to state and county taxes, and are to be used for the payment of bonds as they become due and interest thereon. Assessments are collected in the same manner and by the same officers as state and county taxes. They become delinquent on the 31st of December, and it is the duty of the sheriff or tax collector to sell the land so delinquent. No order from any court for sale or resale is required. The existing general tax law has application in the redemption of land so sold, and in all other respects except as to the time of the sale of the land. The existing law as to collection of state and county taxes applies to drainage assessments.

See: *Bd. Drg. Comrs. v. Lafayette Southside Bank*, 27 Fed. (2d) 286.

*Pate v. Banks*, 178 N.C. 139; 100 S.E. 251.

*Comrs. v. Lewis*, 174 N.C. 528; 94 S.E. 8.

*Drg. Comrs. v. Eastern Home etc.*, 165 N.C. 697; 81 S.E. 947.

**Sec. 5362. Lien on land only:** Only the land assessed for the drainage proceeding is liable for drainage taxes or assessments, and no other property of the landowner may be sold for the drainage tax or assessment; provided, this section does not apply to any drainage bonds sold and delivered prior to the ratification hereof or to any litigation pending. (L. 1919, ch. 232; L. 1927, ch. 139.)

**Sec. 5370. Conveyance of land:** The statute provides that the boundaries of the district and the classification and assessment of the lands therein shall remain as of the time when the district was established, and no conveyance or devise shall affect the status or liability of the land except as provided in the statute. Provision is then made for conveyance before final report and confirmation, and the method whereby the new holder of title becomes a party to the proceeding is set out in the statute. Conveyances after the district is established are accomplished by elaborate provisions, the ultimate result being that no amendment of the assessment roll shall be valid unless the number of acres and the classification assessed against the new owners shall equal the area and classification as it appears in the original assessment roll. (L. 1917, ch. 152; L. 1919, ch. 208.)

**Sec. 5372. Modification of assessments:** (1) Where the court has confirmed an assessment which is subsequently modified by a court of superior jurisdiction and for some reason cannot be collected, the drainage commissioners have power to modify the assessments originally confirmed to conform to the superior judgment, and to cover the deficit by a relevy on the lands benefited in the same ratio as the original assessment was made. (2) When land is sold for assessments, the proceeds are paid to the county treasurer and by him used to pay current and future assessments so far as the funds may be sufficient. When the fund is exhausted, the treasurer gives written notice to the drainage commissioners and to the clerk of the superior court. The drainage commissioners institute an investigation to determine the market value of such land, and if they find it is not equal to all future annual assessments to cover its share of installments on outstanding bonds and interest, they, with the approval of the clerk, make new reassessment rolls on the remaining lands in the district and increase them sufficiently to equal the deficit created; and the new rolls constitute the future rolls until changed according to law. The land sold continues on the assessment roll in the name of the new owner, but reassessed upon the new basis, so long as it has sufficient market value out of which to collect the annual drainage taxes. When the

land ceases to have sufficient value or is abandoned by the person claiming title thereto, the commissioners may drop it from the assessment roll, with the approval of the clerk of the superior court. The lands may be restored to the assessment roll at any time in the same manner. (3) If the fund in the hands of the county treasurer at any time becomes more than sufficient to pay annual installments of principal and interest, or the annual cost of maintenance, or both, the surplus is held by the treasurer for future disbursement for other purposes as provided herein or subject to the order of the drainage commissioners. (Foil v. Board, 192 N.C. 652; 135 S.E. 781.) (4) If for unforeseen reasons or unavoidable causes, or default of the contractor without sufficient recovery on his bond, it becomes necessary to raise more money to complete the plan, the drainage commissioners with the approval of the court clerk prepare new assessment rolls upon all of the lands in the district upon the original basis of classification of benefits, and increase the assessment in sufficient sum to equal the deficit. These remain the new assessment rolls until changed according to law. (5) If for any of the causes above recited a sum of money greater than the proceeds of bonds becomes necessary to complete the system, and the drainage commissioners determine that the amount is greater than can be realized from the collection of one annual assessment without imposing undue burden upon the land, or if it is advisable to raise the money more expeditiously, additional bonds may be issued in such aggregate sum as may be necessary. (6) The method of issuing additional bonds is for the drainage commissioners to file their petition with the clerk of the superior court, setting forth all the facts, whereupon the court will issue notice to the landowners to appear on a day certain, not less than 20 days thereafter, and show cause why the additional bonds should not be authorized. Personal service of this notice is required, where possible; otherwise, service is in the manner authorized by law. At the hearing the court hears the petition and answers, and if it finds the allegations are true and the issuance of the bonds advisable, it authorizes same by appropriate order. Any landowner may appeal, and on the appeal only the issues raised in the answer may be considered. After the court has ordered the bonds issued, the proceeding is the same as in the establishment of a district. The additional bonds may not exceed 25 percent of the total amount originally issued. They bear 6 percent interest, and may be made payable in 10 installments or less as recommended by the drainage board and approved by the court.

**Secs. 5373-1 to 5373-4. Adjustment of delinquent assessments:** The drainage board may, in connection with the issuance of refunding bonds, when the bonds so refunded constitute all of the bonds of the district for which assessments have been made, adjust the uncollected delinquent installments of assessments for the payment of principal and interest on the bonds so refunded, before said bonds are refunded. The adjustment may include reduction of principal amount of delinquent installments, not exceeding 50 percent thereof, to which reduced installment is added interest, at not less than the rate of interest on the refunding bonds, from the date of the delinquency to the date of refunding, and including costs; provided, all delinquent installments of such assessments shall be adjusted on the same basis and by the same method. (L. 1935, ch. 469, sec. 1.) **Sec. 5373-2:** The payment of all delinquent installments so adjusted may be extended over a period not exceeding the life of the issue of the refunding bonds and not exceeding 20 years. Assessment rolls are prepared which provide for payment of installments so adjusted in equal annual installments due September 1 in accordance with the original assessment, and they bear

interest at 4 percent from December 1 following their due date. Such assessments are collected in the same manner as other assessments. **Sec. 5373-3:** The collections from assessments adjusted under this article, and interest thereon, are set aside in a fund to be applied as follows: one-third may be used solely for operating and administration expenses of the district, but the remaining two-thirds shall be reserved as additional security for the payment of the refunding bonds or for the purchase and retirement of such bonds at prices not exceeding par and accrued interest. (L. 1935, ch. 469.) **Sec. 5373-4:** Any such adjustment of delinquent assessments is effective only upon approval of the local governing commission. (L. 1935, ch. 469.)

**Sec. 5373-5. Assessments limited:** The assessments made under this article shall in no instance, and against no piece of property, be greater in amount than that percentage which the present assessment authorized by this article bears to the unpaid original assessment upon each piece or tract of property within the district. In no instance, under any law, shall any reassessment be made upon any piece of property for the purpose of providing money for the same purpose for which the original assessment was made when the original assessment has been paid, nor to the extent that the original assessment has been paid. (L. 1935, ch. 469, sec. 4-b.)

#### FINANCING—Bonds

**Sec. 5353. Consent to bond issue:** Every landowner failing to pay to the county treasurer within 15 days the full amount for which his land is liable, is deemed to consent to the issuance of drainage bonds, and in consideration of the right to pay in installments he waives his right of defense to the payment of any assessment that may be levied for the payment of bonds because of any prior defect in the proceedings, except in the case of appeal as hereafter provided.

**Sec. 5354. Bonds issued:** At the expiration of 15 days after publication of notice of bond issue, the drainage commissioners may issue bonds equal to the total cost of the improvement less the assessments that have been paid in cash to the county treasurer. The first annual installment of the principal of bonds falls due in not less than 3 years nor more than 6 years after their date; and each annual installment of principal shall not be less than 5 percent nor more than 10 percent of the total bonds issued.

**Sec. 5355 and 5356. Levy to pay bonds:** To meet any possible deficit in the annual collection of assessments, there is levied each year in which principal and interest on outstanding bonds are due, an assessment to yield 10 percent more than the principal and interest due. When this excess assessment accumulates in the hands of the treasurer to more than 15 percent of the outstanding principal of bonds, then such surplus above said 15 percent may be available to the drainage commissioners for maintenance and upkeep. **Sec. 5356:** The drainage commissioners may sell bonds at not less than par, and devote the proceeds to the payment of the expenses as provided for in this chapter. The bonds are for the exclusive use of the district named on their faces. If any installment of principal or interest represented by the bonds be delinquent for 6 months, bondholders have the right to ask a writ of mandamus against the district and its officers, directing the levy of a tax or special assessment to meet such delinquency. Holders of defaulted bonds are given the right to institute suit against any officer for failure to perform his duties.

**Sec. 5357. Sale of bonds:** Detailed provisions for the sale of bonds are set out in the statute. They may not be sold for less than par and accrued interest.

**Secs. 5358 and 5359. Refunding bonds:** The drainage commissioners have authority to refund the outstanding bonds or any part thereof, and issue new bonds in equal amount, when in their judgment payment of the outstanding bonds at maturity will be an unreasonable burden on the landowners assessed for the payment or when it appears that the welfare of the district and the landowners will be promoted thereby. Refunding bonds bear not to exceed 6 percent interest. They are divided into annual installments not exceeding 10 percent and not less than 5 percent of the outstanding bonds refunded. The first installment of principal of refunded bonds may be made payable at not exceeding 6 years from the date of the refunding. Assessments are collected annually for payment of the interest. **Sec. 5359:** The state treasurer is authorized to receive drainage bonds as deposits from banks, insurance companies, and other corporations where deposits are required, provided the attorney general has approved the form of such bond.

**Secs. 5373-a to 5373-e. Bonds for maintenance:** The drainage commissioners have the right to issue bonds for maintenance or improvements if it is their opinion that it would be an unreasonable burden on any of the landowners to levy an assessment as provided in section 5349 sufficient to do the necessary maintenance or improvement work; provided, the drainage commissioners must petition the clerk of the superior court where the district was organized, setting forth the fact that the works are ineffective or need repair or improvement or that additional work should be done which will cost more than an average of \$1 per acre for all of the land in the district, and that to levy such amount in one assessment would be an unreasonable burden on the landowners. **Sec. 5373-b:** The clerk of the superior court appoints viewers as in the original organization of the district. **Sec. 5373-c:** If the viewers do not favor the bond issue, the clerk will not permit issuance, but the petition may be presented again after 6 months. If the viewers represent that the bond issue will be for the best interest of the landowners of the district, they proceed as in an original organization. If a new map of the district is necessary because of subdivisions of the district, they prepare the same and reclassify all lands that have been subdivided since the original map was made. **Sec. 5373-d:** Aggrieved parties have the right of appeal. **Sec. 5373-e:** If in the opinion of the drainage board it would help to sell bonds, or if they deem it necessary, with the approval of the clerk of the superior court they may add to the amount estimated by the viewers an amount sufficient to pay off all outstanding obligations of the district, leaving this their only bond issue. (L. 1923, ch. 231.)

#### CONSTRUCTION

**Secs. 5340 to 5342, 5345, and 5346. Superintendent of construction:** The drainage board employ a competent engineer as superintendent of construction, with the approval and recommendation of the state geologist. The superintendent furnishes copies of his monthly estimate of work done to the state geologist. **Sec. 5341:** The drainage commissioners give notice of the time and place where bids for construction will be received, and let a contract to the lowest responsible bidder either as a whole or in sections. No bid may be entertained that exceeds the estimated costs unless the original estimate is shown to be erroneous. The successful bidder gives bond of 25 percent of the estimated cost of the work allotted to him. The contract is based on the plans and specifications submitted by the viewers in their final report as confirmed, the original of which is open to inspection at the office of the clerk of the superior court. **Sec. 5342:** The superintendent of construction makes monthly estimates of the work done, furnishing a copy to the

contractor and to the board. The commissioners within 5 days draw a warrant in favor of the contractor for 90 percent of the work done. Upon presentation of the warrant, the treasurer pays the same. **Sec. 5345:** The district pays the cost of constructing its works across highways. Highways within the district that will be benefited may be assessed after notice to the board of county commissioners, who may object in the same manner as any landowner. When ditches intersect private roads or cartways, the actual cost of constructing a bridge is paid by the district but the bridge is thereafter maintained by the landowners affected. **Sec. 5346:** Where drainage works cross the right-of-way of a railroad, the company is notified of a conference with relation to the manner and place of crossing the right-of-way. The crossing is by agreement if possible, but otherwise the viewers fix the place and manner of crossing and the damages if any. That the railroad company may be required to build a new bridge or culvert or strengthen an old one shall not be considered as damages. The viewers also assess the benefits accruing to the railroad right-of-way, road bed, and other property by better drainage or outlet. No benefit may be assessed for increase of business coming to the road by reason of the construction.

**Sec. 5349. Maintenance and repair:** Completed districts are under the supervision of the board of drainage commissioners, who must keep the drain in repair and may levy assessments for that purpose in the same manner and in the same proportion as the original assessment.

### NORTH DAKOTA

(Compiled Laws of 1913, Supplement 1925, and Session Laws, Sections 2461 to 2495)

#### ARTICLE I—COUNTY DRAINS

##### ORGANIZATION—Petition

**Sec. 2461. When drains may be constructed:** Water courses, ditches, and drains for the drainage of lowlands may be constructed and maintained whenever the same are conducive to the public health, convenience, and welfare.

**Sec. 2464. How drain established:** A petition for the construction of a drain may be presented to the board of drain commissioners, (see "Organization—Officers," sec. 2462 post), giving the termini and general course of the works. If among the leading purposes of the drain are benefit to public health and welfare of the population of any city or other municipality, the petition must be signed by a sufficient number of the citizens of such municipality to satisfy the drain commissioners that there is a public demand for such drain. The petition must be signed by at least six freeholders whose property will be affected. The drain commissioners proceed as soon as practicable to examine the line of the proposed drain, and if they find that a drainage ditch is necessary for the public good they declare that fact by a resolution on their minutes. They also designate a competent surveyor to determine the dimensions and cost of the ditch. The drain commissioners require a bond from the petitioners sufficient to cover the cost of survey. Should it be determined that the drain will cost more than the benefits derived therefrom, or if a majority of the landowners whose lands are subject to assessment for construction petition the drain commissioners to discontinue the proceedings, they will dismiss the petition. The drain commissioners may enter upon lands that will be traversed by the proposed drain, or other lands where necessary, for the purpose of establishing the works. The surveyor prepares duplicate plans, specifications, and estimates of the cost, with a plat of the lands to be drained showing the regular subdivisions thereof. One copy is

filed with the county auditor and the other with the drain commissioners where it is open to inspection. In locating a drain the commissioners may vary from the lines shown in the petition, and they may carry the outlet far enough to secure the proper fall of water to drain the lands. Drains must be located as far as possible on dividing lines between sections or regular subdivisions, without sacrificing utility. The drain commissioners fix a time and place for hearing on the surveyor's report, notice of which is by posting and registered mail. All interested parties may appear and offer evidence for or against the proceedings. If a majority of the landowners whose lands will be assessed believe the benefits to be derived are not equal to the expense of construction, the board will discontinue the proceedings upon petition of such majority.

**Sec. 2465. Requirements to establish:** If upon examination by the drain commissioners or upon the hearing on the petition or trial in the district court it appears that there was not sufficient cause for making the petition, or that the drain would cost more than the benefit to be derived therefrom, the drain commissioners deny the petition, and the petitioners are jointly and severally liable for the expenses incurred, which may be recovered by the commissioners by court action. If the contrary appears, the commissioners will establish the drain, describing it and giving it a name by which it is recorded. Any party whose land is or may be assessed for construction has the right of appeal to the district court within 30 days. Appellants must give notice of the appeal and give bond for \$250 for the payment of costs if unsuccessful. The appeal is tried in all respects as a court case without jury. The court may try the question of whether there was sufficient cause for making the petition and whether the drain would cost more than the benefits to be derived.

#### ORGANIZATION—Officers

**Secs. 2462 and 2463. Board of drain commissioners:** The board of county commissioners of any county have the power on their own motion or on petition of any party interested to appoint three freeholders of the county as a board of drain commissioners. They are appointed for one, two, and three years respectively, and thereafter for a term of three years. The county commissioners may remove any or all of the drain commissioners and fill any vacancy on the board. **Sec. 2463:** The drain board takes the oath of office, gives bond approved by the auditor, and organizes by electing one of their number chairman. They also elect a secretary to keep the drainage records. The State's Attorney acts as their counsel, but they may employ additional counsel.

#### ORGANIZATION—Powers

**Sec. 2466. Right-of-way:** The right-of-way, if not conveyed to the county by the owners thereof, may be acquired as prescribed by law; and where lands assessed for benefits are not contiguous to the drain, access over the lands of others may be acquired in the same manner. Such right-of-way becomes the property of the county.

**Sec. 2478—Suppl. Commissioners' powers:** The power conferred on drain commissioners to establish and construct drains is extended to include the deepening or widening of drains or other necessary improvements. They also have power to construct and maintain and repair levees and dikes for the purpose of drainage. They may establish and construct lateral drains. In all cases the proceeding is the same as for original construction.

**Sec. 2479, C. L. 1913. Intercounty drains:** When the drain commissioners find it necessary to extend a drain into two or

more counties, the several boards of drain commissioners are empowered to establish same. There is presented to the board in each of the counties a petition to establish the drain in their county, and each board determines the necessity therefor. The boards of all counties affected then meet and agree upon the proportion of benefits and damages to accrue to the land in each county, and they consider the entire cost of the drain through all counties as one drain. They apportion the cost ratably and equitably on the land in each county in proportion to the benefits to accrue, and make written report of such apportionment to the auditors of the several counties. Such reports are signed by the drain commissioners of all interested counties. The several boards assess against the land in their respective counties an amount sufficient to pay the proportion of cost in each county.

**Sec. 2480—Suppl. Condemning right-of-way under certain conditions:** Any person or corporation, alone or with others, may petition the drain commissioners for a drain, depositing an approved bond to pay all costs thereof. The board within 10 days commences proceedings under this act. No one except the petitioners may dig a lateral drain discharging into the ditch so constructed; provided, any person may petition the drain commissioners for the privilege of connecting with the original ditch by laterals. The drain board estimates and determines the proportionate share of cost of the original drain and the exact amount that should be paid by the petitioner. Petitioners pay into the county treasury the amount so determined, and then are permitted to construct laterals into the main ditch at their own expense and under the supervision of the drain board. The money paid into the treasury is divided among the persons who paid for the original main drain in proportion to the amount paid by each.

**Sec. 2481. Duty of railroads and roads:** Drains may be laid along or across public roads or when any road shall thereafter be constructed along or across drains it is the duty of the board of county commissioners or the township supervisors to keep such drains free from obstruction. Drains may be laid along any railroad but not to the injury of the road. When necessary to cross a railroad, it is the duty of such railroad company, when notified by the drain commissioners, to make the necessary opening and provide suitable culverts and bridges.

**Sec. 2487—Suppl. Invalid and abandoned proceedings:** Where proceedings for a drain have been declared invalid or the drain has been abandoned after warrants have been issued for services, work, and expenses, and subsequently a drain is established in the approximate location of the older proceedings, and the new drain receives benefit from the work done and money expended on the old drain, the outstanding warrants of the old drain may be honored by the new to the extent of the benefit received from the preliminary work. Rules and regulations for carrying out this section are promulgated therein.

**Secs. 2495-b-1 and b-2—Suppl. Cooperation with other states:** Whenever, under the laws of any adjoining state, drain commissioners or other officials are authorized to cooperate with any drainage district or drain commissioner of this state for the purpose of further effectuating drainage and flood protection, the drain commissioners or boards established under the laws of this state may jointly and severally cooperate with the officials of such adjoining state for the purpose of accomplishing uniform methods of procedure in respect to drainage matters. **B-2—Suppl.:** They may hold joint meetings with such other state officials, adopt plans of procedure, and jointly employ engineers to carry into effect the plans adopted; and they may assess the costs thereof on the drainage district or area affected in accordance with the benefit received.



## FINANCING—Assessments

**Sec. 2467. Damages—Warrants:** Upon the assessment of damages for rights-of-way to be used by the drain, the drain commissioners may issue warrants sufficient to pay the damages, drawn upon the proper treasurer and payable out of any fund in his hands for construction of the drain. The treasurer may negotiate same at not less than par and pay into court the amount of damages awarded owners of rights-of-way. Any surplus from the negotiation of such warrants goes to the credit of the proper drain fund. If warrants cannot be negotiated, the drain commissioners assess the percentage of cost of the right-of-way in the same manner as benefits are assessed. (See sec. 3469.) No further proceedings may be taken until the assessment for the right-of-way is paid into court.

**Sec. 2468. Assessment of benefits—Review:** Assessments of benefit are subject to review by the board of drain commissioners after notice by publication, posting, and registered mail. The board hears all complaints relative to assessments and corrects and confirms the assessments. If the majority of the landowners believe the assessment improperly made or the drain improperly designed, they may appeal to the State Engineer for a review thereof. The State Engineer thereupon proceeds to examine the land assessed and the location and design of the drain, and may correct and adjust the same, and his decision is final.

**Sec. 2469. Accruing benefits:** Upon acquiring the right-of-way, the drain board assesses the percentage of cost of construction and maintenance and of the rights-of-way that any municipal corporation shall pay by reason of the benefit to the public health, convenience, and welfare, the percentage that any railroad shall pay by reason of benefit to its property, and the percentage that each lot or parcel of land shall pay by reason of the benefit to accrue, whether the lands are directly drained or can only be drained by the construction of laterals.

**Sec. 2470. Assessments of benefits:** After the assessment of benefits has been made and confirmed, and the specified amount thereof has been extended on the tax roll, the drain commissioners make a return to the county auditor who records the same in the drainage record. Such return of the drain commissioners must contain the entire record of the drain.

**Secs. 2471, 2473, and 2474. Notice of construction:** After the completion of the percentage assessment, the drain commissioners divide the line of the drain into convenient sections for construction, write the specifications, and lay out the work. They give notice of a hearing at which contracts for construction will be let. **Sec. 2473:** After the letting of contracts, the drain commissioners make a computation including every element of expense and estimate the total cost of the drain, which estimate is known as "cost of construction." **Sec. 2474:** After fixing the cost of construction, the drain commissioners carry out upon the assessment list the specific amount that each individual landowner and corporation is liable to pay on account of the total cost of the drain. A copy of this list is served on the clerk or auditor of each municipality against which taxes are assessed. The list is thereupon filed in the office of the county auditor, who extends it upon the tax rolls as a special tax which is collected in the same manner as other taxes. If the special tax is for the right-of-way, it is paid, when collected, into court for the benefit of the owners who have been awarded damages; and each municipality is directed by the statute to levy and collect such tax in the first general tax levy and in the same manner as other taxes.

**Sec. 2475. Warrants:** Drainage taxes are collected by the county treasurer and credited to the drain fund to which they belong. Payment of all construction costs is made by warrants of the drain commissioners, payable from the proper drain fund. Warrants are receivable as payment for drainage taxes. Warrants not paid upon presentation bear 7 percent interest until paid.

**Sec. 2476. Additional assessments:** If the amount realized from the assessments for right-of-way and construction proves insufficient to complete the drain, with all incidental expenses, or to pay for and retire any bonds issued; or in case enlargement of the drain becomes necessary; a further assessment to meet the deficiency or additional expense is made in the same manner as the original assessment.

**Ch. 133, L. 1927. Warrants of abandoned drains:** **Sec. 1:** Where a drain has been established by order of the board of drain commissioners having jurisdiction thereof, and the construction of such drain has been abandoned or discontinued for two years or more and no levy of any assessment to provide funds for organization and construction has been made, the board of drain commissioners must forthwith apportion the amount of all outstanding warrants to the lands and municipalities found by the board to be benefited by the proposed drain in proportion to the benefit found by the board to accrue, so that the aggregate thereof shall equal all outstanding warrants. **Sec. 2:** The board prepares a list of such lands and municipalities, showing the amount apportioned to each, and certifies the same to the county auditor of the proper county. **Sec. 3:** All proceedings for the construction of drains apply to corresponding proceedings under this act. **Sec. 4:** The county auditor extends the amount so apportioned upon the tax list, to be included in the taxes assessed against each tract, and collects the tax in the same manner as other drainage taxes. The portion assigned to any municipality must be paid in the manner provided for payment of assessments for construction. **Sec. 6:** Land heretofore acquired by a county for drainage purposes and no longer required for such use may be conveyed by the board of drain commissioners to the party entitled thereto upon surrender of the warrants issued therefor or repayment of all cash paid for such land. (L. 1927.)

**Ch. 93, L. 1933. Outstanding drain warrants:** When the board of county commissioners issues drainage bonds to retire outstanding warrants against the drainage funds and the county has acquired tax title to any land in the district, which land would be subject to assessment for the payment of the bonds if it had remained the property of the delinquent owner, the county commissioners must make an appraisal of the land and, if it be worth more than the cost of redemption at the time tax deed was issued plus taxes which properly would have been levied against it in the interim had it still been in private ownership, the commissioners must pay the amount of drainage assessments against the land that in their judgment is just and fair, having in mind both the interests of the general taxpayers and the rights and interests of the owners of the land subject to drainage assessment and taxes. (L. 1933.)

## FINANCING—Bonds

**Sec. 2494. Bonds—How authorized:** The board of county commissioners is authorized to issue "drainage bonds" in such sums as may be necessary to pay the expenses of obtaining rights-of-way and constructing the drain. The word "expenses" covers every item of cost from the inception of the drain until it is complete. Said bonds are to be paid out of the revenues derived from taxes levied on that portion of the county found to be benefited by the drain. The bonds bear 7 percent interest and are divided into such amounts, and payable at such periods

not exceeding 15 years, as the board of county commissioners may determine. Any landowner may pay in full the amount assessed against his land which then will not be included in the assessment.

Notice of the determination to issue bonds is by publication. Bonds are issued in such amount as will pay the remainder of the cost of construction, and the board must provide a sinking fund for payment at maturity of each series of bonds and interest on them. Bonds may not be sold at less than par, and they recite on their face that they are issued under this act and payable out of the sinking fund provided. When bonds are issued, the taxes are not collected in any one year but divided into parts corresponding with the maturity of the bonds and such funds constitute the "sinking fund" to pay bonds and interest.

**Sec. 2495—Suppl. Interest—Sinking fund:** The county commissioners each year levy a tax on the property liable to taxation on account of construction, sufficient to pay the annual interest on any bonds or warrants that may have been issued for right-of-way and construction. This levy does not apply to lands upon which payment of the original assessment has been made in full. Separate sinking funds must be provided for each drain for the construction of which bonds have been issued; and no part of any sinking fund shall be applied to any other purpose than the payments for which it was created. No county is liable for drainage bonds, but they are to be paid only out of the sinking funds.

**Sec. 2486—Suppl. Repair and maintenance:** All drains are under the charge of the board of county commissioners and they must keep same open and in repair. In the case of intercounty drains, the cost for the portion in each county is assigned to the board of county commissioners for that county. The cost of maintenance and repair is assessed in the same manner as the cost of construction in the first instance. Work not in excess of \$150 in any one year may be done by the board without advertising or contracting, and payment is made from the county road and bridge fund.

## ARTICLE II—TOWNSHIP DRAINS

### ORGANIZATION—Petition

**Secs. 2495-a-1 to a-6—Suppl. Petition—Township meetings:** Whenever six resident freeholders of a township petition the board of supervisors of said town to construct a drainage ditch within a township for the drainage of agricultural lands, or an outlet without the township, stating the general course of said ditch, it is the duty of the board of supervisors to call a special township meeting to consider the advisability of constructing the ditch. **A-2—Suppl.:** If at the meeting it appears that a ditch is necessary and desirable and will not cost more than \$3,000, the question is submitted to the voters present whether the ditch shall be constructed by the township. On a majority favorable vote, the supervisors proceed to have the ditch constructed and paid for by the township. **A-3—Suppl.:** If the ditch will cost more than \$3,000, or if the majority vote is not in favor of construction, the supervisors require the petitioners to give bond to pay costs of a preliminary examination by the supervisors in the event that it be found that the ditch will not be of more benefit than its cost. The supervisors, after examining and estimating the cost of the ditch, determine whether the benefit therefrom will exceed the cost. If they do so determine, then they ascertain what lands will be benefited and the percentage of such benefit to the several parcels. A list of benefits stated in dollars and cents is posted together with notice of a township meeting

within 10 days to review the fixing of such benefits. At this meeting any aggrieved person may present his reasons for reducing the benefit to any parcel of land. The supervisors make such corrections as the facts warrant and the proceedings are entered in the minutes of the township meeting. This record shows the amount of benefit charged against each parcel and the amount so charged becomes a lien on such land. The amount is certified to the county auditor and spread as a special assessment. **A-4—Suppl.:** The supervisors thereupon have the drain constructed by contract or day labor. **A-5—Suppl.:** No ditch constructed hereunder may cost more than \$3,000. **A-6—Suppl.:** The supervisors may appropriate from the general fund of the township not exceeding \$500 to aid in construction if there is a general benefit to the property and roads of the township. The supervisors may also connect road ditches with any ditch so constructed.

## OHIO

(Page's Ohio General Code, Cumulative Pocket Supplement 1938, Title III)

## DRAINAGE

### CHAPTER 1—SINGLE COUNTY DITCHES

#### ORGANIZATION—Petition

**Sec. 6442. Definition of terms:** This section defines the terms as used in the act and states that the word "commissioners" shall mean the board of county commissioners.

**Sec. 6443. Jurisdiction to establish:** The board of county commissioners, upon petition by any landowner, may locate and construct any ditch or levee, or improve any watercourse, when they find it necessary for controlled drainage of land, for irrigation, or to prevent overflow, and when the work will be conducive to the public welfare and the cost will be less than the benefits conferred. They may also vacate any ditch by proceedings provided in chapters 1 and 2 of title III.

**See:** *Railway v. Comrs.*, 63 O.S. 32; 57 N.E. 1023.  
*Comrs. v. Gates*, 83 O.S. 19; 93 N.E. 255.  
*Skillman v. State ex rel.*, 93 O.S. 210; 112 N.E. 582.  
*Comrs. v. Harshman*, 102 O.S. 452; 132 N.E. 925.  
*Rambarger v. Curl*, 115 O.S. 81; 152 N.E. 18.

**Sec. 6444. Petition:** Any landowner may file a petition with the auditor of the county in which a part of the land to be benefited by the proposed improvement is situated. The petition states that the construction of the improvement is necessary and conducive to the public welfare, and describes the work petitioned for. The petition may ask the construction of any ditch, drain, or levee, or the improvement of any watercourse. It states the route and termini of the proposed improvement and its branches or laterals. It contains the names and addresses of all of the known landowners and a description of the land that will be benefited or damaged by the proposed improvement, and must be signed by one or more landowners.

**Sec. 6445. Amendments:** The petition may be amended upon the written application of any petitioner filed with the auditor, and allowed by order of the commissioners entered on their journal. It may be amended while proceedings are pending on appeal in the court of common pleas in accordance with the rules of law relating to civil procedure. Any application, remonstrance, statement, report, or schedule filed in the proceedings may be amended in the same manner as the petition.

**Sec. 6446. Bond with petition:** The petitioners must file bond for \$200 plus \$50 per mile of the improvement as estimated by the petitioners, conditioned to pay costs if the petition is

not granted or is dismissed for any cause. No bond is required for petitions filed by municipal authorities. (*Muchinnippi Creek etc. v. Wildermuth*, 35 O. App. 211; 172 N.E. 405.)

**Sec. 6447. Notice:** Upon the filing of the petition the auditor gives notice to the board of county commissioners, with a copy thereof, and the commissioners by order in their journal fix a time for the view thereon not less than 21 nor more than 30 days thereafter. They may fix a date within two weeks when the commissioners will hold a hearing at their office. As soon as the dates are fixed, the auditor prepares and delivers to the petitioners a written notice directed to the landowners who will be affected, setting forth the substance of the petition. At least 15 days before the date set for the view, one copy of the notice must be served on each landowner or left at his usual place of residence. When the owner is not a natural person, the notice may be served on any agent within the county. The person serving the notice makes return under oath and files it with the auditor. Notice to nonresident landowners and owners not otherwise served is by publication. Copies of the notice are mailed by the auditor to the landowners not served at their usual residence, where the address is known. At the option of petitioners the auditor may mail notices to each landowner in a five-day return envelope, and give notice by publication to each owner whose mail notice is returned undelivered.

See: *Teegarden v. Davis*, 36 O.S. 601.

*Keys v. Williamson*, 31 O.S. 561.

**Sec. 6448. Remonstrances:** Landowners who have not signed the petition may request that the improvement be granted; landowners who are opposed to the improvement may file remonstrances and state their reasons therefor. Application or remonstrance may be filed at any time before the final order of the commissioners in the premises.

**Sec. 6449. Change or extension:** The surveyor may file at any time a written application for a change in the route of the improvement. Any landowner may apply for laterals or tile or change in the route or termini at any time before the first hearing is completed. If any landowner affected has not received notice, the proceedings are adjourned until such notice is given; but notice may be waived by such landowner.

**Sec. 6450. View—First hearing:** The board of county commissioners meets at the upper terminus of the improvement at the time fixed and hears the proof offered by any landowner affected by the proposed improvement. They go over and along the line of the improvement and each lateral or branch mentioned in the petition or in any application filed. Upon completing the view, the commissioners adjourn to their office on the date fixed in the notice. On that day they take up the hearing on the petition and on applications or remonstrances filed and hear all evidence presented for or against the improvement, or any branch or lateral, or the manner of construction. If applications for changes or branches are made after the view, the commissioners adjourn to a fixed time to view the lands affected. The first hearing may be adjourned to give reasonable opportunity for any landowner to be heard for or against the improvement.

See: *Boyes v. Comrs.*, 20 O.D. (N.P.) 144.

*Rice v. Wellman*, 5 O.C.C. 334; 3 O.C.D. 165.

*Goodwin v. Comrs.*, 41 O.S. 399.

*Chesebrough v. Comrs.*, 37 O.S. 508.

*Sessions v. Crunkilton*, 20 O.S. 349.

*Miller v. Graham*, 17 O.S. 1.

*Case v. Burrell*, 40 App. 260; 22 O.C.C. (N.S.) 254.

**Secs. 6451 to 6453. Findings of commissioners:** If the commissioners find that the proposed improvement is not necessary or not conducive to the public welfare, or that the cost will

exceed the benefits, they will dismiss the petition and enter their findings on their journal. The petitioners then pay all costs. Any landowner affected may appeal to the court of common pleas of the county in which the petition was filed. **Sec. 6452:** If the commissioners find in the affirmative on all of the above matters, they will grant the prayer of the petition and determine the route and termini of the proposed improvement and its branches and laterals and the manner of constructing the same. If the petition be for the improvement of a drain, levee, or watercourse, the commissioners may on their own motion change either terminus or the route of the improvement if necessary. The commissioners order the county surveyor to prepare reports and schedules of the work and fix a time for their filing. The commissioners adjourn the hearing to the time fixed for the surveyor's reports. No change may be made in the proposed improvement after the first hearing except upon application of an interested landowner and notice to all owners affected by such change. The commissioners enter all of their findings in their journal. The improvement so far as practicable must follow farm lines, section lines, and highways. **Sec. 6453:** The commissioners may join two or more proceedings, on application of the petitioners or in their own discretion, and consolidate petitions of two or more improvements that connect with each other or serve common territory or can be combined into one system.

**Sec. 6461. Final hearing—Change in plans:** At the final hearing the commissioners may hear any application for change in the route of the proposed improvement or either terminus thereof, or applications for change in the nature, time, or extent of the work as shown in the report of the surveyor; and if they find a change advantageous, they will make it after all persons affected have been notified, and will continue the final hearing until the surveyor may make proper schedules showing such changes.

**Sec. 6462. May dismiss at final hearing:** At the final hearing, after considering all of the evidence and the schedules and report of the surveyor, the commissioners shall either confirm the former order in favor of said improvement and proceed to confirm the assessments, or shall set aside the former order and dismiss the petition. If the commissioners find that the cost will be equal to or greater than the benefits, or that the improvement is not necessary, or that it is not conducive to the public welfare, they must set aside the former order and dismiss the petition. In reaching this determination the commissioners must consider the cost of construction; the compensation for lands taken, and damages to land along the route and below the lower terminus of the improvement; the sufficiency of the outlet; the benefit to the public welfare; and special benefits to land needing the improvement. If the petition is dismissed, the petitioners must pay all costs except those of the surveyor in making surveys, reports, and schedules. The petitioners or any landowner assessed have the right to appeal from the dismissal. (*Improvement #2 v. Wildermuth*, 35 O. App. 211; 172 N.E. 405.)

#### ORGANIZATION—Officers

**Sec. 6454. Surveyor:** The auditor forthwith certifies to the county surveyor a copy of the finding of the commissioners in favor of the improvement. The surveyor makes the necessary surveys for the improvement and suitable maps showing the location of the lands proposed to be assessed and profiles showing the cuttings and gradient of the improvement, and estimates the cost of the same. He notes the intersection of the improvement with the lands of the several owners and with roads, county lines, and natural landmarks. He must establish bench marks,

one in each mile, from which the original level can be established. He also prepares a schedule containing the name of each landowner with a description of the land believed to be benefited and the amount which it ought to be assessed. He prepares working specifications for the construction of the improvement. The requirements of the survey are set out in detail in the statute.

See: *Ginn v. Comrs.*, 11 O.C.C. 396; 5 O.C.D. 412.

*Crawford v. Taylor*, 6 O.C.C. (N.S.) 278; 17 O.C.D. 245.

**Sec. 6455. Assessments according to benefits:** The surveyor in making his estimate of the amount to be assessed against each tract, and the commissioners in amending and confirming the same, shall levy the assessment according to the benefits, and all land affected must be assessed in the proportion that it is specially benefited and not otherwise.

See: *Wright v. Thomas*, 26 O.S. 346.

*Kent v. Perkins*, 36 O.S. 639.

*State ex rel v. Otter*, 106 O.S. 415; 140 N.E. 399.

*Newcomb v. Fielder*, 24 O.S. 463.

*Sears v. Walker*, 85 O.S. 490; 98 N.E. 1132.

#### ORGANIZATION—Powers

**Sec. 6500. Public watercourse:** When an improvement consisting of a ditch, drain, or watercourse, has become an outlet for agricultural drainage and has been established, constructed, or used for seven years or more, it shall be deemed to be a public watercourse notwithstanding any irregularity in the establishment thereof, and the public possesses therein the rights and privileges that pertain to natural watercourses, but the same is subject to improvement upon petition as provided in this act.

See: *Taylor v. Crawford*, 72 O.S. 560; 74 N.E. 1065.

*Mason v. Comrs.*, 10 O.C.C. (N.S.) 201; 20 O.C.D. 49.

*Comrs. v. Comrs.*, 10 O.C.C. (N.S.) 16; 19 O.C.D. 551.

**Sec. 6501. Commissioners interested:** If one or more county commissioners are petitioners or interested in land which will be assessed or damaged, the county court will appoint a disinterested freeholder of the district to act in his stead. Provision is made for the qualification of commissioners and their duties and compensation are fixed by the statute.

**Sec. 6507. Public watercourse by agreement:** Two or more landowners with adjacent lands, desiring to construct and improve a drain and pay the cost therefor as agreed by them, may file such agreement with the county auditor where it is recorded in the drainage record and is deemed to locate and establish the ditch or drain as a public watercourse.

**Sec. 6508. County lands:** When the commissioners by resolution determine that lands owned by the county, or county highways, are in need of drainage, they may file a petition without bond in the court of common pleas of the county. The proceedings thereafter are the same as for the establishment of a district.

#### FINANCING—Assessments

**Secs. 6454 and 6455:** The surveyor, at the time of making surveys of the proposed work, shall fix the amount which, in his judgment, each parcel of land should be assessed for benefits. **Sec. 6455:** The surveyor, and the commissioners in confirming his report, must levy the assessments in accordance with the benefits received and all lands affected must be assessed in the proportion that they are specially benefited and not otherwise.

**Sec. 6456. Surveyor's schedule of assessments:** After the surveyor has filed his schedule and report with the auditor, the commissioners fix a date for the hearing thereon with notice by mail to all landowners appearing on the surveyor's schedule. If the schedule contains names not mentioned in the

petition, they also are notified by mail, and on failure to deliver such notice by mail the auditor publishes notice for two weeks. The notice advises the landowners of the assessment as set out in the schedule and of the date of the final hearing on the surveyor's report. It also advises them that claims for expenses or damages must be filed before that date. If bonds are to be issued, the owners must give notice within 10 days after final hearing of their intention to pay in cash, and failing such notice their assessments will be payable in installments with interest at the same rate that the bonds will bear.

See: *Chesebrough v. Comrs.*, 37 O.S. 517.

*Zimmerman v. Canfield*, 42 O.S. 463.

**Secs. 6457 and 6458. Damages:** All claims for land taken and damages by reason of the improvement must be filed with the auditor before the final hearing. Such application must describe the land taken and the nature of the damages claimed. **Sec. 6458:** The prosecuting attorney represents the county in all matters where its interest may be affected or where assessments of special benefits against it are deemed excessive. At the final hearing the commissioners hear competent evidence offered by interested parties upon any claim for compensation or damages, and find and determine the amount of the damages to which any owner is entitled and the fair value of any land or interest in real property taken for the improvement. The commissioners enter their findings in their journal. They authorize the auditor to issue his warrants upon the treasurer of the county, payable from the general ditch fund to the claimants for the amounts determined. Payment must be made before any work of the proposed improvement is done. Aggrieved parties may appeal from the findings of the commissioners to the court of common pleas.

See: *Watson v. Trustees*, 21 O.S. 667.

*Carlin v. Hosler*, 58 O.S. 694; 51 N.E. 1096.

*Hahn v. Comrs.*, 15 O.N.P. (N.S.) 472.

**Sec. 6560. Assessments paid—How:** The assessments are payable in not less than two annual installments. At the time of the final hearing on the order approving the levy of the assessments, the commissioners determine how long a period of time shall be given the landowners benefited in which to pay the assessments in semiannual installments, whether bonds shall be issued and sold in anticipation of such payment; and the rate of interest on such bonds if issued. If the cost does not exceed \$500, there are no more than two semiannual installments, which are paid as taxes are paid. If the cost exceeds \$500, the commissioners determine the number of installments; but where the amount of the assessment is less than \$5.00 it must be paid in cash. When bonds are issued, interest is added to the assessments at the same rate borne by the bonds. Any owner may pay in cash without interest within 30 days after construction contracts are approved.

**Sec. 6463. Commissioners determine assessments:** At the final hearing the commissioners hear all evidence offered for or against the assessments proposed to be levied and competent evidence on the question of benefits. From such evidence and actual view of the premises, the commissioners correct and confirm the assessments. That part of the assessment for benefits to the general public by reason of the improvement being conducive to the public welfare is assessed against the county, and benefits to state or county roads or highways are assessed against the county; benefits to public corporations or political subdivisions of the state are assessed against the corporation or subdivision. The commissioners approve and confirm the assessment and order the surveyor to let contracts for the construction of the improvement. They determine when the

assessments shall be paid and whether bonds shall be issued in anticipation of and payable out of the assessments. Any aggrieved party in interest may appeal to the court of common pleas.

**Sec. 6467. Appeal:** Appeal may be taken from any order affecting any part of the improvement as well as from any order affecting the entire improvement. Appeals may be based on the necessity of the improvement, the public benefit, the cost, the location, the method of construction, assessments, or damages.

See: *In re Joint County Ditch*, 122 O.S. 226; 171 N.E. 103.

*Lucas v. Blaine*, 42 O. App. 177; 181 N.E. 269.

*Bowersox v. Comrs.*, 20 O.S. 496.

*Atley v. Comrs.*, 77 O.S. 285; 82 N.E. 1079.

**Secs. 6468-6478. Procedure on appeal:** These sections set out in detail the procedure on appeal, judgments, motions, and technical pleas.

**Sec. 6484. Assessment after contract for construction:** Upon approval of the contract for construction, the commissioners order the auditor to reduce the confirmed assessments *pro rata*, by the difference between the estimated cost of construction and the contract price; and the assessments so reduced, but with the cost of location included therein, are levied on each parcel of land in the schedules as of the date of the commissioners' order approving the contract and levying the assessments. The auditor places such assessments on the county duplicates, and they are a lien upon the real estate from and after the date of the commissioners' order.

See: *Cattell v. Putman*, 73 O.S. 147; 76 N.E. 390.

*Sears v. Walker*, 85 O.S. 490; 98 N.E. 1132.

**Secs. 6492 and 6493. General ditch fund:** Commissioners of each county must establish a fund to be known as the general ditch improvement fund, which is a sinking fund for all bonds issued. It consists of taxes levied and collected for drainage purposes under county levies not by law otherwise disposed of, the proceeds of all bonds sold, the collections from special assessments for benefits to property, and such other funds as may be provided by law. **Sec. 6493:** All costs of the improvement are paid from the general ditch improvement fund, except as otherwise provided by law, including contract price of construction and cost of locating the improvement. No warrants may be drawn against the fund unless it contains a sufficient amount to pay them which is not otherwise specifically appropriated. Letting and approving of a contract is deemed a specific appropriation, and such amount must be set apart for the purpose of payment and charged against the general ditch improvement fund. If the fund contains the proceeds of bonds, it may not be depleted below the obligation incurred unless assessments or levies have been made or ordered sufficient to redeem the bonds as they become due. If obligations legally incurred exceed the amount in the fund, general revenue funds of the county treasurer equal to the deficiency may, by resolution of the board, be appropriated and transferred to the ditch improvement fund.

**Sec. 6494. Tax levy by Commissioners:** The county commissioners, if necessary, may annually levy upon the grand duplicate of the county a tax not to exceed five-tenths of one mill on the dollar, sufficient to pay for the location and construction of the respective improvements located by them, which tax when collected is credited to the general ditch improvement fund.

**Sec. 6495. Tax levy by trustees:** The trustee of a township to which the commissioners have apportioned a part of the expense of construction of an improvement must levy annually upon the grand duplicate of the township a tax sufficient to pay said apportionment, but not to exceed five-tenths of one mill on the dollar, and certify same to the auditor on or before May 15 of each year until all installments are provided for.

**Sec. 6496. Tax levy by Board of Education:** When an assessment is made upon the lands held by the Board of Education, that board must pay such assessment out of the contingent fund of the school district and, if necessary for that purpose, may increase the levy for that fund.

**Sec. 6497. Records:** A complete record of each ditch proceeding must be kept by the auditor, containing the petition, surveyor's reports, and all proceedings thereon and assessments levied, and such other matters as the commissioners may deem proper.

**Sec. 6503. Action to recover or enjoin assessment:** Any landowner affected by an improvement, who has not received notice and has not had opportunity to be heard, may bring action in the court of common pleas of the county wherein the land is situated against the board of county commissioners in their official capacity, to recover any tax or assessment paid or to enjoin any assessment or levy or to recover for any damages sustained or property taken. It is competent for the commissioners to prove in such action the value of any actual benefit to the land by reason of the improvement. These rights are in addition to all other rights provided by law.

See: *Hoffhines v. Hott*, 23 O.D. (N.P.) 627.

*Lutman v. Railway*, 56 O.S. 433; 47 N.E. 248.

*Steman v. Hizey*, 11 O.C.C. (N.S.) 347.

*Comrs. v. Kraus*, 53 O.S. 628; 42 N.E. 831.

*Comrs. v. Harshman*, 102 O.S. 452; 132 N.E. 925.

*Mason v. Comrs.*, 10 O.C.C. (N.S.) 201; 20 O.C.D. 451.

#### CONSTRUCTION

**Sec. 6479 to 6483. Bids:** At the time fixed in the notice if no appeal has been taken, or after the appeal has been determined, the surveyor receives bids in writing on the form prescribed by him. All bids are sealed and accompanied by deposit in the amount of 3 percent of the bid price. Deposits of unsuccessful bidders are immediately returned. **Sec. 6480:** This section sets out the statement required in bids as to labor and material offered. **Sec. 6481:** Where the cost is less than \$1,000, contract for any or all of the work may be let by competitive bids at public outcry, after notice. **Sec. 6482:** The bids are opened and tabulated by the surveyor, and the commissioners must accept the lowest responsible bid; or they may accept a combination of bids for different parts of the work and different material as they may find advantageous. No bid may be accepted if it exceeds the estimated cost made by the surveyor. **Sec. 6483:** The successful bidder must enter into written contract, and the commissioners determine the time within which the work shall be completed.

**Sec. 6488. Contractor's bond:** The contractor must give bond in the sum of the surveyor's estimated cost of the work or material covered by the contract. The details of the bond are set out in the statute.

See: *Comrs. v. Kraus*, 53 O.S. 628; 42 N.E. 831.

*Griffin v. Smith*, 56 O.S. 775.

**Sec. 6489. Supervision by the surveyor:** All work and material for the improvement are under the supervision and inspection of the surveyor. He furnishes to the contractor a certificate showing compliance with the contract in work and material when he approves the same. The recipient of the certificate files it with the county auditor. The auditor draws his warrant on the treasurer for the full contract price for the materials furnished and accepted, and 75 percent of the certificate where additional material is to be furnished under the contract. He also pays 75 percent of the contract price for work completed and accepted, until the entire work is completed and accepted when the balance is paid. The treasurer pays warrants out of any

fund applicable to the purpose; and if bonds have been determined on by the commissioners and the contractor or material men consent, the treasurer may pay said warrants by bonds, provided no bond may be issued for fractional sums nor for less than \$100.

See: *State ex rel v. Seaman*, 23 O.S. 389.

*Zimmerman v. Canfield*, 42 O.S. 463.

*State ex rel v. Baker*, 88 O.S. 165; 102 N.E. 732.

#### DISSOLUTION

**Sec. 6506. Vacation of ditch:** The commissioners of any county, on petition therefor, with the same hearing, notice, and proceedings as for original establishment, may determine whether any ditch or drain has ceased to be a public utility and the public welfare no longer demands the maintenance thereof. Finding these facts to exist, they declare the drain vacated and abandoned as a public ditch and its location and establishment nullified. Private rights of persons acquired by reason of the establishment of such drain may not be interfered with nor impaired without due compensation, which compensation may be assessed on property that will be benefited by the vacation and abandonment.

See: *Tussing v. King*, 65 O.S. 10; 60 N.E. 986.

*Blaine v. Lucas*, 29 O. App. 182; 163 N.E. 208

#### CHAPTER 2—JOINT-COUNTY DITCHES

##### ORGANIZATION—Petition

**Sec. 6536. Filing petition:** When the improvement as defined in chapter 1 is proposed to be located or will benefit or damages land in two or more counties, the proceeding shall be conducted by a joint board of county commissioners, consisting of the members of the boards of the several counties in which lands may be benefited or damaged, and in such case the petition may be filed with the auditor of any county in which land that will be affected is situated.

See: *State ex rel Gorgwer*, 114 O.S. 642; 151 N.E. 752.

*Chesbrough v. Comrs.*, 37 O.S. 508.

*Carlin v. Hosler*, 58 O.S. 694; 51 N.E. 1096.

*Elder v. Smith*, 103 O.S. 369; 133 N.E. 791.

*State ex rel v. Comrs.*, 106 O.S. 201; 140 N.E. 124.

*Anderson v. Miller*, 130 N.P. (N.S.) 42; 220 D. (N.P.) 166.

**Secs. 6537 and 6538. Proceedings same:** The joint boards of commissioners may do any and all things that the commissioners may do in a single county and are subject to all of the provisions relating to single county ditches so far as applicable. **Sec. 6538:** The joint board of commissioners meets and organizes at the time set by the auditor of the county where the petition was filed. The auditor of that county acts as clerk of the joint board. A quorum consists of at least two commissioners from each county affected, and all decisions must be made by vote of two commissioners from each county or otherwise the question is decided in the negative.

**Sec. 6539. Auditor—Joint-county ditch:** The auditor of the county where the petition was filed asking the establishment of a joint-county ditch gives notice thereof to the commissioners of each county affected, and fixes a time for a joint meeting in the county where the petition is filed. He gives notice by mail to the auditors of the other counties affected and they in turn notify the commissioners of their respective counties. All reports and proceedings are filed with the auditor of the county where the petition was filed.

**Sec. 6543. Claims—Damages:** The hearing on the surveyor's report and schedules is the same as in single county ditches; provided, appeal is to the court of common pleas of the county in which the land is situated. All claims allowed for compensation or damages are paid out of the treasury of the county in

which are situated the lands for which compensation or damage is claimed. The auditor of the county where the petition is filed certifies the amounts of the expenses and damages found by the joint board to the auditors of other counties interested. In case of appeal, the auditor of the county where the petition was filed certifies to the clerk of the court of common pleas of the county where the land is situated the original papers relating to the claim for compensation or damages and a certified transcript of all findings. The case is then docketed and the procedure is the same as for single county ditches.

**Secs. 6544 and 6545. Appeals:** Except appeals on claims for compensation or damages, all appeals are heard by one judge of the court of common pleas of each county. If any judge be disqualified for any reason, the chief justice assigns a judge to take his place. Appeals on claims for compensation or damage shall be tried by jury. **Sec. 6545:** If the joint board at a final hearing is unable to agree on the amount to be assessed to each county, it may, by resolution, state that fact and the question is appealed to the court of common pleas. The court hears such appeal the same as other appeals and makes such order as to costs as may be equitable.

See: *Comrs. v. Comrs.*, 64 O.S. 160; 59 N.E. 883.

*Comrs. v. Comrs.*, 93 O.S. 37; 112 N.E. 147.

*Comrs. v. Comrs.*, 12 O.C.C. 563; 5 O.C.D. 500.

*Comrs. v. Comrs.*, 10 O.C.C. (N.S.) 16; 19 O.C.D. 551.

*Comrs. v. Comrs.*, 58 O.S. 690.

##### ORGANIZATION—Officers

**Sec. 6541. Surveyor:** If the joint board finds for the improvement, it may designate the surveyor of any one of the counties to do the field work and make surveys and estimates, but the surveyor of each county must assist in making the report and schedules. If the joint board fails to agree on a surveyor, then the surveyor of the county where the petition was filed does the field work and makes the survey. All of the reports and schedules of the surveyor shall be approved and signed by all of the surveyors and filed with the auditor with whom the petition was filed. If the surveyors do not concur, separate reports and schedules may be filed by one or more and the costs will be paid in the same manner as other surveyor's costs. In making schedules and reports, the surveyor proceeds as if the improvement were in one county the size of the several counties interested. The surveyor who did the field work and who made the survey shall let the contract, inspect the progress of the work, accept labor and materials, and issue certificates therefor as in a single county improvement.

**Sec. 6542. Auditor and treasurer:** The auditor and treasurer of the county in which the petition is filed becomes *ex officio* the fiscal agent of all of the counties interested. The auditor certifies to the auditor of the other counties a schedule of the assessments to be levied for the location and construction of the improvement, and the auditor or each other county places the assessment on the tax duplicate. Assessments so certified to the auditor of another interested county are a lien upon the lands in that county from the time the certificate is received. The treasurer proceeds to collect the assessment pursuant to the orders made in the proceedings and to pay the money over to the treasurer of the county in which the petition was filed. All warrants are drawn by the auditor of the county where the petition was filed on the treasurer of that county, and are payable out of the general ditch improvement fund of that county. If the petition is dismissed after costs and expenses are incurred, the costs are paid by the several counties respectively as the joint board may deem just. All funds collected in the county are paid to the treasurer of the county



where the petition was filed and credited to the general ditch improvement fund of that county.

#### CHAPTER 3—INTERSTATE COUNTY DITCHES

Secs. 6564 to 6595: The procedure where a part of the improvement is in another State is a modification of the procedure for single county and intercounty districts in Ohio, adapted to cooperation with the adjoining state for the accomplishment of the result sought. The statutes themselves will have to be examined for their own technical terms, no synopsis is attempted here.

### OKLAHOMA

(*Oklahoma Statutes Annotated, Cumulative Pocket Part—1940; Title 82—Waters and Water Rights, Chapter 3—Drains and Ditches, secs. 281 to 447*)

#### IN GENERAL

Sec. 281. Title and application act: This act shall be known as the Oklahoma State Drainage Act and shall apply to every structure to be used in carrying surface or flood waters off of any lands (or out of the soil or sub-soil thereof) situated within the state and constructed under the provisions of this act, and to all bridges and other structures over and upon such improvements. (L. 1910-11, ch. 132.)

See: *Carson v. Oklahoma Dredging Co.*, 152 Okla. 147; 4 P. (2d) 71.

*Adams v. Washita Conser. Dist. #1*, 136 Okla. 47; 275 P. 622.

*Hine v. Bd. of Comrs. of McClain C.*, 177 Okla. 251; 58 P. (2d) 570; 108 Pac. (2d) 112.

*Fitzger v. Johnson (USCCA Okla.)*, 15 Fed. (2d) 145

Sec. 282. Authority of county commissioners: The county commissioners of any county have power, at any regular meeting, when they deem it conducive to the public welfare or of benefit to agricultural interests or to the soil of the lands affected, or when it is necessary to drain lands or public roads or railroads, to cause drains and ditches to be constructed; to improve open or underground natural streams or water courses within the county, not navigable; to form one or more drainage or improvement districts; and to name each district so created. The county commissioners have exclusive jurisdiction to hear and determine all contests and objections to the forming of a district as well as all subsequent proceedings, except as herein provided.

See: *Prince v. Wild Horse Drg. D. #1*, 145 Okla. 185; 292 P. 42.  
*Bd. of Co. Comrs. of Lincoln Co. v. Robertson* 35 Okla. 616; 130 P. 947.

Sec. 284. Eminent domain: Full authority is conferred upon all designated officers and persons to use the right of eminent domain and to condemn lands as fully and completely as may be done under authority of law for any purpose. Full authority is granted the district, and the commissioners thereof, to condemn rights-of-way through all lands, private and public (except cemeteries), necessary for the works and improvements of the district. Lands so situated as to endanger the drainage works by reason of erosion may be condemned and acquired by the district unless the owners thereof will seed same with Bermuda grass and maintain a good and effective sod thereon. The proceedings for condemnation are in accordance with the general statutes of the state. No right-of-way may be condemned through a city or town without the consent of the lawful authorities of such municipality. Commissioners may also acquire rights-of-way by gift, grant, or purchase; and if by purchase, such purchase is subject to the approval of the county commissioners.

Secs. 285 and 286. Public property: Drainage works are common property of the owners of lands and other properly benefited

thereby. All landowners in the district have the right to drain into the public drains and are permitted to make drains, at their own expense and according to the contours of the land, through intervening lands to the nearest public drain or water course or along public highways; provided, no such drain may be made until authorized by the drainage commissioners, who shall act as a jury to view and determine where the drain shall be. Sec. 286: To injure a drain is a misdemeanor. Water power developed is a common property of the district and subject to its control and disposal.

Sec. 287. Record: The county clerk must provide a drainage book and keep a complete record of every drain, including all proceedings, maps, and plans.

#### ORGANIZATION—Petition

Sec. 301. Petition to establish: Before the county commissioners shall establish any drainage or improvement district, there must be filed with the county clerk a petition signed by five or more residents of the county, who claim to be affected and who would be assessed for construction. The petition sets forth the necessity for the work; a description of the works and of the starting point, route, and termini; and a statement as to whether it is desired to issue bonds or other evidence of indebtedness to meet the expenses of the improvement; provided, that if it is found that lands involved will be benefited and that the improvement will benefit the public health and be of public utility, the commissioners have power to order such improvement without additional petitions. Otherwise the commissioners will require the signatures either of 50 percent of the owners or of the resident owners of 50 percent of the aggregate acreage affected or benefited. A bond of no less than \$50 for each mile of the proposed length of works must be filed with the petition, conditioned to pay costs if the petition is dismissed.

See: *Gayman v. Mullen*, 58 Okla. 477; 161 P. 1051.

*Richards v. Rose*, 119 Okla. 62; 243 P. 315.

*Fry v. Swift*, 164 Okla. 4; 22 P. (2d) 94.

*Fitzger v. Johnson (USCCA Okla.)*, 15 Fed. (2d) 145.

Sec. 302. Viewers: Upon the filing of the petition and bond, the commissioners appoint three freeholders of the county not interested or related to any interested party as viewers, and direct the county surveyor to assist them. They proceed to view the line of the proposed improvement, and report whether it is practicable and necessary and of private or public benefit. Finding these facts in the affirmative, the viewers report and recommend the best route for the proposed works; whether construction should be by allotment to the several interests or by contract; and whether any portion should be covered or bridged. The report is in writing and is entered on the drainage record of the county clerk. (*Davis v. Bd. of Comrs. of Lincoln Co.*, 45 Okla. 284; 137 P. 114.)

Sec. 303 and 304. Hearing: After the filing of the viewers' report, the county board or the clerk, by order of record, fixes a time for a hearing thereon, giving notice by publication. If the findings of the commissioners at the hearing be against the improvement, the board dismisses the petition at the cost of petitioners. If the finding is in favor of the improvement, the petitioners are thereupon released from their bond. Sec. 304: Any interested person may file written objections to the improvement, which objections are heard and determined by the commissioners. If the commissioners find in favor of the improvement, the lands that will be benefited thereby shall, for the purposes of this chapter, constitute a drainage district with a designated name and number.

**Sec. 305. Bond for costs—Certificates of indebtedness:** After the district is constituted, named, and numbered, the commissioners in their discretion require the district, or the landowners thereof for the district, to file a bond conditioned to pay all costs and expenses if for any reason the works are not finally constructed, and the commissioners have the right to issue certificates of indebtedness secured by the said bond for services, labor, and expenses in said district, and the holders of certificates have the right to sue on the bond.

**Sec. 306. Survey:** If the commissioners find the improvement necessary for sanitary or agricultural purposes or conducive to the public health and welfare, they enter such finding in their records and certify same to the judge of the district court of their county and request that he appoint three disinterested freeholders from the regular jury list, who may not be interested in the construction of the works nor kin to any interested party, as viewers. The court immediately causes 10 days' notice of the application to be given by publication. At the time stated in the notice the court appoints three qualified freeholders and certifies their names to the county commissioners. The commissioners enter an order directing the viewers and the county surveyor, or any surveyor or engineer employed by them, to go on the lands and establish the precise location where the improvement should be constructed and set stakes every 100 feet, numbering them downstream, to place bench marks, and to denote intersections and railroad crossings. They determine the form of the works to be constructed; they estimate the cost per cubic yard in each section of 100 feet, as well as for the whole. They report with profiles and plat, and give the names of the owners who will be benefited and damaged and the amount of the benefit or damage to each tract of 40 acres or less. They make separate estimates of cost, proportioning the same to each tract in accordance with the benefits or damages that will result. [Alford v. Kerbo, Okla., 98 P. (2d) 614.]

**Secs. 307 and 309. Estimates—Plat:** If ordered by the commissioners, the viewers apportion and allot the expense of construction to each lot or tract of land, road, or railroad in proportion to the estimate of benefits or damages. They specify the manner and the time in which the improvement shall be completed and indicate the floodgates, bridges, and culverts. The plat must show the meandering of the improvements and the boundary lines of each tract or lot of land and each road or railroad to be benefited, together with all details of construction. **Sec. 309:** The viewers may vary the line of the work, provided they start at the point prescribed in the petition and follow the line as nearly as practicable. When the drain described in the petition is not of sufficient length, they may extend it below the outlet, but not more than one mile. They locate the drain as nearly as practicable on the division lines of separate tracts. [Alford v. Kerbo, Okla., 98 P. (2d) 614.]

**Sec. 310. Hearing on viewers' report:** Hearing on the viewers' report is set by the county clerk for some day during the next regular meeting of the county commissioners. He issues by name to every person returned by the surveyor and viewers as the owner of any land affected, or of any interest therein; and by name to all others whom it may be ascertained are the owners of any land or interest therein; and generally to all other persons who may be interested; notice of the general nature of the report, stating that the commissioners will hear the petition and all evidence concerning it on a certain date, and requiring that each person appear and show cause why the report should not be confirmed as made or as it may be amended by the commissioners. The notice, containing a description of the land, is published for four weeks. [Mantooth v. Colbert, 178 Okla. 395; 62 P. (2d) 1235.]

**Sec. 311. Hearing:** If the commissioners find that due notice has been given, that the assessments of costs of location and construction and damages are correct, and that the apportionment of cost of location and construction is in proportion to the benefits and damages of each tract and is fair and just, they will approve and confirm the report; provided, if 50 percent of the resident landowners or the owners of 50 percent of the total acreage in the district file written protest against the improvement, the petition must be dismissed. If the commissioners find the apportionment so reported unjust or erroneous, they may amend the report by order of record to make the apportionments fair and just and in proportion to the benefits and damages. If upon like petition at any time before the completion of the improvement the commissioners find that the location or specifications of any improvement should be changed, they may by order of record make the change. They may acquire the right-of-way for any improvement by grant, purchase, or condemnation. In the construction of works for flood control under this act, it is lawful to change the course or channel of a stream, and the same viewers shall report such damages as they may find to be sustained by reason of such changes and provide for payment thereof.

See: Mantooth v. Colbert, 178 Okla. 395; 62 P. (2d) 1235.

Fry v. Swift, 164 Okla. 4; 22 P. (2d) 94.

Broadwell v. Dirickson, 85 Okla. 242; 205 P. 751.

Alford v. Kerbo, Okla., 98 P. (2d) 614.

**Sec. 441. Intercounty districts:** When it is desired to establish a drainage district embracing territory in two or more counties, a petition must be filed, signed by the requisite number of petitioners for each county, with the county commissioners of each county, who will hear the petition and determine whether the district should be established. The commissioners of each county are governed by the provisions of this chapter and no such district may be formed unless authorized by the county commissioners of each of the counties.

**Secs. 442 and 443. Intercounty—Assessments—Viewers:** The commissioners of each county meet jointly, within 30 days after the order for the formation of the district has been made by the county commissioners of the last county acting, and prorate to the landowners and interests to be affected in the different counties the proportionate share of the total cost and expenses of such improvement. They select a name and number for the district and appoint as viewers three resident freeholders of any of said counties, not interested and not kin to any interested person, and designate a surveyor or engineer to assist said viewers. The procedure then follows that for a single county district. The reports to the county commissioners of each county may be limited to the work in the respective counties. Separate surety bonds are required for the mileage of the works embraced in each county, to be filed with the commissioners of the respective counties. **Sec. 443:** Procedure follows that for the formation of drainage district wholly in one county, except that the proceedings are had in each county for that portion of the district situated in that county as if the district were wholly within one county. The benefits are assessed in the same manner and prorated between the different counties in proportion to the benefits derived.

#### ORGANIZATION—Officers

**Sec. 411. Drainage commissioner—Duties as to repair and maintenance:** A drainage commissioner is appointed by the county commissioners upon the recommendation of the resident owners of property taxed in the district who have power of recommendation in proportion to benefits to the acreage affected; provided, the commissioner must have in any event the endorsement of 20

percent of the resident landowners. It is the duty of the drainage commissioner to inspect the drains and keep them in repair and free from obstruction. All suits in the district court for condemnation or other proceedings must be brought in the name and under the direction of the drainage commissioner. No appeal may be prosecuted after the expiration of 20 days after judgment or confirmation.

See: *Montgomery v. Crouch*, 77 Okla. 51; 186 P. 218.  
*Niblo v. Drg. Dist. #3*, 58 Okla. 639; 180 P. 468.

#### FINANCING--Assessments

**Sec. 331. Benefits, Damages—Proration:** All lands benefited must be assessed for the construction of the works in proportion to the benefits, whether the improvement passes through said lands or not. The viewers, in assessing benefits to lands not traversed by the drain, shall not consider what benefits will be derived after some other drain has been constructed but only the benefits to be derived from the public drain and the value of the outlet to be offered for the drainage of said lands, or protection from floods. The expense of the improvement must be prorated to the whole acreage benefited. In estimating damages, the viewers and commissioners shall consider lands and drains appropriated, and the direction of the drains across the lands. The estimate for location expenses shall include the cost reported by the viewers and a reasonable provision for properly inspecting the works and all fees for recording and publication; provided, however, if the amounts respectively assessed shall become insufficient to pay the estimated cost, or after completion, the actual cost, by reason of increased damages or reduced assessments on appeal, or because the actual costs of construction exceed estimated costs, or when because of irregularity the assessment is found insufficient or invalid, the commissioners shall appoint three resident freeholders, not interested nor kin to owners, who will proceed under section 302 and reassess the costs of such improvements against the landowners, roads, railroads, and municipalities interested, and make their report thereon. This report supersedes the original report as to the amount of benefits resulting and as to the damages and the *pro rata* cost of said improvement charged to the several tracts. This report is heard in the same manner as the original report with the same right of appeal. If warrants or bonds have been issued upon the report of the first viewers, the legality and standing of such warrants and bonds is not affected in any way by reason of the second or subsequent assessment and report, and additional warrants or bonds may issue for the additional amount required and assessed for completing the improvement. If the irregularity consists of the failure to enter an order in the record of the proceedings, the commissioners may at any time cause such order to be entered with full force and effect as if properly entered at a time.

See: *Bd. of Comrs. of Pottawatomie Co. v. Municipal Securities Co.* (USCCA Okla.) 1 Fed. (2d) 294.  
*Cochran v. Norris*, 175 Okla. 126; 51 P. (2d) 738.  
*Bd. of Comrs. of Kiowa Co. v. Kiowa Nat. Bk. of Snyder*, 175 Okla. 3; 52 P. (2d) 777.  
*Butterfly v. Bd. of Comrs. of Garvin Co.*, 157 Okla. 161; 13 P. (2d) 209.  
*Carson v. Okla. Dredging Co.*, 152 Okla. 147; 4 P. (2d) 71.  
*Stucky v. Keys*, 119 Okla. 227; 249 P. 416.  
*Prudential Ins. Co. of Amer. v. Bd. of Comrs. of Garvin Co.*, 185 Okla. 362; 92 Pac. (2d) 359.  
*Barrett v. Bd. of Comrs. of Tulsa Co.*, 185 Okla. 111; 90 P. (2d) 442.  
*Hine v. Bd. of Comrs. of McClain Co., Okla.*, 108 Pac. (2d) 112.

**Sec. 332. Roads and railroads:** When the work benefits any public or corporate road or railroad, the viewers apportion to

the county, state, or railroad the costs of location and construction in the same proportion to benefits as to private individuals.

**Sec. 333. Payment of damages:** The commissioners have power to condemn rights-of-way, and when damages are allowed they must be paid in cash without regard to corresponding benefits. Such benefits will be assessed the same as on property not damaged; provided, nothing herein shall be construed to prevent the offsetting of damages against benefits when the owners consent thereto.

**Secs. 334 and 335. Appeal:** Any interested person may file exceptions to the apportionment made by the viewers. The commissioners may hear testimony and examine witnesses, and their decision is entered of record. If the exception is overruled, the costs are taxed against the person filing same. **Sec. 335:** Any aggrieved person may appeal from the order of the commissioners. On the appeal the following questions may be determined: (1) whether just compensation has been allowed for property appropriated; (2) whether proper damages have been allowed for property injured; (3) whether the property has been assessed more than it will be benefited or more than its proportionate share of the cost of the improvement. Appeal bonds must be given except in cases of damages to lands and condemnation of lands and property. Appeal is to the district court. Where damages are assessed or property condemned, the commissioners must pay into court for the owner such compensation as determined by the viewers. Appeals do not stay the proceedings nor prevent progress of the work of construction.

**Sec. 338. Lien of assessment—Delinquency—Public Lands:** The assessments as confirmed by the commissioners against all lands, roads, and railroads benefited or affected by the improvement, and interest and costs from the date of such confirmation, constitute a lien to which only state, county, and municipal taxes are paramount, upon the lands and crops produced by the owners, or lands and profits due the owner, or crops produced on said land, and are collected in the same manner as state, county, and school taxes upon real estate and on personal property. The assessment becomes delinquent on the same date as other taxes and is subject to the same interest and penalties. All costs except construction and collection of delinquent assessments and those taxable to petitioners, remonstrants, or appellants, are paid out of the county treasury, to be refunded out of the first money received on assessments or from bonds. After the costs are refunded to the county, such damages as have been paid to landowners are next refunded; provided, where lands are not taxable, the commissioners have power to prorate the amount of the assessments among the owners of other lands subject to taxation, or pay the assessments on such nontaxable lands out of the county funds or defer the payment until the lands aforesaid may be taxed. At that time said lands are made to bear their proportion of the expense, including interest. All public lands are subject to assessment for benefits and allowance for damages the same as lands owned by private parties, and such assessments draw six percent interest until paid. The assessments constitute a lien to which only the lien of the state for rent, sales price, and interest, and the lien of the state, county, and municipality for taxes, shall be paramount. The lien attaches to all crops produced upon the land. When collected, such money is applied to the payment of principal and interest of any judgment rendered, or of bonds or other evidence of indebtedness issued for the cost of location and construction of the improvement, that are payable from assessments against the lands of the district. The state has the same right of objection and appeal that individual owners have.

Commissioners may order assessments on state lands paid in not to exceed 10 annual installments at the same time that assessments on private lands are payable.

See: Missouri State Life Ins. Co. v. Bd. of Comrs. of Garvin Co., 173 Okla. 26; 45 P. (2d) 1101.

Stucky v. Kays, 119 Okla. 227; 249 P. 416.

Pottawatomie Co., Okla. v. Municipal Sec. Co. (CCA Okla.), 1 F. (2d) 294.

Barrett v. Bd. of Comrs. of Tulsa Co., 185 Okla. 111; 90 P. (2d) 442.

**Secs. 339 to 341. Installments:** The commissioners determine in what number of installments they will require assessments to be paid and the rate of interest thereon. **Sec. 340:** Assessments are recorded by the county clerk in the "drainage assessment book." The installments and interest thereon must be applied to the payment of principal and interest of bonds and to no other purpose except as herein provided. **Sec. 341:** Landowners have the privilege of paying the assessments to the county treasurer at any time before bonds based thereon are issued. If the costs and expenses of the improvement are less than the estimate, the difference is refunded *pro rata* to the owners assessed.

**Secs. 413 and 414. Assessments for repairs:** When a drain needs repairs, any owner assessed for the original construction may file a statement in writing with the county commissioners setting forth the necessity. The commissioners will instruct the drainage commissioner to examine the drain and report, under oath, an estimate of the work required to repair the same. If such sum is reasonable, the commissioners will divide it *pro rata* according to the original assessment of benefits. **Sec. 414:** The drainage commissioner returns his estimate and assessment for repairs or cleaning to the county commissioners, who after notice and hearing thereon make the apportionment of cost as they deem right and proper and enter the same on their records and the county clerk places same on the tax books against the lands and the crops or rents and profits to be collected as taxes.

#### FINANCING—Bonds

**Secs. 371 to 375. Warrants in lieu of bonds:** In lieu of issuing bonds, the commissioners may issue warrants of the drainage district, which bear interest at 6 percent and are of such denominations as will be convenient. **Sec. 372:** If prayed for in the petition, the commissioners may issue bonds in denominations of not less than \$100. **Sec. 373:** When the assessment roll is confirmed or at any time thereafter, the commissioners may enter an order that any property owners may pay the assessments levied against their property, and they give notice by publication that on a certain date thereafter the commissioners will issue drainage bonds of the county to pay the costs of the improvement. After bonds have been issued, the assessment must be paid in installments with interest as the county commissioners may order. **Sec. 374:** As soon as convenient after the expiration of the period stated in the notice, the county treasurer reports the amount of the assessments to be paid by the property owners. The county commissioners then pass a resolution reciting the amount of the originally confirmed assessments, the amount of any assessments released on appeal, the amount paid by the property owners in cash, and the total amount then unpaid. The board thereupon divides such tax into convenient annual installments, not more than 10 in number, specifying the amount and the fiscal year in which the same shall become payable. The first installment is payable not more than four years after the fiscal year in which the order is entered, and one installment is payable each year thereafter until all are paid. Each installment must be of sufficient amount to pay the

principal and interest of bonds issued and the cost of collection thereof. The order then provides for the issuance of the bonds of the county for the account of the drainage district. No annual installment of bonds may exceed the amount of the corresponding installment of assessments after deducting the cost of collection. **Sec. 375:** Bonds may bear any date subsequent to the confirmation of the assessments and be made to mature at such times as the county commissioners may fix, and be payable at the office of the county treasurer or as designated by the commissioners.

See: Bd. of Comrs. of Pottawatomie Co. v. Munic. Sec. Co. (USCCA), 1 F. (2d) 294.

Bd. of Comrs. of Kiowa Co. v. Kiowa Nat. Bk., 175 Okla. 3; 52 P. (2d) 777.

Mo. State Life Ins. Co. v. Bd. of Comrs. of Garvin Co., 173 Okla. 26; 45 P. (2d) 1101.

**Secs. 376 and 378. Form of bond:** The form of the bond is set out in full in the statute. The bonds constitute a lien upon and are payable solely out of the proceeds of the special assessment of benefits, and they recite on their face that the proceedings for the establishment of the district have been legally had, and that the total bonds do not exceed the assessments levied and unpaid. **Sec. 378:** Bonds so issued are valid and binding obligations upon the drainage district. They must be registered, and in any action brought on the bonds the only defense that may be offered against their validity shall be forgery or fraud. (City of Chickasha v. O'Brien, 58 Okla. 46; 159 P. 282.)

**Secs. 379, 380, and 382. Sale of bonds:** When the bonds have been registered, the commissioners may sell them at not less than the based par value thereof and accrued interest. The proceeds are placed to the credit of the drainage district in the hands of the county treasurer, who gives bond conditioned for faithful performance of his duties as treasurer, in double the amount of the drainage bonds. **Sec. 380:** If there be undetermined appeals when bonds are issued, the commissioners may provide for bonds for the full amount of the tax as confirmed, but order withheld from delivery specified bonds in a principal sum at least equal to the assessments pending on appeal; and when the appeal has been decided and the precise amount of the assessments determined, the board may deliver bonds so withheld, adjusting the principal and interest by endorsement thereon to conform to the tax available to pay them; or they may issue new bonds in lieu of the bonds withheld.

Bonds may be issued in installments, and in the event that a surplus remains in any installment after paying principal and interest of bonds issued against it, the surplus may be used by the county board in paying the costs of maintenance, repair, and replacement. All assessments unpaid bear interest at 6 percent from date of confirmation, payable semiannually. If bonds are issued at such time that it will be impossible to collect the interest assessments in time to pay promptly installments on bond interest, the commissioners may pay the bond interest from the general fund of the county and reimburse that fund when the assessment interest is collected. **Sec. 382:** No bonds may be issued in anticipation of the collection of assessments levied against any municipal corporation nor against real estate of any school district, but only in anticipation of the assessments against property privately owned and the property of public service corporations. Municipalities and school districts may elect to pay assessments in cash or in time warrants, reporting their election to the county commissioners before the date of the confirmation of the assessments. All bonds must be registered by the county clerk in a book

provided for that purpose, and a certificate of registration be indorsed on the bonds.

**Secs. 401 to 403. Judgments against districts on bonds:** When a final judgment is rendered by a Federal court, based on original bonds or warrants, against a drainage district or against the county commissioners, no execution shall issue, but a tax sufficient to pay the same shall be levied upon the lands, properties, and corporate bodies theretofore found to be benefited and assessed for construction, sufficient to pay the judgment and costs. When collected, this tax is paid by the county treasurer to the judgment creditor. (L. 1925, p. 51.) **Sec. 402:** The tax to pay judgments is levied in proportion to the assessment of benefits for construction theretofore made and confirmed. **Sec. 403:** Where a part of the tax is apportioned to a municipal body, it must be paid by the municipality direct to the county treasurer.

#### CONSTRUCTION

**Secs. 351 and 352-7. Contracts:** The commissioners give notice of the work to be let by contract in the same manner as notice of hearing on the report of the viewers. The lowest responsible bid is accepted. The commissioners cause a competent surveyor to receive the bids, to make contract on behalf of the county, and to give bond for faithful performance of his duties. The commissioners must appoint such surveyor as two-thirds of the resident landowners whose lands will be affected shall by petition request to have employed. **Sec. 352-7:** These sections set out in detail the procedure for letting contracts, the bonds required, and the method of payment for work. [Hoover v. Bd. of Comrs. of Garvin Co., 157 Okla. 225; 13 P. (2d) 207.]

#### DISSOLUTION

**Secs. 446 and 447. Action for dissolution:** When the purpose for which the district was formed has been accomplished, any person owning land in and affected by said district may bring suit to dissolve it in the county court of the county in which the district is located. Notice is issued and served on the drainage commissioners and summons issued and served on the landowners as in civil action. (L. 1937, p. 484.) **Sec. 447:** It is the duty of the county attorney to represent the drainage district. Upon the trial, if the district judge shall find that all things have been done and accomplished in the district and there remains nothing further to be done and that there is no outstanding indebtedness and no reason for the continuance of the district, he issues an order, judgment, and decree that such district be dissolved. Thereafter all property within the district has the same status as prior to the formation of the district. (L. 1937, p. 484.)

### OREGON

(Oregon Compiled Laws Annotated—1940)

#### TITLE 123, CHAPTER 1—DRAINAGE DISTRICTS, SECS. 123-101 TO 123-154

##### ORGANIZATION—Petition

**Sec. 123-101. Who may petition:** The persons shown by the records of the county to be the owners of 50 percent of the acreage in any contiguous body of swamp, wet, or overflowed lands or irrigated lands, situated in one or more counties of the state, may form a drainage district to reclaim and protect said land for sanitary or agricultural purposes, or when the same may be conducive to the public welfare, by signing and filing a petition which must state: the name of the district; the boundaries with a description of the land contained therein; an allegation that the land constitutes a contiguous body of wet or overflowed land, or irrigated land the water of which contributes

to the wet condition of said land or other lands; the total acreage in each county affected, that is to be included in the district; the names of the landowners and the acreage owned by each; and an allegation that the proposed reclamation is for sanitary or agricultural purposes and will be conducive to the public welfare. The petition must also state that the land in the district will be benefited, that the benefits will exceed the damage done, that the best interests of the landowners and the public at large will be promoted by the formation of the district, and that the district will be an advantageous method of accomplishing its purposes; and it must contain an informal statement of a proposed form of reclamation, an agreement that the signers will pay the expense incurred and any taxes levied for the expenses of organization, and a prayer that the land described be organized into a drainage district. The petition must be verified by one or more of the signers. The petition is filed in the office of the court clerk of the county in which more of the lands are situated than in any other county.

See: D.D. #7 v. Bernards, 89 Ore. 531; 174 Pac. 1167.

State ex rel Mehaffey, 82 Ore. 683; 162 Pac. 1068.

Re Scappoose D.D., 115 Ore. 541; 237 Pac. 684; 239 Pac. 193.

**Sec. 123-102. Hearing:** The county court fixes a time and place for a hearing on the petition and the clerk gives notice thereof by publication for four weeks, the last publication to be at least 15 days before the date of the hearing. The form of the notice is set out in the statute. (Rees v. Valley View D.D., 101 Ore. 65; 199 Pac. 178.)

**Sec. 123-103. Objections:** Any interested party may file, in writing, his objections to the organization of the district, which objections must be specific and definite. The court considers all of the evidence presented for or against the petition and makes its findings on the facts presented. If it appear to the court that the petition should be granted, it will by order of record declare the district organized. Finding the contrary, the petition is dismissed at the cost of petitioners in proportion to the acreage represented by each. In considering the petition the court will disregard any error or omission that does not affect substantial rights, and such error or omission does not affect the validity of the organization. (Stafford v. Multnomah Co. D.D. #1, 103 Ore. 197; 204 Pac. 158.)

**Sec. 123-134. Changes in "plan"—Petition for:** The supervisors of the district, or the owners of land adjacent to the district, have the right to petition the court organizing the district to amend its former decree to correct names of landowners, the descriptions of lands, or errors, or to change the "plan" so that the boundary lines of the district be extended to include land not described in the original petition; provided, in no case shall land be included in the district unless persons shown by the records of the county to be the owners of not less than 60 percent of the acreage sought to be brought into the district, and not described in the original petition, first sign and file with the court a petition therefor. If the petition requests a change in boundary, it shall also ask the court to appoint commissioners as provided under section 116 to appraise lands and assess the benefits and damages. As soon as the petition is filed the court clerk gives notice of a hearing thereon in the same manner as provided in section 102. The form of the notice is set out in the statute. The proceeding thereafter is substantially the same as for the original establishment of the district. (Arstill v. Fletcher, 95 Ore. 308; 187 Pac. 854.)

##### ORGANIZATION—Officers

**Secs. 123-108, 123-109, 123-111, and 123-112. Supervisors:** Within 30 days after organization of the district, the clerk of

the county where the petition was filed calls a meeting of the landowners to elect a board of three supervisors. Notice is by publication. The supervisors must be landowners of the district. At the time stated the landowners organize by electing a chairman and secretary and those officers conduct the election. Each owner is entitled to one vote for each acre owned by him in the district, and the three persons receiving the highest number of votes are elected supervisors. They determine their terms of office of one, two, and three years by lot and serve until their successors are elected and qualified. A majority of acreage is necessary for a quorum at all landowners' meetings. *Sec. 123-109:* In the same month of each year after the first election of supervisors, the board of supervisors calls a meeting of the landowners in the same manner to elect one supervisor, who shall hold office for three years. Vacancies in the board are filled by the supervisors until the next annual election. After the report of the commissioners has been confirmed as provided in section 121, only the land having benefits assessed against it is entitled to vote at the annual meeting. *Sec. 123-111:* Immediately after the election, the supervisors choose one of their number as president of the board and elect a secretary who may or may not be a board member. The board reports to the annual meeting of the landowners showing all work done. *Sec. 123-112:* The secretary of the board is also treasurer and gives bond, in the amount fixed by the supervisors, to faithfully account for all moneys received by him. Said treasurer must pay out money only on warrants of the district signed by the president of the board of supervisors and attested by the secretary and treasurer.

*Sec. 123-116. Commissioners:* The county judge by order of record appoints three commissioners to view the lands and assess benefits and damages. The commissioners may not be landowners nor kin in the fourth degree of consanguinity to any landowner. One of the commissioners must be a civil engineer and two must be freeholders residing in the State of Oregon. A majority constitutes a quorum. (See "Financing—Assessments," sec. 123-117, post.)

*Secs. 123-132 and 123-133. Chief engineer:* Within 30 days after organizing, the supervisors appoint a chief engineer for the district to have control of its works. He makes all necessary surveys and reports in writing to the supervisors, with maps and profiles and a plan for draining and reclaiming the land described in the petition and adjacent lands that will be improved or reclaimed. *Sec. 123-133:* Upon filing of the engineer's final report, the supervisors adopt the same or any modification thereof approved by the engineer, and the report becomes the "plan for reclamation" and is filed in the records of the district. All lands that will not be benefited under the "plan" may be excluded from the district by order of the county court, and any tax levied thereon will be refunded; provided, however, when irrigated lands contribute to the wet or overflowed condition of any land in the district and the waste or seepage waters from such lands are carried by and disposed of through the works of the district, they are deemed to be benefited.

See: *In re Scappoose D.D.*, 115 Ore. 541; 237 Pac. 684; 239 Pac. 193.

*Reese v. Valley View D.D.*, 101 Ore. 65; 199 Pac. 178.

#### ORGANIZATION—Powers

*Sec. 123-136. Connecting existing ditches:* At the time of construction, all ditches or systems of drainage already constructed within the district and all water courses shall be connected with the works of the district, if necessary to drain any of the lands. But no drains may be connected without the

consent of the board of supervisors in writing, approved by the chief engineer and describing the terms and conditions of the connection. If landowners wishing to connect with the drainage system of the district are refused by the supervisors, or decline to accept the consent granted, they may file a petition for the connection in the circuit court having jurisdiction of the district, and the court will decide the question in a summary manner, and its decision is final and binding on the district and the landowners. No connection with the drainage works of the district may be made by the owners of any sort of drainage system wholly outside the district without the written consent of the supervisors.

*Sec. 123-137. Supervisors' authority:* The supervisors have full authority to erect all of the works called for by the "plan" and, in the name of the district, to make all necessary water filings and appropriation of water for the subsequent irrigation of land within the district, and may hire labor and purchase equipment, material, and supplies therefor. They may enter into contract for construction, and the complete plans and specifications prepared by the chief engineer and approved by the state engineer shall be attached to every contract. The chief engineer is the superintendent of all works, and must make a full report to the supervisors at least once a year or when required.

*Sec. 123-138. Irrigation works:* Drainage districts may irrigate any land within their boundaries and cause irrigation works to be constructed, operated, and maintained. All powers conferred by this act in respect of drainage shall also be construed to include irrigation. Bonds issued solely for irrigation purposes must be known as irrigation bonds.

*Sec. 123-139. Entry on land:* The officers and employees of a district have the right to enter upon lands to make surveys and to locate the necessary works for irrigation or drainage and laterals therefor on any land that may be deemed best for such location. The district also has the right to acquire by condemnation or any legal means all lands, rights-of-way and easements, and other property necessary for construction, operation, and maintenance of the drainage or irrigation works, including the improvement of natural waterways for such purposes. The district may make all necessary water filings and appropriations of water under the state law. The right of condemnation as hereby given includes property already devoted to a public use that is less necessary than the use for which it is required by the district, whether drainage, irrigation, or other purpose. Right-of-way over state lands is given the district. Condemnation proceedings are in the name of the district and under the provisions of the state law.

See: *Stafford v. Multnomah Co. D.D.* #1, 103 Ore. 197; 204 Pac. 158.

*In re Scappoose D.D.*, 115 Ore. 541; 237 Pac. 684; 239 Pac. 193.

*Sec. 123-140. Contracts with the United States:* The board of supervisors may, when it is determined to be for the best interests of the district, enter into a contract with the United States for the reclamation by drainage or irrigation of lands within the district under the provisions of the Act of Congress of June 17, 1902, (32 Stats. 386), and especially the Act of August 13, 1914, entitled "An Act extending the period of payment under reclamation projects, and for other purposes" commonly known as the "20-year Extension Act." (L. 1917, ch. 186.)

*Secs. 123-142 and 123-142-a. Waterworks:* Any district embracing less than 1,000 acres may own reservoirs, pumps, and other waterworks and may sell water for domestic purposes and watering gardens and lawns for profit. (L. 1931, ch. 174.) *Sec. 123-142-a:*



Lands acquired in any manner by a district and not necessary for its purposes may be disposed of either at private or public sale.

See: Warm Springs Irr. D. v. Pac. Livestock Co. (C.C.A.-9th), 270 Fed. 560.

**Sec. 123-147. Annexation to municipality:** No part of a district may be annexed or merged within a municipality except upon a three-fourths favorable vote of the voters of that part of said district. The voting is conducted in the same manner as in elections of officers of the district. (L. 1933, ch. 170.)

**Secs. 123-149 to 123-154. Districts west of the Cascade Mountains:** These sections give the supervisors special power for repairing, cleaning, and grading ditches of districts west of the Cascade Mountains, and to prevent obstruction and pollution of such ditches.

#### FINANCING—Assessments

**Sec. 123-115. Tax levy:** As soon as the board of supervisors are organized they levy a uniform tax of not more than \$1.00 per acre upon each acre of land within the district for the purpose of paying the expenses of organization, surveys, assessing benefits and damages, and other necessary expenses before the board is empowered to provide funds to pay for the total cost of the improvement. If the boundary lines are extended so as to include lands not mentioned in the petition, the same uniform tax is assessed against those lands as soon as they have been annexed. Such tax is due immediately and becomes delinquent in 60 days. This tax is a lien on the lands against which assessed and is collected in the same manner as the annual installments of taxes. If there is a surplus from the fund so collected, it is placed in the general fund and used to pay costs of construction; provided, if the district is dissolved, the surplus is prorated and refunded to the landowners paying the same.

**Secs. 123-117 and 123-118. Commissioners—Assessing benefits and damages:** After the county court has appointed the commissioners to view the lands and assess benefits and damages (sec. 123-116), the clerk notifies them of the time and place for their first meeting. The secretary of the board of supervisors attends the meeting and furnishes the commissioners with a list of all lands, the names of the owners, and the date of the decree incorporating the district. The secretary also furnishes a copy of the "plan of reclamation," with maps and profiles. The commissioners elect one of their members chairman, and the secretary of the supervisors is also secretary of the commissioners. **Sec. 123-118:** The commissioners accompanied by the chief engineer proceed to view the premises and determine the value of all lands within or without the district to be acquired for rights-of-way, holding basins, or other works set out in the "plan." They assess the benefits and damages that will accrue to each parcel of land, including irrigated land, irrigation ditches and canals that contribute to the wet or overflowed condition of the lands, and any public highway, railroad, or other property that will be affected by the proposed works. For the purpose of determining benefits, all irrigated lands that are adjacent to and on a higher level than other lands within the district, which fall naturally within the same water shed, shall be deemed contributing to the wet or overflowed condition of the lands of the district and shall be deemed benefited by the construction of the works of the district. The commissioners give due consideration to any other ditch, levee, or other work already constructed that affords partial or complete protection to any tract of land in the district. Public highways, railroads, and other rights-of-way

shall be assessed according to the increased physical efficiency and the decreased maintenance cost by reason of the protection derived from the proposed works. The commissioners have no power to change the "plan of reclamation." The commissioners file their report, which must be signed by at least a majority of them, in the office of the county clerk of the county in which the district was organized.

**Sec. 123-119. Lowlands—Growing crops:** If there were lands in the district that, because of the low elevation, were not assessed for benefits nor used for growing crops, the supervisors of the district may levy an annual assessment on such lands for maintenance of the drainage works not to exceed 100 percent of the rate levied against assessed lands having the lowest elevation, the assessment to be collected in the same manner as other assessments for maintenance and operation. (L. 1935, ch. 27.)

**Secs. 123-120 and 123-121. Report of commissioners:** Upon the filing of the commissioners' report of benefits and damages, the county clerk gives notice by publication of a hearing thereon. **Sec. 123-121:** The district or any landowner may file exceptions to said report or to any assessment of benefits or damages within 10 days. The district court hears all exceptions and amends or modifies the report as in its judgment may be equitable. After having heard and determined all objections, if it appear to the court that the estimated cost of the improvement set out in the plan is less than the benefits to be derived therefrom, then the court will approve and confirm the commissioners' report as amended or modified. The county clerk transmits a certified copy of the report and order of confirmation to the board of supervisors and to the recorder of each county having lands in the district, where they become a permanent record.

**Sec. 123-122. Annual assessment:** Supervisors each year make a computation of the whole amount of money to be raised by the district through assessment for the coming year including maintenance, operation, and delinquencies. Such amount when so determined constitutes an assessment against all of the lands of the district, and is apportioned by the supervisors in accordance with the report of the commissioners as confirmed. State lands are subject to assessment. Past due bonds of the district and coupons may be received by the treasurer in payment of assessments for paying bonds and bond interest. Any warrants issued against the operation and maintenance fund may be received in payment of assessments levied for operation and maintenance.

Where it becomes expedient to drain a lake and such draining entails extra and additional work and cost for maintenance, pumping, etc., in excess of that necessary for the reclaiming of the land within the district other than lakes, an extra assessment for such additional work or a higher rate for such pumping and maintenance may be levied against the land covered by such lake to the extent of the respective additional benefits to such land.

The supervisors prepare a list of the assessments and apportionment with a description of the property of each landowner, and not later than December 1 of each year certifies it to the county assessor of each county interested. The assessor enters it on the assessment roll against the property described, and collects it in the same manner and at the same time as state and county taxes. The sheriff and tax collector must collect and account for the taxes for operation and maintenance separately from the taxes levied by the district for other purposes. Operation and maintenance taxes when paid to the county treasurer must be kept in a separate fund known as the "operation and maintenance fund," and warrants for payment of operation and maintenance must be drawn against such fund. The county

treasurer must make quarterly returns of all money collected from district taxes to the secretary of the board of supervisors. If the board of supervisors refuse or neglect to make such assessment and apportionment, it may be made and equalized by the county court of the county in which the proceedings were had, and with the same force and effect.

**Secs. 123-123 to 123-125. Reassessment of benefits:** At any time after the expiration of five years from the confirmation of the commissioners' report as provided in section 121, upon the petition of one-tenth of the landowners in the district filed with the county clerk, or the petition of owners of at least one-tenth of the land in the district, stating that the original assessments are inequitable or unjust, the county court will appoint three commissioners in the same manner as the original commissioners were appointed, to reassess the benefits. The proceeding for hearing on the report of these commissioners is the same as for the original hearing. When confirmed by the court, such reassessment takes the place of all prior assessments; provided, in no case may the total amount of the assessment be less than the outstanding obligations of the district. **Sec. 123-124:** Lands owned by the county, the state, or a town within the district are subject to taxation and assessment, and the full amount shall be paid to the district at the same time that other drainage district taxes are paid. **Sec. 123-126:** Drainage districts containing no more than 2,000 acres have the power to waive the payment of penalties and/or interest on delinquent district assessments.

**Secs. 123-127 to 123-131. Lien on crops:** All drainage districts have a lien on all crops grown on land within the district for that portion of the annual assessment levied for maintenance and operation of the district against the land on which the crops are grown. This lien shall be prior to every other lien, mortgage, or encumbrance on said crops, except labor liens now granted by the State of Oregon and crop mortgages by landowners to Federal or state loaning agencies, the proceeds of which are used in the production of the crop of such landowner, provided the loaning agencies certify to the district that such loans cannot otherwise be made to said landowner. The lien is in addition to any other lien securing the payment of maintenance and operation assessments, and is a continuing lien and binds the crops after as well as before the same have been gathered; and provided, the share of any tenant who has leased the land on a share-crop basis shall be exempt from said lien to the extent of three-fourths of the entire crop. (L. 1935, ch. 310.) **Sec. 123-128:** To establish this lien the supervisors file with the county clerk, before the removal of the crop, a statement under oath setting forth the amount of that portion of the annual assessment for maintenance and operation against the land on which the crop is grown and for which a lien is desired, with a description of the land and name of the owner. **Sec. 123-129:** The county clerk records the statement in a claim book kept for that purpose. **Sec. 123-130:** The form of the claim for lien is set out in the statute. **Sec. 123-131:** Upon removal of any crop to another county, the lien is defeated as to subsequent bona fide purchasers or mortgagees unless the lien is recorded within 30 days in the county to which the crop has been removed, but the lien remains good in any county where the notice has been so recorded.

**Sec. 123-135. Insufficiency of works—Additional assessments:** Where the works set out in the plan are found inadequate, the supervisors have the right to formulate new or amended plans containing new works, and additional assessments may be made in conformity with section 118, in proportion to the increased benefits accruing to the land because of the additional works. If

it should be found that the total tax levied under section 122 is insufficient to pay the cost of works as set out in the plan, or additional work under this section, the supervisors may make an additional levy, provided that the total of all levies does not exceed the total amount of benefits assessed.

#### FINANCING—Bonds

**Sec. 123-143. Payment of claims—Warrants:** All claims against the district are paid by warrants drawn on the district treasurer and signed by the president and secretary of the board of supervisors. Warrants presented and not paid for lack of funds have that fact endorsed on the back thereof and draw interest thereafter at the rate of 6 percent until paid. But no interest is allowed after the secretary notifies the holder by publication that money is on hand to pay such warrants. The supervisors levy a sufficient tax each year to pay outstanding warrants to the extent permitted within the constitutional limits.

**Sec. 123-144. Bonds:** The supervisors may in their judgment issue bonds for any purpose necessary or convenient to carry out the provisions of this act. This includes the refunding of outstanding bonds by new bonds to mature at annual intervals within 40 years, commencing after a period of not more than five years. Bonds may be issued to mature serially in approximately equal annual amounts, and may include a sum sufficient to pay the first four years' interest or less to accrue on same. Notice of intention to sell bonds is given by publication. Sealed proposals are received by the supervisors, who may reject all bids. If no satisfactory bid is received, the board may use the bonds for any purpose for which the proceeds might be used, but the board may not sell or dispose of bonds at less than 90 percent of their face value. Nothing in this Act prohibits the district from draining lands in units or portions from time to time. Bonds and interest and all authorized obligations of the district are paid by revenue derived from annual assessments upon lands and other real property in the district, and all such property remains liable to be assessed therefor. The treasurer must keep a "bond fund" including all moneys received from refunding bonds and from taxes to meet the next installment of principal and interest, and from this fund he must pay bonds and interest as they mature. Moneys received from bonds, other than refunding bonds, for construction and acquisition of works are covered into a "general fund" from which all other obligations are defrayed. After five years the supervisors may redeem as many of the bonds not due as the surplus funds in the general fund will pay at the lowest offer for redemption. The supervisors have authority to call bonds before maturity at a premium of 3 percent, after notice by publication of their intention and the amount of the bonds to be called. Bonds must be called in numerical order and not otherwise, and on an interest paying date after notice.

#### CHAPTER 3—ALTERNATIVE PROCEDURE FOR BONDS AND REFUNDING BONDS (ARTICLE 2, SECS. 305 TO 313, L. 1933, CH. 247)

**Secs. 305 to 308. Refunding bonds:** Any district desiring to refund its outstanding indebtedness or issue bonds for any and all purposes may elect to adopt the following procedure. **Sec. 306:** The supervisors of any district desiring to issue refunding bonds to replace, or in the discharge of, any outstanding indebtedness, may issue to the several holders of such indebtedness refunding bonds in denominations and amounts as may be found expedient and necessary. The refunding bonds may be serial, on the level payment plan, or each of said bonds may be amortized as the board may determine by resolution; provided that the bonds so issued shall not exceed in principal and rate of

interest the indebtedness to be satisfied and for which said bonds are to be exchanged. It is not necessary for the supervisors to advertise the sale of these bonds or offer them for public sale. (L. 1933, ch. 247.) *Sec. 307:* This section provides for number, maturity, place of payment, registration, etc., of refunding bonds. *Sec. 308:* Before authorizing the issuance of refunding bonds, the supervisors require all known holders of obligations of the district to submit an offer to deliver such indebtedness for bonds of equal amount, or to accept in full payment of all outstanding indebtedness a sum of money representing the proportion which the refunding bond issue bears to the entire outstanding indebtedness proposed to be refunded or compromised, based on the par value of the proposed refunding bonds. The creditors must agree to absorb the loss between the outstanding indebtedness to be refunded and the amount of refunding bonds at par. The offer must be in writing and is irrevocable until the board has reasonable opportunity to authorize the issuance of the refunding bonds, and also while any suit involving the issuance of the refunding bonds is in process of determination. When authorized by a majority vote of the electors of the district, the exchange may be made on a basis of less than par for the refunding bonds, in which event the supervisors give notice by publication of the proposed sale of said bonds.

*Sec. 309. Lien of bonds:* Upon the delivery of the bonds the secretary of the supervisors furnishes the recorder of each county affected a certified copy of the resolution of the board authorizing the bonds; the resolution fixing the annual per acre payment to be made in payment of the principal and interest of said bonds; the treasurer's registration record; and a certified statement of the lands within the district liable under said bonds, described in 40-acre tracts or by metes and bounds. The secretary also certifies the total amount of refunding bonds charged against each parcel and the amount and date of the annual payment thereof and the rate of interest. This information is recorded in each county and is then a bond lien of the drainage district against the lands of the district within that county, and constitutes the total of such charges and assessments and the maximum of liens against said land by reason of said refunding bonds and may not be increased by any subsequent assessment because of any delinquency in the payment of bond lien and interest against any other tract of land in said district. Unpaid annual assessments bear interest at 6 percent. All unpaid annual assessments, principal, and interest remain a lien on the lands assessed in favor of the district and have priority over all other liens and encumbrances except state, county, and municipal taxes. Any landowner may pay in full and relieve his land of the lien of refunding bonds and interest and any bond issued to refund the refunding bonds. The lands remain subject to assessment by the supervisors for an emergency fund of not more than 20 cents per acre per year. Such liens are foreclosed in the same way as other drainage district liens.

*Sec. 310. Annual assessment per acre:* During the five years after the issuance of refunding bonds the supervisors levy an annual assessment of 20 cents per acre, and thereafter whenever there is a default in the payment of any assessment or in any of the annual payments the board levies an assessment of not to exceed 20 cents per acre on each and every acre, and collects it as other taxes are collected. The money so collected is placed in a separate fund known as the "emergency fund," to be used to the extent of not to exceed 10 cents per acre per year for supplementing the bond fund in case of deficiency due to delinquency or other contingencies and for the purpose of foreclosure

of delinquent-tax certificates issued for taxes against lands in the district. (L. 1933, ch. 247.)

*Sec. 313. Sale of lands:* The district may appear as a bidder at the sale of delinquent lands and purchase and take title to them and thereafter dispose of them. The proceeds from any sale by the district after paying expenses are placed in the "emergency fund." Where there is no other bidder, the district shall bid the full acreage of the tract or parcel of land for the amount of the delinquency, penalty, and interest; provided, the district shall never bid less than full acreage of tracts or parcels of land against the amount of the delinquency penalty.

#### DISSOLUTION

*Sec. 145. Voluntary dissolution:* A majority of the landowners representing 70 percent of the whole number of acres in the district, the lands of which are in an irrigation district, and the drainage district having no indebtedness whatever, may propose the dissolution of the district by a signed petition alleging that all claims and obligations have been satisfied and that the lands of the district are also located within an irrigation district. Each and every sheet of the petition must be verified in the form set out in the statute. The petitioners address the county court of the county in which the district or a majority of the land in the district is situated. The court gives notice by publication of a hearing on the petition not less than 50 days after the first publication. Cost of publication is paid by petitioners in advance. Persons objecting to the dissolution must file their written objections with the county clerk 10 days prior to the date of the hearing and serve a verified copy thereof on one of the verifiers of the petition. At the hearing if the court finds the allegations true and that the best interests of the landowners within the district will be served, it enters an order dissolving the district which thereupon ceases to exist.

### SOUTH CAROLINA

(*South Carolina Code, 1932; Supplement to Code, 1938; and Session Laws, 1940; Article 4, secs. 6157 to 6210*)

#### DRAINAGE DISTRICTS

##### ORGANIZATION—Petition

*Sec. 6157. Formation of district:* The Sinking Fund Commission, or a majority either in number or acreage of the holders of title to any contiguous body of swamp, wet, or overflowed lands, situated in one or more counties, may form a drainage district for the purpose of having such lands reclaimed for sanitary or agricultural purposes or when it may be conducive to the public health, convenience, or welfare. For that purpose the parties named may make and sign a petition stating the name of the proposed district and the number of years it is to continue; its boundaries; and the names of the landowners and their addresses so far as known, with the number of acres owned by each. The petition must further state that the landowners subscribing thereto obligate their lands to pay taxes that may be assessed for the expense of organizing and maintaining any improvement that may be necessary. The petition may be signed both by owners and by the Sinking Fund Commission. It is filed in the office of the clerk of the court of common pleas of the county in which the greater part of the land is situated.

No drainage districts shall be formed, no levy or assessment made, and no bonds issued until an election thereon has been held under the direction of the commissioners of state and county elections in the county or counties in which said district is to be formed. No taxes may be levied nor bonds issued until after 21 days' public notice of such election. No district

shall be formed, no taxes levied, and no bonds issued unless a majority of the freeholders in the district, owning a majority of the lands, vote in favor of forming said district, assessing said taxes, or issuing said bonds. (L. 1932, p. 1253.) (Dillon Catfish Dr. D. v. Bank of Dillon, 143 S.C. 178; 141 S.E. 274.)

**Sec. 6158. Notice of petition:** The clerk of the court of common pleas where the petition is filed gives immediate notice of the filing, by publication. The form of the notice is set out in the statute. The certificate of the clerk is sufficient evidence of the giving of notice.

**Sec. 6159. Hearing on petition:** Any owner who has not signed the petition may appear and resist the organization of the district by filing his objections in writing, stating his reasons or denying the statements of the petition. Objections are heard in open court or in chambers at a time set by the court. Upon the hearing, if the court be of opinion that the establishment of the district will be to the advantage of the owners of real property therein or in the interests of the public welfare, the court will overrule the objections and by order of record declare and decree the district to be a public corporation of the state for a term not exceeding that mentioned in the petition; provided, no drainage district may be established or consolidated until the written approval or consent of a majority of the owners or the owners of a majority of the acreage shall have been first obtained, such consent to be evidenced by signing the petition or otherwise. If the court finds that the lands should not be incorporated into a drainage district, it will dismiss the petition at the cost of the petitioners in proportion to the acreage represented by each. No signers of the petition may have the proceedings dismissed as to them without the written consent of a majority in acreage of the owners who signed the petition. The petition may be amended. When the district has been declared a corporation, the court clerk transmits a certified copy of the finding and decree to the Secretary of State for filing in his office. A copy of said finding and decree is also filed in the office of the clerk of the court of common pleas in each county having land in the district, where it becomes a public record.

#### ORGANIZATION—Officers

**Sec. 6160. Supervisors:** Within 20 days the court clerk gives notice, by publication, of a meeting of the landowners for the purpose of electing a board of 3 supervisors, to be composed of landowners in the district, two of whom at least shall be residents of the county or counties in which the district is situated or of some adjoining county. The landowners organize by selecting a chairman and secretary who conduct the election. Each acre represents one share and each owner is entitled to one vote for each acre owned. The three persons receiving the highest vote are declared to be elected supervisors. Terms of office are 1, 2, and 3 years. The Sinking Fund Commission of the state may represent the state at such meeting, with the right to vote for supervisors, or upon any matter, to the extent of the acreage owned by the state in the district. The presence of the owners of a majority of the acreage is necessary to constitute a quorum for the purpose of holding such election or any election thereafter. In case the election shall fail for lack of a quorum, notice in writing may be given to the Sinking Fund Commission by any person interested, and the Commission will appoint three landowners in the district as supervisors for the same terms.

**Sec. 6161. Annual elections:** Every year, in the same month as that of the election of the first board of supervisors, they (the supervisors) call a meeting of the landowners in the district to elect one supervisor for a term of 3 years. In case

of a vacancy in the office of a supervisor elected by the landowners, the remaining supervisors, or if they fail to act for 30 days the Sinking Fund Commission, may fill the vacancy until the next annual election.

**Sec. 6163. Organization of board:** The supervisors choose one of their number as president of the board and elect some suitable person to be secretary. The secretary may or may not be a member of the board. The supervisors report to the landowners at the annual meeting on the work done.

**Secs. 6164 and 6165. Chief engineer:** Within 30 days after organization the supervisors appoint a chief engineer, who may be an individual, partnership, or corporation, and whomay have such assistants as the supervisors approve. The engineer has control of the work in the district, and may confer with the state chief engineer or the Sinking Fund Commission, and, with the approval of the supervisors, may consult any eminent engineer and obtain opinions on the work of reclamation. The chief engineer makes necessary surveys of the lands in the district, and of adjacent lands that will be improved or benefited, and reports in writing to the supervisors with maps and profiles and a full complete plan for drainage, showing the dimensions of the ditches and other necessary works together with the cost of carrying out the plan, including incidental expenses. The maps show the physical characteristics of the district and all railroads, highways, rights-of-way, and other properties located on such district lands. **Sec. 6165:** The chief engineer reports in writing every 12 months, and upon receipt of his final report the board of supervisors adopts it or some modification thereof approved by the engineer, and the adopted report becomes the "plan for reclamation" and is filed in the records of the district.

**Secs. 6167, 6172, 6181, 6183, and 6195. Appraisers:** Within 20 days after the adoption of the report, the secretary of the supervisors transmits a certified copy of the plan of reclamation to the clerk of the court of common pleas organizing the district, and files a petition of the supervisors asking the court to appoint 3 commissioners to appraise the lands within and without the district to be acquired for rights-of-way and other drainage works, and to assess benefits and damages accruing to all lands in the district. The court appoints the appraisers (commissioners), who must not be landowners in the district nor kin to landowners in the fourth degree of consanguinity. **Sec. 6172:** The supervisors have full power to carry out the plan of reclamation and maintain and protect the works. The chief engineer is the superintendent of construction and reports to the board annually or when required. **Sec. 6181:** The board of supervisors selects a treasurer, who gives bond and accounts for all taxes and the proceeds of tax sales. **Sec. 6183:** The supervisors within 30 days after organization employ an attorney to conduct all legal proceedings where the district is a party and to attend to all legal matters for the district. Employment is to be evidenced by an agreement in writing specifying the amount to be paid for his services insofar as possible. **Sec. 6195:** For the purpose of maintenance, the supervisors may employ one or more overseers whose duty it is to keep the works in good repair and to remove obstructions affecting the works, and to perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the supervisors.

#### ORGANIZATION—Powers

**Secs. 6182, 6186, and 6194 Construction of works:** The supervisors are authorized to straighten, deepen, widen, or change the course or flow of canals, ditches, drains, and water courses and to divert or divide the flow of water in or out of the district; to construct the necessary works and to find necessary outlets; and generally to do all things necessary to the operation of

the district. They have power to develop, hold, and control the water, to construct and maintain power plants, and to use district funds therefor, and may lease any surplus power developed. They have the power to condemn land in or outside the district under the procedure for appropriating lands for railroad rights-of-way. *Sec. 6186:* They have the power to cross railroad rights-of-way with the works of the district and to cross highways and to construct necessary bridges and culverts. The method of procedure is set out in the statute in detail. *Sec. 6194:* The supervisors, or the board of drainage commissioners, or the owners of lands adjacent to the district have the right to file petitions to amend the decree incorporating the district, to correct any errors in same, or to ask that the boundaries of the district be extended to include lands not included in the petition and in the decree incorporating the district. The procedure is set out in detail in the statute.

**Sec. 6200. Extension of duration:** When the supervisors find that to complete the works, or construct any works, or for any other cause, the time for which the district has been incorporated should be extended, the board calls a meeting of the landowners, after notice, which meeting is conducted in the same manner as an election of supervisors. If the majority of acreage represented at the meeting vote in favor of the extension, the supervisors, within 10 days after the next term of the court of common pleas, file a petition praying for extension of the incorporation. If the petition is granted, the clerk transmits a copy of the decree to the Secretary of State, to the district, and to the clerk of the court of common pleas in each county affected.

#### FINANCING—Assessments

**Sec. 6166. Preliminary expenses:** The supervisors, at any time before the adoption of the plan of reclamation, levy a uniform assessment of not exceeding fifty cents per acre on the land in the district for expenses of organization, of assessing benefits and damages, and of incidental expenses before funds to pay the total cost are available. If the boundaries are extended so as to include other lands not mentioned in the petition, the same uniform assessment is made against such other lands as soon as they have been annexed. This uniform tax is due when levied and becomes delinquent in ninety days after filing the certificate of assessment with the county treasurer. This uniform tax is a lien upon the lands. If the sum collected exceeds the total cost of the items for organization, the remainder goes into the construction fund of the district; provided, if the incorporation of the district is dissolved, this surplus is prorated and refunded to the landowners; provided further, if funds are necessary before this uniform tax can be collected, the supervisors may borrow sufficient money, at not to exceed 8 percent interest, and issue negotiable notes therefor and pledge all assessments under this section as security. The supervisors may issue to persons performing services of furnishing material of value to the organization, negotiable evidence of debt, bearing 6 percent interest; provided, if no assessment for preliminary expenses is made, this cost will be included in the total cost of the work. If it is found that the uniform tax has been assessed against excess acreage, the amount paid on the excess is refunded. If the uniform tax has been assessed on a deficiency in acreage, the tax is later collected on the additional acreage.

**Secs. 6169 and 6170. Assessment of benefits and damages:** The appraisal commissioners view the lands within or without the district to be used for rights-of-way and other works, and determine their value. They assess the amounts of benefits and damages that will accrue to each tract, public highway, railroad

and other rights-of-way from carrying out the plan of reclamation. In assessing benefits they may not consider what benefits will be derived by such property after other improvements or other plans of reclamation shall have been constructed, but only such benefits as will arise from this "plan." They give due consideration to any works of drainage already constructed which afford partial or complete drainage. Highways and railroads are assessed according to the increased physical efficiency and decreased maintenance cost by reason of the improvement. The appraisal commissioners have no power to change the plan of reclamation. They prepare their findings in tabular form and in detail and report to the supervisors. With the advice of the engineer the appraisal commissioners estimate the cost of the work set out in the plan, including the cost of property required for rights-of-way and other works and the probable expense of organization and administration. The report must be signed by at least a majority of the appraisal commissioners and filed with the clerk of the court of common pleas organizing the district. If their report includes benefits and damages to lands not in the original petition, the supervisors file with the court clerk a petition to extend the boundaries of the district to include all lands that will be benefited. The proceeding is then the same as for extending boundary lines of a district. *Sec. 6170:* After the filing of the appraisers' report, the court clerk gives notice by publication of a hearing thereon. The form of said notice is set out in the statute.

**Sec. 6171. Hearing on appraisers' report:** The drainage commissioners, the drainage district, or any owner of any land or other property to be affected may file exceptions to any part or all of the report of the appraisal commissioners within the time stated in the notice. The exceptions are heard by the court in a summary manner, and if it is shown on the hearing of all of the exceptions that the estimated cost is less than the benefits assessed, the court must approve and confirm the commissioners' report; but if the court finds any objections that should be sustained, it will order the report changed to conform to such finding and will then enter its decree confirming the report. The court will apportion the cost incurred by the exception to the report. Any land needed for rights-of-way or the works of the district may be condemned under a proceeding like that for taking railroad rights-of-way; provided, all landowners are deemed to have accepted the report unless within the time for filing exceptions they demand assessment of damages by a jury; provided further, any aggrieved person may appeal from the final judgment of the court of common pleas, within 10 days, to the Supreme Court. When it is determined that any tract against which the uniform tax (sec. 6166) has been paid will not receive any benefit from the works, then the uniform tax will be refunded.

The court clerk certifies the decree and the appraisal commissioners' report to the board of supervisors of the district and to the clerk of the court of common pleas of each county interested, and such certificate becomes a permanent record.

**Sec. 6173. Levy of assessments:** After the decree of the court, with a list of the lands and assessed benefits, has been filed with the clerk of the court of common pleas, the supervisors levy an assessment on all lands, railroads, and other property against which benefits have been assessed, of such portion of said benefits as may be necessary to complete the plan of reclamation, and 10 percent additional for emergencies. The tax is apportioned to each tract in proportion to the benefits assessed and not in excess thereof. If bonds are to be issued, the interest that will accrue thereon is included and added to the tax, but the interest to accrue on bonds is not to be

construed as a part of the cost of construction in determining whether the cost will equal or exceed the benefits. All state lands are assessed, and taxes are paid out of state funds. The secretary of the supervisors prepares a list of all taxes levied in a book known as the "drainage tax record." (Reelection required for levying taxes, see sec. 6157, *ante*.)

**Sec. 6174. Annual installments:** Each year thereafter the supervisors levy the amount of the annual installment of the total taxes levied, which shall be due during that year at the same time that state and county taxes are collected. The annual installment is certified by the court to the county treasurer of each county in which lands or other property of the district are situated. The form of such certificate is set out in the statute.

**Sec. 6175. Collection of tax:** The treasurer of each county having lands in the district receives the "drainage tax book" each year, and it is his duty to collect the taxes set out therein at the same time as state and county taxes are collected. Where lands change hands or are divided, the supervisors determine the amount to be paid by each owner. The treasurer makes return December 31 of each year and pays over to the district treasurer the money collected. The Laws of 1933 and 1936 amended this section to provide: That upon request of the taxpayers it is the duty of the county treasurer to segregate state, county, and school taxes from the drainage taxes or assessment and to permit said taxes to be paid at different times; provided that delinquent county drainage taxes or assessments shall not be segregated from state, county, and school taxes but collected at the same time as other taxes. (L. 1933, p.360; L. 1936, p. 1747.)

**Sec. 6176. Delinquent taxes:** Taxes unpaid December 31 of the year for which levied become delinquent and bear a penalty of 2 percent per month or fraction thereof from the date of delinquency. The Laws of 1934 provide that delinquent drainage taxes shall bear the same penalty as provided by law for delinquent property taxes, said penalty to be retroactive so as to include any delinquency on the effective date of this amendment. (L. 1934, p. 1411.)

**Secs. 6178 and 6179. Lien:** All drainage taxes, penalties, costs, and attorneys' fees constitute a lien upon the property assessed, and only the lien of state, county, road, and school taxes is paramount thereto; provided, if any lands of any district established under this chapter shall be within the bounds of a drainage district already established under any law, the last organized district is designated a subdistrict and the lien for taxes is subject to the prior lien of the district first established. Such lien is to be evidenced by a certificate, the form of which is set out in the statute. **Sec. 6179:** The method of enforcing the collection of delinquent taxes is set out in elaborate detail in this section and in section 6180. The latter section authorizes the sheriff making the sale to bid the amount due in the name of the district and to sell such lands to the district, in which case the district may hold and dispose of same for its own interest.

**Sec. 6187. Warrants:** Any warrants issued hereunder and not paid when presented to the treasurer for lack of funds bear interest at 6 percent thereafter until paid. No interest is allowed after notice that funds are on hand to pay the warrants.

**Sec. 6197. Maintenance tax:** On the first of October in each year after completion of the works, the supervisors levy a maintenance tax apportioned upon the basis of the net assessment of benefits accruing from original construction, and not to exceed 10 percent thereof in any one year. This tax is certified to the county treasurer at the same time as the annual

installment tax but in a separate column, and is collected in the same way.

**Sec. 6198. Readjustment of assessments:** When the owners of 25 percent or more of the acreage in the district file a petition with the court organizing the district, stating that there has been a material change in the value of property in the district since the last previous assessment of benefits and praying for the readjustment of benefits on a more equitable basis for the levy of maintenance taxes, the court gives notice of a hearing thereon. Finding at the hearing that there has been such material change, the court orders a reassessment of the benefits and appoints three qualified commissioners to make such reassessment. The procedure is the same as for the original assessment of benefits. However, in making the adjustment the commissioners are not limited to the aggregate of any previous assessment of benefits. After making such adjustment, the limitation of 10 percent for the annual maintenance tax which may be levied shall apply to the adjusted benefits. There may be no reassessment oftener than once in five years.

**Sec. 6201. Additional plan and tax:** When the work set out in the plan is found to be insufficient, the supervisors may formulate new or amended plans and levy additional assessments in conformity with section 6169, the additional assessments to be made in proportion to benefits accruing because of the additional work. If it is found that the total tax levied under section 6173 is insufficient to pay cost of the work set out in the "plan" and additional work, the supervisors may make an additional levy; provided, the total of all levies may not exceed the total of the benefits assessed.

**Sec. 6204. Payment of assessment in full:** Any landowner assessed has the privilege of paying the assessment in full at any time before a date fixed by the board of supervisors, which payment is to be in satisfaction of the tax levied less any amount added to meet interest. The secretary enters such payment on the drainage tax book.

The Law of 1935 made a special provision for Darlington, Dillon, Florence, Marion, Clarendon, and Williamsburg Counties, permitting any landowner of a drainage district in one or more of those counties to pay drainage taxes with obligations of the district that have matured. (L. 1935, p. 44.)

#### FINANCING—Bonds

**Sec. 6196. Bond issue:** The supervisors, if they deem it best, may issue bonds not to exceed 90 percent of the total taxes levied under section 6173, at an interest rate of 6 percent and to mature at intervals within 30 years commencing after a period not later than 10 years, as determined by the supervisors. The treasurer sells the bonds in such quantity and at such times as the supervisors may deem necessary to pay for the improvements. They may not be sold for less than 95 cents on the dollar, with accrued interest, and must show on their face the purpose for which issued. A sufficient amount of drainage tax is apportioned by the supervisors to pay principal and interest on said bonds, and is preserved in a separate fund for that purpose and no other. Delinquent bonds bear interest until paid or provision for payment has been made, and the money to pay interest is appropriated by the supervisors out of penalties and interest collected on delinquent taxes or any other available funds. In making the annual levy, provision must be made in advance for the payment of principal and interest on bonds. If the original tax levy proves insufficient to pay all bonds, the supervisors make an additional levy for that purpose. Under no circumstances may any taxes be levied which would impair to any extent the security of the bonds or the funds available for the payment of principal and interest. The district treasurer gives



bond for the proper handling and accounting for all money raised from bonds sold. Funds derived from bonds may be used only for the cost of the works and the expenses, fees, and salaries authorized by law. (Reelection required for issuance of bonds, see sec. 6157 *ante*.)

**Secs. 6210 and 6211. Refunding bonds:** Any and all drainage districts are authorized to refund all or any part of their outstanding bonds. The same officers authorized to issue the bonds are authorized to execute and deliver refunding bonds. The refunding bonds may mature serially over a period of not more than 40 years, the first installment to be due not more than 10 years from their date, and they bear interest at 6 percent. Bonds may be sold at either private or public sale as may be determined by the officers of the district; provided, if sold at public sale, notice must be published at least once in a newspaper in the county, 10 days before opening bids. If sold at private sale, such sale shall not be at less than par and accrued interest. The officers may exchange such bonds for outstanding bonds of the district, bond for bond. Refunding bonds are secured by the same lien on all lands and other property in the district as the original bonds, and taxes for payment of refunding bonds are levied in the same manner.

#### CONSOLIDATION

**Sec. 6199. Consolidation of districts:** Any two or more adjacent districts, whether incorporated in the same or different counties, may consolidate into one district with all of the rights and powers conferred by this chapter. Supervisors of the original districts call an election in the same manner as for the original election of supervisors. If a majority of the acreage voting in each district votes in favor of consolidation, the supervisors of each district present a petition for consolidation to the court of common pleas of the county in which the greatest area of land is situated, with a complete return of the election. The clerk gives notice of a hearing and any interested party may file objections. If such objections are overruled, or none are filed, the court will order the consolidation. The lands included in the new district are subject to all of the liens and obligations of the original districts and a new board of supervisors is elected. A record of all proceedings is filed with the clerk of the court of common pleas of each county where any lands are situated and also with the Secretary of State.

#### DISSOLUTION

**Sec. 6191. Excessive cost:** If, after examining objections to the commissioners' report, the court finds that the estimated cost of the proposed works exceeds the estimated benefits, it will render its decree declaring the incorporation of the district to be dissolved as soon as all expenses are paid. If the uniform tax levied under section 6166 be found insufficient, the supervisors will make additional uniform taxes for that purpose; provided, in estimating the cost of construction the amount of interest that will accrue on bonds may not be considered a part of that cost.

### SOUTH DAKOTA

(*South Dakota Code 1939, Volume 3, ch. 61.10*)

#### INTRASTATE DRAINAGE

(*Sections 61.1001 to 61.1044*)

#### ORGANIZATION—Petition

**Secs. 61.1001 and 61.1002. County commissioners to establish:** The board of county commissioners, at any regular or special

session, may establish drainage works and cause them to be constructed for the purpose of draining agricultural land or preventing overflow or whenever they will be conducive to the public welfare. **Sec. 61.1002:** The board may act only upon a written petition filed with the county auditor, signed by a majority of the owners of agricultural lands described, which are likely to be affected by the proposed drainage. The petition must set forth the necessity for the drainage, a description of the route and termini of the proposed works, and a general description of the territory likely to be affected. It must be accompanied by bond conditioned to pay costs in the event that the petition is denied. All expenses prior to the establishment of the drainage are paid from the general fund of the county and that fund is reimbursed from the assessments if the district is established. If the petition is denied, the petitioners reimburse the county fund for the preliminary expense incurred and are liable therefor in an action on their bonds.

See: *State v. Risty*, 51 S.D. 336; 213 N.W. 952.  
*Riedrich v. McCook Co.*, 233 Fed. 42.

**Sec. 61.1003:** Upon the filing of the petition the county auditor transmits a copy to the state engineer who, together with the board of county commissioners, inspects the proposed route of the works. If in the opinion of the board and the state engineer it is necessary, the board causes a survey to be made by an engineer approved by the state engineer. The survey is to determine the route, termini, and cost of the proposed work; the length of the works through each tract of land, together with the number of acres appropriated for the construction of the improvement; the boundaries of the district so as to include all lands that will be benefited; a description of each tract, and the name of the owner thereof as shown by the tax record; and the probable cost of the improvement. The survey may be extended to lands not affected, for the purpose of determining the best method of draining the entire section. The county auditor promptly furnishes the state engineer with a copy of the engineer's report, and no district may be established, nor contract let for maintenance and repair costing over \$1,000, without the approval of the state engineer who has supervision in all matters.

**Sec. 61.1004. Engineer's report—Hearing:** The engineer reports in writing to the county board and his report is filed and made a part of the petition. The auditor then fixes a time and place for a hearing on the petition and gives notice to all interested parties by publication and posting. The notice gives a description of each tract of land affected, except that when there is included within the proposed district a portion of any municipality, it is sufficient to set forth the boundaries of the territory without naming individual plots. The notice summons all persons interested or damaged to show cause why the drain should not be established.

See: *In re Drg. Ditch #12*, 44 S.D. 157; 182 N.W. 770.  
*Johnson v. Peterson*, 288 Fed. 735.

**Secs. 61.1005 and 61.1006. Hearing—Damages:** Any interested person may appear at the hearing in support of or in opposition to the statements of the petition and the engineer's report and the establishment of the drain. After the hearing, the county board may establish the drain as set forth in the engineer's report and approved by the state engineer, or in accordance with any amendment of said report approved by the state engineer. If the county board decides to change the terminal points or the route or to take more lands for construction purposes, the meeting is adjourned and the additional landowners affected are given further notice of a hearing thereon in the same manner as for the original hearing. When the board

has heard all evidence, if it finds the drain not to be of public benefit or not needed nor practicable for draining agricultural lands, it will deny the petition. If the board finds the drainage to be conducive to the public welfare, or practicable for draining agricultural lands, and if the state engineer has approved the same, the board will establish the drain and assess the damages sustained by each tract of land or other property by the construction or maintenance of the work, except that damages to growing crops may be determined later and be considered a part of the cost of construction. The county board's decision is final in the absence of appeal. Failure to appeal or to appear and contest an award of damages by the county board is deemed a waiver of such damages or of the claimant's right to have same assessed by jury. When damages are awarded, the county board orders them paid with drainage warrants which must be delivered before taking possession of the land. The drain when established is given a name and all proceedings thereafter are recorded in the county auditor's office.

**Sec. 61.1006:** A certified copy of the resolution establishing a district is forthwith filed by the county auditor of each county interested with the registrar of deeds of his county. The resolution is recorded at length and such recording constitutes constructive notice of the establishment of the district to all subsequent purchasers and encumbrancers.

See: *Milne v. McKinnon*, 32 S.D. 627; 144 N.W. 117.  
*Yankton-Clay Co. Dr. D.*, 38 S.D. 168; 160 N.W. 732.

**Sec. 61.1007. Equalization of benefits:** After the establishment of a district and the fixing of damages, the county board proportions the benefits of the proposed drain among the lands affected and sets the time for equalizing them. The notice, which is by publication and posting, gives a description of each tract affected, the name of the owner, and the proportion of benefits determined for it. All affected parties are called on to show cause why the proportion of benefits should not stand as stated. At the hearing the county commissioners finally equalize and fix the benefits. Revision may be had for good cause when authorized by the board. The proportion of benefits to municipalities and railroads is equalized together with the proportion of benefits to tracts of land. Benefits to be considered are those accruing directly by reason of the construction of the works and indirectly by reason of such works being an outlet for future connecting drains.

See: *State v. Risty*, 51 S.D. 336; 213 N.W. 952.  
*Bruce v. Bd. Co. Comrs.*, 56 S.D. 569; 229 N.W. 932.  
*Lake Co. v. Orland Twp.*, 59 S.D. 340 & 499; 239 N.W. 852;  
 240 N.W. 861.  
*State ex rel Curtis v. Pound*, 34 S.D. 628; 150 N.W. 287.

**Sec. 61.1013. Appeals:** Appeal may be taken from the final order of the county commissioners, establishing or denying any proposed drainage or fixing damages or fixing the proportion of benefits, to the circuit court of the county in which the drainage is situated, by any one deeming himself aggrieved. Appeal must be taken within 30 days after the final order of the board. Appeals do not stay the proceedings of the board unless for good cause the court so directs. The full procedure for appeal is set out in the statute. (*Dr. Ditch v. C.M. & St. P. Ry.*, 57 S.D. 152; 231 N.W. 531.)

#### ORGANIZATION—Powers

**Sec. 61.1025. Combined drainage:** Owners of land that requires combined drainage, and municipal corporations and counties benefited by the proposed drainage, may provide for drainage of their own lands, streets, and highways by agreement in writing, acknowledged and filed with the county auditor. Such agreement may include the character of the works, classification of the

land, and special assessments to be made with full effect as if organized under this chapter. The board of county commissioners locates the drains agreed upon, and thereafter has complete jurisdiction and may order further procedure under the provisions of this chapter. It is not obligatory upon the board to establish the agreed drainage; and if it is found not practical and not for the best interest of all landowners, they will refuse to establish it.

**Sec. 61.1028. Powers defined:** Powers conferred extend to and include deepening, widening, and regulating any drain and also straightening, deepening, cleaning, and regulating the channel of any creek or stream, and constructing and repairing levees, dikes, and barriers. The board may relocate or extend the line of any drain when necessary to provide suitable outlets. It may buy, sell, lease, control, or improve real property or other property necessary to accomplish the purposes of this chapter.

**Sec. 61.1029. County commissioners have charge:** All drains are under the charge of the board of county commissioners and must be kept open and in repair. When a completed drain is situated in more than one county, the care of the portion in any county is assigned to the board of that county.

**Sec. 61.1036. Intercounty drains—Jurisdiction:** When drainage is required running into two or more counties, the petition setting forth the entire drainage and the signatures of all the petitioners is filed with the county auditor in each of the several counties. The boards of the several counties act jointly in considering the petition, and a majority of each board is required for any determination. In other respects the procedure is the same as in intracounty districts, and the engineer's report and the report of the proceedings are filed in each county. All publications are separate in each county. Bonds may be issued by the boards acting jointly, payable out of the assessments for drainage, and the bonds must be signed by the chairman of each board and the auditor of each county. All other procedure is the same as for one county. All assessments and certificates are in like manner a lien and enforceable as in the case of one county.

If the several boards are unable to agree, any interested person may bring the matter to the circuit court of the county in which his own land is situated. The method of appeal is set out in full in the statute. Such matters are tried as original actions and upon the determination by the court the board proceeds in accordance therewith.

When the greater portion of a district is in one county and not more than 3,000 acres in any other county, a petition signed by one or more landowners likely to be affected, requesting drainage and accompanied by bond, shall be filed with the county auditor in the county having the greatest acreage; then the board of that county has jurisdiction to hear and determine said petition and construct the works as if they were all in one county. If the board at the hearing finds that the greater portion of the land is situated in another county, and not to exceed 3,000 acres is situated in the county where the petition is filed, the board will then certify the proceedings to the county having the greater acreage. If the board at the hearing finds that more than 3,000 acres of land is situated in another county, it certifies that fact to the board of such county and thereafter the two boards jointly have jurisdiction of the subject. Appeals from the decisions of the joint boards are taken to the circuit court of the county in which appellants' lands are situated. Appeals from the single board are taken to the circuit court of the county where the proceedings are pending.

## FINANCING—Assessments

**Sec. 61.1008. Assessment certificates—Lien:** The board assesses each tract and property affected in proportion to the benefits as equalized, for the purpose of paying the damages and costs already incurred or to be incurred. All expenses that contribute to the establishment of the district and the construction of the works are considered the cost of establishment. A copy of the assessment is certified by the county auditor and filed with the county treasurer, and notice by publication and posting is given all interested parties. The notice gives a description of the property, the name of the owner, amount of the assessment, amount assessed against municipal or railroad property, and the date when the assessment is due and penalty attaches for non-payment.

From the filing of the assessment in the treasurer's office, the same is due and payable and is a valid and perpetual lien upon the respective tracts so assessed against all persons or governments except the United States. If not paid within 10 days, a penalty of 5 percent attaches. The assessments bear interest from the date of the order at not to exceed 8 percent. The assessments are received by the county treasurer and paid over to the holders of assessment certificates or upon order of the county board. The county board may issue separate assessment certificates against each tract and sell them at not less than par with accrued interest or may contract to pay for construction with the certificates or with warrants.

The assessment certificates refer to the order of assessment recorded in the office of the county auditor and the certificates transfer to the holder all interest, claim, or rights to the assessments. The certificates bear the same rate of interest and carry the same lien as the assessments.

Drainage assessments are enforced by the county treasurer by the sale of the property at the annual tax sale, when delinquent on or before August 1 of that year. The provisions of law relating to general taxes apply to drainage taxes. When drainage taxes have been assessed against a municipality, the officers of such municipality must at the next annual levy of taxes make a levy for drainage purposes in an amount necessary to pay the assessment. In unorganized townships the county commissioners may use any money belonging to such township to pay drainage taxes, and a levy is made each year until all drainage taxes are paid.

Instead of making annual assessments to pay damages allowed in any drainage proceeding, and to pay the cost of establishment and construction, the county commissioners may issue warrants payable only out of assessments to be subsequently made, and bearing interest at not to exceed 8 percent. They may sell the warrants at not less than face value. With the money so received they pay the damages allowed and the cost of establishment and construction. The cost of the warrants and the cost of issuing them is included in the cost of drainage.

See: Degroff v. Estabrook, 49 S.D. 360; 207 N.W. 164.  
Union Central Life Ins. Co. v. Hoilien, 60 S.D. 183; 244 N.W. 116.  
Schaller v. Ericson, 49 S.D. 499; 207 N.W. 459.  
Woods Bros. Construction Co. v. Yankton Co., 21 Fed. (2d) 267.

**Sec. 61.1011. Assessments for further costs:** At any time after the damages are paid and the lands taken, assessments may be made for further costs of construction. If the contractors are required and agree to take assessment certificates or warrants for their services, assessments need not be made until the completion of the work, at which time an assessment is made for the entire balance of the cost of construction including all costs and interest on bonds issued or to be issued. Notice

is given in the same manner as for the first assessment. Such assessment and the certificates issued thereon are perpetual liens. The board may sell the assessment certificates at not less than par and receive funds to pay the cost of establishment and construction. Several assessments may be made in the discretion of the board as the work progresses.

**Sec. 61.1014. Maintenance assessments:** Assessments for maintenance may be made on all of the landowners, in the proportions fixed and determined, at any time upon petition of a majority of the landowners affected setting forth the necessity, and after due inspection and public hearing by the board. The estimated expense of cleaning and maintaining and general repair may not exceed 20 percent of the original cost of the drain. Local and minor repairs may not exceed 1 percent of the original cost, and in the discretion of the board they may be made upon the petition of any person directly affected after consideration and public hearing by the board.

The board may make emergency repairs in their discretion with or without notice and hearing. The cost of emergency repairs in any one year shall not exceed 5 percent of the original cost and in no case be more than \$10,000, and not more than \$5,000 thereof may be expended on any floodgate. Maintenance assessments are made in the same manner as the original assessment.

See: Risty v. Gt. No. Ry., 270 U.S. 378; 46 S. Ct. 236.  
Kamrar v. Sanborn Co., 62 S.D. 487; 253 N.W. 496.

**Sec. 61.1015. Installments:** When a landowner against whose lands drainage assessments have been levied files with the county auditor, within 30 days, an agreement in writing that in consideration of the right to pay his assessments in installments he will not object to the regularity of the assessment and will pay it with interest as fixed by the board, he may have the privilege of paying the assessment in 10 annual installments with interest payable annually.

Assessment certificates may not issue until after the expiration of the period for filing such agreement with the county auditor, and when issued for assessments payable in installments, may be in coupon form. The first installment is payable within ten days and the remaining installments are payable annually for nine years from the date of the assessment. Subsequent installments become delinquent thirty days after they are due and a penalty of five percent attaches. Where bonds have been issued, installments must be made payable in amount sufficient to meet principal and interest of the bonds when due. Installments may be paid at any time and full discharge given except where bonds have been issued. Such payment does not operate as a discharge of the land from its liability in favor of such bonds until principal and interest of same have been paid in full. (State v. Day Co., 64 S.D. 370; 266 N.W. 726.)

**Sec. 61.1016. Assessment installments:** The installments of any assessment, including those unpaid or past due, where none of the delinquent assessments have been sold, and for or against which no bonds have been issued, may be cancelled and reassessed when the board deems it advisable, separately or together with any other or further assessment; provided, that the reassessment in lieu of the unpaid installments shall be in the same amount as the cancelled installments; and the board may thereupon issue bonds to be paid out of the fund to be obtained by the new assessment. When any assessment is cancelled for the purpose of reassessment, due consideration shall be given to any payments made on account of the previous assessment, or the penalties or interest accrued on account of delinquency, and the same shall be deducted or added, as the case may be, to the final assessment. (Ch. 86, L. 1933.)

**Secs. 61.1017 to 61.1020. Installments extended:** The county board of any county having outstanding drainage bonds is authorized to extend unpaid installments of assessments for such drainage and to issue and sell refunding bonds in the manner hereinafter provided. **Sec. 61.1018:** Owners of not less than 51 percent of the real estate assessed may file a petition with the county auditor setting forth either that owners of land assessed have defaulted on one or more installments or that the landowners are unable to pay installments for the current year, and the auditor will set the matter for hearing before the board of county commissioners, giving notice by publication. **Sec. 61.1019:** If the board finds the facts of the petition to be true, that the conditions are such that an extension of time is necessary in order to prevent large delinquencies, and that all of the landowners would be benefited by an extension of the unpaid installments, it has full authority to order the whole or a portion of the unpaid installments payable during 1933 and subsequent years to be extended for such period as it may determine, not exceeding 15 years. Interest on extended installments is payable annually. **Sec. 61.1020:** Any aggrieved person may appeal to the circuit court from the order of the board. (L. 1933, ch. 86.)

**Sec. 61.1022. Assessments—Bonds—Levy:** No later than their October meeting each year the county commissioners determine the amount that will be required during the ensuing year to pay principal and interest on outstanding bonds on account of any drains for which the assessments have been extended, and the amount that will be realized from the assessments on real estate that is not then in default of any assessment; and if the board determines that the latter amount will not be sufficient to pay principal and interest on said bonds, they must make such new apportionment of assessments against the lands charged with the cost of said drainage as will be sufficient for that purpose and the assessment is extended and collected in the same manner as other drainage assessments. (L. 1933, ch. 86.)

#### FINANCING—Bonds

**Sec. 61.1021. Bonds—Warrants—Certificates:** Whenever a county board shall have extended the time of the payment of installments of assessments, or when all assessments not so extended have been collected or become delinquent, the board has authority to refund outstanding bonds, warrants, or certificates that then may be due or about to become due or that may be refunded at a lower rate of interest, and the board may issue and sell the drainage refunding bonds of the county. They may be sold at par or exchanged for the outstanding obligations of the district. All the provisions of this chapter apply to said bonds. (L. 1933, ch. 86.)

**Sec. 61.1024:** If the board of county commissioners shall determine that the estimated cost of a proposed improvement is greater than should be levied in a single year upon the lands benefited, it may fix the amount that shall be levied and collected each year and may by resolution provide for the issuance of bonds in an amount not to exceed the unpaid assessments, with interest not to exceed 7 percent, to mature in the proportions and at the times such assessments shall have been collected but not to exceed 20 years from issue. The bonds are signed by the chairman of the board of county commissioners and the county auditor, and are issued for the benefit of the particular drainage district. Bonds may be sold at not less than par, and the proceeds of any premium are credited to the particular drainage district. The bonds must recite that they are to be a charge upon the lands in the particular drainage district for which they are issued until principal and interest are paid in full. Should the cost of the improvement exceed the estimate,

a new apportionment of assessments may be made and other bonds issued and sold in like manner; and should the proceeds of the assessments when collected be insufficient to pay the principal and interest of the bonds, a new apportionment of assessment may in like manner be made to meet such shortage. Separate funds must be kept by the treasurer for each drainage district, and no fund of one district may be used for another. No county is liable for the payment of the bonds so issued, but they are paid out of funds derived from the assessments provided.

#### CONSTRUCTION

**Secs. 61.1009 and 61.1010. Bids—Contract—Bond:** Any time after the establishment of a district the county board may let a contract for the construction of the works. The contract may require the contractor to take payment in assessment certificates or warrants thereafter to be issued. Contracts are let on competitive bids for the whole or for portions of the work, and the commissioners may reject all bids. An owner of land in the district being equally low in his bid and capable and responsible will have preference over a non-owner. Contractors give bond for faithful performance in an amount set by the county board. If in the judgment of the county board the entire drainage or any part can be constructed for less than the lowest bid, they may cause the same to be constructed without letting contract and may hire necessary labor and purchase necessary equipment therefor. Contracts for bridges and culverts made necessary by the drainage may be let separately after completion of the work. The cost of bridges and culverts is charged in the first instance to the cost of the drainage and thereafter they are maintained as a part of the highways. The cost of removing or replacing bridges or culverts already existing across the line of the works shall not be charged as a part of the drainage. **Sec. 61.1010:** The county board may make reasonable extension of the time for completion of the work, but when not completed within the extended time they may relet such unfinished part after five days' notice. Any cost over the original contract price is to be collected from the first contractor.

**Sec. 61.1012. Acceptance of work:** After the construction is completed and accepted by the state engineer, the board may accept the same by order duly made and make payment therefor unless partial payment has been agreed on. Final payment may not be made until 30 days after acceptance nor until any appeal that may have been taken has been determined. No payment may be made to any engineer whose employment has not been approved by the state engineer, and no payment may be made on any contract unless the work has been done under supervision of the state engineer.

#### ABANDONMENT

**Sec. 61.1041. Invalid or abandoned proceedings:** If any proceedings have been enjoined, vacated, set aside, declared void, dismissed, or voluntarily abandoned in consequence of any defect, irregularity, or want of jurisdiction, the county commissioners may, nevertheless, proceed to locate a drain under the same or different name and in the same or different location from that described in the abandoned proceedings. In case of a new proceeding in substantially the same location described in the abandoned proceeding, the board will ascertain the real value of the services rendered, money expended, and work done under the invalid proceeding and the extent to which the same will contribute to the establishment or completion of the new drain. This value is established at a hearing after notice, which hearing may be the hearing for equalization of benefits. When finally fixed, such value becomes a part of the cost of the new drain, and is credited to the persons who originally paid it in proportion to the amounts severally paid.

## INTERSTATE DRAINAGE

(Secs. 61.1101 to 61.1114)

## ORGANIZATION

**Sec. 61.1101. Petition:** Upon the filing in the circuit court of any county bordering upon any body of water or stream forming the boundary line between South Dakota and any other state, or having territory included in a natural drainage basin along or extending across the boundary line of this state, of a petition signed by not less than 50 residents and freeholders or by the county commissioners of any county partly within such territory adjoining the boundary waters or included in a natural drainage basin extending along or across the state boundary line, the court fixes a hearing within the territory named and gives notice by publication of the time and place when the petition will be heard. The filing of the petition and giving of notice vests the circuit court with full jurisdiction in the premises. Upon the hearing the court will fix and determine the boundaries of the district, which boundaries must as far as possible include territory in a single drainage basin. Upon the establishment of the district by the court, it becomes a public corporation under the laws of South Dakota, with all the usual powers of corporations.

## ORGANIZATION—Officers

**Sec. 61.1102. Commissioners:** After the formation of the district, a governing commission of three members is chosen, by the county commissioners if the territory is in one county or by joint action of the county commissioners of all the counties when there is more than one affected. The governing body consists of three resident freeholders of the state who are electors in the proposed drainage district, and they are known as the commissioners of the district.

**Sec. 61.1103. Commissioners' authority:** The commissioners of the district are vested with authority to enter into contracts or arrangements with the governing body of the adjoining state having authority in drainage matters, for the joint construction of drainage improvements.

**Secs. 61.1105 to 61.1114. Authority of drainage commissioners:** The interstate drainage commissioners have authority to act upon the filing with them of a petition signed by not less than 25 freeholders, residents within such district. The proceeding thereafter is in substantial accordance with that followed in the establishment of intrastate districts. The representatives of the two states by joint action exercise the functions of the board of county commissioners in a single county drain. The board of drain commissioners exercise the same authority in that portion of the improvement which is in South Dakota that the county commissioners exercise in a district wholly within their county. Maintenance and repair are provided for by proceedings similar to those in intrastate districts.

## TENNESSEE

(Williams Tennessee Code, 1934; Cumulative Pocket Supplement, 1940; Volume 3, art. 4, secs. 4216 to 4406)

## ORGANIZATION

**Secs. 4216 and 4217. Jurisdiction to establish:** The county court of any county is vested with jurisdiction to establish drainage districts and levees and cause the necessary works to be constructed, or to straighten, widen, or deepen any natural water course, in any county where the same will be a public utility and conducive to the public welfare. **Sec. 4217:** The court vested with this jurisdiction is the county court presided

over by the county judge or chairman, and not the quarterly county court.

See: Nashville etc. R. Co. v. Middle Fork Obion D.D., 149 Tenn. 490; 261 S.W. 975.

Williamson and Co. v. Shelton, 158 Tenn. 166; 11 S.W. (2d) 882.

State ex rel v. Powers, 134 Tenn. 553; 137 S.W. 1110.

## ORGANIZATION—Petition

**Secs. 4218 to 4221. Petition to establish:** Before any county court shall establish a drainage district or levee district, a petition must be filed in the office of the county clerk, describing by metes and bounds or otherwise the district of land which it is expected to improve. The petition must state that the lands are subject to overflow or too wet for profitable cultivation, and that public health or welfare will be promoted by draining, ditching, or leveeing it or by changing a natural watercourse. The petition also sets out the route and termini of the proposed works and the lateral branches thereof. It must be accompanied by bond conditioned to pay preliminary costs in the event that the petition is dismissed. **Sec. 4218-a:** A majority of the landowners and also a majority of the owners of a majority of the number of acres of land that will be affected or liable to be assessed must sign the petition. **Sec. 4219:** The petition must be sworn to by one or more of the petitioners, and must show that 51 percent of the land in acres within the bounds of the district is owned by the petitioners. The petition is accompanied by a general plat and description of the district and the names of the owners thereof who are not petitioners. The petitioners ask that provision be made for funds to pay preliminary costs up to the stage in the proceedings where the report of the commissioners to assess benefits has been confirmed. The court sets a date for a hearing, giving notice to all landowners not petitioners, by publication in each county interested, to appear and show cause why an assessment to create such fund should not be made. **Sec. 4220:** The landowners may file their objections, and the court will hear and determine the matter of making an assessment for preliminary costs and the amount thereof. If the court determines it to be expedient, the court will make an assessment on the basis of acreage. **Sec. 4221:** Appeals from the decree of the court may be taken by aggrieved parties in the manner provided later in this chapter.

See: Obion Co. v. Hauser, 9 Tenn. App. 646.

Drg. Dist. #4, v. Askew, 140 Tenn. 314; 204 S.W. 984.

State ex rel 1st Nat. Bank of St. Louis v. Dunlap, 167 Tenn. 585; 72 S.W. (2d) 771.

**Secs. 4227 to 4229, 4231, and 4232. Engineer:** **Secs. 4227 and 4228:** After the filing of the petition and bond, the county court appoints a disinterested and competent engineer, who proceeds to examine the lands mentioned and any other lands that will be benefited by the proposed works or will be necessary in carrying out the improvement, and to survey and locate the works necessary to carry out the purposes of the petition and that will be conducive to the public welfare. **Sec. 4229:** The engineer files his report with the county clerk, showing the route and termini of the works; a plat and profile of the ditches, drains, or other improvements, with courses and elevations; and the total length of the works through each tract of land. The report also shows the boundaries of the district and a description of each tract therein; the names of the owners as shown on the tax books; and the probable cost of the improvement. **Sec. 4231:** The drains must be located along the general course of natural streams and water courses or in the general course of natural drainage unless there be good reason to the contrary.

**Sec. 4232:** Drains crossing railroads must be located at the place of a natural waterway across said right-of-way unless otherwise provided for or agreed upon with the railroad. Such agreement estops the railroad from thereafter objecting to the location on the ground that it is not a natural watercourse. (Nashville C. etc. R. Co. v. Middle Fork Obion D.D., 149 Tenn. 490; 261 S.W. 975.)

**Secs. 4234 to 4239. Engineer's report:** The court examines the report of the engineer and, if the plan is approved orders the county clerk to give notice of a hearing thereon; but if the plan is not approved, the court may select another engineer to prepare and present another plan. If the court deems the improvement inexpedient, after an examination of the report or after the second report, it may dismiss the petition and proceedings at the cost of the petitioners. **Sec. 4235:** When the plan is approved, the clerk issues a summons or writ to the sheriff of the proper county, commanding him to summon the persons named to appear at the hearing. The summons is served on all of the landowners not petitioners, within the proposed district as shown by the tax books or by affidavits filed; upon the persons in actual occupancy of the lands; and upon lienholders as shown by the county records. No copy of the petition is required to accompany the writ. **Sec. 4236:** No service of the writ is necessary where persons file with the clerk a statement in writing entering their appearance at the hearing and waiving service. **Sec. 4237:** In the case of nonresident landowners whose names and residences cannot be determined after diligent inquiry, as made to appear by affidavit filed, publication is made for two consecutive weeks in the county where the proceeding is pending, notifying such parties of the hearing on the petition. The names of actual owners or incumbancers may be made to appear to the clerk by affidavit or by the averments of the petition, if sworn to. **Sec. 4238:** The summons need not set out in detail the contents of the petition. **Sec. 4239:** If it appear at the hearing that any person entitled to notice has not received the same, the hearing will be adjourned until such notice is given and there is no loss of jurisdiction.

**Secs. 4249 to 4251, 4256 to 4261, 4263, and 4264. Establishment of the district—Viewers:** Upon the hearing on the petition, the county court determines its sufficiency in form and substance; it may be amended at any time before final hearing. If the court finds that the proposed work would not be a public utility or conducive to the public welfare, it must dismiss the proceedings. Finding in the affirmative on those points and determining the necessity for the district, and if no claims for damages have been filed, the court may locate and establish the district or refuse to establish it as deemed best. **Sec. 4250:** The court may order the engineer, or a new engineer, to make further report and may continue the hearing to await such report. **Sec. 4251:** If claims for damages are filed, the court may not establish the district until viewers to assess damages are appointed and have reported. The court appoints three viewers who are disinterested freeholders, not related to any interested party and not themselves interested in a like improvement. The engineer appointed by the court assists the viewers in their work. The viewers fix the amount of damages resulting to each claimant by reason of the establishment of the improvement and file their report as soon as practicable. In estimating the damages the viewers shall give the value of the land proposed to be taken, without deduction, but incidental benefits that may result to the owner by reason of the improvement may be taken into consideration in estimating the incidental damages. After the filing of the viewers' report, the

court considers the amount of damages awarded in deciding whether the district should be established. If in the court's judgment the probable cost of construction is not a greater burden than should be properly borne by the lands benefited, and the improvement is conducive to the public welfare, then the court will locate and establish the district by proper judgment of record. The court will then determine the damages to each claimant, hear evidence in regard thereto, and increase or diminish the award of the viewers as may be right and just. **Sec. 4256:** Aggrieved parties may appeal from the decision establishing or refusing the district, or the allowance of damages, the appeal being to the circuit court and within 5 days after the decision is made. Appeal is by filing notice and bond with the clerk. **Sec. 4257:** On appeal against the establishment of the district, the appeal bond must be 4 percent of the estimated cost of the improvement as shown by the engineer's report and conditioned to pay all damages, actual and punitive, and costs that may be suffered by the district and petitioners if the appeal is not successfully prosecuted. If the appeal be from an order refusing to establish the district, the bond is for costs only. **Sec. 4258:** Appeal bonds, when the district is the appellant, may be signed by petitioners nominated for that purpose by the county court. In any appeal from the circuit court to the appellate court the name of the district, if it has been established, may in like manner be signed to the appeal bond, the circuit court nominating petitioners to sign it. **Sec. 4259:** Appeal from an award of damages does not prevent the improvement from proceeding, nor the appropriation and condemnation of lands, if the district or the petitioners therefor will give bond in double the amount of the awarded damages and costs. **Sec. 4260:** Appeals from damages awarded are held *de novo*. Damages awarded by the circuit court are certified to the county court, but no judgment is entered and the county court proceeds as if the amount had been allowed by it. **Sec. 4261:** In appeals from orders establishing the district or refusing to establish it, the circuit court enters its order and certifies it to the county court, which thereafter must proceed with the matter in accordance with the order of the circuit court. **Sec. 4263:** The costs are in the discretion of the circuit court and it will adjudge how they shall be distributed. **Sec. 4264:** The right of jury trial is accorded in the circuit court whenever the parties have such right under the existing law. (Drg. Dist. #4 v. Askew, 140 Tenn. 314; 204 S.W. 984.)

**Secs. 4345 to 4347, 4349, and 4350. Intercounty districts:** (See also sec. 4398.) Application by petition is made to the county courts of the counties interested in the same manner as when the district is wholly in one county. The petition is signed by one or more persons owning lands lying in each county affected or assessed for the improvement. When such petitions are filed, the county court of the county in which the larger or largest percentage of lands affected are situated appoints a competent engineer to make survey, in the same manner as if only one county were involved, and the engineer proceeds in like manner. The report of the engineer is filed in each county. After the filing of the engineer's report, the county court of each county proceeds in the same manner as for a district in one county until that point in the proceedings where viewers are to be appointed to assess damages. The county court of the county having the largest acreage to be affected or assessed appoints two viewers, and one viewer is appointed by the county court of each of the other counties concerned. The viewers, with the assistance of the engineer, proceed to assess damages as if the district was in a single county. Their report is filed in each county. **Sec. 4346:** After the viewers report, the proceedings



are the same as for a single county district until the appointment of commissioners to make assessments and apportion the same. Then the county court of the county having the largest acreage in the district appoints two commissioners, one of whom must be a competent engineer, and the other county court or courts each appoint one commissioner. The commissioners assess the lands and apportion the assessments as if it were a single-county district, report in like manner, and file their report in each county. Thereafter each county court proceeds as in a single county district. (L. 1909, ch. 185.) Sec. 4347: The directors of an intercounty district consist of one member from each county appointed by the respective county courts, and the judge or chairman of the county court of each county shall be a member of the board of directors; and the qualifications, powers and duties of the board are the same as provided for in single county districts. Sec. 4349: The judge or chairman of the county court of the county having the largest acreage is chairman of the board of directors, and the board elects one of the appointed directors secretary and treasurer of the board. Sec. 4350: When there is an even number of directors and the vote on any matter is a tie, the chairman has the right to give the deciding vote.

**Secs. 4381 to 4396. District by mutual agreement:** The owners of lands which require combined drainage may provide for the establishment of a district or the location and construction of drains by mutual agreement in writing, acknowledged and filed with the county clerk. Sec. 4382: Such agreement may include the location and character of the works, the adjustment of damages, the classification of the lands to be benefited, and the amount of special assessments thereby levied. Sec. 4383: Upon the filing of the agreement with the clerk, the county court establishes the district and locates the works and has full and complete jurisdiction of the parties and subject matter. Sec. 4384: The preliminary expenses of the district may be paid by order of the quarterly court of the county in which the lands lie, out of the general county fund, the payment to be refunded out of assessments on the lands when collected, and if not so paid, then to be collected out of the bond of the petitioners. Sec. 4385: The quarterly county court has the right to contribute out of the general county fund such amount as it sees fit toward the payment of the preliminary expenses without requiring it to be refunded. Sec. 4386 to 4396: These sections provide for the collection by the county court of an expense fund for the preliminary expenses of a mutual agreement district and the assessment and collection of a special maintenance fund. (L. 1909, ch. 185; L. 1915, ch. 63.)

**Secs. 4398 and 4399. Petition filed in any county:** (See also sec. 4345.) In inter-county improvements the petition may be filed in the county court of any one of the counties in which a part of the district will be located, and is to be signed by persons residing in and owning land in any one or more of said counties, and the court in which it is filed has full jurisdiction in the premises for the purpose of creating and establishing the district. It is not necessary to file such petition in the county court of any other county involved. (L. 1915, ch. 61.) Sec. 4399: The court in which the petition is filed has full authority to appoint the engineer, viewers, and commissioners, and to make assessments just as if the district were wholly in one county.

#### ORGANIZATION—Powers

**Secs. 4322 to 4327, and 4329 to 4331. County to build bridges—Laterals:** When an improvement crossing a public highway necessitates the building of a bridge, the county must build the bridge and pay costs thereof from the road and bridge funds of

the county. Sec. 4323: Assessed landowners have the right to use the ditches of the district as outlets for lateral drains. Sec. 4324: Such use is subject to the control of the board of directors as to the manner in which the laterals empty into the main ditch. Sec. 4325: The directors also have the right to control the manner of discharge of any creek or branch into the drainage works. Sec. 4326: Landowners may not connect laterals with the main works except in the manner designated by the directors. Sec. 4327: In controversies among landowners as to crossing intervening lands with laterals, the owners may petition the board of directors to determine the manner of performing the work and the amount of damages to be paid, and the board sets out in writing on the drainage record the action to be taken. Sec. 4329: The damages are a lien on the lands against which assessed, but the lien is inferior to the lien of the general assessments. The lien is enforced by bill or petition in the county court where the land is situated. Sec. 4330: Landowners aggrieved by the action of the court in assessing damages may appeal to the circuit court upon giving bond in double the amount of the damages assessed and a cost bond of \$250. Sec. 4331: If the appeal is only as to damages, it may not delay construction work provided the other parties interested give bond for the use of the appealing party in double the amount of damages assessed by the directors.

**Sec. 4344. Subdistricts:** Any person owning land within a district and desiring to establish a subdistrict within said district to secure more complete drainage may file his petition in the county court, and the proceeding thereafter is in all respects similar to that for original organization. When established and constructed, the subdistrict becomes a part of the drainage system under the supervision of the board of directors. Subdistricts must be a public utility, and special assessments made for their benefits are a lien secondary to the assessments of the original district.

#### ORGANIZATION—Officers

**Secs. 4306, 4308, and 4309. Directors:** After a district has been established, the county court appoints two directors who must be owners or interested in lands in the district, and at least one of those first appointed must be one of the petitioners or a successor in estate and interest. The directors hold office for two years. The two thus appointed and their successors together with the judge or chairman of the county court constitute the board of directors of the district and have general control and management of its affairs. Sec. 4308: At the end of the two-year term of the directors first appointed, the county court again appoints two directors from among those owning or interested in lands in the district. Sec. 4309: The judge or chairman of the county court is the chairman of the board of directors, and one of the directors is elected secretary and treasurer of the board.

See: *Obion Co. ex rel v. Coulter*, 153 Tenn. 469; 284 S.W. 372. *Pritchard v. Johnson-Toby Constr. Co.*, 155 Tenn. 571; 296 S.W. 17.

**Secs. 4315, 4317, and 4318. Engineer:** The directors employ a competent engineer to superintend the construction. They may remove such engineer and contract with another, in their discretion. Sec. 4317: The engineer makes monthly estimates of the work done on each section of the improvement, and upon filing the estimate with the county court clerk the judge or chairman of the county court draws warrants in favor of the contractor for 80 percent of the estimate. Sec. 4318: Final payment is made on certification that the work is completed and accepted.

**Sec. 4316. Overseer:** After the completion of the main improvement, if the directors deem it necessary they may employ a "drainage overseer" to be paid such compensation as agreed on from the funds of the district.

**Secs. 4280 to 4285, 4287, and 4288. Commissioners—Classification of land:** When a district is located and established the county court appoints three commissioners, one of whom must be a competent civil engineer and two of whom must be freeholders of the county not living within the district, not interested therein or in a like district, and not related to any parties affected. **Sec. 4281:** The commissioners inspect and classify all of the lands benefited in a graduated scale of benefits, naming the tracts of each owner and classifying them, each tract to be numbered according to the benefits received. **Sec. 4282:** The commissioners make an equitable apportionment and assessment of the costs, expenses, cost of construction, fees, and damages assessed, and report thereon in writing to the county court. **Sec. 4283:** In making this estimate and apportionment, the lands receiving the greatest benefit are marked on a scale of 100 and those less benefited are marked with such percentage as is indicated by the benefits received. This classification when established remains as the basis for all future assessments unless the county court authorizes a revision thereof. **Sec. 4284:** In making such classification commissioners are authorized to divide the lands of one owner in one body into more than 1 tract and classify each subdivision thereof, especially where such a tract is large and classification in subdivisions will be more equitable. **Sec. 4285:** Notice of a hearing on the report of the commissioners is given by publication in each county affected, and objections may be filed in writing before the hearing. **Sec. 4287:** The court determines all objections at the hearing, and may amend the report or confirm the apportionment and assessment made therein as may be just and equitable. **Sec. 4288:** If the first assessment for the original cost of the improvement is insufficient for any reason, the court may make additional assessments in the same ratio.

See: *Hirsh v. First Dr. D.*, 14 Tenn. App. 285.

*State ex rel v. Powers*, 124 Tenn. 553; 137 S.W. 1110.

*Shelby Co. v. Anderson*, 10 Tenn. App. 437.

*Obion Co. ex rel v. Coulter*, 153 Tenn. 469; 284 S.W. 372.

*Grooms v. Bd. Directors Middlefork etc. D.D. #1*, 167 Tenn. 589; 72 S.W. (2d) 772.

#### FINANCING—Assessments

**Secs. 4222 to 4226. Assessments for preliminary expenses:** The court fixes the date when the assessments shall be collected, and the county clerk makes out an assessment list or book substantially in the form of the state and county tax books and certifies it to the trustee of the county. It is the duty of the trustee to proceed at once to collect the assessments and pay them to the county clerk, to be paid out by him for the preliminary costs and expenses of organization. **Sec. 4223:** If it is an intercounty district, the clerk of the county where the petition was filed makes out the assessment list for the entire district, and certifies under seal to the trustee of each interested county that part of the assessment list affecting such county. It is the duty of the trustee to collect the assessments and pay the proceeds over to the county clerk of the county where the petition was filed. **Sec. 4224:** Assessments so made are a lien on the respective tracts of land assessed. **Sec. 4225:** The county trustee and the county clerk must give bond in double the amount of the assessments before collecting them, conditioned to faithfully perform their duties. **Sec. 4226:** The proceedings for the preliminary expense fund are not to delay other proceedings for organization. [*Hughes v. Herbert*, 159 Tenn. 187; 17 S.W. (2d) 60.]

**Secs. 4240 to 4243. Special assessments for preliminary expense:** After the report of the engineer has been filed, the court may make a special assessment upon the lands in an amount sufficient to pay the costs and expenses incurred to date, including the expense of collecting the special assessment. **Sec. 4241:** The assessment is made only upon petition signed and sworn to by one or more landowners, praying that provision be made for paying the expenses already incurred. Notice of a hearing on the petition is by publication in each county interested. **Sec. 4242:** At the hearing the court proceeds to determine the matter of making the assessment and will hear any proof offered as to the amount necessary to be raised. The court, if it determines such action to be expedient, will make an assessment for the amount fixed against the respective tracts on the basis of acreage. **Sec. 4243:** Aggrieved parties have the right of appeal in the same manner as appeals against the formation of the district.

**Secs. 4244 to 4245. Assessment list:** The court fixes the dates within which the assessment is to be collected, and the county clerk makes out the assessment list or book giving alphabetically the names of the owners, the boundaries of the lands, the number of acres, and the assessment against each tract, and certifies the list to the trustee of the county who collects the assessments and returns the proceeds to the county clerk to be paid out by him for the preliminary expenses under order of the court. (L. 1909, ch. 185; L. 1913, ch. 25.) **Sec. 4244.1:** The county trustee must make monthly settlement to the county court in detail, which settlement is copied on the "drainage record book" in the office of the county clerk. (L. 1935, ch. 159.) **Sec. 4244.2:** In the case of intercounty districts, the respective county trustees make monthly settlements with the county court of the county where the district was organized. (L. 1935, ch. 159.) **Sec. 4244.3:** After each monthly settlement has been filed and approved, the board of directors of the drainage district ascertains what portion of the money, bonds, coupons, or credit memoranda were received in the preceding month and prior to that time from maintenance and administrative assessments, and certifies the amount thereof to the county court which has jurisdiction to make disposition thereof as may be just and equitable for the district and the bondholders. The court may authorize the directors to issue and sell transferable maintenance and administrative certificates against that portion of the bonds, coupons, or credit memoranda belonging to said maintenance or administrative fund, and the certificates may be tendered to the trustee who must receive them at face value in settlement of the drainage assessments. (L. 1935, ch. 159.) **Sec. 4244.4:** Maintenance and administrative certificates constitute the same lien on the lands on which assessments remain unpaid as the unpaid bonds and coupons, and may be enforced in the same manner. (L. 1935, ch. 159.) **Sec. 4245:** If the district be intercounty, the clerk of the county where the matter is pending will make out the assessment list for the entire district, and certify under seal to each trustee of any other county interested that portion which contains the assessments on land in such county, for collection and transmittal to the county clerk where the petition was filed.

See: *Hughes v. Herbert*, 159 Tenn. 187; 17 S.W. (2d) 16.

*Williamson & Co. v. Shelton*, 158 Tenn. 166; 11 S.W. (2d) 882.

**Sec. 4248. Damages:** Any person claiming compensation for damages sustained by reason of the construction of the works must file his claim in the office of the county clerk at least three days prior to the hearing on the petition, and failure to do so is a waiver of his claim. The court will appoint guardians *ad litem* for persons under disability.

**Secs. 4265 to 4267. Damages to be secured:** After the damages are finally ascertained and fixed by the county court, the court requires them to be paid in the first instance by the parties benefited, or to be secured to be paid upon such terms and conditions as the court may deem just and proper. *Sec. 4266:* After such damages have been so paid or secured, the court enters an order of condemnation showing all such lands appropriated and belonging to the district for all of its necessary purposes. *Sec. 4267:* In establishing a district all necessary land may be appropriated, and a right-of-way as much as 200 feet wide may be appropriated if necessary for the location of any drain or any channel for any natural water course; but the width of the right-of-way stated in this section does not prevent the court from ordering appropriated such other lands as may be necessary.

**Sec. 4273. Correcting assessments:** Assessments made in the wrong name may be corrected by petition, and the procedure is set out in this section. Assessments against lands thus newly assessed become due immediately whether they have been paid by the aggrieved party or not, and will be proceeded against as delinquent unless paid. Assessments paid by the aggrieved party will be refunded by the county trustee by warrant.

**Sec. 4290. Collection of assessments:** The assessments are levied on the lands benefited in the ratio aforesaid and are collected in the same manner as county taxes. The funds so collected are kept in a separate fund and paid out only for purposes connected with the improvement on the order or warrant of the judge or chairman of the county court.

See: *Hughes v. Herbert*, 159 Tenn. 187; 17 S.W. (2d) 16.  
*State ex rel 1st Nat. Bank, St. Louis v. Dunlop*, 167 Tenn. 585; 72 S.W. (2d) 771.

**Secs. 4291 and 4292. Special assessments:** If, after the district has been created and the commissioners have assessed benefits and the report has been confirmed and there are no appeals pending, it appears to the court that the costs and expenses up to that stage have not been paid, the court has power to make a special assessment to pay such costs and expenses including the expenses of collecting the same. *Sec. 4292:* Such special assessments are collected in the same way as other assessments; provided, that for this special assessment the court may fix the date within which it shall be collected; and provided, said assessments shall be a lien on the lands assessed and shall be inferior to any later assessment for the purpose of raising a fund for the payment of bonds and interest.

See: *Duke v. Maness*, 2 Tenn. App. 267.  
*Grooms v. Bd. of Directors, Middle Fork etc. D.D. #1*, 167 Tenn. 589; 72 S.W. (2d) 772.

**Sec. 4292.1. Prepayment of deferred installments:** Any owner of lands upon which there are now special assessments levied by any drainage district may, at his option, at any date upon which he pays the special assessments, pay all or any part of the entire amount assessed against him; provided, however, that no rebate shall be made for unearned interest upon such assessment. (L. 1933, ch. 132.)

**Secs. 4292.2 to 4292.4. Payment of assessments with bonds or coupons:** Bonds and/or interest coupons of the drainage district making the assessment may be lawfully tendered to the trustee of the county wherein the land lies in payment of such assessment, and the trustee must receive the bonds and/or coupons regardless of the date of their maturity; must receive same, without deduction for maintenance, at face value excluding interest upon past due coupons; and the payment when so made is a valid and complete payment as though made in cash; provided, the trustee may require his commissions on the payment to be paid in cash instead of bonds and/or coupons; and provided, where

the bonds tendered in payment exceed the amount of the assessment, the trustee takes in all of the bonds and issues to the party paying the assessment a transferable credit memorandum for the difference between the amount of the bonds and the amount of the assessment, which memorandum may be used in the payment of any other drainage assessments due to the district in which payment is made. *Sec. 4292.3:* Upon receipt of such bonds the county trustee must cancel them and keep a record thereof. If the bonds tendered contain interest coupons beyond the date of the maturity of the assessments which it is proposed to pay, then the trustee is not required to receive interest coupons in payment where said coupons mature beyond the last date for which it is proposed to pay maturing assessments. This does not apply where both the assessment and the coupons are past due. Any past due coupon can be used to pay any or all assessments regardless of their due date. This provision does not apply where suits have been brought to collect delinquent taxes until the costs and attorney's fees have been paid. (L. 1933, ch. 132.) *Sec. 4292.4:* Where a district is in more than one county, it is the duty of any trustee to accept bonds and/or coupons in payment of any assessment against that portion of the district located in his county.

**Secs. 4297 to 4299. Appeal:** Appeal may be taken to the circuit court of the county from the order of the county court fixing the assessment of benefits in the same manner and time provided for appeals from assessments of damages, but only five days is allowed for the appeal. *Sec. 4298:* Any landowner appealing must furnish bond for costs and damages, and the oath provided by law for poor persons shall not be allowed. *Sec. 4299:* Appeal does not prevent the collection of the assessment nor stay such collection if the district or any petitioner execute bond payable to the appellant conditioned to hold him harmless against loss and to abide by the judgment of the court if the appeal is successfully prosecuted.

**Sec. 4304. New appraisements:** Where assessments levied cannot for any reason be enforced and part of the work has been done, the county court must proceed as to any or all land benefited by the improvement in the same manner as if the appraisal and apportionment of benefits had never been made, and any payments already made are duly credited.

**Sec. 4321. Assessing railroads and highways:** Whenever any railroad or public highway is beneficially affected by the improvement, the commissioners classify and assess the benefits and give notice thereof to the nearest railroad agent, or, in the case of highways, to the judge or chairman of the county court. When such special assessments have been approved by the county court as to the railroad, they may be collected in any court having jurisdiction. Highway assessments are paid by the county out of the general county fund.

**Sec. 4332. Collection of assessments:** Assessments are collected by the county trustee as county taxes are collected, and the proceeds are kept in a separate fund and paid out only for purposes properly connected with the improvement on the order or warrant of the county judge or chairman. No personal property of the owner of lands assessed shall be liable or distrained for the assessment, but the land only shall be liable.

See: *First Nat. Bank v. Obion Co.*, 3 Fed. (2d) 623.  
*Grooms v. Bd. of Directors, Middlebrook etc. D.D. #1*, 167 Tenn. 589; 72 S.W. (2d) 772.

**Secs. 4351 to 4353. Entry and collection:** The assessments are entered on the "drainage assessment book" made out by the clerk of the county in which the particular assessment is levied, and furnished to the county trustee. They become payable and delinquent at the same time as general taxes, and bear

interest after delinquency. (L. 1909, ch. 185.) **Sec. 4352:** The trustee collects the assessments along with other taxes and credits them to the drainage district. Within 10 days after delinquency the trustee notifies the landowner of the fact that a penalty of 10 percent will accrue thereon. In a suit brought to collect taxes no additional amount may be assessed against the delinquent for attorney's fees, but the fees are to be paid out of the penalty collected. **Sec. 4353:** Drainage taxes are delinquent at the same time as general taxes, on November 15 each year. Thereafter the 10 percent penalty attaches and the taxes bear interest from delinquency. (L. 1923, ch. 73.)

**Secs. 4354 and 4355. Liens:** Assessments when levied become valid liens on the lands assessed on a parity with liens for general state and county taxes. **Sec. 4355:** When assessments have been delinquent 60 days, bills in chancery may be filed in the name of the county for the use of the district.

See: *Hughes v. Herbert*, 159 Tenn. 187; 17 S.W. (2d) 16.  
*Obion Co. v. Houser*, 9 Tenn. App. 646.

**Sec. 4359. Method of assessment of public taxes:** All tax assessors, when assessing for public taxes lands that lie partly within a drainage district, assess that part within the district as one independent tract to the end that it may be definitely known what is the amount of the county and state taxes and any special school taxes assessed against the land within the drainage district.

**Secs. 4360 to 4365. Tax sales:** These sections set out the method of procedure for the sale of land for delinquent assessments, the relation of such assessments to state and county taxes on the same tract, and the method of payment and redemption. Such sale divests the owner of title and vests the same in the purchaser, but the owner continues in possession and is entitled to the rents and profits for two years. After two years the purchaser upon application will receive from the master in chancery a writ of possession. The owner may redeem his property within two years by payment in full plus interest and 10 percent penalty, provided: if within 12 months he pays one-fifth of the total including penalty, and thereafter pays one-fifth annually, his equity of redemption does not expire until 5 years from the date of confirmation of sale. No writ of possession issues as long as such payments are being made, and the owner enjoys the rents and profits but he may not remove timber during the period of redemption.

**Sec. 4366. Borrowing:** If in any year, on account of delinquent assessments and incidental delays in enforcing collection thereof funds are insufficient to pay bonds and interest the directors may borrow money to make up the deficiency and give notes and pledge the unpaid assessments for that year as security for the notes. The assessments when collected constitute a fund for the payment of the notes. (L. 1915, ch. 63.)

**Sec. 4367. Collected from assessed land only:** Assessments may be collected only out of the lands assessed and may not be collected in any manner out of any other property, real or personal, of the owner of the assessed lands. (L. 1909, ch. 185.)

**Sec. 4400. Assessments in intercounty districts:** Assessments levied on land in intercounty districts are made by the court where the petition was filed and are effective on all of the land within the district in all of the counties. The clerk of court where the proceeding is pending must make out a drainage assessment book in which the assessments for the entire district appear and then furnish a copy of such portion of same as contains the assessment of land in any other county to the trustee of that county, certifying thereto and taking a receipt therefor.

**Sec. 4401. Control of collections:** The trustee receiving the certified copy of the assessment book collects the assessments shown as if the district were wholly within one county, and he must pay out the money on warrants drawn on him by the judge or chairman of the court where the proceeding is pending or the petition was filed. Such warrants may be drawn to transfer the funds from the trustee of the county where any of the lands are situated to the trustee of the county where the proceeding is pending or the petition was filed, to the end that all vouchers may be on file in the county where the proceeding is pending. (L. 1915, ch. 61.)

**Sec. 4402. Lien of assessments:** The assessments so made in intercounty districts become valid liens upon all of the lands so assessed in the same manner that state and county taxes are liens.

#### FINANCING—Bonds

**Secs. 4335, 4336, 4338, and 4340. County may issue bonds:** If the county court determines that the cost of the improvement is greater than should be levied in any one year upon the lands benefited, it may fix the amount that will be levied and collected each year and issue drainage bonds of the county with interest at not more than 6 percent, and devote said bonds, at par with accrued interest, to the payment of construction cost. Bonds may be sold at not less than par. Any premiums received are credited to the drainage fund. Should the cost of the work exceed the estimate, a new apportionment of assessments may be made and levied and other bonds issued and sold in like manner. Bonds may not run longer than 20 years. **Sec. 4336:** Landowners may pay assessments in full before the issuance of bonds. **Sec. 4338:** Each bond shows expressly on its face that it is to be paid only by assessments levied and collected on the lands in the district. No assessment may be levied or collected for the payment of bonds or interest thereon on any property, real or personal, outside of the district designated. **Sec. 4340:** When the district is intercounty the county court of each county determines whether bonds shall be issued to meet the expenses, so far as the lands of the district lie in that county. Such bonds are payable only out of the assessments levied in that county.

**Sec. 4341. Installments:** The directors may, if they deem it expedient, contract with the purchaser of the bonds that payment may be made in such installments as may be agreed on, provided that the payment of the installments as they mature is amply secured by solvent bond in double the amount of the entire deferred installment, payable to the state for the use and benefit of the district and those entitled thereto, said bond to be approved by unanimous vote of the board of directors of the district.

**Secs. 4341.1 to 4341.7. Refunding bonds:** For the purpose of refunding all or any part of the bonded indebtedness of a district, whenever in the judgment of the county court in which the district was organized it is deemed to the best interest of the landowners, or when the district becomes unable to pay all or any part of the principal and interest of outstanding bonds, the court may issue refunding bonds in an amount not to exceed in the aggregate the amount of the bonds to be refunded and accrued interest thereon. Refunding bonds mature in not to exceed 40 years and bear 6 percent interest. (L. 1935, ch. 51.) **Sec. 4341.2:** The county court has jurisdiction to issue refunding bonds upon the filing with the court of a petition signed by the board of directors of the district. The petition describes the outstanding bonds to be refunded, states whether the holders thereof have consented to the refunding thereof, the amount of refunding bonds to be issued, and the proposed date of said refunding bonds and the date of their maturity. (L. 1935, ch. 51.)

**Sec. 4341.3:** The county court sets a hearing on the petition and gives notice by publication and posting in the form prescribed by the statute. **Sec. 4341.4:** If the district is intercounty, the petition is filed in the county court of the county where the greater part of the lands of the district are situated, which court has full jurisdiction. **Sec. 4341.5:** At the hearing the court disposes of all objections in a summary manner and its disposition thereof is final and conclusive on all parties; provided, when a remonstrance is filed prior to the hearing, in writing, signed by 60 percent or more of the landowners owning 60 percent or more of the aggregate acreage, the court must dismiss the petition. (L. 1935, ch. 51.) **Sec. 4341.6:** Any landowner may pay the full amount of the principal tax assessment chargeable to his land for the payment of bonds to be refunded, and thereby release his lands from any tax for the payment of the refunding bonds. Such lands remain subject to additional assessments legally levied. **Sec. 4341.7:** Upon issuing refunding bonds, the time of payment of the subsequently accruing original annual installments of taxes is extended and the taxes become due in such greater number of annual installments as the county court shall direct. A new drainage assessment book is prepared showing the extended assessments. (L. 1935, ch. 51.)

**Secs. 4343 and 4344. Warrants in lieu of bonds:** If the board of directors of any intercounty district deem it best they may, instead of issuing bonds, direct that warrants be issued drawn on the district, or on the county trustee, by the judge or chairman of the county court, to be paid out of the funds of the district only, and at such times as the assessment may be due. The warrants are drawn for all lawful demands and bear 6 percent interest. **Sec. 4344:** If there be a surplus from bonds or warrants, it may be used by the directors with the approval of the court for improving the ditch or laterals or to pay all or part of assessments not yet collected. Such warrants may be used in purchasing outstanding bonds or warrants, at not above par and interest.

**Secs. 4369 and 4370. Appointment of receiver:** When any bonds or interest coupons have been past due for two years and payment has been demanded, the holder of such bonds or interest coupons shall have the right to make application to any court of competent jurisdiction within the county or counties of said district for the appointment of a receiver for the district to collect the assessments and taxes due. **Sec. 4370:** Any receiver so appointed has the same power to enter suit to collect delinquent assessments that the district itself would have. (L. 1923, ch. 73.)

**Sec. 4403. Bonds in intercounty districts:** Bonds may be issued by districts located in more than one county to pay the costs of the proposed improvement in the general manner provided. The bonds must, however, be signed by the judge or chairman of the county court of each of the counties that have lands in the district and be countersigned by the county court clerk of each of the counties. The seal of each county clerk is affixed by him. The bonds must be signed and sealed first by the officers of the counties other than that in which the proceeding is pending, and last by the officers of the county where the petition was filed and the proceeding is pending; provided, the assessment on the lands in each county shall only be bound and liable for their pro rata part of the bonds and interest thereon and according to assessments levied; and only the land in the district shall be liable for the assessments levied thereon as above provided. Further, it is the duty of each of said officers in each of the counties to sign and seal the bonds when they have been ordered to be issued by the court in which the proceedings were filed and are pending. (L. 1915, ch. 61.)

**Sec. 4404. Proceeds of bond sale—Intercounty district:** The proceeds from the sale of bonds are deposited with one or more of the trustees as the directors may order. All of the funds so received may be transferred to the trustee of the county where the proceeding is pending if deemed best, to the end that the entire fund may be paid out by him on proper warrants. The judge or chairman of the court where the proceeding is pending shall draw all warrants against this fund to meet lawful demands of the district and to transfer the fund as above provided.

**Sec. 4405. Alternative proceeding for intercounty district:** It is the intention of section 4398 *et seq.* to provide an additional method of procedure for establishing the districts in more than one county, and to leave to the parties concerned their option whether they will proceed under one or the other alternative methods in creating such districts where the lands lie in more than one county. (L. 1915, ch. 61.)

#### CONSTRUCTION

**Secs. 4310 to 4314. Contracts for improvements:** No contract for improvements may be made until after the commissioners have made their classification and apportionment (sec. 4280, *et seq.*), nor until the classification, apportionment, and assessment of benefits have been determined by the court. Thereafter contracts are made by the board of directors. **Sec. 4311:** The directors give notice of the time and place of the letting of contracts by publication in the county and elsewhere as they may direct. The notice specifies the approximate amount of work in each section and the time in which it is to be completed. **Sec. 4312:** The directors award the contract or contracts to the lowest responsible bidder for each section of the work, or they may award the contract as a whole in their discretion. They may reject all bids and readvertise the work. **Sec. 4313:** Bidders must deposit with the directors certified check for 10 percent of the amount of the bid, but not to exceed \$10,000. In the alternative they may file a solvent bond for faithful performance of the work. **Sec. 4314:** The successful bidder must deposit bond in the amount of 25 percent of the contract price, conditioned for the faithful performance of the work.

See: *Maryland Casualty Co. v. Clarks Creek Drg. D.* 4 Tenn. App. 380.  
*Pritchard v. Johnson-Toby Constrn. Co.* 155 Tenn. 571, 296 S.W. 17.

#### TEXAS

(*Vernon's Annotated Civil Statutes of Texas, Cumulative Pocket Part, 1939, Volume 21, ch. 7*)

#### DRAINAGE DISTRICTS

(*Articles 8097 to 8193*)

#### ORGANIZATION—Petition

**Art. 8097. Who may establish:** The commissioners courts may establish drainage districts in their respective counties in the manner provided in this chapter. Such districts may or may not include municipal corporations or any portion thereof, but no land shall at the same time be included in more than one drainage district. When established the districts may make improvements and issue bonds to provide payment therefor. The commissioners court is hereinafter designated as the "court."

See: *Holt v. State*, 176 S.W. 743.  
*Wharton Co. D.D. v. Higbee*, 149 S.W. 381.  
*Harris Co. D.D. #12, v. City of Houston*, 35 S.W. (2d), 118.  
*Hidalgo Co. D.D. #1 v. Magnolia Petroleum Co.*, 47 S.W. (2d) 875.  
*Kuhlmann v. D.D. #12 of Harris Co.*, 51 S.W. (2d) 784.

**NOTE.**—Chapter 8, Art. 8194 provides: Conservation and reclamation districts may be created and organized in any manner that water improvement, drainage, or levee improvement districts are authorized by the laws of this State to be created, and for the several purposes therein provided. (Acts 4 C.S. 1918, p. 40.)

**Arts. 8098 and 8099. Petition:** The petition must be presented to the commissioners court signed by twenty-five of the freeholding resident taxpayers of the proposed district, or, if there are less than 75 citizens, then by one-third thereof whose lands will be affected. The petition sets forth the necessity, feasibility, and public utility of the district and the proposed boundaries thereof, and gives it a name which must include the name of the county. **Art. 8099:** The petition must be accompanied by \$200 in cash to be deposited with the court clerk, and held by him until after the result of an election for the creation of the district and the issuing of bonds is officially made known. If the election favors establishment of the district, the money is returned to the petitioners; but if the contrary occur, the expenses up to and including the election are paid from the deposit on vouchers approved by the county judge, and the balance returned to the petitioners.

See: *Parker v. Harris Co. D.D. #2*, 148 S.W. 351.  
*Jefferson v. McFadden*, 178 S.W. 714.  
*Herbert v. Scurlock*, 178 S.W. 711.

**Arts. 8100 to 8103. Hearing—Notice:** The court sets the petition down for hearing at a regular session or a special session called for that purpose between thirty and sixty days after filing, and orders the clerk to give notice of the date of the hearing, prior to the election, by posting in the district and at the courthouse door. **Art. 8101:** Any person whose lands will be affected may appear and offer evidence for or against the creation of the district on the ground of necessity, public utility, or feasibility. **Art. 8102:** Except as herein provided, the court has exclusive jurisdiction to hear and determine all contests and objections, and all matters pertaining to the district, and in all subsequent proceedings its judgment is final. **Art. 8103:** If at the hearing it appear to the court that the district is feasible, needed, and would be conducive to the public welfare, the court will so find. If the court finds any of these issues in the negative, it will dismiss the petition at the cost of petitioners. The findings of the court must be entered of record.

See: *McFarlane v. Wesley*, 186 S.W. 261.  
*Herbert v. Scurlock*, 178 S.W. 711.

**Arts. 8104, and 8106 to 8109. Engineer:** The court, if it finds in favor of the petition, appoints a competent engineer, who may have such assistants and compensation as agreed on by the court. He gives bond in the sum of \$500 for the faithful performance of his duties. **Art. 8106:** The engineer, within the time prescribed by the court, makes a survey of the lands affected and a preliminary plan locating the necessary works and designating the streams and watercourses necessary to be improved. The engineer estimates the cost in detail as to each improvement contemplated and the probable yearly maintenance cost, and reports to the court. **Art. 8107:** He is empowered to go upon lands outside of the district, and in another county if necessary, for the purposes of making surveys and to prepare proper outlets. **Art. 8108:** The report must be accompanied by a map showing the route and termini of the works and the length, width, depth, and slopes of the banks of all excavations and the estimated number of cubic yards of material to be removed from each, as well as the location and size of all levees and the number of cubic yards of earth necessary to construct them.

A copy of the official land map of the county with the works and the other required data shown thereon is sufficient. **Art. 8109:** When the engineer's report is filed, the court sets it down for hearing at a regular or special session between twenty and thirty days thereafter, with notice by posting. Any freeholding taxpayer of the district may appear and object to the report.

**Art. 8110. Findings on engineer's report:** If there be no objections or if the court overrules them, the report will be approved and that fact entered on its minutes. The court may change the location of the improvement or order the engineer to locate additional works to conduct water from the lands of the district or to protect them from overflow. The court may require a completely new report if necessary. On any change or alteration of the report a hearing is had with notice as in the first instance.

**Arts. 8111 to 8116. Election:** After the court has approved the engineer's report as presented or modified, it orders an election to be held within the district on the question of whether or not the district shall be established, bonds issued, and taxes levied for payment thereof. **Art. 8112:** The notice states the amount of the bonds to be issued, which may not exceed the engineer's estimate and the cost of any additional works. The notice also states the purpose for which the proceeds of the bonds are to be used. Notice is by posting. **Art. 8113:** A two-thirds vote is necessary to carry the affirmative of the proposition submitted at the election. Only resident property taxpayers who are qualified voters of the district may vote. The general election laws apply. The court names the polling places and the judge and other election officers, and the ballots must have the proposition to be voted on printed on them. **Art. 8114:** Each voter must take oath that he is qualified, on the form provided in the statute. **Art. 8115:** Immediately after the election the presiding judge makes return of the result in the same manner as in general elections, and returns the ballot box to the county clerk for safe keeping and delivery to the court at the next session. If the court finds the proposition is carried, it declares the result and enters the same on its minutes. **Art. 8116:** The form of the certificate of the court is set out in the statute; the certificate must state that two-thirds of the resident property taxpayers voted in favor of the creation of the district and the issuance of bonds and levy of taxes. Thereupon the court declares the district to be established by the name given in the petition. All districts must also bear the name of the county and be numbered consecutively.

See: *Trimmer v. Carlton*, 116 T. 572; 296 S.W. 1070.  
*Herbert v. Scurlock*, 178 S.W. 711.  
*MacFarlane v. Wesley*, 186 S.W. 261.

#### ORGANIZATION—Officers

**Arts. 8118 and 8119. Commissioners:** When a district is established and unless the commissioners are elected as provided in the next article, the court appoints three drainage commissioners who must be residents of the county or adjoining counties and freeholding taxpayers of the district and legal voters of the county of their residence. They hold office for two years, and upon the expiration of their term the court appoints their successors. **Art. 8119:** Upon petition of a majority of the real property taxpayers of the district praying for the election of three drainage commissioners, the court will immediately order such election to be held in the manner of other elections, and declare the three persons receiving the highest number of votes to be elected. If the third highest vote be tied, the court selects the third commissioner from those tied. The commissioners hold office until the next regular election



for state and county officials, and are then and thereafter elected every two years at the general election. (*Cantwell v. Suttles*, 196 S.W. 656.)

**Arts. 8120 to 8123. Commissioners' salary:** The commissioners are allowed \$2.50 per day for the time actually engaged in the work of the district, after submitting a detailed report under oath describing the work done and the time actually consumed, such reports to be audited and allowed by the commissioners court. In all counties having 200,000 inhabitants according to the United States census and having one or more drainage districts therein, the commissioners court upon application in writing may allow an additional \$2.50 per day and permit the use of an automobile at not to exceed \$2.50 per day, stating the reasons and necessity therefor and fixing the number of days. (L. 1935, ch. 118.) **Arts. 8121 to 8123:** Commissioners must subscribe to an oath of office, give bond in the sum of \$1,000, and organize by electing one of their number chairman and one secretary. Two commissioners constitute a quorum in the letting of contracts. The drawing of warrants requires the concurrence of all commissioners.

**Arts. 8124 to 8126. District engineers:** The commissioners appoint a competent engineer who is entitled to such assistants as may be necessary and may receive such pay and allowances as agreed upon by the commissioners and approved by the court. **Art. 8125:** The engineer makes a map of the district showing the boundaries, with the original surveys therein, and, if the boundary line crosses the original survey, the map must show the acres of the original survey included in the district. The engineer also makes a map and profiles of the drainage ditches and levees in the district and of outlets extending beyond the district. A land office map of the county showing the name and number of each survey and the area contained in the district is sufficient. **Art. 8126:** Maps and profiles of the work must show the relation that each canal, ditch, or levee bears to each tract of land through which it passes and the shape into which it divides each tract, and, where the works cut off less than 20 acres, the map shall show the number of acres so separated and the number of acres in the whole tract, as well as the shape of the small tract and its relation to the works. The profiles must show the cubic yardage of excavation required and the estimated cost. The maps and profiles are signed by the engineer and filed with the clerk of the court.

#### ORGANIZATION—Powers

**Art. 8151. Eminent domain:** All districts have the right of eminent domain to acquire rights-of-way through public or private lands (except cemeteries) required for the improvements, and for necessary outlets in any county. No rights-of-way may be condemned through a city or town without consent of the authorities thereof. No appeal from the findings or assessments of damages by the commissioners appointed for that purpose shall suspend the work of the drainage commissioners in prosecuting the drainage construction in all of its details. Expenses of the proceedings are paid out of the construction and maintenance fund.

See: *Matagorda Co. D.D. #5 v. Borden*, 181 S.W. 780.  
*Peterson v. Stolz*, 269 S.W. 113.

**Arts. 8152 to 8154. Rights-of-way:** The commissioners are empowered to acquire necessary rights-of-way by gift, grant, purchase, or condemnation, and if by purchase, then subject to the approval of the court. **Art. 8153:** All of the works constructed are the public property of the district, and every person owning land has the right to drain into one or more of the public drains. Owners desiring to drain through intervening property

in the natural course of drainage, or along a highway, notify the commissioners who act as a jury to determine the place where the drain may be constructed. **Art. 8154:** The commissioners are charged with the duty of keeping the works in repair, and they have general control of construction and maintenance. [For damage to riparian lands, see: *Jefferson Co. D.D. #6 v. Langham*, 124 T. 167; 76 S.W. (2d) 484.]

**Art. 8167. Connecting drains:** No person or district has the right to drain adjacent lands outside of an established district into its works without permission from the drainage commissioners. After investigation by the engineer, if the commissioners permit such connection, the applicant must pay into the county treasury for the benefit of the construction and maintenance fund of the district the same ratio of cost of the original works from the point of connection to the outlet that the water to be emptied by the connecting drain bears to the water then being carried by the original canal.

**Art. 8176. May become a conservation district:** By the Act of 1937, chapter 28, the method of converting a drainage district into a conservation and reclamation district is set out in complete detail in six sections of an amendment to article 8176.

#### FINANCING—Assessments

**Art. 8136. Tax levy for bonds:** When bonds have been voted, the court must annually levy and collect taxes upon all property in the district, real, personal, or otherwise, sufficient in amount to pay the interest on the bonds as due and to redeem them at maturity. Such taxes are placed in the interest and sinking fund.

See: *Ogden v. Barstow, Ward Co. D.D.*, 230 S.W. 1036.  
*State v. Houston & T.C. Ry. Co.*, 209 S.W. 820.  
*Kuhlmann v. D.D. #12 of Harris Co.*, 51 S.W. (2d) 784.

**Arts. 8137 and 8138. Maintenance taxes:** Annually before the first of July the commissioners file with the court a detailed report of the condition of the improvement, with an estimate of the cost of maintenance and repair during the ensuing year. They also file an inventory of the property and funds of the district and a list of its lawful debts. The report is considered by the court before any levy of taxes is made. **Art. 8138:** At the same time that taxes are levied to meet the bonded indebtedness the court causes a tax to be levied upon all of the property in the district, real, personal, or otherwise, sufficient to maintain, repair, and preserve the improvement and to pay all lawful debts of the district. The levy in any one year may never exceed one-half of 1 percent of the total assessed valuation of the district for that year. Such taxes when collected are placed in the construction and maintenance fund.

See: *McFadden v. Jefferson Co. D.D. #6*, 4 S.W. (2d) 33.  
*Kuhlmann v. D.D. #12 of Harris Co.*, 51 S.W. (2d) 784.  
*Hidalgo Co. D.D. #1 v. Internat. Creosoting & Constrn. Co.*, 54 S.W. (2d) 861.

**Art. 8140. Collection:** In the assessment and collection of taxes the county assessor and collector have the same power and are governed by the same rules as provided for the collection of state and county taxes, unless otherwise provided in this act. The court is a board of equalization for the district, and all laws governing such boards apply to the court.

**Art. 8141. Lien of tax:** Taxes are a lien on all property assessed. The court is empowered to fix the time when the taxes become due and payable; otherwise they are due at the same time as state and county taxes. Penalty for delinquency is the same as for state and county taxes.

**Art. 8142. Tax rolls:** The court provides the necessary books for the assessor and county clerk at the expense of the district. When ordered by the court, the assessor shall assess all

property in the district and list it for taxation in the book or roll furnished for the purpose, and return the drainage roll at the same time that he returns the state roll for collection and approval. If the court finds the rolls correct, they are approved and the assessor's fees are paid by warrant on the district funds. The court may remove the assessor for failure to comply with such order.

See: Wharton Co. D.D. #1 v. Higbee, 149 S.W. 381.  
Nichols v. Galveston Co., 228 S.W. 547.  
Watson v. El Paso Co., 202 S.W. 126.

**Art. 8144. Delinquent taxes:** The collector certifies to the court a list of delinquent property, and the court proceeds to have the property sold in the same manner as provided for the sale of delinquent property in the collection of state and county taxes. The commissioners may purchase the property for the benefit of the district.

**Art. 8145. Separate tax officers:** Upon the petition of 25 resident freeholders the court will order an election to determine whether or not the district shall have a separate tax assessor, collector, and board of equalization for the assessment and collection of district taxes. Notice is the same as for the original election. If the proposition carries by a two-thirds vote, the court appoints those officers and they give bond and exercise the same powers as the county assessor and collector. The general law for tax collection applies to the district.

**Arts. 8146 and 8147. Duty of treasurer:** The county treasurer keeps a separate account of all moneys received belonging to the district and of all amounts paid out by him. He may disburse only upon a voucher signed by the commissioners and countersigned by the county judge. **Art. 8147:** The county treasurer gives bond in an amount equal to the amount of bonds issued. Where a district depository is selected, such depository gives like bond.

See: American Surety Co. of N.Y. v. Hidalgo Co., 283 S.W. 267.  
Harris Co. v. Charlton, 243 S.W. 459.  
Neuces Co. D.D. #2 v. Garrett, 202 S.W. 1000.

#### FINANCING—Bonds

**Art. 8127. Issuance of bonds:** When the maps, profiles, and estimates are filed, the court orders the issuance of drainage bonds for the district sufficient in amount to pay for the proposed improvement together with all necessary incidental expenses. These bonds may not exceed in amount one-fourth of the assessed valuation of the real property in the district as shown by the last annual assessment thereof, nor exceed the amounts specified in the order and notice of election.

See: Holt v. State, 176 S.W. 743.  
David v. Timon, 183 S.W. 88.  
Munson v. Looney, 107 T. 263; 172 S.W. 1102.  
Simmons v. Lightfoot, 105 T. 212; 146 S.W. 871.

**Art. 8128. Change in plans without bond:** After the issuance of bonds is authorized, the commissioners may make changes in the district or in the improvements therein that will be of advantage to the district but will not increase the cost beyond the amount of the bonds authorized. Such changes are made by entering a notice thereof on the minutes of the commissioners, with maps and profiles showing the change. Notice of this action is given by publication in the English language within the county.

**Art. 8129. Change in plans with bonds:** When it appears to the commissioners that changes should be made that will be of advantage to the district but which will make necessary the issuance of more bonds, they so certify to the court, with maps and profiles prepared by the engineer showing the changes and

the estimated cost thereof. The court then gives notice of an election to determine whether the changes shall be made. If two-thirds of the property tax-paying voters of the district vote in favor of the change, the court enters the result of record and orders additional bonds issued.

**Arts. 8130 to 8134. Bonds—Record book:** Before issuing bonds the court provides a book in which a record must be kept by the county clerk showing all bonds issued and full details as to the amount, dates, maturity, interest, and the annual rate of assessment made to pay the interest and provide a sinking fund for their redemption. Upon payment of any bond, the fact is recorded in the record book. Said book is open at all times to the inspection of interested parties. **Art. 8131:** All bonds are issued in the name of the district, signed by the county judge, and attested by the county clerk with the seal of the court affixed. Denominations are not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, with interest at 6 percent. No bonds may be made payable more than 40 years after the date thereof. **Art. 8132:** Before bonds are offered for sale the district forwards to the attorney general of the state a copy of the bonds; a certified copy of the court order levying taxes to pay interest and provide a sinking fund; a statement of the total bonded indebtedness of the district including the series of bonds proposed; the assessed value of the property for purposes of taxation; and such other information as may be required by the attorney general. That officer examines the information and determines whether the bonds are in conformity with the constitution and laws and are valid and binding obligations upon the district. If he finds them so, he officially certifies to that fact. **Art. 8133:** When bonds have been so approved they are registered by the comptroller in a book kept for that purpose, and the certificate of their approval is preserved of record. Thereafter such bonds are *prima facie* valid and binding obligations in every action, suit, or proceeding. The only defense that may be offered against their validity shall be forgery or fraud. **Art. 8134:** When the bonds have been registered, the county judge under the direction of the court sells them for the best price possible but not less than par and accrued interest. The money is deposited with the county treasurer and placed by him to the credit of the district in the construction and maintenance fund thereof.

See: David v. Timon, 183 S.W. 88.  
Wilson v. Herbert, 174 S.W. 861.  
Ward v. Harris Co., 209 S.W. 792.

**Art. 8136-a. Refunding bonds:** Any district that has issued bonds may, by the consent of the holders thereof, refund them by issuing new coupon bonds for that purpose. Such refunding bonds may not draw greater interest than those in lieu of which the refunding bonds are issued. Such refunding bonds are payable serially or otherwise in not to exceed 40 years from the date thereof. A sufficient tax levy to meet principal and interest thereof shall be made before the delivery of the bonds, provided the refunding of any bond shall not affect any taxes already due. No refunding bond may be issued until approved by the attorney general of the state and registered by the comptroller; and the comptroller may not register refunding bonds until the old bonds are delivered to him for cancellation. All bonds may be presented for cancellation in installments and a like amount of refunding bonds registered and delivered. (L. 1935, ch. 47.)

**Art. 8139. Maintenance—Unsold bonds:** If any bonds remain unsold and not required for construction, then, with consent of the court made of public record, such bonds or any part thereof may be sold and the proceeds placed in the maintenance and

construction fund and be used for maintenance and repair as provided in section 8138.

#### CONSTRUCTION

**Arts. 8155 to 8158. Contracts:** Contracts for construction and other necessary work are let by the commissioners to the lowest bidder, after advertisement and posting of notices for at least 25 days. All improvements included in the report of the drainage engineer and adopted by the court shall be constructed. *Art. 8156:* All bids must be in writing, sealed, and delivered to the commissioners, accompanied by a certified check for at least 5 percent of the amount bid, which is forfeited if the bidder refuses to contract with the district if the bid is accepted. Any bid may be rejected as too high. *Art. 8157:* The contractor must give bond in the amount of the contract price, conditioned to faithfully perform the work and pay damages due to default on his part. The bond must be approved by the commissioners and the county judge. *Art. 8158:* All contracts must be in writing and approved by the county judge; and a copy thereof filed with the county clerk.

See: *Hidalgo Co. D.D. #1 v. Swearingen*, 158 S.W. 211.

*San Benito Cameron Co. D.D. v. Farmers State Guar. Bank*, 192 S.W. 1145.

**Arts. 8160 and 8161. Bridges and culverts:** These two articles give in much detail the method of constructing bridges and culverts over railroads and highways, and also in counties with more than 350,000 inhabitants. (L. 1935, ch. 117.)

**Art. 8162. Additional improvements:** If there is a surplus of funds after the completion of the improvements contracted for, including bridges and culverts, the commissioners may have the engineer report any additional and supplemental work that may be needed. The estimated cost of the additions may not exceed the surplus. After the approval of the report by the court an election is held on the sole question of the additional improvements. A majority vote is necessary to carry the proposition. Such additional work is carried out under the provisions of this act for the original work.

#### DISSOLUTION

**Arts. 8177 to 8182. Power to dissolve:** Any drainage district may voluntarily abolish its corporate existence in the manner provided herein. If the proposition to abolish fails to carry at the election therefor, no other election may be held within two years thereafter. *Art. 8178:* When a petition is presented to the court at a regular session praying for the abolishing of a district, signed by 50 freeholding resident taxpayers of the district or, if there are less than 100 such freeholders, by one-third thereof, the court will order an election on the question. *Art. 8179:* The petition must be accompanied by \$200 in cash deposited with the county clerk to be held until the result of the election. If the election favors abolishing the district, the clerk will return the deposit to the petitioners and the costs are charged against the district. If the election result be the other way, the clerk pays the costs out of the deposit and returns the balance, if any, to the petitioners. *Art. 8180:* Notice of election is in the same manner as for the establishment of the district. *Art. 8181:* If the proposition to abolish is carried by a two-thirds vote the court enters an order of record, in the form prescribed in the statute, declaring the district abolished. *Art. 8182:* When a district is so abolished, the court provides for the payment of all debts and costs of the proceedings by levying a tax in the manner provided in this chapter against the real and personal property in said district, in amount sufficient to pay the valid debts and obligations of every character except bonds issued and held by

purchasers. Such bonds shall be paid in accordance with the terms thereof by levy and collection of an annual tax unless their retirement is effected as provided in the succeeding article.

**Art. 8183. Retirement of bonds on dissolution:** If there are bonds outstanding at dissolution, the commissioners court immediately enters into negotiation with the bondholders, looking to the retirement of the bonds at an earlier date than that stated on their face. If the negotiation is successful and considered feasible by the court, the bonds are paid and retired as follows: The commissioners court ascertains the full debt due by the district and apportions same among the taxpayers in the district and levies and collects a tax upon all property in the district for its proper proportion of said indebtedness, payable annually or all at one time as the taxpayers may elect. The amount apportioned to each tract is a lien thereon. Holders of indebtedness owed by the district may present bonds or coupons or approved accounts in payment of any taxes so levied, but unmatured coupons on bonds cannot be so used. Unmatured bonds are only eligible for the payment in advance of unmatured tax liability and only for the year in which such bonds mature. Payment of such taxes in this manner acts as a release from further liability on the part of the owners of the property taxed. (L. 1933, ch. 159.)

**Arts. 8184 to 8193. Custody of property—Trustee:** Upon dissolution of the district the court provides for the disposition and sale of all district property and turns the proceeds over to the county treasurer upon his filing proper bond, and he immediately becomes trustee for the defunct organization. All claims against the district are presented to the trustee. Finding them correct, he allows them and the claimants thereupon file a claim with the clerk of court who issues notice of the filing to all interested parties. The court at a regular session passes upon the claims, and if it approves them enters an order on its minutes and the claim is thereupon valid against the district. Outstanding bonds are considered valid without proof. The method of contesting claims, fees, trustee's expenses, and filing reports in discharge of the trustee are provided for in detail in these sections.

### UTAH

(Utah Revised Statutes, Supplement 1939,  
Title 24-a, secs. 24A-o-1 to 24A-o-61)

#### DRAINAGE DISTRICTS

##### ORGANIZATION—Petition

**Sec. 24A-o-1. Who may propose:** Whenever a majority of the owners of title or evidence of title, who own or control not less than one-third of the area to be benefited or that is susceptible of drainage; or whenever the owners of title to a major portion in area of the lands to be reclaimed or benefited or that are susceptible of drainage; desire to provide for the draining of such lands, they may propose the organization of a drainage district. The equalized county assessment roll immediately preceding the presentation of a petition for organization is sufficient evidence of title. (L. 1921, ch. 47.)

See: *Cattrell v. Millard Co. D.D.*, 58 Ut. 375; 199 Pac. 166.

*Croft v. Millard Co. D.D.*, #1, 59 Ut. 121; 202 Pac. 539.

**Sec. 24A-o-2. Petition:** A petition must first be presented to the board of county commissioners of the county wherein the greatest portion of the lands in the proposed district are situated, signed by the requisite number of holders of title or evidence of title. The petition must contain a description of the proposed work and set forth the boundaries of the district and pray that it be organized. The petitioners must file bond

for two percent of the estimated cost of the improvement, conditioned to pay the costs if the commissioners find adversely to the formation of the district. The petition also states the name of the proposed district.

**Sec. 24A-o-3. Notice:** The county clerk gives three weeks' notice of the filing of the petition by publication and posting; and if the district is intercounty, the notice is published in each county. If there are nonresident landowners, the petition must be accompanied by affidavit giving their names and addresses where known or state that after diligent inquiry they cannot be ascertained. A copy of the notice is sent to the known non-residents.

**Secs. 24A-o-4 and 24A-o-5. Hearing:** The county commissioners hear the petition at any regular or special meeting, and determine all matters pertaining thereto and all subsequent proceedings of the district when organized. The commissioners may permit amendment of the petition, the affidavit, or their orders. No petitioner may withdraw from the petition except by consent of a majority of the other petitioners or where it may be shown that his signature was obtained by fraud or misrepresentation. **Sec. 24A-o-5:** The commissioners may adjourn from time to time, not exceeding four weeks in all. At the hearing all parties affected may appear and contest the necessity or utility of the proposed work and offer competent evidence in regard thereto. The commissioners determine whether the petition is properly signed. The affidavit of three or more signers that they are acquainted with the locality and that the petition is signed by the requisite number of landowners owning the requisite amount of land may be taken as *prima facie* evidence of the facts stated in the petition. Deeds made for the purpose of establishing or defeating the petition, unless in good faith for valuable consideration, are void. If the commissioners find the petition not properly signed, they will dismiss it at the cost of petitioners. If the petition is properly signed, the commissioners must so find, and that finding is conclusive upon the landowners of the district that they have accepted the provisions of this act. The commissioners make such changes as they find proper and establish and define the boundaries of the district; provided, the board may not modify the boundaries so as to except from the operation of this act any territory that is susceptible of drainage by the system of works applicable to the other lands of the proposed district. Any person whose lands, in the opinion of the board, will not be benefited by drainage by the system may have his lands excluded, except as provided in section 24A-o-15. Any person whose lands are susceptible of drainage by the same system may, upon application to the board, have his lands included.

If it appear to the commissioners that the proposed works will be useful in draining lands for agricultural or sanitary purposes and that the organization will be conducive to the public welfare, they so find, and they appoint three competent persons to be known as the board of supervisors to manage and control the organization. The supervisors' terms of office are 1, 2, and 3 years respectively, with successors appointed for 3 year terms. Where the district is intercounty, not more than two supervisors may be chosen from any one county. The petition may designate three persons to be appointed as supervisors, who then must be so appointed by the commissioners. It is the duty of the supervisors to lay out and construct the works and levy a tax upon the lands of the district, subject to the approval of the county commissioners.

Finding that the creation of the district will be a benefit, the county commissioners proclaim the district established and their proclamation is published for 10 days and posted in each

county affected. The form of the proclamation is set out in the statute. Upon entering proclamation of record, the district is declared to be organized as a drainage district with the boundaries stated, and it becomes a body corporate and politic by the name mentioned in the order, with the usual powers of corporations. The board of supervisors constitutes the corporate entity of the district.

See: *Colorado Development Co. v. Creer et al.*, 80 Pac. (2d) 914. *Campbell v. Millard Co. D.D. #3*, 72 Ut. 298; 269 Pac. 1023. *Croft v. Millard Co. D.D. #1*, 59 Ut. 121; 202 Pac. 539.

**Sec. 24A-o-6. Appeal:** Appeal may be taken to the district court of the county in which the district is situated. The district court must advance the appeal to be heard at the earliest date possible. Several appeals may be consolidated. The procedure on appeal is in accordance with the civil code, but no action may be commenced or maintained affecting the validity of the organization after six months from the entering of the order establishing the district. The county commissioners cause a certified copy of their order to be filed for record in the office of the county recorder of each county affected and forward a copy immediately to the county clerk of each county. The commissioners of each county containing lands within the district may not allow another district to be formed including any of the lands of this district without consent of the board of supervisors thereof. From and after such filing the organization is complete.

#### ORGANIZATION—Officers

**Sec. 24A-o-7. Supervisors:** After the board of county commissioners have established the district by proclamation and appointed the board of supervisors, each member takes oath of office and gives bond approved by the county commissioners. The supervisors organize and elect a president, a secretary, and a treasurer from among their number. They appoint a competent engineer and fix his compensation, and have power to adopt bylaws governing the affairs of the district. They have power to employ necessary agents and employees and make necessary contracts. They may invest the funds of the district accumulated to pay bonds and interest in United States bonds or state and school bonds. They may contract with the United States for construction and maintenance of the system of drainage, or for the assumption as principal or guarantor of the indebtedness to the United States on account of district lands.

#### ORGANIZATION—Powers

**Sec. 24A-o-8. Entry on lands—Appropriation of water:** The board of supervisors and its employees have the right to enter upon any lands to make surveys and locate the necessary works. They may acquire on behalf of the district, by purchase or condemnation, all lands and other property necessary for the construction and maintenance of the works of the district including canals and drains being constructed by private owners. In case of condemnation of property, the supervisors proceed in the name of the district under the law relating to eminent domain. Drainage districts organized under this act may appropriate water for useful and beneficial purposes, and may regulate and control all water developed, appropriated, or owned by it, and may appropriate, use, purchase, develop, sell, and convey water and convey water rights in the same manner as a corporation, association, or person.

**Sec. 24A-o-14. Supervisors view lands:** Immediately after their appointment the supervisors examine all of the land proposed to be drained or protected and the land over which the works are to be constructed, and determine (1) whether the works

and their location are proper and feasible, and if not, what is feasible; (2) the probable cost of the work including incidental expenses and the costs of the proceedings; (3) the probable annual cost of maintenance and repair; (4) what land will be injured and the probable total amount of all damages; (5) what lands, if any, should be excluded from the district; (6) what lands will be benefited; (7) whether the aggregate amount of benefits will equal or exceed the cost of construction including incidental expenses, costs of the proceedings, and damages; (8) whether the proposed district as set out in the petition will embrace all of the lands that may be benefited or damaged, and if not, what additional lands will be affected.

See: *Cottrell v. Millard Co. D.D. et al*, 58 Ut. 375; 199 Pac. 166.

*Croft v. Millard Co. D.D. #1*, 59 Ut. 121; 202 Pac. 539.

**Sec. 24A-o-15. Supervisors' report:** The supervisors report their findings to the board of county commissioners. If they find that the costs will exceed the benefits, the petition must be dismissed notwithstanding the fact that the district has been formally proclaimed. If the benefits will exceed the costs of construction, maintenance, and damage, they will so report. They also report on such lands as will not be benefited and should be excluded, and the commissioners will exclude same if feasible. If additional lands will be benefited, the supervisors will recommend their inclusion and the commissioners must include them. Boundaries of the district must be fixed, but other land may be included at any time upon report of the supervisors or application of the owners. However, without application therefor in writing by the owner, lands can be included only after notice and hearing as for original organization. After hearing, if the commissioners decide to include additional land, they fix the boundaries of the district so established and give notice in the same manner as for the proclamation required by this act. They immediately file their order with the county recorder of each county interested as well as the county clerk of each county.

**Sec. 24A-o-16. Judicial confirmation:** The supervisors may commence special proceedings to have the formation of the district and any contract with the United States judicially examined, approved, and confirmed. The form of the special proceeding, the scope of the inquiry, and the payment of the costs of such special proceeding are provided for in detail in sections 24A-o-16 to 24A-o-20 inclusive.

**Sec. 24A-o-40. Power of county commissioners:** The county commissioners at any time, upon petition of the owners of title to lands representing a majority of the total assessed benefit and a majority of the acreage of all lands in the district, and for good cause, may remove any supervisor appointed by them and may fill all vacancies; provided, in the event of a vacancy in the office of supervisor, the commissioners must give 20 days' notice by publication of the time for the filling of the vacancy. If within that time the landowners representing a majority of the acreage file a written petition with the county clerk requesting the appointment of a certain person as supervisor, the commissioners must appoint the person so named.

**Sec. 24A-o-44. Bridges and culverts:** The supervisors are empowered to build all necessary bridges and culverts to enable them to construct and maintain the works of the district across any public highway or railroad right-of-way, such bridges and culverts to be paid for by the district; provided, notice shall be given the railroad authorities and they be allowed 30 days to build such bridge or culvert at their own expense on their own plans; and provided, such works must be so constructed as not to interfere with the flow of water in the works of the district as located by the drainage engineer.

#### FINANCING—Assessments

**Sec. 24A-o-21. Damages and benefits:** After viewing each tract of land and considering all the damages and benefits that it will receive from the construction of the system, the supervisors assess each tract in accordance with the benefits, making proper allowance for damages if any. The secretary of the supervisors transmits the assessment to the board of county commissioners, and they give 15 days' notice, by mail to each landowner in the district, of the amount of benefits assessed upon the land and of the time and place where the commissioners will meet as a board of equalization to hear any complaints made against the assessment. The commissioners equalize and finally determine the assessments of benefits and taxes to be levied upon each tract. Such assessments of benefits will be the basis of the lien upon the lands within the district for all district indebtedness.

See: *Colorado Develop. Co. v. Creer et al*, 80 Pac. (2d) 914.

*Campbell v. Millard Co. D.D. #3*, 72 Ut. 298; 269 Pac. 1023.

**Sec. 24A-o-22. Budget—Assessment:** The supervisors on or before the first Monday of March in each year prepare an estimate of the amount of money to be raised by taxation for construction and maintenance, to liquidate district warrants and notes and interest thereon, to pay interest on bonded indebtedness, to create a sinking fund for the payment of bonds; to meet all payments due or to become due under contract between the district and the United States; and for management and control of the drainage system. They levy the entire amount against the lands within the district in proportion to the equalized benefits, after adding 15 percent to provide for incidentals and delinquencies. They certify the assessment to the county assessor of the county within which the district is located.

See: *Colorado Develop. Co. v. Creer*, 80 Pac. (2d) 914.

*Bothwell v. Salt Lake Co. D.D. #2*, 85 Ut. 415; 39 Pac. (2d) 737.

*Campbell v. Millard D.D. #3*, ante.

**Sec. 24A-o-23. Contract with the United States—Assessment:** In case of contract with the United States the supervisors may add to the estimate provided for in the last section a sufficient amount to cover any deficit due to the United States that may have resulted from nonpayment of delinquent taxes or assessments for any preceding year. It may also be provided by contract between the district and the United States that assessments shall conform to the requirements of the Reclamation laws, particularly to the Act of December 5, 1924, Pub. No. 292, and that assessments may thereafter be made accordingly.

**Secs. 24A-o-25 to 24A-o-31. Delinquent assessments—Payment by lienors:** Any lienor or person having an interest in or title to any tract of land within a district, or any person or corporation holding a recorded mortgage or other lien on such tract, may pay at any time any part or all of the annual and delinquent drainage taxes due, or may pay the whole or any part of the equalized drainage district assessment of benefits and taxes against the land, whether due or not, together with the accrued interest, if any, with money or with bonds of the district at face value whether such bonds are due or not; or with any notes, warrants, or matured interest coupons of the district at face value; and it is the duty of the county treasurer of any county to accept such payment or part payment. (L. 1929, ch. 32.)

**Sec. 24A-o-26 to sec. 24A-o-31:** These sections provide the method of procedure in the payment of taxes by lienors under the last section above; for the release and discharge of the lands

from the lien of bond issues; and for the redemption of lands subsequently sold to the district for delinquent taxes.

See: *Hadlock Bank Com. et al v. Benjamin D.D.*, 89 Ut. 94; 53 Pac. (2d) 1156.  
*State, by State Land Bd. v. Blake, et al*, 88 Ut. 600; 56 Pac. (2d) 1347.

**Sec. 24A-o-33. Assessment roll:** The county assessor places the drainage taxes certified by the supervisors on the assessment roll, and the treasurer collects them in the same manner as county taxes and pays them to the treasurer of the board of supervisors immediately. It is the duty of the county treasurer to report during December of each year the amount of drainage taxes delinquent, the names of the landowners, and a description of the lands. (*Sanpete Co. v. Sanpete Co. D.D. #1*, 67 Ut. 507; 248 Pac. 479.)

**Sec. 24A-o-34. Lien—Delinquent list—Sale:** Drainage taxes attach and become a lien on the real property assessed from and after the second Monday in March. They become delinquent at the same time as county taxes. The revenue laws of the state are applicable except as modified in the enforcement of penalties and forfeitures for delinquency. But lands sold for drainage district taxes must be sold separately for each tax and separate certificates of sale issued. The period of redemption is 4 years. The notice of sale is the same as for other delinquent taxes. The method of sale is set out at length in the statute. A detailed record of all sales is kept by the treasurer. In the absence of a purchaser, or default, the district becomes the purchaser and receives tax sales certificates from the county treasurer and holds them in the same manner as an individual may hold real property upon which state or county taxes are delinquent, and subject to the same right of redemption.

See: *Hadlock Bank Com. et al v. Benjamin D.D.*, 89 Ut. 94; 53 Pac. (2d) 1156.  
*Utah Oil Refining Co. v. Millard Co. D.D. #4*, 90 Ut. 67; 50 Pac. (2d) 774.  
*Gardner v. Dobson et al*, 86 Ut. 473; 46 Pac. (2d) 422.  
*Millard Co. v. Millard Co. D.D. #1*, 86 Ut. 475; 46 Pac. (2d) 423.  
*Hanson v. Burres et al*, 86 Ut. 424; 46 Pac. (2d) 400.  
*State v. Blake et al*, 88 Ut. 584; 20 Pac. (2d) 871.  
*Millard Co. D.D. #3 v. Melville Co. Auditor*, 62 Ut. 6; 217 Pac. 965.

**Sec. 24A-o-37. Report of supervisors:** The supervisors, annually or whenever called on by the board of county commissioners, report on all work done and the amount of money collected, and the manner in which the funds have been expended. Upon the filing of this report the commissioners set a time for hearing thereon after notice by posting and publication. The commissioners hear all objections to the supervisors report, and may require evidence to be produced by the supervisors in support thereof. If the report is found correct, the commissioners will approve it. Upon failure of the supervisors to make report, the commissioners may, on application of any interested person or on their own initiative, remove any one or more supervisors from office. Immediately after the filing of this report, the supervisors must call an annual meeting of all the landowners, after notice by posting, for the purpose of hearing the report. At such annual meeting the president of the board of supervisors acts as chairman.

**Sec. 24A-o-43. Railroads—Highways:** The supervisors have the right to use the rights-of-way of any public highway or street, provided such use will not permanently destroy or materially impair same. If in the judgement of the supervisors any public highway, road, or street, or any railroad right-of-way will be benefited by the drainage works, benefits and taxes shall be assessed and equalized against same in the same manner as

against lands in the district. Such highways, roads, and railroad rights-of-way are expressly made subject to the drainage laws of the state.

**Sec. 25A-o-52 to 24A-o-58. State lands:** All state lands within a drainage district are declared to be subject to all of the provisions of the drainage laws of the state to the same extent as lands owned by individuals. (L. 1925, ch. 109.)

#### FINANCING—Bonds

**Sec. 24A-o-24. Refunding bonds—Lien:** Any bonds issued by a district may be refunded at any time when a lower return of interest or better terms can be obtained, or to provide means for the payment of maturing bonds. Such refunding bonds may be issued by resolution of the supervisors without an election, and may be sold by the board on such terms and in such manner as it may deem best for the interests of the district. Payment of the refunding bonds must be provided for in the same manner as for the bonds that are refunded, and all statutory and other liens and rights existing under the original issue extend and apply to the refunding bonds. Refunding bonds must mature in not to exceed 40 years from the date of issue. [*State, by State Land Bd. v. Blake et al*, 88 Ut. 600; 56 Pac. (2d) 1347.]

**Sec. 24A-o-36. Debts—Borrowing:** The supervisors or other officers have no power to incur debt, either by issuing bonds or otherwise, in excess of the express provisions of this act. Such debt is void except that for purposes of organization the supervisors may, before the collection of the first annual taxes, cause warrants of the district to issue bearing not more than 8 percent interest. The limit of a fund for this purpose shall be the amount equivalent to an average of \$1.50 per acre throughout the district. The supervisors in the first annual budget must make provision for the payment of such warrants and interest. To meet this expense, or to cover delinquency in any annual tax, the supervisors may borrow money not exceeding the taxes for the current year and issue warrants or negotiable notes of the district payable in not more than one year and bearing interest at not to exceed 8 percent. Such indebtedness constitutes a lien upon the lands in the district until paid.

**Secs. 24A-o-46 and 24A-o-47. Bond issue—Special election—Contract with U.S.:** The supervisors have power to contract with the United States for funds to construct the works, and provide for the repayment of the same on agreed terms; or they may issue bonds to run not less than 5 years nor more than 40, with interest at not to exceed 6 percent, to be called "drainage district bonds," which bonds may be sold for not less than 90 percent of their face value, the proceeds to be used solely for construction of necessary works; provided, that before making a contract with the United States or before the issuance of bonds, the supervisors request the commissioners to call a special election thereon to be held as general elections are held. All landowners or persons holding evidence of title to lands within the district may vote. If the majority vote favorably, the bonds are issued or the contract with the United States is entered into. Detailed provisions for the issuance and sale of such bonds are then set out at length in the statute. **Sec. 24A-o-47:** Whenever such bonds are issued or contract is made with the United States, they constitute a lien upon all of the lands and improvements thereon within the boundaries of the district, to the extent of total benefits assessed and equalized and pledged for that purpose and not in excess thereof. (*Campbell v. Millard Co. D.D. #3*, 72 Ut. 298; 269 Pac. 1023.)

#### CONSTRUCTION

**Sec. 24A-o-35. Bids—Contract:** After adopting the plan and making an estimate of the cost of the works, the supervisors



give notice by publication in each county affected, calling for bids for the construction of the works or any part thereof. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the supervisors. Sealed proposals to do the work are opened in public at the time and place stated in the notice. The supervisors let contract to the lowest responsible bidder, or they may reject all bids. Contractors give bond for 50 percent of the contract price, conditioned for faithful performance. The work must be done under the supervision of the engineer and subject to the approval of the supervisors. This section does not apply to the contracts with the United States.

See: *Bothwell v. Salt Lake Co. D.D. #2, 85 Ut. 415; 39 Pac. (2d) 737.*

*Cottrell v. Millard Co. D.D., 58 Ut. 375; 199 Pac. 166.*

#### DISSOLUTION

Sec. 24A-o-59. Method of dissolution: Any district may be dissolved by order of the district court of the county in which it is situated or the county in which a major portion thereof is situated, upon verified petition filed with the county clerk signed by not less than three-fourths of the adult landowners who own in the aggregate not less than two-thirds of the area of the assessed lands in the district. The clerk causes notice of a hearing on the petition to be given by publication. The notice gives the description of the district and notifies all persons having objections to dissolution and all creditors to present their objections or their claims. At the hearing petitioners deliver to the clerk of the court a bond to be approved by the district judge, conditioned to pay costs and expenses of the sale and disposition of any assets belonging to the district. No district may be dissolved until all indebtedness is paid or provision made for the payment thereof, either by bonds or by levying and collecting assessments. The statute then provides for the method of sale of the district property and the application of the funds. All permanent improvements of a dissolved district remain for the common use of the landowners situated within its boundaries.

#### VIRGINIA

*(Virginia Code of 1936, Cumulative Supplement of 1940, Chapter 73, secs. 1737 to 1781)*

#### ORGANIZATION—Petition

Sec. 1737. Jurisdiction to establish: The circuit courts of the several counties have jurisdiction to establish drainage districts in their respective counties and may locate and establish drains, improve water courses, and build necessary equipment and pumping plants to drain and reclaim wet, swamp, and overflowed lands. It is declared that the draining of surplus water from agricultural lands is essential to successful agriculture and the prosperity of the community, and the reclaiming of swamp and tidal marshes is a public benefit and conducive to the public welfare. It is further declared that the construction of a drainage district is a public improvement and the county supervisors are directed to cooperate toward the preliminary expenses of surveys for drainage districts and the assumption of the responsibility of bond issues—for drainage districts are to be construed as revenue producing investments of the county for which said county receives full potential value. (L. 1926, p. 604.) (*Strawberry etc. Corp. v. Starbuck, 124 Va. 71; 97 S.E. 362.*)

Sec. 1738. Petition—Bond—Viewers: When a petition, signed by 51 percent or more of the landowners within a proposed drainage district, irrespective of the area owned by each, according to the county land books or the latest assessment list; or by the heirs, guardians, or executors of estates; or by those

having color of title or in adverse possession; or by the officers of corporations whose lands will be affected; shall be filed in the office of the circuit court of any county in which a part of said lands are located, the clerk will issue a summons to be served on all of the defendant landowners, including railroads, who have not joined in the petition, to show cause why the lands in the proposed district should not be drained or leveed. The petition describes the lands in a general way so that they may be located and asserts the need of drainage and the public welfare which will result. The petition also sets out the route and termini of the proposed drain and the lateral branches. A bond must be filed, conditioned to pay the costs if the district is not organized, in an amount which is the product of \$70 multiplied by the square root of the estimated number of acres within the bounds of the proposed district, the bond to be approved by the clerk.

Service of the summons is by publication where personal service cannot be had. The service is returned on the first day of any regular session of the circuit court. After determining the sufficiency of the petition, the court appoints two disinterested resident freeholders of the county in which the lands are situated, and the drainage engineer selected and recommended by the petitioners if he be experienced, competent, and in good standing with the state board of engineers, as a board of viewers to make a preliminary survey and report. After the appointment of the board, the question of sufficiency of the petition may not again be raised unless the boundaries of the district are subsequently changed by the court. Preliminary expenses are paid by the county treasurer upon the certificate of the circuit judge, to be refunded with 6 percent interest when a drainage fund is subsequently provided by sale of bonds or otherwise, or out of the petitioners' bond if the district is not established.

If a majority of the owners of wet, swamp, or overflowed lands petition for a district based on the widening, deepening, or straightening of some natural stream in a manner that the United States government or the state drainage authorities pronounce essential for the drainage of such land, and agree in the petition for a tax levy to be spread equally over each acre, the court will entertain the petition, and all proceedings are the same except that the viewers do not classify the lands as to the benefits to be derived. After such natural stream has been improved, the court may, in its discretion and upon petition of a majority of the landowners, divide the district into subdistricts. When landowners withdraw from the petition during the proceedings and a sufficient number of other signatures cannot be obtained to validate the petition, it will be dismissed at the cost of the landowners withdrawing. The court will apportion the cost at a flat rate per acre and enter judgment against those who withdraw, and if not paid within 30 days the judgment will be docketed after 10 days' notice by the clerk.

It is sufficient for the petitioners to use due diligence in ascertaining the names of all landowners or persons holding evidences of title, and it is not necessary to file a list of landowners with the petition. The petition may be amended as often as necessary to include landowners whose identity is subsequently ascertained during the proceedings. The names of the landowners not known are classified as unknown owners and they may at any time become parties to the proceeding under section 1740.

When a supplementary petition is filed by a landowner asking that tile be used to drain his lands, the clerk notifies the engineer, who then designs and lays out a system of tile drainage for such land, and a special assessment will be levied on

his lands to equal the cost of tile drain in addition to his proportionate regular assessment. (L. 1920, p. 607; L. 1924, p. 707; L. 1926, p. 605.)

**Secs. 1740 and 1741. Publication against unknown owners:** If at any time it be made to appear to the court that owners whose names are unknown cannot be found after due diligence, the court will direct the publication of the substance of the petition and the court order in some newspaper within the county, and the posting of the publication at three conspicuous places within the boundaries of the district and at the county courthouse door. If no owner appears, the court will assume jurisdiction of the land, appoint a disinterested person to represent the owners, adjudicate against the land as if the owners were present or represented, and proceed against the land itself. If later the owners appear in person, they may be made parties defendant on their own motion. They have no right of appeal against any judgment theretofore rendered as to which the time for filing exceptions has expired. (L. 1926, p. 608.) **Sec. 1741:** The court will appoint guardians *ad litem* for interested infants and insane persons.

**Sec. 1742. Recording petition:** A copy of the petition, certified by the clerk of the court in which it was originally filed, must be recorded in the deed book in the clerk's office of each county in which any lands of the district are situated. Any order by which other persons are made parties must also be so recorded.

**Sec. 1743. Report of viewers:** The viewers examine the lands described in the petition, and other lands if necessary to locate the improvement properly, along the route described in the petition or any route answering the same purpose, unless previously surveyed by the United States or other engineers, and make written report to the clerk within 60 days. The report states whether the proposed drainage is practicable; whether it will promote the public welfare; whether it will benefit the lands; the character of the lands and the public value after the works are completed; and whether all lands benefited are included in the petition; and the names of the owners who will be affected and the approximate acres owned by each. The viewers file with the report a map showing the location of the works and other improvements and the lands that will be affected. (L. 1926, p. 609.)

**Sec. 1744. Filing report:** At the first term thereafter the district court considers the report of the viewers. If they report the drainage not practicable or not of public benefit, the court will approve such finding and dismiss the petition at the cost of the petitioners, apportioned among them according to acreage owned. Proceedings may be again instituted by the same or additional landowners at any time after six months, upon allegation that conditions have changed or that material facts were omitted. If a majority of the board of viewers, including the engineer, report that the drainage is practicable and will promote the public welfare or health or improve any public highway, the court fixes the day for a hearing thereon at the same or the succeeding term.

**Secs. 1745 and 1746. Notice—Hearing:** Notice of the viewers report is by publication in the county or counties affected and by posting. **Sec. 1746:** The court hears and determines any objections to the report that may be offered. If it appear that any of the lands will not be affected by the proposed work, such lands are excluded and the names of the owners withdrawn from the proceedings. If it be shown that lands not in the proposed district will be affected, the boundaries of the district are changed so as to include those lands and the owners are made parties to the proceedings and summons is issued to them.

Such additional owners will be heard in opposition to the report within 10 days after summons. After any changes in the boundaries are made, the sufficiency of the petition must be verified to show that it conforms to section 1738. Any person affected may at this time sign the petition so as to render it sufficient.

The efficiency of the plan of drainage is also investigated, and if it appear that a rearrangement of the works will increase the benefits, such change will be made by the court. These facts having been established and the approximate boundaries of the district determined, the court declares the preliminary establishment of the district and gives it a number. If lands that have been excluded because not affected be situated within the boundaries of the district, that fact does not prevent the establishment of the district and such lands will not be assessed. The district may, however, acquire rights-of-way across them for necessary works.

**Secs. 1747. May condemn land:** The right of eminent domain is conferred for the acquisition of rights-of-way and outlets or to remove dams or obstructions where they cannot be acquired by purchase at a price deemed reasonable by the court, upon report of the viewers thereon. The procedure is under the general statutes for condemnation.

**Secs. 1749 and 1750. Complete survey:** After the preliminary establishment of the district, the court refers the report of the viewers back to them and, unless the United States or state engineers have already surveyed the district or the major portion thereof, the viewers make a complete survey with plans and specifications for the works. They must complete the same in six months, unless the time is extended by the court. **Sec. 1750:** The viewers may employ such assistants as necessary and may enter upon the ground to make surveys of the main drain and all of the laterals as approved at the preliminary hearing, or others more feasible. Lines of the ditch are established; levels are run for the entire works; bench marks are fixed; a drainage map is prepared; the locations of railroads and public highways are shown; and the number of cubic yards of excavation or fill in each mile or fraction thereof is recorded. The viewers also estimate the cost of the improvement, including rights-of-way and damages, and report what lands it is necessary to have condemned. (L. 1926, p. 611.)

**Sec. 1750. Damages:** The viewers assess the damages caused by the works, and such damages are considered apart from any benefit that would accrue to the same land.

**Sec. 1752. Classification of land:** The viewers classify the lands of the district with reference to the benefits they will receive from the construction of the works. The degree of wetness of the land, its proximity to the drain, the fertility of the soil, and the benefits derived from the diversion of flood waters are to be considered. When there is a difference in benefits to different lands, they may be classified in as many as seven classes. The greatest benefit is class A and the smallest class G. The holdings of any one landowner need not all be in one class, but the number of acres in each class is ascertained, listed, and shown on a separate classification map of the district. The number of acres owned in each class by each person and his total number of acres benefited must be determined approximately. The total number of acres in each class is stated in tabular form. The scale of assessment upon the several classes is 1 to 7; that is to say, as often as 7 mills per acre is assessed against class A land, 6 mills is assessed against class B land, etc. This is the basis for assessment of benefits for drainage purposes.

**Secs. 1755 to 1758. Final report—Hearing:** The final report of the viewers is accepted by the court if in due form; otherwise it is returned for correction and further report. When it appears from the accepted report that it is necessary to exclude or include lands on the basis of whether or not they are benefited, the proceeding is the same as upon the preliminary report of the viewers. The court fixes a hearing on the report with notice as provided in section 1745. A copy of the report is kept on file in the clerk's office for public inspection. **Sec. 1756:** Any interested party may object to the final report, and the court will carefully review the objections and make any changes necessary to do substantial justice to all the landowners. If the court be of opinion that the costs of construction and damages are not greater than the increased value of the land affected and the benefit that will accrue to it, the court confirms the report and declares the drainage district finally established. Any interested party may appeal within 60 days. The court may from time to time order the petitioners to pay into court such amounts, at a flat rate per acre owned, as may be necessary to pay the costs and expenses theretofore incurred, such sums to be returned with 6 percent interest when and if bonds are sold or a drainage fund otherwise provided. The order has the force and effect of a judgment. **Sec. 1757:** If after final confirmation lands are found benefited that have not been included, the drainage commissioners may, by a proceeding like that for establishing the district, bring such lands into the district and assess them as other lands are assessed. **Sec. 1758:** The clerk of the circuit court having jurisdiction keeps a record of all maps, files, orders, reports, judgments, and other documents in a suitable book known as the "drainage record."

#### ORGANIZATION—Officers

**Sec. 1759. County board of drainage commissioners:** After the drainage district is finally established and the plans approved, the court appoints three persons who are designated the "county board of drainage commissioners" for the county in which the petition was filed, unless such a board already exists. Such three drainage commissioners immediately become and constitute a body corporate with the usual powers of corporations. They elect one of their members chairman and one vice-chairman. They select a secretary, either a member of the board or otherwise. The treasurer of the county in which any of the lands are located in *ex officio* treasurer of the drainage board of that county. They administer the affairs of all drainage districts in their county.

**Sec. 1760. Superintendent of construction:** The drainage commissioners appoint a competent person as superintendent of construction and retain the services of an engineer. Each furnishes bonds for the faithful performance of his duties:

#### FINANCING—Assessments

**Secs. 1771 and 1771-a. Assessment roll—Collection:** After the contract for construction is let, the county drainage commissioners must ascertain the total cost of the improvement including damages, incidental expenses, attorney's fees, and an amount sufficient for maintenance and improvements for three years—after deducting therefrom any special assessments against any railroad or highway,—and certify the same to the clerk of the circuit court. The certificate is recorded in the drainage record and is open to inspection of any landowner.

The drainage commissioners, with the assistance of the engineer, immediately prepare duplicate assessment rolls or drainage tax lists containing the names of the owners as far as

known, a brief description of each tract by the number shown on the classification map, and the amount of the assessments against each tract. The first assessment roll must provide sufficient funds to pay interest and principal on bonds to fall due at the end of the third year after the date of issue, together with the costs of collection and handling the assessments. The second assessment roll must make like provision for the fourth year and in like manner for succeeding years. In each year, commencing with the maturity of the bonds, the tax levied shall be 110 percent of the maturing principal and interest on bonds, in this way providing for the payment of maturing principal and interest on bonds one year in advance; provided, when the sum actually collected is more than sufficient to pay the principal and interest for the next succeeding year, a proper allowance is made for such surplus in the following assessment and the percentage may be reduced accordingly. Each assessment roll is numbered in order and specifies the time when collectible; and the amount assessed against the several tracts shall be in accordance with the benefits received as shown by the classification and ratio of assessment made by the board of viewers. One copy of the assessment roll is delivered to the county treasurers interested, after the clerk of the circuit court in which the petition was filed has appended thereto an order directing the collection of said assessment. (The clerk is specifically authorized to append the order.) The assessments then have the full force and effect of a judgment and constitute a lien upon the lands assessed, second only to state and county taxes, and are collected in the same manner by the same officers. The assessments are due and payable the first Monday in September of each year and become delinquent December 31 thereafter. When lands are delinquent, they are entered as such in the tax books of the county by the treasurer thereof, which entry is notice of the lien. From the date of delinquency the assessments bear a 5 percent penalty and interest at the lawful rate.

If assessments be delinquent for more than one year, the treasurer of the county where the lands are situated proceeds to sell the land after legal notice. If the lands delinquent are situated in more than one county, each treasurer sells the portion situated in his county. The existing general tax laws in force when sales are made have application in redeeming lands so sold, as well as in the collection of said drainage assessments. The drainage commissioners may purchase such lands in their corporate capacity, and have only to pay the costs and expenses of the sale before receiving a certificate of purchase. No land may be subsequently sold for drainage assessments while the drainage commissioners hold certificate of purchase of deed therefor. The commissioners in their corporate capacity stand in the same position as individual purchasers of lands at tax sales under the general law. The lands may be redeemed in the manner provided by law. If the commissioners are the purchasers, the amount paid in redemption must include the sum bid plus the penalty. When the period of redemption has expired, the drainage commissioners must pay to the treasurer of the county or counties where the land is situated the remainder of their bid and any accumulated assessments before they or their assigns are entitled to deed. After acquiring deed, the county drainage commissioners in their corporate capacity are deemed in all respects owners of the lands and may hold them as an asset of the district, but are liable for the payment of all drainage assessments and state and county taxes thereon; and they may sell them and turn the proceeds over to the proper county treasurer for the credit of the district. There are further elaborate provisions dealing mostly with the duties and responsibilities of the treasurer and for the change of ownership of assessed lands. (L. 1936, p. 1034.) **Sec. 1771-a: Sale of lands for delinquent**

assessments may be made either under the law that was in force at the time of the creation of the drainage district, or under that in force at the time of the sale as may be deemed by the treasurer more effective for the enforcement of said assessment and the protection of the holders of bonds predicated thereon. All sales heretofore made are declared valid. The method of granting tax deeds or permitting the redemption by parties in interest is set out in technical terms in this section. (L. 1927, p. 16.) (Strawberry etc. Crop. v. Starbuck, 124 Va. 71; 97 S.E. 362.)

**Sec. 1776. Relevy to cover deficiencies:** Where the board of drainage commissioners has confirmed an assessment for the construction of any public works and the assessment has been modified on appeal but for some unforeseen cause it cannot be collected, the drainage commissioners have the power to change or modify the assessment as originally confirmed to conform to the judgment of the higher court and to cover by relevy any deficit that may be caused by the order of such higher court or unforeseen occurrence. The relevy is for the additional sum required, in the same ratio as the original assessment.

When delinquent lands are sold for drainage taxes, the net proceeds are held by the county treasurer for the purpose of paying current and future annual assessments as far as the proceeds will suffice. When the fund in the hands of the treasurer becomes exhausted in the payment of annual assessments against the land sold, he notifies the drainage board of the county in which the petition was filed and the clerk of the circuit court, whereupon the board institutes an investigation of the tract or tracts of land to determine the market value thereof. If such value is not equal to all of the future assessments to pay bonds and interest, the board proceeds to make new assessment rolls on the remaining lands in the district and increase the assessments sufficiently to equal the deficit. The new assessment rolls constitute the future assessment rolls until changed by law. The lands that have been sold continue on the assessment roll in the name of the new owner, reassessed on the new basis, so long as they have sufficient market value out of which to collect the annual assessments. When they fail to have such value or are abandoned, the drainage commissioners may omit them from the assessment roll. They may be restored in the same manner at any time in the future.

If the funds in the hands of the county treasurer for the use of a district at any time exceed what is necessary to pay the annual installment of drainage taxes, such surplus is held subject to the order of the county board of drainage commissioners.

If there be impairment or destruction of the works during the period of construction by the contractor, the contractor shall, nevertheless, repair and complete the works according to the contract and be liable therefor on his bond. But if the contractor default and all damages cannot be collected from the surety on his bond and it becomes necessary to raise a greater sum to complete the works according to the plans, or for any other unavoidable cause, the drainage commissioners of the county in which the petition was filed prepare new assessment rolls upon all of the lands in the district upon the original basis of classification of benefits and increase them in sufficient sums to equal the deficit, and the increased sum constitutes the new assessment roll. (L. 1926, p. 624.)

**Sec. 1734-b. Acts of 1938 (p. 795) - 1940 (p. 625) - Appropriation for drainage district:** The board of supervisors or other governing body of any county in which is located in whole or in part any legally established drainage district, is given the authority to pay to such district out of the funds of such county

accruing from the general county levy, such sum as they may deem proper for application on the bonded or other indebtedness or for any other legitimate purpose of the drainage district; and the county board of drainage commissioners is authorized to accept the money so appropriated. In lieu of the above the supervisors may, out of the general funds of the county, appropriate and pay to the holders of any bonds, notes, or other obligations of any legally established drainage district, in whole or in part in said county, such sum as the supervisors may deem proper for the acquisition and purchase for and on behalf of the county of all or any such bonds, notes, and other obligations. The supervisors are also authorized to invest money to the credit of any sinking fund of the county, or of any district thereof in the bonds, notes, and other obligations of any legally constitute drainage district; provided, no money shall be invested in such bonds, notes and obligations issued prior to January 1, 1928.

#### FINANCING—Bonds

**Secs. 1772 and 1773. Notice to issue bonds:** The county board of drainage commissioners of the county in which the petition was filed give notice by publication and posting that they propose to issue drainage bonds for the total cost of the improvement, giving the amount of the bonds to be issued, the rate of interest, and the time when payable. Any landowner may pay, within 15 days, the full amount for which his lands are liable and be relieved from the liability to be assessed for the improvement. The lands remain liable for future assessments for maintenance or increased assessments authorized. **Sec. 1773:** All landowners not paying in full are deemed to assent to the issuance of bonds, and in consideration of the right to pay their proportion in installments they waive any right of defense against the payment of any assessments which may be levied to pay said bonds on the ground of any irregularity or defect in the proceedings prior to that time, except in case of an appeal as hereafter provided.

**Sec. 1774. Bond issue:** After the expiration of 15 days after publication of notice of bond issue, the county board of drainage commissioners of the county in which the petition was filed may issue bonds of the district in an amount equal to the total cost of the improvement, less such amounts as have been paid in cash, plus an amount sufficient to pay interest on the bonds for the three years next following the date of issue. Bonds bear not more than 6 percent interest and must be paid in 30 years. The first installment of principal must mature at the end of three years from the date of issue. The commissioners after widely advertising the issue may sell the bonds, with the approval of the court, to the highest bidder and devote the proceeds to payment for the work as it progresses; to the payment of interest on said bonds for the three years next following; and to the payment of outstanding obligations, including attorney's fees as fixed by the court. The proceeds of the bonds are for the exclusive use of the district specified on their face, and the bonds are numbered and recorded in the drainage record, which sets forth specifically the lands embraced in the district on which the tax has not been paid in full and that are to be assessed to pay said bonds. If default in the payment of principal or interest of bonds continues for six months, the bondholders have right of action against the board of drainage commissioners wherein the court may issue a writ of mandamus against the district and its officers, including the county treasurer, directing the levy of a tax or special assessment in such sum as may be necessary to meet any unpaid installment of bonds and interest and costs. The right is vested in the holders of delinquent bonds to institute suit against any officer

or official on his official bond, for failure to perform his duties imposed by the provisions of this chapter.

Bonds and coupons are exempted from all county and municipal taxes or assessments, direct or indirect, general or special, and interest thereon is not subject to taxation for income; nor shall bonds or coupons be subject to taxation when constituting a part of the surplus of any bank, trust company, or other corporation. (L. 1926, p. 623.)

**Sec. 1777. Additional bonds:** If for any cause set out in section 1776, or for any other cause, a sum of money greater than the proceeds of the drainage bonds shall become necessary to complete the work, and the drainage commissioners shall decide that the sum needed is greater than can be collected from one annual assessment without imposing an undue burden on the lands, or if it be advisable to raise money more expeditiously, then additional bonds may be issued in such aggregate sum as may be necessary. The procedure for issuing such additional bonds is set out in detail in this section. (L. 1926, p. 626.)

**Sec. 1777-a. Refunding bonds:** When any district has bonds outstanding and it shall seem to the county board of drainage commissioners that it is to the best interests of the district to refund such bonds in whole or in part, the drainage commissioners are authorized to issue refunding bonds. Such refunding bonds may mature at one time, or in installments extending not more than 40 years from their date. They bear not to exceed 6 percent interest, and may be made callable on any interest date and registerable as to principal. The commissioners may provide for the exchange of refunding bonds for outstanding bonds, or for the sale of the refunding bonds and application of the proceeds to the retirement of outstanding bonds to be refunded. The refunding bonds may be sold at public or private sale, but may not be sold below par unless a like par amount of bonds to be refunded may be retired at a price correspondingly below par, the intent being that in no event shall refunding bonds be issued in a larger amount than the par value of bonds refunded thereby. Assessments remain applicable to refunding bonds, but if outstanding bonded indebtedness is retired in a manner to reduce the bonded indebtedness of the district, the assessments may, in the discretion of the county drainage board, be proportionately reduced.

If it appear to the county drainage commissioners at any time that the assessment levied to pay original bonds will prove insufficient to pay principal and interest of the refunding bonds, the board must provide for the levy and collection of additional assessments sufficient for such purpose. The holders of refunding bonds have a right of action to compel such additional levy. If the drainage commissioners deem it advisable prior to the issuance of refunding bonds, they may order the cancellation of assessments levied for the payment of bonds to be refunded (except assessments for bonds not actually to be retired) and direct the preparation of new assessment rolls and the collection of new assessments sufficient to pay principal and interest on refunding bonds. The levy of additional or new assessments is in all respects under the same procedure as the levy of the original assessments. Any drainage district desiring to refund all or part of its outstanding indebtedness is authorized to enter into contract with the United States or any of its agents for the purpose of securing aid in such refunding. (L. 1934, p. 4.)

#### CONSTRUCTION

**Secs. 1761, 1762, 1764 to 1766. Letting contracts for construction:** The drainage commissioners give notice by publication of the time and place of letting contracts for construction, together with the details of the work to be done and the security

required of bidders. No bid will be accepted which exceeds the estimated cost of work to be done, nor unless it is accompanied by surety in the amount of at least 5 percent of the amount bid. The commissioners may reject all bids and readvertise the work. If on the second bidding all bids exceed the estimated cost of the work to be done, the bids are reported to the court and the court thereupon, after a proceeding similar to that for hearing on the final report, hears and decides anew the question of finally establishing the district, taking as a basis of cost the lowest responsible bid reported. The proceeding thereafter is the same as set out in section 1756. If the court decides anew that the "value of the benefits or the increased value of the land" will exceed the cost, it will direct the drainage commissioners to accept the lowest responsible bid; otherwise the petition is dismissed at the cost of petitioners, which cost is apportioned according to acreage. The successful bidder must enter into contract with the commissioners, and give bond for 25 percent of the contract price conditioned on faithful performance. **Sec. 1762:** The superintendent of construction makes monthly estimates of the work done and the commissioners draw warrants in favor of the contractor for 90 percent thereof, which warrants are paid from drainage funds. When the work is completed and accepted, the remainder of the contract price is paid from the same funds. **Sec. 1764:** Where the drainage work crosses a public highway, one-half of the cost is paid by the county and one-half by the district; and after completion, all bridges and culverts are maintained by the board of county supervisors. When a highway is benefited by the works of a district, the viewers classify the land and report the amount of benefit to such highway, calculated on an acreage basis and not to exceed thrice the rate per acre that is assessed against lands adjoining the highway. The clerk of the court having jurisdiction gives notice of the amount of the assessment to the supervisors of any county in which the highway is located, and the supervisors may file their objections in the same manner as a landowner. **Sec. 1765:** Where the works cross a railroad and agreement cannot be reached on the method or cost, the state corporation commission acts as arbiter. **Sec. 1766:** The viewers assess benefits to railroads on account of the better drainage or better outlets, but no benefit may be assessed on account of increased business.

**Sec. 1770. Lateral drains—Intervening lands:** The owners of lands assessed for construction have the right to use the ditches as outlets for lateral drains from their lands; and if other lands intervene and they are unable to agree with the intervening owner on the conditions on which they may enter and construct said laterals, they may petition the court in an ancillary proceeding and the procedure is as provided by the general law. The drains when constructed become a part of the system under the control of the county drainage commissioners.

#### WASHINGTON

(Remington's Revised Statutes of Washington,  
Volume 6, secs. 4236 to 4492)

- Chapter 1—Diking Districts, Sec. 4236
- Chapter 2—Drainage Districts, Sec. 4298
- Chapter 3—Reorganization of Diking or Drainage Districts, Sec. 4347
- Chapter 4—Districts in two or more counties, Sec. 4361
- Chapter 5—Private Ditches, Sec. 4394
- Chapter 6—Drainage and Diking Improvement Systems, Sec. 4405

#### CHAPTER 1—DIKING DISTRICTS

**Sec. 4236. Organization:** Any portion of a county requiring diking may be organized into a diking district, and when so

organized the board of commissioners provided for have the powers conferred herein and hereafter. Said district is known by number and the name of the county in which it is situated, and has the right to sue and be sued in the name of its board of commissioners, has perpetual succession, and must adopt a seal. The commissioners, from the time of organization, have the power and duty to conduct the business affairs of the district. (L. 1921, p. 548. Cf. L. 1895, p. 304.)

**Sec. 4237. How formed:** By petition to the board of county commissioners of the county where the district is situated, signed by the owners of at least a majority of the acreage. (L. 1921, p. 548.)

**Secs. 4239, 4240, and 4243. Election:** After the final hearing on the petition by the board of county commissioners, they give notice of an election to determine whether the district shall be organized and to choose three commissioners to be known as "diking commissioners" for the district, who on their election become the district authorities. (L. 1895, p. 307.)

**Sec. 4240:** No person is entitled to vote unless he is a qualified elector of the county and owns land in the diking district.

**Sec. 4243:** Districts are given the right of eminent domain.

#### CHAPTER 2—DRAINAGE DISTRICTS

**Sec. 4298. Organization:** Any portion of a county requiring drainage, which contains five or more inhabitants and freeholders therein, may be organized into a drainage district. When so organized, the district must be designated as "District No. \_\_\_\_ of the County of \_\_\_\_, State of Washington," and it has the right to sue and be sued in the name of its board of commissioners, has perpetual succession, and must adopt a seal. The commissioners, from the time of organization, have the power and duty to conduct the affairs and business of the district. (L. 1895, p. 271.)

**Secs. 4299 and 4301. How formed:** A petition is presented to the board of county commissioners of the county in which the district is located, designating the boundaries of the district and the outlets for drainage. Such petition must be signed by the owners of at least a majority of the acreage in the proposed district. (L. 1913, p. 260.) **Sec. 4301:** After the final hearing on the petition, the county commissioners give notice of an election to determine whether the district shall be organized and for the further purpose of choosing the three "drainage commissioners," who, upon election, are the district authorities. (L. 1895, p. 274.)

**Sec. 4305. Eminent domain:** All drainage districts are given the right of eminent domain. (L. 1919, p. 526.)

#### CHAPTER 3—REORGANIZATION OF DIKING OR DRAINAGE DISTRICTS

##### ORGANIZATION—Petition

**Sec. 4347. Reorganization authorized:** Any drainage or diking district organized under chapter 1 or chapter 2 of this Title may be reorganized as a drainage improvement district or a diking improvement district. (L. 1917, p. 553.)

**Sec. 4348. Petition:** A petition is presented to the clerk of the board of county commissioners of the county where the district is situated, signed by the board of commissioners of the district.

**Sec. 4349. Election:** The clerk of the county commissioners gives notice of an election at which the electors of the district vote for or against reorganization as a drainage or diking improvement district. If a majority of the votes cast be in favor of reorganization, the board enters an order on their minutes, declaring the district reorganized as a drainage or diking improvement district. On a contrary vote, the board dismisses the proceedings.

**Sec. 4351. Supervisors—Dissolution:** Upon the entry of such order, the district becomes an "improvement district" of the same number as borne by it as a diking or drainage district; and the commissioners of such district, together with the county engineer, constitute the board of supervisors of the reorganized improvement district until the second Tuesday in December following, when an election is held as provided for annual elections in drainage improvement districts, at which two supervisors are elected. From the date of the entry of the order by the county board, the reorganized district and its board of supervisors provided for herein have all the rights and powers of a diking or drainage improvement district; and the district which is reorganized is automatically dissolved. Outstanding bonds or indebtedness of the reorganized district are not affected. (L. 1917, p. 553.)

#### CHAPTER 4—DISTRICTS IN TWO OR MORE COUNTIES

**Sec. 4361. Organization:** When portions of two or more counties require diking or drainage, such portions may be organized into a district, the board of commissioners of which have the same powers as conferred on other districts; and the district has perpetual succession, the right to sue and be sued, and must have a seal. (L. 1923, p. 444.)

**Sec. 4362. Petition:** A petition is presented to the board of county commissioners of each of the counties having land in the proposed district. The petition must be signed by at least 100 of the freeholders of the proposed district, or by a majority of the freeholders of the district in each of the counties in case there are less than 200 freeholders in the district.

**Sec. 4363. Procedure:** The chairman of each county board notifies the commissioner of public lands of the State of Washington, and he gives written notice to the county board of each county of a joint meeting, of which the land commissioner is chairman. If the joint meeting finds that the district should be established, it enters an order on its minutes creating the district. The resolution creating the district is certified by the public land commissioner to the board of commissioners of each county affected and recorded in the records of each county. (L. 1909, p. 790.)

**Sec. 4364. Election of commissioners:** The joint board of commissioners and the public land commissioner give notice of an election to determine whether the action of the board shall be approved and whether the district shall be organized, and also to elect three commissioners to be known as commissioners of Diking or Drainage District No. \_\_\_\_ of the Counties of \_\_\_\_, State of Washington. The commissioner of public lands canvasses the vote and if a majority of the votes cast in each of the counties be favorable, then the joint board immediately certifies to the board of county commissioners of each county interested, and to the commissioners of public lands, the result of the election, and in the certificate declares the proposed district duly organized. The three persons receiving the highest number of votes are elected commissioners of the diking or drainage district. Thereafter a general election is held every second year to elect commissioners, and the result is certified by the commissioner of public lands to the board of commissioners of the respective counties interested.

#### CHAPTER 5—PRIVATE DITCHES

**Sec. 4394:** The owners of land requiring drainage, so situated that it is necessary, in order to drain the same, to construct ditches across the lands of others, may obtain the location and establishment of such drainage as provided for in this Act. (L. 1899, p. 239.)



**Secs. 4395 and 4397. Petition:** The person desiring to establish the drain files in the superior court of the county in which the lands sought to be appropriated are situated, a petition giving a description of the land and other necessary information and showing the necessity for the appropriation. **Sec. 4397:** The court appoints three disinterested viewers, two of whom must be resident freeholders of the county and the other the county surveyor, to view the lands, determine the necessity and practicability of the drainage, and assess the damages.

**Sec. 4401. Procedure:** After the report of the viewers and service of notice on interested parties, the court holds a hearing on the report. If the court finds the ditch necessary, the route practicable, and the damages allowed just and reasonable, it will confirm the viewers' report and establish the drain. Provisions are made for appeal and for trial by jury as to the amount of damages, where demanded.

#### CHAPTER 6—DRAINAGE AND DIKING IMPROVEMENT SYSTEMS

##### ORGANIZATION—Petition

**Sec. 4405. Proceedings to organize:** Whenever four or more persons whose lands will be benefited desire to have improvements constructed for drainage of any contiguous body of land situated in the same county, whether wholly or partly within the limits of an incorporated city or town, proceedings may be had under this act; provided, if the land be wholly situated within an incorporated town, the municipality may exercise all of the functions of a drainage district upon declaration by ordinance of its right to do so.

Cities and towns, where necessary or beneficial for sanitary purposes and when approved by the State Board of Health, may use existing works of an established drainage district by agreement or by condemnation.

See: State, *ex rel. Keck v. City of Sunnyside*, 181 Wash. 511; 43 Pac. (2d) 621.

*Perkins v. Diking Dist. #3 of Island Co.*, 162 Wash. 227; 298 Pac. 462.

**Sec. 4407. Petition:** Application for the improvement is made to the board of county commissioners of the county in which the improvement is located, signed by four or more of the owners of property that will be benefited. The petition sets forth the necessity and describes the location, route, and termini of the improvements. Bond of \$200 must accompany the petition to pay expenses, and the commissioners may require additional bond.

**Sec. 4408. Report by county engineer:** The clerk of the board of county commissioners delivers a copy of the petition to the county engineer who proceeds to view the line and location of the proposed improvement and the property to be affected thereby, and determines whether the improvement is necessary or will be conducive to the public welfare and whether the route described is the best for the improvement. He reports what omissions or additions should be made to the proposed improvement.

If the land to be benefited comprises 3,000 acres or more, the commissioners may, after hearing and if requested, ask the state reclamation board to make the survey and investigation of the proposed improvement to determine its feasibility and the best method of accomplishing it. The reclamation board files its findings in writing with the board of county commissioners, including all of the findings of the county engineer and having the same effect. When investigation is made by the reclamation board, the petitioners are not required to furnish bond. The proceeding thereafter is as follows:

(a) Upon receipt of the petition, the county board sends a copy to the state reclamation board and requests an estimate of the total cost of survey, investigation and report, which the

state board in its discretion makes out and files with the county board. Thereupon the commissioners give notice by publication of a hearing on the petition and the estimate of the expense and state that the expense of survey and investigation will be charged against the land described in the petition. Interested parties are required to show cause, if any, why the petition should not be granted.

(b) Upon the hearing the county board determines whether the survey and investigation should be made and whether all lands mentioned in the petition or any additional lands should bear their proportionate expense of the survey and investigation. The hearing may be adjourned not to exceed 90 days in all. No additional lands may be made to bear the proportional expense of the survey without notice having first been given to all parties interested and in no case may the total expense exceed the estimate of the reclamation board by more than 50 percent. The determination of the county board must be by resolution and is conclusive on all parties in the absence of fraud or lack of jurisdiction.

(c) If the county board determines in favor of the survey and examination, it enters into a contract with the reclamation board to do the work, which is paid for with any money in the state reclamation fund. The reclamation board files a sworn copy of its statement of expense and a hearing is had thereon before the county board, after notice to interested parties by publication. At the hearing the board examines the statement, hears evidence if offered, and approves the statement or so much thereof as is deemed correct, the approval being by resolution recorded in its minutes.

(d) The county board by resolution apportions the approved expenses among the lands affected in proportion to the acreage, each acre or fraction bearing the same amount, and assesses same as a tax against said lands, payable as a part of the general county and state taxes with the same penalties and collected in the same manner. The county treasurer credits all collections to the current expense fund of the county. The county board may not assess the expense of any investigation unless it has been made by or under the supervision of the state reclamation board. (*Kadow v. Paul*, 134 Wash. 539; 236 Pac. 90; 274 U.S. 175.)

**Secs. 4410 to 4413. Engineer's report—Proceedings:** If the report of the county engineer be against the petition, the county board dismisses it at the cost of the petitioners. **Sec. 4411:** If the county engineer reports favorably, the county court gives the improvement district a serial number next following that of the last organized district and directs the engineer to go upon the land and make a detailed survey, to set stakes every 100 feet, and to present profiles, plats, and estimates of cost of construction. **Sec. 4412:** The board, by order of record, directs the engineer to return a schedule and estimate of all property damaged and benefited, giving the total number of acres which will be benefited, and including details of the proposed works. The engineer reports his estimate of the gross damage and benefits in tabular form with provision for the landowners' signatures agreeing to such estimate of benefits and damages. (L. 1923, p. 112.) **Sec. 4413:** The plats and profiles must show all details of the works and the lands affected. The engineer files with the county board an itemized bill of expenses incurred. (L. 1917, p. 525.)

**Secs. 4414 to 4420. Hearing:** Upon the filing of the engineer's report, the county court fixes a hearing thereon with notice to interested parties by publication. The notice designates the route and termini of the improvement. The hearing

must be held at a place convenient to the lands affected.

**Sec. 4415:** The board hears all pertinent evidence concerning the probable cost of the system and the benefit to accrue and may change or modify the engineer's report and estimate, or may employ another engineer to make separate findings on any or all matters. They may dismiss the proceedings if they determine that the cost is not warranted by the benefits to be derived. If they find the plan feasible and economical and that the benefits will exceed the costs, they, by resolution, establish the district and fix the plan of improvement. If lands are added to the proposed district, a new hearing similar to the original hearing is conducted in the same manner. They may appoint a board of appraisers as provided in section 4430. (L. 1923, p. 113.) **Sec. 4416:** Landowners damaged may accept the award of damages by the engineer or the board and give deed to the district upon receipt of a warrant from the county treasurer drawn upon the current expense fund of the county. Where the damages are equalled or exceeded by the benefits, the deed is delivered without consideration except the right to offset the damages against the benefits in the apportionment of the costs of the improvement. All such deeds have to be approved by the prosecuting attorney. **Sec. 4417:** If awarded damages are not accepted by the landowner, the board may institute proceedings in the superior court of the county for condemnation of the property. (L. 1913, p. 618.) **Sec. 4418:** The power of eminent domain is given to the county on behalf of the drainage district and all actions may be consolidated. (L. 1917, p. 527.) **Sec. 4419:** The jury in fixing the damages takes into consideration the benefits that will accrue and makes special findings of the gross amount of damages and the gross amount of benefits. If damages exceed benefits, judgment is entered for the difference against the county. If the benefits exceed the damages as found by the jury, judgment is entered against the owner for costs only. Upon payment of the judgment a decree of appropriation is entered in favor of the improvement district. **Sec. 4420:** Damages in excess of benefits are paid from the current expense fund of the county. (L. 1913, sec. 15.)

**Sec. 4446. Districts in two or more counties:** When a proposed district is located in more than one county, application is made to the board of county commissioners in each of the counties and the county engineers make preliminary reports for their respective counties. The proposed improvement is examined by the county engineers jointly. Hearings on such improvement are had by the boards of county commissioners in joint sessions and all other matters required to be done by the county commissioners are conducted either in joint session or by concurrent order of the boards. Notice is given by the auditors of both counties jointly, by publication in the official paper of each county. The county engineer of the county wherein the greatest length of drainage will exist shall have charge of the engineering work and is *ex officio* member of the different boards provided for. The schedule of apportionment is prepared in separate parts for the lands in the respective counties and the assessment roll for the proper portion of the improvement is transmitted to the treasurer of the county wherein the lands lie and he collects assessments and annual maintenance levies upon the lands lying in his county. The auditor of the county in which the greatest length of drainage shall lie acts as clerk of the joint session of the boards of county commissioners and issues the warrants of the improvement district. He furnishes to the auditors of the other counties duplicate copies of the record of proceedings of the joint sessions. Protests or other papers filed with a county auditor who is not the clerk of the joint sessions, are forthwith forwarded by him to

the auditor who acts as clerk. The treasurer of the county having the greatest length of the improvement certifies and pays the warrants and the bonds, and has charge of the funds of the district, and the treasurers of the other counties remit to him semiannually the collections in their counties on account of the joint improvement. Such a district is designated as a "joint district" with a number and the names of the counties. (L. 1923, p. 129.)

#### ORGANIZATION—Officers

**Sec. 4424. Election:** Upon determination by the county commissioners to proceed with the construction, they order an election and appoint the judges thereof and give notice by publication and posting. All electors of the state owning land in the district are entitled to vote, and each elector owning more than 10 acres is entitled to an additional vote for each 10 acres owned or major fraction thereof. This amendment does not apply to districts already constructed. (Effective April 7, 1926.) Election officers may require from electors an oath that they are qualified voters. Duly authorized agents of a corporation may vote on behalf of the corporation.

**Sec. 4425. Supervisors:** Two qualified electors of the county owning land in the district are elected and, with the county engineer, constitute the first board of supervisors of the district. They have charge of the construction and maintenance of the system of improvements and may employ a superintendent of construction, who may be one of the supervisors. Supervisors may also be employed on the work with the same compensation as other employees. The supervisor receiving the higher number of votes at the election holds office until one year after the first annual election; the other holds office until the first annual election. In districts containing not more than 500 acres, or upon petition signed by 50 percent of the acreage, the county engineer acts as supervisor and no board of supervisors is elected.

#### FINANCING—Assessments

**Secs. 4421 and 4422. Construction of works:** When the county commissioners have passed a resolution establishing a district, they may, at their meeting on the first Monday in October next ensuing, and at the same time in each year thereafter until completion, levy an assessment to defray the preliminary expenses. The levy is based on the estimated benefits. (L. 1925, p. 578.) Assessments for the preliminary expenses are levied and collected in the same manner as the final assessment. **Sec. 4422:** The cost of constructing the improvement is paid by proportionate assessments on the property benefited. At the hearing provided for in section 4415 the commissioners determine in what manner and within how many years the assessments shall be paid and whether bonds or warrants will be issued. If bonds are to be issued, the commissioners fix either 10 or 15 annual installments for the payment of the assessments. If warrants are to be issued, the commissioners fix not exceeding 5 annual installments for the payment of assessments. The statute fixes the annual installment of assessments on the basis of a percentage of the total indebtedness. The board may, by resolution, provide that bonds sold shall include sufficient money to pay the first 4 years' interest. If warrants are issued, no annual installment of the assessments may be less than one-tenth nor more than one-half of the entire assessment. When the assessment on any one tract is \$25 or less, it becomes due at the time of the payment of the first general taxes, and the provisions of this section do not apply.

**Secs. 4430 to 4433. Itemized statement of costs:** When the improvement is completed and accepted, the clerk of the

supervisors files with the board of county commissioners an itemized statement of the total cost. The items going to make up the total are recited in detail in the statute. Upon the filing of such statement of costs, the county commissioners correct it if necessary and may add thereto a reasonable sum, not less than 5 nor more than 10 percent in drainage improvement districts, to cover possible errors in the statement or the apportionment provided for. The commissioners then appoint a board of appraisers consisting of the county engineer and two other competent persons to apportion the grand total as contained in the statement of cost. The appraisers must carefully examine the system and the public and private property within the district and fairly and equitably apportion the total cost against the property in the district in proportion to the benefits accruing. *Sec. 4431*: Whenever a system of improvement will drain, protect, or otherwise improve public roads or will furnish an outlet or facilitate the construction or maintenance of a sewage system in any city or town, there shall be apportioned against the state in case of state roads, and against the county on county roads outside of incorporated cities or towns, or against any city or town that has received benefits, the proper proportion of the total amount to be apportioned. *Sec. 4432*: If the plans or the improvement as constructed will afford an outlet to prevent injury to land from seepage or saturation by irrigation water and for the carrying off of necessary waste water from irrigation, such benefits shall be considered in making the apportionment of cost. *Sec. 4433*: There is apportioned against all state, school, granted, or other lands in the district the proper amount of the total cost apportioned in proportion to the benefits accruing. (*State ex rel. Latimer v. Henry*, 28 Wash. 38, 68 Pac. 368.)

**Sec. 4434. Schedule of costs to be filed:** Upon the completion of the apportionment, the appraisers prepare and file with the clerk of the board of county commissioners a schedule showing the amount of cost apportioned to each piece of property in the district found to be benefited.

**Sec. 4435-1. Hearing on schedule of apportionment:** Upon the filing of the schedule of apportionment, the county commissioners fix the time and place for a hearing thereon, which must be within 60 days, and give notice of such hearing. With the schedule there must be a statement of the cost of the improvement apportioned to each county, city, town, and parcel of land benefited, and a copy of the notice must be kept on file at the office of the board for public inspection. Interested parties may file objection to the schedule prior to the date fixed for the hearing, and at the hearing the county commissioners sit as a board of equalization for the purpose of considering the schedule and the objections thereto that have been filed. The board may correct or modify the schedule, or set aside any part thereof and order a reapportionment as to that part. It confirms the schedule as finally approved, and levies an assessment against the properties described for the amounts as fixed by them. The county commissioners must notify the commissioner of public lands of the state if there be state land to which assessments have been apportioned, and likewise the state supervisor of highways when roads are assessed. (*Kadow v. Paul*, 134 Wash. 539, 236 Pac. 90.)

**Sec. 4435-2. Apportionment of costs:** After the hearing is completed, the county commissioners cause the clerk of the board to enter on the schedule all changes and reapportionments as well as all credits for damages allowed but not paid; a credit to the county for all sums paid on account of the improvement and on account of services rendered by county officers; and all credits allowed property owners constructing

crossings as provided in section 4429. When the county commissioners have finally determined that the apportionment is fair, just, and equitable, and proper credits have been entered thereon, they sign the schedule and enter an order on their journal approving the final apportionment and all proceedings leading thereto. They then levy the amount so apportioned against the property benefited and their determination and approval of such apportionment is final and conclusive.

The county commissioners at said hearing levy such assessment as they shall deem necessary to provide funds for the maintenance of the system until the first annual assessment for maintenance. (*L. 1923, p. 120.*)

**Sec. 4435-3:** When the final apportionment and assessment is made by the county commissioners, the county auditor immediately prepares an assessment roll, which includes a map showing each property assessed. Collection is made by the county treasurer. He publishes notice in the official newspaper of the county for two weeks, stating that the roll is in his hands for collection and that any assessment or any portion thereof may be paid without interest at any time before a date stated in the notice, which date is within 30 days after the first publication. Upon the expiration of the 30-day period, the treasurer certifies to the county auditor the total amount collected and the amount of assessments remaining unpaid.

**Sec. 4435-4. Lien of assessments:** After the expiration of the 30-day period, payment of assessments in full with interest may be made at any time; provided, that the aggregate amount of such advance payments in any year, together with the total amount of the assessments due at the beginning of the year, may not exceed the total amount of the bonds that may be called in that year. The treasurer accepts advance payments in the order tendered until this limit is reached. Assessments bear interest from the expiration of the 30-day period at 8 percent, and interest on the entire assessment then unpaid is due and payable at the time each of said installments becomes due; provided, that if the bonds or warrants were sold at a lower rate of interest than 8 percent, then the assessments bear the same rate of interest.

The assessments contained in the assessment roll are liens upon the property assessed, of equal rank with other liens assessed for local improvements and paramount to all other liens except the lien of general taxes. The drainage tax lien relates back to take effect as of the date when the county commissioners made final determination. [*State ex rel. Keck v. City of Sunny-side*, 181 Wash. 511, 43 Pac. (2d) 621.]

**Sec. 4436. Appeals:** The decision of the county commissioners upon any objections to the schedule of apportionment may be reviewed by the superior court of the county upon appeal. Such appeal may be taken within 10 days after the order of confirmation becomes effective. Further appeal will also lie to the Supreme Court from the judgment of the superior court as in other cases; provided, that such appeal must be taken within 15 days after the entry of judgment of the superior court.

**Sec. 4439-1. "Funds":** There must be set up in the county treasury of every county in which any drainage district is established appropriate "funds" as follows: (1) A construction fund, into which must be paid the proceeds of all bonds or warrants and of all assessments paid prior to the sale of bonds or warrants. When no bonds or warrants have been issued, the fund receives the proceeds of all assessments levied to pay cost of construction. All warrants, including temporary warrants, issued in payment of construction are paid out of this fund. (2) A redemption fund, for the redemption of all bonds issued or warrants sold. Into this fund must be paid all proceeds derived

from assessments levied to pay cost of construction that have not been paid prior to the sale of bonds or warrants, and all moneys remaining in the construction fund after the payment of all warrants that have been drawn against it. The redemption fund is applied to the payment of principal and interest of bonds. Any balance remaining therein is applied first to the payment of any outstanding construction warrants and next to the maintenance fund. (3) A maintenance fund, into which is paid proceeds of all assessments for maintenance and all other funds received that are not required to be paid into the construction or redemption funds.

**Sec. 4439-2. Collection—Foreclosure:** Installments of assessments for construction or maintenance are collected in the same manner and become delinquent at the same time as general taxes. Certificates of delinquency must be issued, and the lien of assessment is enforced by foreclosure and the sale of the property assessed as in the case of general taxes.

Annual assessments or installments for both construction and maintenance of the drainage system become due in two equal installments on May 30 and November 30, and delinquency interest thereon runs from those dates. The rate of interest after delinquency is 10 percent and the same rate applies to certificates of delinquency. Certificate of delinquency for any assessment or installment must be issued upon demand and payment of such delinquent assessment at any time after 12 months from the date of delinquency. When no certificate of delinquency has been issued, after the expiration of 4 years from the date of delinquency of assessments for construction costs, or after 2 years from date of delinquency of assessments for maintenance, certificates of delinquency are issued to the county and foreclosure thereof is forthwith.

Expenses of foreclosure proceedings by the county are paid by the district whose liens are foreclosed.

See: *Foster v. Commissioners of Cowlitz County*, 100 Wash. 502, 171 Pac. 539.

*Cowlitz County v. Jurmu*, 177 Wash. 492, 32 Pac. (2d) 528.

**Sec. 4439-6. Supplemental assessments:** If upon foreclosure of the assessment upon any property the same shall not sell for enough to pay the assessment against it, or if any assessment made shall have been eliminated by foreclosure of a tax lien or be void for any reason, the county commissioners must cause a supplemental assessment to be made on the property benefited by the improvement in the manner provided for the original assessment, for the purpose of covering the deficiency so caused. If for any reason the assessment as levied shall be found to be insufficient to meet the entire cost of construction, supplemental assessment must be made by the county commissioners upon the lands of the district in the same proportion as the original assessment, and be spread over not to exceed 3 years as the commissioners may determine.

See: *Boyd v. Cunningham*, 164 Wash. 335, 2 Pac. (2d) 647.

*Kiona Irrigation District v. Benton County*, 180 Wash. 197, 39 Pac. (2d) 394.

**Sec. 4440. Annual maintenance assessment:** Annually, before the first Monday in September, the board of supervisors of each district files with the county commissioners of the county a statement in writing of the amount required for maintenance for the ensuing year, and the county commissioners must, before the first Monday in October, levy an assessment for the amount of said estimate in the same proportion as the assessment to pay the original cost of construction. The levy is certified by the auditor to the treasurer, who extends it upon the assessment roll. Maintenance assessments on tracts of land not more than one-half acre in area are permitted to accumulate until the fifth year.

Upon petition filed by two or more assessed property owners, in a district, the county commissioners in their discretion may hold a hearing at the county seat for the purpose of reapportioning the maintenance charges in that district. Preliminary to such hearing the county commissioners appoint a board of three appraisers, of which the county engineer must be one. The appraisers proceed in the same manner as those appointed to apportion the original cost, and file their recommendations within 20 days. Notice of the report and a hearing thereon is given by publication in the official county newspaper, and at the hearing the commissioners make such change in the basis of apportionment of the levies for maintenance as may seem to be just and equitable.

#### FINANCING—Bonds

**Sec. 4428. Temporary warrants:** If at the hearing provided for in Section 4415 the county commissioners determine that bonds shall be issued to pay the cost of the improvement, or to pay warrants sold to secure funds with which to pay those costs, temporary warrants may be sold for any part or all of the costs and the warrants must be paid in cash upon the sale of bonds or exchanged at par for bonds. All such warrants are liens against the funds against which drawn, superior to any lien or claim of any surety upon any bond given to secure the payment of persons who have performed work.

**Sec. 4459-1. Refunding bonds:** Whenever the board of county commissioners determine it to be for the best interest of the district, refunding bonds may be issued payable over a period not exceeding 25 years, except in case the refunding loan is obtained from the United States.

The assessment for such refunding bonds shall become due in annual installments for not to exceed 25 years, in amounts adequate to retire the bonds as they fall due, and the assessments bear the same rate of interest as the bonds. Any and all assessments may be paid at any time, with interest to the next interest paying date.

#### CONSTRUCTION

**Secs. 4427 and 4428:** The board of supervisors upon qualification immediately begins construction of the improvement in accordance with the adopted plans. The supervisors, with the approval of the board of county commissioners, may modify the original plans where necessary or advisable, but the changes must not increase the estimated cost of the entire system by more than one-fifth. Additional rights-of-way required are obtained as for the original plan. The county commissioners may contract with the United States for construction of the improvement in accordance with the Reclamation Act. **Sec. 4428:** All costs of construction are paid by warrants drawn by the county auditor upon the proper fund in the hands of the county treasurer, which warrants draw interest at not to exceed 8 percent until paid or called by the county treasurer.

#### CONSOLIDATION

**Secs. 4449 and 4450. When districts may be consolidated:** When it appears to the county commissioners that consolidation of two or more districts will result in economy of maintenance, they shall by resolution declare their intention to order such consolidation and fix a time and place for hearing objections thereto. **Sec. 4450:** Notice of the hearing is given by publication and posting. At the time fixed the county commissioners hear objections to the proposed consolidation, if any, and may refuse to proceed further or may enter an order declaring any two districts consolidated and that thereafter the territory of such districts shall constitute and be known as "Consolidated

Drainage District" with number and name of county. (Thurston County v. Clausen, 118 Wash. 653, 204 Pac. 787.)

**Secs. 4452 and 4453. Supervisors of consolidated districts:** Until the expiration of the terms of the elected supervisors having the shortest term to serve, the two elected supervisors of each district together with the county engineer, form the board of supervisors of the consolidated district. At the annual election following the entry of the order of consolidation, one supervisor is elected in the consolidated district for two years and, with the supervisor of each district whose term has not expired and the county engineer, constitutes the board of supervisors of the consolidated district. Sec. 4453: Consolidated districts and their officers have all the right and power and are subject to all the laws applicable to the separate districts, and the component districts after consolidation become dissolved automatically. Such dissolution, however, in no way affects outstanding bonds or other obligations, or the assessments levied to pay them.

#### ABANDONMENT

**Sec. 4442. Abandonment or enlargement of system:** Upon a petition and bond being filed by one or more landowners either within or without the boundaries of a district, and like proceedings being had as in the case of original establishment, the county commissioners may declare any system of improvement or any part thereof abandoned or may strike from the district lands no longer benefited. The commissioners may also cause any system of improvement to be altered, reduced, or enlarged, or in any other manner be bettered or improved. The striking of any lands from a district does not affect any assessment theretofore levied against such lands.

### WISCONSIN

(Wisconsin Statutes, 1939)

#### FARM DRAINAGE LAW

(Chapter 88, secs. 88.01 to 88.41)

#### ORGANIZATION

**Sec. 88.04. Farm Drainage Board:** Upon the filing of the first petition for drainage under the Farm Drainage Law, the county court appoints, in writing, a Farm Drainage Board, having powers prescribed in the Act: (1) The board consists of three suitable persons, resident in the county, one of whom preferably is an experienced farmer familiar with drainage and one to some extent familiar with drainage engineering. (2) At the time of the first appointment the terms of the members of the board are 1, 2, and 3 years respectively, and upon the expiration of a term the county court appoints a successor for a term of 3 years. The county court may remove for cause and may fill vacancies. (3) Each member takes an official oath of office. (4) Ownership or interest in lands to be drained does not disqualify, but the court may appoint another person to serve in the place of the interested member when the board is considering the particular drain in which that member is interested. (5) Upon qualification the board becomes a body corporate, and has charge of all drains thereafter constructed under the Farm Drainage Law. Drainage already being constructed under the town drainage statutes may be completed thereunder. (6) One member is elected president and another secretary of the board. (7) The board may borrow money in the name of the proposed "drainage" to pay expenses of organization.

#### ORGANIZATION—Petition

**Sec. 88.05. Who may petition:** Whenever lands will be improved and public welfare promoted by drainage, the owner or owners of

a majority of such lands, or a majority of the owners owning one-third in area, or a majority of the county board of the county in which the lands are situated, or a majority of the town board or boards of supervisors of towns in which the lands are situated, may file a petition in the county court asking that a "drainage" be established. The petition gives a description of the land; a statement that the same will be improved by drainage; a statement that the public health and welfare will be promoted; a map of the area with the proposed works shown thereon; a statement that the benefits will exceed the cost of construction; and a name or number for the "drainage." The petition need not be verified, and in place of the allegation that the benefits will exceed costs of construction one or more petitioners may file a written agreement to pay such cost as may exceed the benefits. The court refers the petition to the drainage board and directs a report thereon.

**Sec. 88.06. Board examines land:** The board with the aid of an engineer examines the land and all other land that will be benefited or damaged by the proposed work. It fixes a time and a place conveniently near the land for a hearing on the petition, and gives notice to all interested parties by personal service or by leaving a copy at their residences, and by posting. The form of the notice is set out in the statute. At the hearing the board ascertains the sufficiency of the petition and hears evidence for or against it, and reports within 30 days. Their report must cover all of the essential facts as to the validity of the petition, the necessity and utility of the "drainage," benefits, damages, costs, character of work, and any other pertinent fact. If the area recommended for drainage exceeds 200 acres, they file a report from the chief engineer of the state on the design, feasibility, and costs, with a general description of the drainage necessary to reclaim the land fully for general agricultural purposes. The report must make a comparison of the benefits in the different parts of the district on the basis of the location and design of the proposed drains and the physical features of the land. The chief engineer must also include a report of the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin on soil, value, and crops. Upon the filing of the report the court fixes a hearing thereon, causing notice to be given by mail to interested parties and all mortgagees.

**Sec. 88.07. Hearing on report of board:** If at the hearing the court finds that the petition is properly signed, that the land described will be improved by the works, that the public welfare will be promoted, and that the benefits will exceed the costs, the court makes an order organizing the "drainage" and directs the board to proceed with the work. If the court finds that the cost will exceed the benefits, one or more petitioners may file a bond conditioned to pay the excess of cost over benefit and the court will still organize the "drainage." Otherwise the petition will be denied and the costs of the proceeding assessed against the petitioners. The court may include in the "drainage" adjacent lands requiring drainage, and not lose its jurisdiction thereby.

**Sec. 88.075. Work may be stopped:** When landowners representing more than a majority of the confirmed benefits in a farm "drainage" file a petition requesting that no more work be done nor expense incurred, the court orders a hearing thereon with notice by posting. If the court finds the petition properly signed and notice properly given, it issues an order that no more work be done or expense incurred. Such order does not affect existing contracts. Thereafter the county clerk certifies to the city, town, or village clerk the amount of taxes to be collected to pay the indebtedness of the "drainage." The "drainage" is liable for debts existing at the time of the order.

Where there is bonded indebtedness the secretary continues to make an annual report as provided in section 88.13. The order continues in force until like application and like notice requesting that work be resumed is heard and determined. (L. 1931, ch. 90.) (New Berlin Farm Drg. #3, 207 Wis. 338; 241 N.W. 347.)

#### ORGANIZATION—Powers

**Sec. 88.11. Inclusion of lands:** If the original works authorized and confirmed by the court do not sufficiently drain lands assessed, or if the owners of other lands desire to secure the benefits of the works installed, any owner may petition for the construction of necessary supplemental drains for the inclusion of his land within the "drainage." The petitioners and other interested parties directly affected may, in writing, waive any and all notices of hearing and may consent to the immediate filing of a report by the board, to the laying out of drains, and to the assessment of benefits and supplemental benefits, in substantial conformity with section 88.06. In the event there is no waiver or consent, the proceeding is the same as for original construction.

**Sec. 88.20. Consolidation:** Two or more "drainages" may be consolidated upon the petition of the interested parties, the recommendation of the board, or the initiative of the court upon such terms as may be just, if the court after hearing is of the opinion that each "drainage" will be benefited.

**Sec. 88.21. Intercounty "drainages":** When an area too small to be profitably drained under the Drainage District Law is in more than one county, a petition must be filed in the county containing the largest acreage and the court of that county will organize the "drainage." All orders and judgments are filed in each county, and all money is transmitted to the treasurer of the county where the county court has jurisdiction.

**Sec. 88.25. Appeals:** Appeal from all orders is to the circuit court of the county having jurisdiction to establish. All issues except benefits and damages are tried by the court, and the excepted issues are also tried by the court unless jury trial is demanded. Appeal from the circuit court is to the Supreme Court of the state, within 30 days.

**Sec. 88.26. Public corporation:** The drainage board is a public corporation subject to all the rules of law applicable to such organizations. The county court at all times has supervision over the board and may require it to report at any time on any matter connected with its duties.

**Sec. 88.27. Entry on lands:** Members of the board, the chief engineer, contractors, and their respective agents and employees, may go upon any lands proposed for inclusion or included, for all necessary purposes of location and construction.

#### FINANCING—Assessments

**Secs. 88.08 and 88.09. Board to assess benefits and damages:** Whenever a "drainage" is organized, the board with the assistance of an engineer (approved by the chief engineer if there is more than 200 acres) lay out the drain and assess the benefits that will accrue to each parcel of land and corporation. In assessing the benefits to farm lands the board must ascertain the character and quality of the surface soils and sub-soils, the uses to which the land will be adapted, and all elements entering into the increase in value of the land resulting from the proposed work. The board assesses the damages to all farms and corporations, estimates cost of construction, assesses cost of construction against the benefited lands and corporations in proportion to the benefit to accrue, and prepares a map showing the boundaries of the "drainage" and the location of the works. If the area is more than 200 acres, the report must be submitted

to the chief engineer for his approval or disapproval. If the damage in any case exceeds the benefits, the difference is paid from the assessments levied against all lands and corporations. The court orders a hearing on the report after notice. **Sec. 88.09:** The court hears all objections to the report, amends and corrects it to conform to the facts shown, confirms the report as amended and corrected, and directs the drainage board to enter into contract, after advertisement, for the construction of the work.

**Sec. 88.10. Collection of assessments and additional assessments:** All assessments and additional assessments for the cost of construction and for supplemental cost of construction, when confirmed by the court, are certified to and recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds of the county in which the lands are situated and thereafter are liens on such lands.

Assessments for construction are immediately due unless the court shall order them paid in annual installments not exceeding 15 in number. Installments bear interest at 6 percent and are payable September 1 each year. In case the original assessments for construction or supplemental construction are not sufficient to complete the works, the court may direct the levy of an additional assessment for construction apportioned on the benefits previously confirmed. The total assessment for construction, including supplemental assessments, may not exceed the benefits assessed against the lands and the corporations unless an interested party agrees to pay the excess and furnishes security therefor.

**Secs. 88.13 and 88.14. Assessments certified:** The secretary of the board keeps a separate record of all assessments in each "drainage," and before the first of December in each year certifies to the clerk of the town, city, or village the amount due from each tract of land and each corporation located or assessed in such municipality. **Sec. 88.14:** Each clerk must insert in the tax roll each year the amounts of unpaid assessments and interest due that year against the respective lands and corporations. Assessments are collected by the treasurer of each municipality and returned by him to the county treasurer where they are kept separate from general taxes. When other taxes and drainage assessments against the same land are sold at the annual tax sale, they shall be sold together to the same bidder. Tax deeds may issue after 3 years. No drainage assessment deed shall cut off any unpaid or subsequent drainage assessment or tax, nor shall any tax deed cut off any drainage assessment. The provisions of section 75.20 apply also to drainage assessment certificates. Failure to collect unpaid assessments in any one year may be corrected and the assessments collected in any other year. (L. 1939, ch. 329.)

**Sec. 88.16. Treasurer:** The county treasurer is treasurer of the district, keeps separate accounts for each "drainage," and pays out funds only upon order of the court or proper warrants of the drainage board.

**Sec. 88.19. Annual report and assessment:** The drainage board makes an annual report of the estimated amount needed for all purposes during the ensuing year, with an assessment proportioned upon the confirmed benefits against all lands and corporations. A hearing is had thereon, the court amends and confirms the report, and thereupon the assessments are levied. (L. 1937, ch. 175.)

#### FINANCING—Bonds

**Sec. 88.12. May borrow money:** Subject to the approval of the court, the board may borrow money at not exceeding 6 percent and issue notes or bonds of the "drainage" therefor, but such obligations must become due and payable not later than one year beyond the time fixed for the payment of assessments on which



they are based. These obligations are a lien on the assessments for cost of construction, repair, and supplemental work, as well as all other assessments theretofore confirmed by the court. Subject to the court's approval, the drainage board may borrow money to pay any obligation of the "drainage" and to refund existing notes and bonds. (L. 1933, ch. 266.)

### DRAINAGE DISTRICT LAW

(Chapter 89, secs. 89.01 to 89.80)

#### ORGANIZATION—Petition

**Sec. 89.19. Petition for organization:** Whenever a majority of the owners representing one-third in area of the land of a proposed district, or whenever the owners of more than one-half of the land, desire to organize a drainage district, provided that no owner be counted for more than 320 acres of land, they may file in the circuit court of any county in which any part of the lands are situated a petition which must recite the name of the district, the necessity for the proposed work, describing it, a general description of the works and of the lands intended to be included in the district, a statement that the public health and welfare will be promoted by the work, and a statement that the benefits will exceed the damages and costs. The petition must state also the names and addresses of the owners and mortgagees of all lands in the district so far as known. The court will permit the petition to be amended to conform to the facts. The territory in a district need not be all in one body, provided that each part will be benefited to a greater extent than the damages and costs to that part, and that it is more economical to construct and maintain the works as a single district.

**Sec. 89.20. Hearing on petition:** On the filing of the petition, the court fixes a time and place for a hearing thereon, giving 20 days' notice by posting, publication, and personal service. A copy of the petition is mailed to each nonresident owner. Such posting, publication, personal service, and mailing of notice gives the court jurisdiction of the subject matter. It is not necessary to serve notice on the petitioners themselves.

**Sec. 89.22. Remonstrances:** Any interested party may appear and contest the sufficiency of the petition or of the notice or the jurisdiction of the court. The affidavit of any petitioner that the petition is signed by a sufficient number of owners is *prima facie* evidence of that fact. All deeds made for the purpose of establishing or defeating the petition are void unless made in good faith and for valuable consideration. If the court finds that the petition is not properly signed, it will dismiss the proceedings at the cost of the petitioners. If the petition is properly signed, the court makes a finding of fact to that effect and orders all necessary amendments. The court then appoints three competent and suitable persons as commissioners of the district.

#### ORGANIZATION—Officers

**Sec. 89.23. Commissioners:** Ownership of land in the district does not disqualify a person as commissioner. Commissioners must reside within 50 miles of the district and in the State of Wisconsin. Commissioners' terms are 5 years, and vacancies may be filled by the court for uncompleted portions of terms. The removal of a commissioner from the state or from within 50 miles of the district vacates his office. The commissioners keep separate accounts for bonds and interest payments and for general purposes; and may not draw on the bond and interest account except to pay principal and interest of bonds or notes issued. They keep a complete record of all assessed land and the payment of assessments thereon.

**Sec. 89.26. Organization of board—Chief engineer:** The commissioners organize by electing from their number a president and secretary-treasurer. As soon as practicable they employ a district engineer, to be approved by the chief engineer of the State. The engineer, under the direction of the chief engineer, makes a preliminary report to the commissioners, and they in turn report to the court (1) whether the proposed work is necessary or will be of utility and will promote the public health and welfare; (2) whether the total benefits will exceed the costs of construction and damages, both within and without the district; (3) whether it will be necessary to do any work in navigable waters, and whether such work will interfere with the general navigability thereof or materially impair any public rights in the use of said water; (4) the boundaries of the district according to government subdivisions as far as possible, but the boundaries may not be changed so as to deprive the court of jurisdiction. The commissioners file a report of the chief engineer on the feasibility of the project, with a preliminary plan of drainage and an estimate of the probable cost of the work. The report of the chief engineer must also include a joint report of the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin and of the Department of Agriculture and Markets on the quality of the soil and sub-soil, with a soil map of the district, stating the present value of the land and the kind of crops that may be raised thereon, and containing a recommendation for or against the organization of the district. Such report, and the report of the commissioners, are *prima facie* evidence of the fact therein stated. If the recommendation of either state department is against the formation of the district, the petition will be dismissed. (L. 1935, ch. 550.)

#### ORGANIZATION—Powers

**Sec. 89.24. Commissioners' powers:** The commissioners may go on any land in or adjoining their districts to make surveys and lay out the works and to construct, repair, and maintain them. Subject to the approval of the court, they may condemn land within and without the district needed for necessary works and for maintenance. They may bring all necessary actions for the protection and preservation of the works, and may appoint not exceeding 3 fire wardens.

**Sec. 89.27. Preliminary report—Public Service Commission:** Upon the filing of the preliminary report, the board fixes the time for a hearing thereon and gives notice by publication, posting, and personal service. The report describes the lands that are included but not mentioned in the petition, and those mentioned in the petition but excluded. Where lands are sought to be included, the same notice is given their owners as that given for the original hearing on the petition. Any interested party may remonstrate against the report or any part thereof. If the court finds that it has not jurisdiction, or that the benefits will not exceed the costs and damages, or that the work will not promote the public welfare, or that it is not feasible, or if the cost of satisfactory drainage is found to be more than 75 percent of the fair market value of good tillable lands in the township, then the petition is dismissed. If the court finds the contrary upon all of those points, it makes an order in writing confirming the report as filed or as amended, and directs the commissioners to proceed with the work. If upon confirmation of the report it appears that it will not be necessary to enter on any navigable water or to remove any dam or obstruction, the district becomes thereby fully organized as a body corporate. If it appears to the contrary as to navigable waters, the court directs the commissioners to file with the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin a certified copy of the proceedings together with an application setting forth the

public utility feature of the proposed works. The Public Service Commission fixes a hearing on the application of the commissioners, gives notice in the usual manner, and hears all interested persons. The Commission may make an independent investigation. If the Commission find that a public utility and benefit will be served by the proposed works and that no navigability nor public right will be impaired thereby, it makes a finding to that effect, and establishes the minimum level at which the affected waters shall be maintained, and transmits its finding to the clerk of the court having jurisdiction. Any interested person aggrieved by the finding has the right to bring action for review thereof under section 196.41. The Public Service Commission having found that public health and welfare will be promoted, and that no public right nor navigability will be impaired, and that the works are necessary for the proper operation of the proposed drainage, they grant authority to the drainage commissioners to do all acts necessary to obtain rights-of-way and construct the works of the district. Property may be acquired by the district by condemnation in the same manner as for railroad rights-of-way. Upon the filing of the Public Service Commission's confirmation of the report with the court having jurisdiction, the court will confirm the preliminary report and the district thereby becomes fully organized as a body corporate; otherwise, the proceeding is dismissed. (L. 1931, ch. 79.) (Delta Fish & Fur Farms, v. P. 203, Wis. 519; 234 N.W. 881.)

**Secs. 89.28 to 89.31, and 89.33. Commissioners' duties:** Immediately after the confirmation of the preliminary report, the commissioners proceed to make all necessary surveys and lay out the work, award damages for lands to be taken or injured, and assess the lands in proportion to the benefits that will be received. They report to the court in detail as to what lands and corporations will be damaged and the amounts of the damages, and what lands and corporations will be benefited and the amounts of the benefits. They report an estimate of the annual maintenance cost, and furnish maps, profiles, and specifications for the work. The commissioners are not confined to the plans as made in the petition, but make and report the most feasible plan in the interests of public welfare and benefit to the lands to be drained. The commissioners may extend or contract the boundaries of the district to include other lands that will be benefited or to exclude lands not benefited. Such changes may not, however, deprive the court of jurisdiction. The report must be presented to the State Chief Engineer for approval, and may not be filed until it amended to meet his approval. Hearings on the report may be held upon the application of any interested party. **Sec. 89.29:** Spoil banks of ditches may be converted into roads where feasible, and after public use for two years such become public highways to be maintained by the township. **Sec. 89.30:** County lands may be assessed the same as other lands. **Sec. 89.31:** Ditches may cross state lands upon application of the drainage board. **Sec. 89.33:** Any owner, mortgagee, or corporation assessed may remonstrate against the report, and the court after hearing all the evidence, if such appear equitable and just, will amend or modify the report.

#### FINANCING—Assessments

**Secs. 89.34 and 89.35. Confirmation of assessments and damages:** When all remonstrances relating to the validity of the proceedings or the general plan of work have been determined, the court will confirm the assessments and the damages awarded on all lands and corporations as to which no remonstrance remains undetermined, and will direct and empower the commissioners to proceed with the work. The order of confirmation may not be entered unless the court finds that the cost of

construction will not exceed the benefits assessed. **Sec. 89.35:** At the time of confirmation of the report, or at any time before bonds or notes that are liens on the assessments have been issued, the court may order the assessments for construction against lands and corporations, or either, to be paid in not more than 15 annual installments, and assessments for repairs in not more than 3 annual installments, in such amounts and at such times as will be convenient for completion of the works or for payment of the principal and interest of bonds or notes to be issued. The court fixes the date when the first installment for construction becomes due, which must be September 1 not more than 5 years after the date of the order. All installments bear 6 percent interest from the date of the order of confirmation.

Unless otherwise ordered, all assessments are payable at once. Assessments for construction, additional assessments, and assessments for repairs and interest are a first lien on the lands assessed from the time of recording the order of confirmation in the office of the recorder of deeds in the county in which the lands are situated. This lien is paramount to all other liens, whether they have accrued prior to the filing of the petition or not, except only the lien of general taxes. Any party assessed may pay his assessment in cash at any time before the commissioners have contracted to borrow money on bonds or notes based upon such assessments.

In July of each year the commissioners file with the clerk of the court an itemized report showing all receipts and disbursements during the preceding year and an estimate of the needs for the succeeding year. The statement includes bonds issued and paid, work done, repairs to be made and the cost of the same, the funds that will be necessary for the succeeding year, and the amount of assessments against lands and corporations necessary to cover the same. Objections may be filed and hearing held on this report of the commissioners before it is confirmed by the court with such amendments as appear desirable. The state engineer may in his discretion order an approved engineer to inspect any work under construction. If the commissioners make any material change in any plan without the approval of the state chief engineer, they become liable on their bonds.

See: *In re Wood Co. D.D.*, 201 Wis. 368; 230 N.W. 57.  
*Wileman v. L.*, 209 Wis. 594; 245 N.W. 838.

**Sec. 89.36. Unpaid assessments:** If assessments are not paid when due, the commissioners on or before December 1 certify them to the clerk of the town, city, or village in which the lands are situated, and the clerk enters the same on the tax rolls of that year against the lands assessed and they are collected in the same way as general taxes, except that personal property and all lands other than those actually assessed are not liable to seizure and sale.

**Sec. 89.37. Delinquent taxes:** Assessments not paid to the commissioners or to the town, city, or village treasurer are returned to the county treasurer at the same time as delinquent taxes. He issues a separate certificate of sale for drainage taxes. When lands are offered for sale and are not sold, the county treasurer may bid them in for the county. But the county is not liable for future drainage assessments thereon. In case lands so bid in by the county are not redeemed within the statutory period, the circuit court upon application of the county, the commissioners, or any creditor or bondholder of the district will direct the treasurer to sell the lands at public auction. From the amount received the county treasurer first deducts the costs and any unpaid taxes due the county, and pays the balance out to such creditors or bondholders as the court may direct.

Lands so sold are released from all liens of assessments made prior to sale. Tax deeds will issue in 3 years for land so sold. "No tax deed shall cut off any drainage assessment nor shall any drainage assessment deed cut off any tax." (L. 1939, ch. 329.)

See: Bankers Farm M. Co. v. Christofferson, 221 Wis. 148; 266 N.W. 220.

Lewiston D.D. v. Diehl, 227 Wis. 372; 279 N.W. 45.

**Secs. 89.38 and 89.42. Enlargements:** Upon petition of the owners of one-tenth of the land seeking to repair and enlarge existing drains or to lay out and construct any new drains, or when the commissioners shall be of the opinion that additional and supplemental drains are necessary, the commissioners cause plans and specifications for the enlargements to be prepared and proceed in substantially the same manner as for original construction. They estimate the cost of the new construction, and apportion the supplemental benefits and assess them as provided in section 89.28. **Sec. 89.42:** Specific and detailed instructions for carrying drains across railroad rights-of-way are set out in the statute.

**Sec. 89.44. Additional assessments:** If the first assessment, either for original or supplemental work, proves insufficient to do the work of construction, or if additional sums are necessary to pay principal and interest on bonds, additional assessments may be made upon order of the court, proportioned on the sum of all benefits which have been confirmed by the court. They may be made without notice, and are payable in installments and treated and collected in the same manner as original assessments. The commissioners have the same power to borrow money based on such additional assessments as in the case of original assessments.

**Sec. 89.61. Assessment of another district:** One district may assess another for special benefits received by it, and have the assessment confirmed by the court or recover it in an action at law. The clerk certifies the assessment to the commissioners of the district assessed and they must levy a sufficient tax to pay it. The court may order the payment to be made in installments.

#### FINANCING—Bonds

**Sec. 89.47. Borrowing money—Refunding:** The court may authorize the commissioners to borrow money for preliminary expenses, before the confirmation of the report levying assessments, and issue notes of the district therefor to run not more than two years at 6 per cent interest. Upon order of the court the commissioners may borrow money not exceeding the assessments made and unpaid at the time of borrowing, for construction or repair or for payment of any lawfully incurred indebtedness, and may secure the borrowed money by notes or bonds of the district running not longer than one year after the last installment of such assessments is due. The commissioners advertise for proposals to furnish money at favorable rates of interest or to purchase bonds or notes at the most favorable premium. If unable to sell the bonds at par or above, they may, with the approval of the court, sell them at private sale at the best price obtainable.

The court, upon petition of the commissioners, may authorize them to refund lawful indebtedness of the district by taking up and cancelling all notes and bonds and issuing new bonds and notes therefor payable in such longer time as the court may deem proper, not to exceed in the aggregate the amount of all notes and bonds then outstanding and accrued interest thereon. Refunding bonds bear 6 percent interest.

When the indebtedness of the district has been refunded, or is about to be, the court may extend the time of payment of

assessments for construction to September 1 next before a like portion of refunding bonds that are liens thereon become due. Assessments so extended, with interest and charges, remain liens on the land originally assessed. No note or bonds or other evidences of indebtedness (except refunding bonds approved by the court) running for more than one year is valid unless approved by the commissioner of banking, the commissioner of agriculture, the state chief engineer, and the attorney general, and unless it bears a statement showing that approval.

#### CONSOLIDATION

**Sec. 89.60. Consolidation of districts:** Whenever the owners of at least 10 percent of the lands in each of two or more districts under the jurisdiction of the courts of the same circuit petition that the districts be consolidated, any court having jurisdiction of one or more such districts may consolidate two or more such districts and give a name to the consolidated district and appoint commissioners therefor.

When the districts are under jurisdiction of courts of different circuits, the petition is to the court having the largest area in its jurisdiction. Assessments in the several districts remain in force and the lien thereof is not affected by the consolidation. After the consolidation, the benefits may be reassessed to render them just and equitable as a basis for future assessments, but such reassessments may not in any manner affect any bonds, notes, or other obligations of either of the districts consolidated.

#### DISSOLUTION

**Sec. 89.665. Dissolution of districts:** The owners of more than one-half of the lands in a drainage district that have been assessed for benefits may file with the circuit court having jurisdiction a petition signed by them, asking for disorganization of the district. The court holds a hearing on the petition after 20 days notice by posting and publication. No district may be disorganized until its debts are all paid or the money to pay them has been deposited with the treasurer; or the lands in the district have been assessed to the full amount of the confirmed assessed benefits and such assessments fully paid; or after assessments have been levied to the full amount of the confirmed assessed benefits, and sale of all delinquent lands has been made pursuant to section 89.37.

The court, being satisfied that all debts are paid and that dissolution will be a public benefit, enters an order to that effect. Any funds remaining in the hands of the treasurer after dissolution are distributed *pro rata* to the landowners in the proportion of benefits assessed.

### WYOMING

(Wyoming Revised Statutes, 1931; Supplement, 1940; Articles 8-9, secs. 122-801 to 122-918)

#### DRAINAGE DISTRICTS

##### ORGANIZATION—Petition

**Sec. 122-801. Petition for organization:** Whenever a majority of the adult landowners within a district who represent one-third in area of the lands within such district, or whenever the adult owners of more than one-half of the lands, desire to construct drainage works across the lands of others for the promotion of the public health and welfare and for drainage of said lands, or to maintain drainage works theretofore constructed, such owners may file in the district court of any county in which the lands or a part of them are situated, a petition setting forth the name of the district, the necessity for drainage, a general description of the route and termini of

the works, a general description of the lands to be included, and the names of the owners of all lands where known. If the petition is for maintenance of works already constructed, it gives a general description of those works. The petition prays for the organization of a drainage district and the appointment of commissioners to execute the work. State lands may be included in the same manner as is provided for the inclusion of additional lands in drainage districts, and notice is to be served on the board having control of the state lands.

See: *Delfelder Dr. Dist. v. Givens*, 45 Wyo. 123; 16 Pac. (2d) 57.

*Dickey v. Bullock*, 28 Wyo. 265; 202 Pac. 1104.

**Secs. 122-802 and 122-803. Amended petition:** No petition having the required signers shall be declared void, but the court may at any time permit a petition to be amended to conform to the facts if the facts justify the organization of a district. Similar petitions for the organization of a district may be circulated, and when filed will be regarded as one petition having as many signers as there are separate adult signers on the several petitions who own land within the proposed district. All petitions received prior to the hearing will be considered by the court the same as if filed with the first petition. **Sec. 122-803:** The territory need not be contiguous, provided it is so situated that the public health and welfare will be promoted by the drainage of each part and the benefit in each part will exceed the cost in that part, and provided that the court is satisfied that the work can be done more cheaply in a single district.

**Secs. 122-804 to 122-807. Hearing on organization:** The court fixes a time and place for a hearing on the petition and the clerk gives 20 days' notice by personal service upon all landowners in all counties or by leaving a copy at the last place of abode of such landowners, by registered mail to any mortgagees or judgment lienholders, and by publication in each county affected. The notice gives a general resume of the allegations of the petition. **Sec. 122-805:** Where there are nonresident landowners, the petition is accompanied by affidavits giving names and addresses where known or by a statement that after diligent search their names and addresses cannot be ascertained. The clerk mails a copy of the notice to each nonresident known. **Sec. 122-806:** The certificate of the clerk or the affidavit of any other person is sufficient evidence of the posting, serving, mailing, and publication of the notice. **Sec. 122-807:** Personal service gives the court complete jurisdiction without posting, publication, or mailing.

**Secs. 122-811, 122-812, 122-814, and 122-815. Contests:** At the hearing, interested parties who would be affected may protest the sufficiency of the petition or the notice, the constitutionality of the law, or the jurisdiction of the court. Contestants may offer competent evidence, and all notices of contests must be in writing and specify the grounds thereof. **Sec. 122-812:** The court hears and determines the contests as to the sufficiency of the petition. The affidavit of three or more of the signers to the effect that they are acquainted with the locality, have examined it, and that the petition is signed by a sufficient number of adult owners may be taken by the court as *prima facie* evidence of the facts stated. The affidavit of any landowner who is before the court, as to his age and ownership, is sufficient evidence. **Sec. 122-814:** Deeds made in order to defeat or establish the prayers of the petition, unless in good faith for valuable consideration, are void. **Sec. 122-815:** If the court find the petition not properly signed it will be dismissed at the cost of the petitioners and judgment entered against them for such costs.

#### ORGANIZATION—Officers

**Secs. 122-816, 122-817, and 122-824. Commissioners:** If it appear that the petition is properly signed, the court will so find and will appoint three suitable persons as commissioners. If the district is intercounty, no more than two commissioners may reside in any one of said counties. Ownership of lands does not disqualify a person from being a commissioner. After the appointment of the first board of commissioners, if a majority of the landowners who own one-third of the land shall petition the court asking that the commissioners be elected by vote of the assessed landowners, the court will so order. At the election each landowner and corporation assessed is entitled to cast one vote for each acre of land or fraction thereof owned and assessed. Upon like petition the order may be revoked and the commissioners be appointed by the court. **Sec. 122-817:** The commissioners give bond approved by the court. A majority constitutes a quorum and is sufficient in any matter within their jurisdiction. **Sec. 122-824:** The commissioners are at all times under the control and direction of the court, and failure to obey its directions is punishable as contempt.

**Secs. 122-826 and 122-827. Preliminary report:** The commissioners organize by electing one of their number secretary. As soon as may be, they personally examine the lands in the district and report to the court as to whether the proposed work is necessary or would be a public utility; whether it would promote public welfare; and whether the total benefit would exceed the costs of the work together with the damages resulting therefrom, including all benefits and damages within and without the district. They also fix the boundaries of the district, which may not be changed so as to deprive the court of jurisdiction. **Sec. 122-827:** If the commissioners discover a more suitable plan for carrying out the purposes of the petition, they so report to the court.

**Secs. 122-828 to 122-833. Hearing on commissioners' report:** Not less than 30 days after the filing of the commissioners' report the court fixes a time and place for a hearing thereon, the notice of which is by publication and gives a brief statement of the substance of the report. Any additional land not mentioned in the petition must be described, as well as any land excluded. **Sec. 122-830:** Any interested parties may remonstrate against the report or any material part thereof, in writing verified under oath and filed at least five days before the hearing. **Sec. 122-831:** Owners of added lands receive the same notice as given for the hearing on the petition. **Sec. 122-832:** All issues on the hearing are tried by the court without a jury. If the court determine in favor of the remonstrance, or if the report be that the work will not promote the public welfare or that the benefit will not exceed the cost and damages, the petition must be dismissed at the cost of the petitioners and judgment will be entered against them. **Sec. 122-833:** If the contrary is found by the court on all points, the court will file its findings in writing and issue an order confirming the report, as amended to conform to the findings, and will direct the commissioners to proceed with the work.

**Sec. 122-835. Corporation created:** Upon the entering of the order confirming the commissioners' report, the district is declared to be organized as a drainage district under the name given in the petition or by the court, with the boundaries stated, and is a body corporate and has perpetual succession. The commissioners constitute the corporate authority of the district.

#### ORGANIZATION—Powers

**Secs. 122-838 to 122-846, 122-849, and 122-850. Surveys:** After the confirmation of the preliminary report the commissioners

make surveys, lay out the proposed work, make a map with plans, profiles, and specifications, and report the same in writing to the court. *Sec. 122-839:* They report whether the route and termini stated in the petition are feasible, and if not, what route and termini are proper and feasible. *Sec. 122-840:* If they find that change of boundaries is necessary, they report the new boundaries and the owners of the land affected thereby, but no such change may be made that will deprive the court of jurisdiction. If the owners of lands adjacent to the district petition to have their lands included, the petition is considered in the same way as the original petition. *Sec. 122-841:* The commissioners report what lands within the district will be damaged, and award to each tract or interest the amount of the damage. *Sec. 122-842:* The commissioners state what lands within the district assessed by them will be benefited, and assess against each tract or interest the amount of benefits that will accrue. The benefits so assessed are referred to as the "assessment of benefits." *Sec. 122-843:* The commissioners determine and report, as nearly as they can estimate the total amount that the proposed work will cost, including all incidental expenses, organization expenses, cost of proceedings, probable damages to land both within and without the district, attorney's fees; and such sum as they may deem necessary to cover defaults and delinquencies in the payment of assessments. This report will be known as the "cost of construction." *Sec. 122-844:* If the costs of any particular part of the work should be assessed against any particular tract or corporation, the commissioners so specify and fix and determine the sum that should be assessed. *Sec. 122-845:* If any corporation will derive special benefit from the works, the commissioners so report and assess the special benefits. The word "corporation" means railroad companies, private corporations, towns, cities, villages, and drainage districts. *Sec. 122-846:* That part of the "cost of construction" not assessed as above, is apportioned and assessed by the commissioners against the several benefited tracts, lots, and easements in the district in proportion to the benefits to each. The assessments that together make up the cost of construction are referred to as "assessments for construction." The commissioners also report the probable cost of keeping the proposed works in repair after completion. *Sec. 122-849:* The commissioners are not confined to the route, termini, extent, or size of the works as stated in the petition, but they design, lay out, and plan as they may deem best to promote the public welfare and drain or protect the lands with the least damages and the greatest benefit to all. Any plan presented may, upon application of any interested party and hearing thereon, be amended by the written order of the court. *Sec. 122-850:* If the commissioners find that the proposed district described in the petition will not embrace all lands that will be benefited, or will include lands not benefited and not necessary to be included, they extend or contract the boundaries of the district accordingly, and the boundaries reported by them may, on the application of interested parties and hearing, be altered by the court in such manner as it may judge to be best, provided there shall be no change in boundaries which will render the petition dismissible.

*Sec. 122-851-58. Hearing on commissioners' report:* Upon the filing of the commissioners' report the court orders a hearing thereon after due notice by publication and personal service upon all parties whose lands are assessed or recommended to be included in the district. Where the district is intercounty, the notice in the county where the court has jurisdiction describes all the lands, assessment, and damages awarded but the notice in the other counties gives only that information for

the particular count. If there be no remonstrance, or if the finding be in favor of the validity of the proceeding after the report shall have been modified to conform to the findings, the court will confirm the report. The order of confirmation is final and conclusive, and the proposed work is thereby established and organized. Appeal to the Supreme Court may be taken within 30 days. The order of confirmation may be modified at a subsequent term of court on petition of the commissioners after such notice as the court may require. The court may permit a supplementary or amended report to be filed as to any matter which might be included in the original report, after reasonable notice to all interested parties, and hearing.

*Secs. 122-859 and 122-861. Judgment against petitioners:* When the court dismisses the petition in any cause it enters judgment against the petitioners for the cost of the proceeding. The commissioners file with the clerk an itemized statement of the costs before judgment is issued. *Sec. 122-861:* All petitioners contribute to the payment of the costs in proportion to the number of acres of land they have within the boundaries of the district at the time of the filing of the petition.

*Secs. 122-868 to 122-870. Entry on lands:* The commissioners and their agents have the right of entry on lands adjacent to the works of the district for inspection and repair and shall not be liable for trespass. *Sec. 122-869:* The commissioners have the right to cross railroads and their yards, and the railroad company must open its right-of-way or yards and permit the works to cross them as soon as the works are constructed to such right-of-way or yard. *Sec. 122-870:* The district is liable to the railroad company for reasonable cost of bridges and culverts made necessary by the works, but not more than an average cost of similar structures within 100 miles of the district limits.

*Secs. 122-878 to 122-882. Reconstruction—Enlargement:* If after completion of the district works it becomes necessary to reconstruct or enlarge the same, the commissioners may file a petition with the court substantially similar to the original petition, praying that they be authorized to proceed with such work. *Sec. 122-879:* If the commissioners fail to file a petition, it may be filed with like effect by 50 percent of the landowners or by owners representing not less than 50 percent in area of the land. *Sec. 122-880:* The procedure is the same as in the case of filing the preliminary report. *Sec. 122-881:* If the petition is granted, like proceedings are had in all respects the same as for the confirmation of the preliminary report, except that the boundary and organization of the district may not be affected by the proceedings. The cost is paid by the district if the petition is signed by the commissioners. All subsequent proceedings are the same as for original construction. *Sec. 122-882:* In making assessments of benefits the commissioners must regard the work as an integral part of an entire system, and take into consideration all assessments of benefits previously made in order that no part of the district shall bear an unjust proportion of the total cost of the entire system.

*Sec. 122-883. Eminent domain:* Any district requiring a way of necessity outside of its boundaries for authorized works may exercise the right of eminent domain in the manner prescribed for condemnation of rights-of-way for railroads.

*Secs. 122-907 to 122-909. Contract with the United States:* Drainage districts are given power to enter into contracts with the United States to construct drainage works, after the contract has been first submitted to the qualified electors of the district at an election held for that purpose and a majority of the electors present and voting have voted in favor of such

contract. *Sec. 122-908:* The commissioners may secure the indebtedness incurred by the contract by issuing bonds of the district in such form, terms, and denominations as may be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior. *Sec. 122-909:* When a majority of the lands in a district are unentered public lands, a majority of the commissioners of the district, who shall be residents of the state, may be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior. Such hold office until the unentered lands in the district become a minority. When the Secretary of the Interior appoints a majority of the commissioners, the remainder are elected at large from the whole district.

*Sec. 122-911-18. Division of district:* When a majority of the adult owners of land within any portion of an organized district, who represent more than one-half in area of the land within that portion which it is proposed to cut off and divide from the drainage district as organized, desire to effect such division, they may file a petition in the county court having jurisdiction of the district. The general nature of the division is substantially the same as proceedings for original organization.

*Sec. 122-1001-13. Cooperation of districts:* Two or more incorporated drainage districts desiring to cooperate in the operation and maintenance of their respective systems may do so under this article (article X) which provides for an election on the subject; appointment of district managers; definition of their powers and duties; apportionment of expenses; and withdrawal after another election.

#### FINANCING—Assessments

*Sec. 122-862. Installments:* At the time of the confirmation of the assessments, the court may order them paid in installments in such amounts and at such times as will be convenient in meeting the obligations of the district including bonds, interest, and notes that may be issued. The installments become delinquent on the same dates as state and county taxes, and bear interest from the date of any notes or bonds issued by the district for the payment of which said assessments are pledged, at a rate fixed by the court, not exceeding 7 percent.

*Sec. 122-863. Lien of assessments:* Unless otherwise provided by the order of confirmation, assessments are payable at once and from the time of the entry of said order are a lien upon the lands assessed until paid. Any owner or corporation may within 30 days pay the amount of the assessments against his land or any tract thereof. Such payment relieves the lands from the lien and the corporation from the liability on said assessment. Warrants are drawn by the state auditor to pay for assessments against state lands upon presentation of an order of the district court having jurisdiction properly certified.

*Sec. 122-864. Assessments for repairs:* Assessments to meet expenses of any current year are due and delinquent at such time or times each year as may be fixed by law for state and county taxes to become due and delinquent. The commissioners file with the clerk of the court having jurisdiction, before the first Tuesday in June, an itemized estimate of the money to be raised by assessments for new construction, maintenance, and current expenses. The commissioners may add a sum in addition sufficient in their judgment to provide for possible delinquencies. The court fixes a hearing of any objections thereto, after notice, and determines the amount to be raised by assessment for the current year and causes the adjudication to be entered of record and filed with the commissioners. The commissioners add such amount as may be necessary to meet principal and interest on lawful indebtedness of the district maturing during the current year, with an additional sum for possible delinquencies.

When thus completed, it is known as the budget of the district and verified under oath by one of the commissioners.

*Sec. 122-865. Assessment roll:* Before the first Monday in August the commissioners must prepare an assessment roll containing the names of the owners and a description of the property within the district and the aggregate assessment of benefits confirmed against it as well as the names of the corporations assessed and the aggregate assessment against each corporation. The assessment roll shows also the amount assessed against each piece of property in the district for current expenses and to meet the principal and interest of indebtedness for the current year. All assessments are apportioned on the aggregate assessment of benefits last confirmed by the court. The drainage commissioners deliver the assessment roll to the county commissioners of the county having jurisdiction and they, at the time of making the county tax levy, must levy against each piece of property in the drainage district the respective amounts assessed in the assessment roll. The county commissioners deliver the assessment roll to the county assessor in each county interested, and the assessor extends upon the tax roll of the county the respective amounts assessed against each piece of property in the assessment roll. (*State v. Cole*, 43 Wyo. 209; 209 Pac. 1040.)

*Sec. 122-866. State revenue laws apply:* The state revenue laws for the collection of taxes on real estate apply to drainage assessments. The county treasurer, at the time of advertising real property for sale for state and county taxes, includes in such advertisement the amount of drainage assessments against each lot and tract or easement. The treasurer sells the property separately for delinquent drainage taxes and issues separate certificates of sale therefor. The treasurer offers the entire tract assessed and the first bid sufficient to pay the assessment, interest, penalties, and cost must be accepted. If there be no bid, the treasurer issues tax sale certificate to the drainage district. The period of redemption is 18 months after the date of the certificate. The district has all of the rights of an individual as to owning and disposing of land so acquired and not redeemed. They may not, however, sell property at a loss. [*Big Bend Dr. Dist. v. State*, 50 Wyo. 242; 60 Pac. (2d) 815.]

*Secs. 122-872 to 122-874. Additional assessments:* If the first assessment for construction should prove insufficient, or if an additional sum is needed in any year to pay principal and interest on lawful indebtedness, additional assessments on land and corporations benefited, proportioned on the last assessment of benefits approved by the court, are made by the commissioners under order of court. Notice is by publication in each county affected. The additional assessments may be made payable in installments, and are collected in the same manner as original assessments for construction. *Sec. 122-873:* Omissions of assessments of either benefits or damages are not jurisdictional, and upon discovery of an omission the commissioners correct it by agreement or by assessments the same as assessments for construction. *Sec. 122-874:* Parties objecting to assessments levied may, at any time after ten days' notice or order to show cause, be brought into court. The presumption is in favor of regularity of the assessment unless the owner can show it to be inequitable or void.

*Sec. 122-885. Current expenses:* Commissioners may not incur indebtedness in excess of the amount provided in the budget except by approval of the court after petition filed and hearing thereon. If the court authorizes the expenditure, it is placed on the assessment roll for the current or ensuing year. All debts contracted by the commissioners in any other manner are void.



**Secs. 122-886 and 122-887. Liens—Collection:** All assessments with interest, penalties, and costs are a perpetual lien, not in excess of the benefits severally assessed, on all lands and other property against which such assessments have been levied, second only to liens of state, county, city, town, or school taxes. No sale of delinquent property to enforce general taxes shall extinguish the lien of the drainage assessments. **Sec. 122-887:** Drainage assessments are collected by the same officers in the same manner and at the same time that state and county taxes are collected, and are paid to the treasurer of the district except assessments levied for the payment of bonds and interest which are held by the county treasurer in a fund from which he pays such principal and interest. When all bonds are paid, the fund is turned over to the district treasurer. The commissioners may elect the county treasurer as treasurer of the district also.

See: *State v. Cole*, 43 Wyo. 209; 299 Pac. 1040.

*Ed. of Comms. of Big Horn Co. v. Byron Dr. D.*, 52 Wyo. 417; 75 Pac. (2d) 759.

**Sec. 122-900. Effect of assessments:** All assessments for construction, additional assessments, or assessments for repairs against any land or any corporation, as soon as confirmed by the court, are a judgment against such land or corporation and are collected in the same way as other judgments; provided, that whenever said assessment is a lien upon land, it shall be collected only out of that land.

#### FINANCING—Bonds

**Sec. 122-877. Notes and bonds:** The commissioners may borrow money, not exceeding the amount of the assessments for construction and additional assessments and assessments for repairs, reconstruction, extension, enlargement, and improvement unpaid at the time of borrowing; for the construction, repair, and reconstruction or enlargement of any works within their authority, or for the payment of any indebtedness that they have lawfully

incurred; and may secure the borrowed money by notes or bonds bearing interest at not to exceed 6 percent and running not beyond one year after the last installment of assessments on account of which the money is borrowed shall fall due. Notes and bonds may not be sold at less than 90 percent of their face value. They are negotiable, and do not make the commissioners personally liable. They constitute a lien upon the assessments. If any money derived from bonds remains after the works are paid for, it may be used in maintenance and repair work before making assessments for such work. [*Big Ben Dr. D. v. State*, 50 Wyo. 242; 60 Pac. (2d) 815.]

**Sec. 122-884. Refunding bonds:** Upon petition of the commissioners, the court will authorize them to refund any lawful indebtedness by issuing in lieu thereof new notes or bonds payable in such longer time as the court may deem proper, in amounts sufficient to retire all outstanding notes and bonds of the district and unpaid accrued interest thereon, together with such amount as the commissioners deem necessary to meet possible future delinquencies in the payment of assessments. Refunding bonds bear not to exceed 6 percent interest. To pay such bonds the commissioners may levy assessments, but not in excess of the benefits assessed. In the alternative the commissioners may issue refunding bonds only to retire notes and bonds outstanding and unpaid and accrued interest thereon, and to provide a fund for possible defaults and delinquencies, by levying from year to year assessments for that purpose, but not in excess of the benefits assessed. (L. 1933, Special Session, ch. 15 amending Revised Statutes 122-884.)

#### CONSTRUCTION

**Sec. 122-888. Bids for construction:** At any time when the work to be done will exceed \$500 in cost, the commissioners must advertise for sealed bids and let the work to the lowest bidder. They may reject all bids and readvertise.

STATE	JURISDICTION	PROCEDURE				FINANCING
		Petition	Method of organization	Form of organization	Management	Preliminary expense
ALABAMA.....	The court of probate of the county in which more of the district lands are situated than in any other county. Such court thereafter retains original and exclusive jurisdiction co-extensive with the boundaries of the district without regard to county lines. Appeal is to the circuit court of said county. (209, 213)	Petition to the probate court must be signed by a majority of the landowners owning more than 1/3 of the acreage, or by at least 1/3 of the landowners owning more than 1/2 of the acreage, in a contiguous body of wet, swamp, or overflowed lands or lands subject to overflow. (211)	The probate court, with the approval of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Industries, immediately appoints an engineer to report on boundaries, public benefit, plan for drainage, and cost. After hearing, the court determines the sufficiency of the petition and, if the purposes of the act will be subserved, enters an order declaring the district organized. (211, 215)	Drainage district. The district is a public corporation of the state, with the right to do all acts necessary to the purposes for which created. It has eminent domain to secure rights-of-way, and the right to make assessments and issue bonds. (215)	A board of 3 drainage commissioners appointed by the probate court, recommended by a majority in acres in the district. Commissioners must be adult landowners in the district and at least 1 must be a resident of the county where the proceedings were inaugurated. (217)	If the petition is dismissed, the court levies a uniform tax against the lands of the petitioners within the proposed district. Upon establishing the district, the court levies a uniform acreage tax of not more than 50 cents per acre to defray organization expenses. (215, 216)
ARIZONA.....	The board of supervisors of the county in which the greater portion of the lands of the proposed district are situated. They establish the boundaries of the district, but may not exclude land susceptible of drainage by the same works nor include lands that will not be benefited. Appeal is to the superior court of the county. (3516-3518)	Petition is presented by 5 or more holders of title or evidence of title to agricultural lands susceptible of drainage by the same system of works. The equalized assessment roll next preceding the petition is sufficient evidence of title. The petition must describe the proposed boundaries of the district, and be accompanied by bond to pay costs if the district is not organized. (3515, 3516)	The supervisors divide the district into 3 or 5 approximately equal divisions. Each division elects a director, who must be a resident freeholder of the division, or if requested in the petition, 3 directors are elected at large. An election in each county interested determines the question of organization. Electors must be landowners who have paid taxes under the last county tax roll. (3519-3523, 3531)	Drainage district, with the general powers of public corporations including the right of eminent domain to secure rights-of-way and necessary property. Rights-of-way and other property belonging to the district, as well as its bonds and other indebtedness, may not be taxed for state, county, or municipal purposes. (3528-3540, 3572)	A board of 3 or 5 elected directors. Directors classify themselves by lot to determine their terms of office. Thereafter the term is 4 years. The office of the board having been once established may not be changed except upon notice. (3519, 3526, 3531)	Before collection of the first assessments the directors may incur indebtedness not to exceed \$2,000 to meet the expenses of organization, to be paid when funds come into their hands from assessments or bonds. A surety bond must be filed with the petition, conditioned to pay costs if the district is not organized. (3515, 3571)
ARKANSAS.....	The county court, where the district is wholly within 1 county. In intercounty districts, the circuit court of the county where the largest portion of the lands are situated. The words "county clerk" and "county court" in the statute mean "circuit court" and "circuit clerk," where the lands of the district lie in more than 1 county. (4455)	Three or more owners of real property within a proposed district may petition to establish such district. If the petition is signed by a majority in number, acreage, or value of the holders of real property within the proposed district, establishment is mandatory. In the absence of such signatures the court investigates, and establishes the district if deemed advantageous to the real property therein. (4455, 4456)	The court appoints an engineer selected by the petitioners, if satisfactory to the court, to survey and ascertain the limits of the region that will be benefited and to report on the character of the required works. After notice and hearing on the report, the court, deeming it best for all parties, enters an order establishing the district.	Drainage district, with the usual powers of a public corporation. It may employ the right of eminent domain to acquire proper outlets, and may construct its works beyond the limits of the district for that purpose. Such works remain the property of the district, and may not be used as outlets for lateral drains of outside lands without compensation to the district. (4472, 4480)	The court appoints a board of 3 commissioners, who must be landowners, to govern the affairs of the district. Upon petition of a majority in value of the landowners, the court will appoint any particular person recommended or will remove any commissioner already appointed. The court may also remove a commissioner for cause stated in writing, after hearing, and with the right of appeal by the commissioner. (4458, 4472, 4490)	The preliminary expenses of the proceedings are paid by the county, to be refunded from the first collection of assessments on benefits. In intercounty districts the costs are apportioned between the counties interested in proportion to the benefits assessed in each county. Bond is filed with the petition, conditioned to pay costs if the district is not organized.
CALIFORNIA	Drainage Law of 1885.	The petition must be signed by the owners of 2/3 of any body of land susceptible of the same method of drainage. It must be verified by at least 1 signer, presented at a regular meeting of the supervisors, describe the lands and name 3 persons to serve as trustees for the first 3 months. (1)	The trustees organize, employ an engineer, locate the works, and make plans and estimates of cost. They report to the supervisors of each county interested. Persons owning the whole of lands susceptible of drainage by one method may, upon petition, undertake drainage on their own responsibility and, with the approval of the supervisors, have the same powers as boards of trustees. (7, 8, 19, 20)	Drainage district, with the power to acquire necessary rights-of-way and materials from lands inside or outside the district by condemnation under the general statutes.	The trustees recommended in the petition control the district for 3 months; then a board of 3 trustees is elected. After approval of the petition, landowners who own a majority of the acreage adopt bylaws for governing the district and for electing trustees, which bylaws must be signed by a majority ownership in acreage. (4, 6, 7)	The expenses of organization are borne by the petitioners. On any petition to include additional lands, those petitioners must pay costs.
	Drainage District Law of 1903.	The petition must be signed by 50 or a majority of the holders of title or evidence of title to agricultural lands susceptible of a general mode of drainage by the same system of works. The last equalized county assessment roll is sufficient evidence of title. Lands may not be acquired for the purpose of signing the petition or voting. (1)	An election by the landowners determines whether the district shall be organized. Electors must possess the qualifications required under the general election laws. On a majority favorable vote the supervisors declare the territory organized into a drainage district and record the order in each county interested. Elections may be contested on appeal to the superior court. (6)	Drainage district, with power to construct necessary works and condemn rights-of-way to cross railroads, highways, or water courses. Rights-of-way through state lands are dedicated. The drainage works and other property of the district may not be taxed for state, county, or municipal purposes. (8, 9, 57)	A board of 3 or 5 elected directors manage the affairs of the district. The supervisors divide the district into 3 or 5 nearly equal divisions, and 1 director is elected by each division; or, if requested in the petition, 3 directors, who shall be resident electors and freeholders, are elected at large. (5, 12, 13-26)	Bond for double the probable cost of organization must accompany the petition, conditioned to pay costs if the district is not organized. After organization and before collection of assessments, the directors may incur indebtedness not to exceed \$5,000 and issue warrants therefor, payable after assessments are collected. (2, 58)

(Continued, p. 664)

# CHART OF DRAINAGE LAWS

663

CENSUS OF DRAINAGE, 1940

FINANCING—Continued				MAINTENANCE	DISSOLUTION
Apportionment of benefits	Assessments	Bonds	Security for bonds		
The drainage commissioners adopt a "plan of reclamation," which is filed with the probate court and submitted to the Commissioner of Agriculture and Industries. Upon petition of the commissioners, the court appoints 3 viewers to assess benefits and damages to each property. If the costs are not more than 90% of the benefits, the court approves or modifies the report and confirms it. (225, 226)	The drainage commissioners levy a tax of such portion of the benefits confirmed as may be necessary to pay the costs of the improvement. Additional levies may be made, but the aggregate exclusive of maintenance and interest may not exceed 90% of the benefits assessed. Drainage taxes are a lien of equal dignity with state and county taxes. (230, 231)	The drainage commissioners may issue district bonds for the cost of the improvement and preliminary expenses, less such amount of the assessments as may have been paid in cash. The par value of the bonds plus the cash payments may never exceed 90% of the benefits assessed. Bonds mature annually for 20 years, beginning not later than 5 years from date of issue. Bonds may be sold for not less than 95% of par value with interest. (236, 237)	To make provision for payment of bonds the commissioners may make additional levies on benefits. The total levy exclusive of maintenance and interest may not exceed 90% of the benefits. Holders of defaulted bonds may seek mandamus for levy of sufficient taxes, and appointment of receiver to collect taxes and sell delinquent lands. (236, 239)	Completed improvements are under the management of the drainage commissioners, who must keep them in repair and for that purpose annually levy a maintenance tax on the lands benefited. The maintenance tax may not exceed 10% of the assessed benefits in any one year. (247)	Upon petition of $\frac{2}{3}$ of the owners owning not less than $\frac{2}{3}$ of the area taxed, the probate court may dissolve any district when it appears that the works need no further care or will not be further conducive to the public benefit, and that all obligations of the district have been liquidated. The proceeding is the same as for organization. (262)
The directors appoint an engineer and 2 appraisers to divide the district into tracts of not more than 40 acres and to apportion to each tract the amount of benefits it will receive. The land least benefited is assessed 1 unit, and each tract receiving more benefit is assessed proportionately higher but not more than 5 units. (3602)	The directors annually furnish to the county supervisors an estimate of the money needed for the succeeding year, including principal and interest on maturing bonds. The supervisors levy the amount of such estimate according to the units assessed, and collect it at the same time as state and county taxes. (3554-3557)	The directors estimate the amount needed for construction, and on a majority affirmative vote at a special election issue the amount of bonds voted. Bonds are in 10 series, due in 11 to 20 years. (3541-2) Upon petition and a special election with a favorable $\frac{2}{3}$ majority, funding bonds may be issued. (3546, 3551-3553)	Within 30 days after bonds are voted the directors must bring action in the superior court to determine the validity of the bonds. Such validity may not be tested in any manner other than that herein provided. (3573-3578) Bonds are a lien upon the real property in the district in proportion to the assessment of benefits, and are paid from revenue derived from assessments on such property. The lien of any issue has preference over that of any subsequent issue. (3544)	The estimated cost of maintenance is included in the annual statements, furnished by the directors to the county supervisors, on which drainage taxes are levied and collected. If the supervisors fail to levy such tax, the county assessors must do so. (3554, 3564)	Upon petition of the directors or any landowner, the county supervisors, after hearing showing that the district is no longer needed and that all its obligations have been paid, will enter an order declaring the district dissolved. (3589)
The commissioners examine the land, rights-of-way, and easements within the district and assess the amounts of benefits and damages that each separate property will receive. When the commissioners find outside lands benefited, they assess them and report to the court; and, if the finding of the court after hearing be in favor of the commissioners, such lands are annexed. (4462, 4524-4529)	After hearing, the court will correct and confirm the benefits assessed and enter its decree, having the effect of a judgment, taxing the real property, rights-of-way, and easements for the estimated cost of the improvement, plus 10% for contingencies. Such tax is a lien in proportion to the benefits assessed each piece of property. Damages are deemed accepted unless demand is made for jury assessment within 30 days. (4463-4465, 4471)	The commissioners may issue bonds to pay preliminary expenses, pledging the assessments for payment. Bonds may be issued to pay expenses of construction. They must mature within 30 years. They may be divided into annual installments or mature at one time, with proper provision for a sinking fund. Refunding bonds may be issued in an amount not greater than necessary to pay past due outstanding bonds and future outstanding bonds maturing within 5 years. (4467, 4474, 4520)	Bonds are secured by lien on all lands, rights-of-way, and easements in the district; and the levy of an annual tax to pay them may be enforced by mandamus. If any bonds or interest are not paid within 30 days after maturity, it is the duty of the chancery court, upon application on the bondholder, to appoint a receiver to collect taxes to pay them; and such receiver may foreclose the lien on the lands and other property. (4484, 4485)	After completion of the improvement, the commissioners may from time to time apply to the court for the levy of additional taxes for maintenance and repair. The proceeding thereafter is the same as that for original assessment of taxes in proportion to the benefits assessed.	The commissioners, when they deem it inadvisable to construct contemplated improvements, and if all indebtedness has been paid, petition the court asking that the district be abolished and giving the reasons therefor. After notice and hearing, the court at its discretion will grant or dismiss the petition. The petition may be renewed at any time. No specific provision is made for dissolution of an established district. (4525)
Upon the filing of the trustees' report, the supervisors appoint 3 disinterested commissioners, residents of the county or counties affected, to view the lands, assess the benefits that each tract will receive from the works of the district, and assess to each tract a proportionate share of the whole cost. The assessment list is published and the commissioners meet as a board of equalization thereon. (9, 13)	Assessments are paid into the county treasury and disbursed on warrants of the trustees. The tabulated list of assessments, filed with the treasurer, is a lien on the lands. Collection is enforced by civil action conducted by the district attorney. (10, 14)	There is no provision for issuing bonds.	No bonds.	Trustees annually file an estimate of the amount needed for maintenance, with the county supervisors, who assess the amount in proportion to the benefits and collect the levy in the same manner as original assessments.	Upon petition of a majority of electors, the trustees call an election on the question of disorganization. On a $\frac{2}{3}$ affirmative majority, the result is recorded with the county supervisors, and after payment of all debts the district is deemed disorganized. (20 $\frac{1}{2}$ )
No benefits are apportioned.	The directors annually file an estimate of expenses for the ensuing year, including a sinking fund to pay bonds. The supervisors levy a tax to raise the needed amount. The rate is determined by deducting 15% from the assessed value of the lands and dividing the required amount by the remainder. Special assessments may be made upon a $\frac{2}{3}$ favorable vote. (40-42, 55)	On a majority favorable vote at a special election, bonds may be issued from time to time to pay construction costs. Bonds must mature within 40 years. Refunding bonds may be issued on petition of a majority in number of freeholders after vote at a special election with a $\frac{2}{3}$ affirmative majority. (27-29, 32)	Directors must file suit in the superior court to determine the validity of all bonds. Bonds are paid from annual assessments on the real property in the district and are a lien on such property, which remains liable to be assessed for payment. The lien of any issue of bonds is preferred to that of a subsequent issue. (30, 56)	The yearly cost of maintenance is provided in the annual report by the directors to the county supervisors, stating the total amount required for all purposes in the ensuing year.	No specific provision.

## CENSUS OF DRAINAGE: 1940

GROUP I.—STATES INCLUDED IN CENSUS

STATE	JURISDICTION	PROCEDURE				FINANCING	
		Petition	Method of organization	Form of organization	Management	Preliminary expense	
CALIFORNIA —Continued	Drainage District Improve ment Act of 1919.	Twenty or more property owners, or the owners of a majority of the lands within the proposed district, must sign the petition. For an intercounty district the petition must be signed by 10 landowners or the owners of a majority of the land in the district in each county to be affected. (1, 2)	Before ordering any work to be done, the supervisors must pass a resolution of intention, giving notice of the location, plan, and boundaries of the district, and stating that bonds will be issued to pay incidental expenses and construction costs. They give notice to interested parties of a hearing thereon. After hearing, the board by resolution determines whether the works will be constructed. (6-9)	An improvement district of the county.	The officers of the county having jurisdiction are the officers of the district and the board of supervisors has complete control. The county surveyor is engineer of construction and the supervisors may appoint a consulting engineer. Approval of the state reclamation board is required if the work is of a character to come under its jurisdiction. (2, 4)	The preliminary expense is paid by the county and added to the final cost of the improvement, for which bonds are issued to the contractor. (18)	
	Drainage District Act of 1923.	The board of supervisors of the county in which the greater portion of the lands of the district are situated. Petition is presented at a regular meeting of the supervisors and they appoint an engineer, selected by the petitioners and approved by the board, to report with plans, maps, and estimates of cost. (3, 3)	The petition must be signed by 50 or a majority of the holders of title or evidence of title who hold a majority in acreage, or $\frac{1}{2}$ of such owners holding $\frac{1}{2}$ in acreage, of lands needing drainage or of irrigated lands which contribute to the need for drainage. (1)	After notice and hearing on the engineer's report, the supervisors grant or dismiss the petition. If granted, they establish the boundaries of the district and appoint 3 directors, who must be landowners and qualified electors, to direct the affairs of the district. (4, 8-10)	Drainage district. The district has the usual powers of public corporations and may condemn rights-of-way and property needed for the works under the general laws of the state. The directors of the district may acquire title to any and all water developed, and dispose of such water, but not to deprive the district of title. (15, 26, 33)	The board of directors manage the affairs of the district. They may call a special election on any question, after notice. They establish by-laws for the control of the district, and create separate funds for the payment of its obligations. They may enter on any land to make surveys to establish the works. (11, 15)	The directors levy an organization tax, not exceeding \$2.00 per acre, to pay the expenses of organization before funds are available. Only 1 organization tax may be levied. The same tax applies to annexed lands. Petition must be accompanied by bond in double the estimated cost, conditioned to pay costs if the district is not organized. (2, 18)
COLORADO.....	The county commissioners of the county in which the greater portion of the lands are situated. The commissioners may change the boundaries of the proposed district to include lands which will be drained or benefited by the proposed works. They may not exclude lands susceptible of drainage which will be benefited. (1, 8)	The petition must be signed by a majority of the owners of land in the district, whether resident or nonresident of any county, as well as by the owners in the aggregate of a majority of the total acreage. It must be accompanied by a map showing each tract of land and the name of the owner, and by surety bond for preliminary expenses. (2)	Commissioners call election of landowners to determine whether district shall be organized and to elect directors. Majority vote controls. Certified copy of Commissioners' order establishing district is filed with clerk of each county affected, and thereafter none of the land may be included in another district without owner's consent. (11-15)	Drainage district, with power to condemn rights-of-way and to appropriate and use water gathered or discharged by its works.	Three elected directors manage the district; or, if requested in original petition, the commissioners will administer until owners petition for elected directors. They may not contract an expense more than \$5,000 without written approval of a majority of the voters, and contracts for \$10,000 or more must be approved by majority vote of the landowners. (22)	The commissioners require bond or cash in double the estimated cost, conditioned to pay such costs if the petition is denied. After organization, such costs are returned to petitioners from drainage assessments.	
DELAWARE..	I. "Ditches" II. "Corporations"	(I) The superior court of the county in which the greater portion of the lands are situated. The court appoints 3 commissioners to view the lands and lay out the proposed works. (II) Articles of incorporation are filed and the superior court appoints commissioners. (1, 2)	(I) One or more of the owners of any low ground may present a petition to the superior court. (II) Any number of persons not less than 3, all of whom must be landowners, may form a corporation with perpetual succession and petition the superior court for the appointment of commissioners. (1, 96)	(I) The commissioners award damages, assess benefits, and report in writing to the court. After confirmation of their report, the commissioners convene all taxables to elect 2 managers and a treasurer. The confirmed report remains in force for 7 years. (II) The same procedure, but corporations may have perpetual succession. (2, 3, 7, 96)	(I) "Ditches," controlled by the managers elected by the taxables, who have 1 vote for each dollar of tax paid. (II) "Corporation," with no capital stock nor directors, but not less than 3 elected managers. (7, 9, 96)	(I) Two elected managers and one treasurer chosen by the taxables from their own number. The treasurer has the same power as the collector of taxes. (II) The managers elect 1 of their number president, and the president and managers possess the usual powers of officers of corporations. The managers and taxables make by-laws for the corporation. (7, 10, 96)	(I) All persons benefited are liable to contribute to the costs of the ditch and the expense of the proceedings. The treasurer pays costs and expenses on warrants drawn by the managers. (II) Corporations are subject to the same provisions. (4, 9, 96)
	Drainage Districts	The resident associate judge of any county has jurisdiction to establish drainage and improve any drain or water course to reclaim wet or overflowed lands. The removal of surplus water from agricultural lands is declared to be a public benefit. (97)	A majority of the resident landowners in a proposed district, or the owners of $\frac{1}{2}$ in acreage affected or assessed, may file a petition in the office of the prothonotary of any county in which such lands are situated, describing the territory and the proposed work. Venue is in the county in which the petition is first filed. (98)	The court, after preliminary hearing, appoints an engineer and 2 disinterested resident freeholders as a board of viewers to make detailed report with map and estimate of costs. After full hearing on this report, and finding that the benefits will exceed the costs, the court declares the district established. (99, 106)	Drainage district. The board of drainage commissioners is a body corporate and politic with the usual rights and powers of corporations. The district may acquire necessary outlets and rights-of-way outside of its boundaries, and may exercise the right of eminent domain. (108, 114)	After the district is established, the resident associate judge appoints 3 persons, who have first been elected by a majority of the landowners, as a board of drainage commissioners of the district. This board manages and controls all of the district affairs.	Bond must be filed with the petition in an amount not exceeding \$100 per mile of the improvement, conditioned to pay costs if the petition is dismissed. After the district is established, the preliminary costs are paid from collections of assessments. (98)

# CHART OF DRAINAGE LAWS

665

OF DRAINAGE, 1940—Continued

FINANCING—Continued				MAINTENANCE	DISSOLUTION
Apportionment of benefits	Assessments	Bonds	Security for bonds		
After the execution of the contract for construction, the supervisors direct the engineer to view the lands and assess the total cost against the lands and public utilities within the district in proportion to the benefits to be received. The resolution of intention may provide that a stated portion of the cost will be paid out of the county general fund if public welfare is promoted. (6a, 12)	The engineer makes written report to the supervisors showing the amount assessed against each parcel and dividing the same into yearly installments, clearly sufficient to retire bonds and interest. After notice and hearing, the supervisors correct or modify the report of the engineer and levy an assessment on the lands benefited in the amount set forth in the confirmed report. (12)	The final order of the supervisors on the engineer's assessment is certified to the county treasurer, who issues bonds in the amount of the costs stated in such order. Bonds must mature within 20 years, beginning from 1 to 5 years after their date. (16)	Bonds are secured by the lien of the assessments in proportion to benefits in the confirmed engineer's report. Such assessments are a lien on the lands and property assessed and are collectible like state and county taxes. Money from such assessments is placed in a special fund to be used exclusively in payment of bonds. (12)	The supervisors levy an annual ad valorem tax on the taxable property in the district, sufficient to maintain and repair the works during the current year. Such taxes are placed in the maintenance fund. All collections are turned over to the treasurer of the county having jurisdiction. (23a)	No specific provision.
The directors, assisted by the engineer, view all land and other property and assess the benefits that will accrue to each tract. They may adopt a maximum number of acres as a unit for separate assessment. They may adopt a uniform acreage assessment if the benefits are approximately equal. The assessment list is filed with the recorder of each county. (20, 22)	From and after the filing of the assessment list with the recorders, the assessments constitute a lien against the lands and property assessed. No subsequent act of the directors may invalidate such lien. (20, 22)	When the supervisors approve any bond issue proposed by the directors, such approval is certified to the commissioner authorized to approve irrigation bonds. Upon such approval, an election is held on the question of issuing bonds. Bonds may not exceed 60% of the assessment for construction and must mature within 20 years. Bonds may be sold at not less than 90% of par. (23, 25, 34)	Bonds must be approved by the commissioner authorized to approve irrigation bonds as legal investments for savings banks and for other purposes. Bonds are paid from the special bond fund, and assessments therefor are liens on the land and other property assessed. (23, 35)	The directors annually submit a budget showing the amount necessary to be levied for all purposes, including maintenance during the ensuing year. At the same time that county taxes are levied the supervisors levy a drainage tax covering said budget after adding 15% for contingencies. (28)	The directors present a verified petition to the superior court of the county having jurisdiction, signed by 3/4 of the landowners owning 5/4 of the acreage. The petition sets forth the entire assets and indebtedness of the district. The court may, after notice in each county, order the discharge of the indebtedness and dissolution of the district. (45, 52)
The directors classify the lands in tracts of 40 acres on a graduated scale in accordance with benefits. The highest classification is 100 and lesser benefits are on a percentage basis. They may classify the greatest benefit per acre as 100, and lesser benefits as percentages thereof; or, they may assess the increase in value to result to each tract. Appeal will be heard by a special jury in the county court, and the county judge may allow appeal to the district court. (55-58, 63)	Classification as finally determined and recorded is thereafter the basis of all assessments. The directors each year determine the amount required for all purposes, including bonds, and prepare an assessment roll, which is recorded in each county and on which taxes are levied. Drainage taxes are collected like state and county taxes. (58, 61, 62, 65)	Bonds are issued after approval at a special election held for that purpose. They mature in not more than 20 years, beginning after 11 years, and are payable in yearly series. (61-67) Refunding bonds may be issued to redeem or compromise outstanding bonds and interest. (95, 105)	The annual assessment under the established classification includes the amount necessary to pay bonds maturing that year. Directors bring special proceedings in the district court to have bonds validated. The real property in the district remains liable to be assessed for the payment of bonds. (89, 94)	The annual assessment under the established classification includes the estimated cost of maintenance during the ensuing year, and is collected on the assessment roll at the same time and in the same manner as other assessments. (61)	Upon petition of a majority of the landowners representing a majority in acreage and proof that all obligations have been paid, the directors call a special election, and a majority affirmative vote dissolves the district. The dissolution is recorded in each county. (116)
(I) Commissioners appointed by the superior court estimate the costs and report the proportion thereof that each person benefited shall pay. After hearing and confirmation of the commissioners' report, the treasurer collects the amount assessed. (II) The same provisions are applicable to corporations, and the certificate of incorporation may contain provisions for the conduct of its affairs. (2)	(I) After notice to all taxables, hearing, and confirmation of the commissioners' report, the treasurer collects the portion of the cost and expenses that each person benefited must pay. Any taxable may discharge his assessment by work done under direction of the managers. (II) Corporations are subject to the same provisions. (9, 10, 95)	(I) There is no provision for the issuance of bonds for tax ditches. (II) A corporation, on a majority vote of its taxables, may borrow money and issue bonds of the corporation in form and amount as prescribed by the vote of its taxables. (96)	(I) No bonds are issued. (II) The assets of the corporation under its power to assess the lands of the taxables as provided in its certificate of incorporation or by laws, are liable for payment of the bonds. (96)	(I) The confirmed return of the commissioners remains in force 7 years as the basis for subsequent assessments for maintenance, and until another order is granted upon application of one or more taxables. (II) One or more taxables may apply to the superior court for a new assessment for maintenance, notwithstanding the charter provides otherwise. (9, 98)	(I) No specific provision for dissolution. When old ditches are improved by a new organization, allowance is made in abatement of taxes for work done on the old ditch that lessens the cost of the new. (II) Corporations may have perpetual succession. (96)
The engineer and viewers classify the lands with reference to benefits that will be received, into five classes ranging from "A" to "E". As often as 5 mills is assessed against Class A, 4 mills is assessed against Class B, etc. The holdings of 1 landowner may not necessarily be all in 1 class, but the number of acres in each class is ascertained and reported. (103)	When the drainage commissioners have estimated the total cost, they prepare 10 drainage tax lists, proportioned on benefits, to be collected annually to cover the maturity of any bonds issued. The first roll provides for payment of bonds and interest maturing the third year, the second roll for the fourth year, etc. (109)	The drainage commissioners may issue bonds for the total cost of the improvement, less assessments paid in cash, plus an amount sufficient to pay interest for the first 3 years. Bonds are payable in 10 equal installments, the first installment maturing in 3 years. (119)	If any installment of bonds or interest is in default for 6 months, the bondholders have right of action by mandamus to compel the levy of a tax or special assessment to meet unpaid installments. Bondholders may sue officers of the district on their official bond for failing to perform their duties. (119)	After completion, the drainage commissioners may levy assessments for maintenance on the lands benefited in the same proportion as the original assessment, but not to exceed 25% of such original assessment. Repairs made necessary by any landowner's negligence are assessed against his land alone. (121)	No specific provision.

## CENSUS OF DRAINAGE: 1940

GROUP I.—STATES INCLUDED IN CENSUS

STATE	JURISDICTION	PROCEDURE				FINANCING	
		Petition	Method of organization	Form of organization	Management	Preliminary expense	
FLORIDA.....	The circuit court of the county in which the greater portion of the lands are situated has exclusive jurisdiction, coextensive with the boundaries of the district without regard to county lines. (1452)	The state board of drainage commissioners, or a majority of the owners in number or in acres of a contiguous body of land, may file a petition asking organization into a drainage district. Signing the petition obligates the lands of petitioners to pay proportionately the assessments for costs. (1451)	After notice and summary hearing on the petition, the court, being of opinion that the formation of the district will be advantageous to the landowners and to the public welfare, decrees that the same be established, but not without the approval of the owners of a majority in acres. (1453)	The district is a public corporation of the state, with the usual powers of corporations, for a term not exceeding that stated in the petition. Corporate existence may be extended after affirmative vote of a majority in acres and petition to the circuit court. (1453, 1499)	The district is managed by a board of 3 supervisors elected at a special election, with the electors casting 1 vote for each acre owned. The state drainage commissioner votes state lands.	The supervisors levy a uniform tax, not exceeding 50¢ per acre, for preliminary expenses. If necessary, they may borrow money until the tax is collected and pledge assessments to be collected for payment.	
GEORGIA.....	The clerk of the superior court, with the Commissioners of Roads and Revenue, constitute a court with power to establish drainage districts. The petition, however, is filed with the clerk of the superior court of any county, and such court establishes the district. (2503)	A majority of the resident landowners in a proposed district, or the owners of 2/3 of all lands which will be affected or assessed, file a petition with clerk of the superior court of any county in which lands of the proposed district are situated. (2504)	Summons is issued to all interested parties not signing the petition; viewers are appointed; and after hearing on petition and viewers' report, the court establishes the district and gives it a name and number. (2505-2513)	Drainage district. After establishment of the district and approval of the plan, the superior court appoints 3 drainage commissioners, who have first been elected by the landowners. Such commissioners automatically become a body corporate and possess the usual powers of corporations. (2526)	The board of drainage commissioners manage the affairs of the district. To secure rights-of-way through lands not affected, the commissioners are granted the power of eminent domain. (2526)	The petitioners give bond to pay costs in the event the district is not organized. After organization, the preliminary expenses are paid from assessments. (2504)	
IDAHO.....	The district court of the county having the largest area in the proposed district. Certified copy of the court order establishing the district must be filed with the Secretary of State. (41: 2505)	The petition must be signed by the owners of not less than 1/3 of the acreage in the district. No signer may withdraw his name without paying into court his pro rata share of the costs of the proceedings to date. (2505, 2506)	After hearing on the petition, the court, finding that the district will be advantageous to a majority in acreage, and of public benefit, enters an order defining the boundaries and naming the district. The district may be established even if the outlet is outside of its boundaries or of the county or state. (2507-2509)	Drainage district. The district has the usual powers of corporations and may have perpetual succession and exercise the right of eminent domain. Natural water courses may be altered and developed for the interests of the district. (2539)	The court appoints 3 resident drainage commissioners to manage the affairs of the district, and fills all vacancies. Commissioners may file upon and appropriate water made available by the works for the beneficial use of the district. (2502-2510)	Petitioners must file bond for \$500 to pay the costs if the district is not established. When the district is established, the preliminary costs are paid from assessments on benefits. (2506, 2537)	
ILLINOIS	Drainage Districts, Act of 1879, amended. (Includes outlet dists.)	The county court of the county in which the largest portion of the lands in the proposed district are situated.	Petition must be signed by a majority of the adult owners of lands representing 1/2 in area, or 1/3 of such owners representing a majority in area. No petitioner may withdraw without the consent of a majority of the remainder. (2-4)	After hearing on the petition, finding same sufficient, the court appoints 3 commissioners to lay out the work, estimate costs, and report. After full hearing, the court corrects and confirms the report and establishes the district. (5, 10-17)	Drainage district. The district is a body corporate and politic with perpetual succession, and has the usual powers of public corporations. The drainage commissioners constitute the corporate authority. (17, 26, 37)	The court appoints 3 competent persons as commissioners, not more than 2 of whom may be from 1 interested county. The commissioners manage the affairs of the district and make detailed report to the court on its physical and financial features. (10-15)	If the commissioners find that the costs will exceed the benefits, the petition is dismissed and the costs of the proceedings are taxed against petitioners. When the district is established, preliminary costs are paid from collections of assessments on benefits. (6-11)
	Farm Drainage Act, 1885. (Also includes union, special, and user dists.)	In 1-town, 2-town, and user districts the town clerk receives the petition; in special districts, the county court; in 3-town districts, the county court where the larger portion is situated. (92, 133, 134)	The petition is signed by a majority of the adult owners who own more than 1/2 of the land, or by the owners of a majority of the land who constitute 1/2 or more of the landowners. (92) In user districts, by 1 landowner. (161)	In townships, highway commissioners of the township are the drainage commissioners until drainage commissioners are elected. (97) In 3-town drains, the county clerk calls an election to select drainage commissioners. (96-138)	Drainage district; union district (133); special district (134-153); district by user (161); mutual district (162).	In special districts, 3 elected commissioners. If less than 15 landowners, the commissioners are appointed by the court. (138) In township districts, 3 elected commissioners manage the district affairs. (97)	In special districts, bond must accompany petition to pay costs if not organized. After organization, costs are paid from assessments. (134)
INDIANA.....	The superior or circuit court of the county having the greatest length of ditch, for intercounty districts. The county board of drainage commissioners or the superior or circuit court, for intracounty districts. (5740, 5741)	After notice, the court clerk docket the petition as a cause pending. Upon remonstrance by 2/3 of the landowners, the petition is dismissed. Each petition must describe an area equal to 1/4 of all lands which will be affected. (5741-5743)	The court appoints 2 disinterested freeholders to act with the county surveyor as viewers. They report on the practicability and public benefit, and whether costs will be less than benefits. After notice and hearing, the court dismisses the petition or establishes the district. (5742-5752)	County ditch. The order of the court establishing the district is conclusive in the absence of appeal to the supreme or appellate court within 30 days.	Management is in the hands of the county surveyor under the supervision of the county commissioners. (5737, 5767, 5768, 5772, 5775)	Petitioners give bond to pay costs if the proceeding is dismissed. After organization, the preliminary expense is paid by the county treasurer and refunded from assessments.	



# CHART OF DRAINAGE LAWS

667

OF DRAINAGE, 1940--Continued

FINANCING--Continued				MAINTENANCE	DISSOLUTION
Apportionment of benefits	Assessments	Bonds	Security for bonds		
Upon petition of the supervisors, the court appoints a board of 3 appraisers to assess benefits on each 40-acre tract. After notice and hearing, the court corrects and confirms the appraisers' report. Appeal is to the supreme court. Re-adjustment of benefits may be had on petition of 25% in acreage. (1461, 1463, 1497)	Upon confirmation of the appraisers' report, the supervisors levy a tax on the benefits sufficient to carry out the plan, plus 10% for contingencies. The tax, in proportion to benefits and not in excess thereof, is collected like state and county taxes and is a lien of equal dignity. (1467)	Supervisors may issue bonds in their discretion. The first levy of taxes is for an amount 90% of which equals the amount of bonds. Bonds mature at annual intervals within 30 years, beginning not later than 10 years from date.	A sufficient amount of drainage taxes must be apportioned by the supervisors to pay bonds when due. Holders of bonds delinquent for 60 days may have a receiver for the district appointed to collect taxes and pay bonds and interest.	Supervisors levy an annual maintenance tax apportioned on the basis of the net assessment of benefits, but not exceeding 10% thereof in any one year.	There is no specific provision for dissolution, but if the court ascertains that the cost will exceed the benefits, it will declare the corporation dissolved. Districts become defunct at the expiration of the term for which organized unless extended by the court upon petition of a majority in acreage. (1499)
The engineer and viewers divide the lands into 5 classes according to benefits, the lands receiving the highest benefit being Class A, etc. The holdings of one landowner need not be all in 1 class, but the total of each class must be shown. (2519)	Commissioners assess each tract according to benefits received as shown by the classification. The ratio of assessment is 5 mills per acre for Class A, 4 mills for Class B, etc. The commissioners prepare an assessment roll and deliver it to the sheriff who collects the drainage taxes in the same manner as state and county taxes. (2519, 2541)	If the estimated costs exceed 25% per acre, the commissioners give notice of a bond issue. In each year in which bonds mature, an assessment is levied to yield 5% more than the amount of bonds and interest due. Bonds are paid in 10 equal installments beginning after 3 years. (2541, 2544)	The assessments on which bonds are payable are par-amount liens on the lands assessed, second only to state and county taxes. Holders of delinquent bonds may sue out a writ of mandamus directing the levy and collection of a special assessment to pay them. (2544, 2548)	The commissioners may levy assessment for maintenance in the same manner and proportion as the construction assessments. When collections accumulate to more than 10% of outstanding bonds, the surplus is available for maintenance. (2504, 2541)	There is no specific provision.
The drainage commissioners examine the land, assess benefits, and apportioning the cost against each tract in proportion to the benefits. Lands contributing seepage are considered benefited to the extent that they are responsible for damages to low lands by saturation from irrigation water. (2514, 2415)	Upon confirming the apportionment of benefits, the court certifies the amount of the assessment on each parcel to the recorder of the county in which located. When recorded, the assessments become liens on property. (2535, 2536)	The commissioners may issue bonds up to 90% of the confirmed assessments, payable in annual installments after 5 years, with a maximum maturity of 20 years. (2552) Refunding bonds may be issued. (2553-2555)	During 5 years before bonds are due, the commissioners are required to levy assessments to pay same at maturity. Such levy is kept in a separate fund by the county treasurer for exclusive use in paying bonds. (2556-2558)	The commissioners annually estimate the cost of maintenance and certify the same to the auditor of the county. The amount is apportioned to the maximum benefits assessed, and is added to and collected with general taxes.	If objections to the commissioners' report are sustained, the court will dismiss the proceedings, with costs against the petitioners. There is no specific provision for dissolution after organization.
Benefits are apportioned by the commissioners and confirmed by the court, after notice and hearing on the commissioners' report by a jury impaneled by the court. The "annual amount of benefits" to each tract is determined if the court so directs. (18-22)	After the commissioners report with an assessment roll showing the amount assessed against each tract, the question of benefits is heard by jury. Verdict of the jury states "annual amount of benefits" which each tract or other property will receive, and the confirmed verdict is a lien on such property. (19, 24-33b, 40)	The commissioners may borrow not more than 90% of the assessments and secure same by notes or bonds. Refunding bonds may be issued upon petition of the commissioners or of the owners assessed for 25% of the unpaid assessments. (38, 38a)	Bonds are liens upon the assessments. The state auditor registers bonds and annually certifies to the county clerk the principal and interest due for assessment against the lands and other property. The collected assessments are transmitted to the state for payment of registered bonds. (38, 38a)	The commissioners may, by resolution, levy a maintenance tax on the basis of the benefits assessed. (37)	The county court may dissolve a district upon verified petition of 1/3 of the landowners owning not less than 1/4 in area of the lands assessed after 6 weeks' notice and when no debts are outstanding. (44, 108)
The commissioners classify the lands on a percentage basis, the highest benefit being 100%, and the lesser benefits in proportion. When the classification is confirmed, the commissioners order special assessments and certify same to the court clerk, who apportions the assessment according to benefits. (103-145)	When the classification of lands according to benefits is confirmed, after hearing, the commissioners make a tax list levying the amount needed for construction on the basis of the classification.	The commissioners may borrow money on the notes or bonds of the district, running not longer than 1 year after the due date of the last installment of assessments. Bonds may not run more than 15 years. (148)	Bonds may be registered with the auditor of public accounts and he, with the state treasurer, annually transmits to the clerk where the district is situated a statement of the amount to be collected to pay such bonds. Collection is in the same manner as state taxes. (151-153)	Commissioners, by resolution, levy an annual maintenance tax on the basis of the original apportionment. In special districts, they file an annual statement, which is certified to the county clerk and collected like other drainage taxes.	When 2/3 of the owners, owning not less than 1/3 of the lands wholly within the limits of 1 township, present a petition for dissolution, and there are no debts outstanding, the district will be dissolved. (102)
The commissioners and surveyor personally inspect the lands, estimate the cost, and assess benefits. Their report, after hearing, is corrected and confirmed by the court. (5745-5750)	The surveyor, having computed the entire cost of the improvement, apportions said cost to the several tracts benefited according to benefits, but not in excess thereof. He certifies the assessments to the auditor of each county, who collects them like state and county taxes. (5770, 5771)	The county commissioners, in their discretion, may issue bonds to reimburse the ditch improvement fund. Bonds are not the obligation of the county but are liens against each parcel of real estate assessed for benefits. (5772, 5773)	Bonds are a lien against the assessments. The county makes payment of delinquent bonds out of the ditch fund and is subrogated to the rights of the bondholders in the delinquent property. (5772, 5773)	Maintenance is under the supervision of the county surveyor and all ditches are cleaned biennially. Tile drains are repaired from an emergency fund equal to 1% of the cost of construction. (5775-5785)	There is no specific provision for dissolution.

## CENSUS OF DRAINAGE: 1940

## GROUP I.—STATES INCLUDED IN CENSUS

STATE	JURISDICTION	PROCEDURE				FINANCING	
		Petition	Method of organization	Form of organization	Management	Preliminary expense	
IOWA.....	The board of supervisors of any county may establish a drainage district and cause same to be constructed. (7421-7425) In intercounty districts a duplicate petition is filed in each county and the boards act jointly on the petitions. (7604-7611)	The petition must be signed by the owners of at least 25% of the land. Where the proposed district involves only the straightening of a water course, the petition must be signed by 35% of the owners of the acreage affected. (7427, 7428)	The supervisors appoint an engineer who makes survey and report. The supervisors adopt a tentative plan, and after hearing dismiss the proceedings or adopt a permanent plan and establish the district. On protest of 70% of the acreage, the petition is dismissed. Appeal from the final order on an intercounty district may be taken to the district court. (7449-53, 7514)	"Drainage District" by name, but county drain by Census classification on basis of management.	The county board of supervisors, for construction and maintenance; except that when a district has completed construction control will be placed, on petition of a majority of owners assessed, in a board of elected trustees. (7455-56, 7503, 7674)	Bond must accompany the petition, conditioned to pay costs if the proceedings are dismissed. When the district is established, preliminary costs are paid from assessments on benefits. (7430, 7452, 7453)	
KANSAS.	Districts within counties and cities.	The boards of county commissioners have power, after petition, to organize and incorporate drainage districts. Lands in cities may be included if subject to overflow from the same natural watercourse. (24: 401)	Petition must be signed by 7% of the taxpayers residing within the district. Where the owners of 7% of any contiguous acreage are nonresident and there are not 5 taxpayers residing in the territory, the district may be incorporated upon petition of 7% of the taxpayers in the territory. (404, 458)	After notice and hearing, the county commissioners, finding the requirements complied with, enter an order establishing the district; and their findings are conclusive as to the facts determined. (405-6) Within 5 days, taxpayers who are qualified electors elect 3 directors, who are resident freeholders. (409-411)	The district is a body corporate and politic with the usual powers of corporations including the right of eminent domain. It also has extensive powers specially conferred. (407, 408, 436-453)	A board of 3 resident and elected directors manage the affairs of the district. In intercounty districts directors may be residents of either county. Where 7% of the landowners are nonresident, directors must be owners but not necessarily residents. (409-459)	Costs of organization are paid from assessments after the district is established. Directors may levy 5 mills on the dollar on all taxable property to provide a general fund. (407, 408)
	Drainage in one or more counties.	The district court of the county in which the greater portion of the proposed district is situated. Upon presentation of articles of association signed by a majority in interest of the owners of any contiguous body of swamp or overflowed lands. (24: 601)	Articles of association must be signed by a majority in interest; must generally describe all lands affected, name the owners, state the number of years the association is to continue, and obligate the signers to pay taxes assessed for the improvement. (601)	The court clerk issues a summons to the landowners who have not signed the articles to appear at the next term and present any objections. After summary hearing, the district court, if it overrules the objection, by order of record declares the district to be a public corporation. (603)	Drainage district. The district is a public corporation and its articles are recorded with the Secretary of State like other corporations. Certified copy of the record is filed with the county clerk of each county affected. (604) The charter may be renewed after expiration, upon petition of a majority in interest. (609-654)	A board of 5 elected supervisors, who must be landowners and a majority of them resident in the counties affected, manage the district. Each landowner is entitled to 1 vote for each acre owned. The supervisors appoint a drainage commissioner to superintend construction. (605-610)	The signers of the articles of incorporation obligate their lands to pay taxes and assessments for the expenses of the improvement. (601) After incorporation, organization and administration expenses are paid from assessments levied after the classification of benefits. (618)
KENTUCKY.....	Act of 1912, county judge. Act of 1918, county and circuit courts have concurrent jurisdiction. Petition may be filed in either court of any county having lands in the district.	The petition must be signed by 25% of the landowners, or the owners of 25% of the land; when petition is for reconstruction, by 50% of the landowners or the owners of 50% of the lands.	The court appoints a board of 3 viewers to determine the boundaries of the district. After hearing on their favorable report, the court amends or modifies same and establishes the district. The court order has the effect of a judgment against the lands. (2380: b. 4-10)	Drainage district. The district is a public corporation of the state with the usual powers of corporations, including the right of eminent domain to acquire necessary rights-of-way. (b. 9)	The court divides the district into 3 precincts, and a drainage commissioner for each precinct is elected by the landowners, voting once for each acre assessed or for each \$100 of benefit. (b. 12) In counties having 75 districts the court appoints a single commissioner. (c. 1)	The petitioners give bond for \$2,000, conditioned to pay costs if the petition is denied. The drainage commissioners levy a uniform tax of 50¢ per acre for expenses before collection of assessments. (b. 3-13)	
LOUISIANA	Gravity Drainage Districts	The police juries of the various parishes, except Orleans, may establish drainage districts. Interparish districts are established by joint resolution of the several police juries. No district may include an entire parish nor have less than 5 landowners. (6989, 6993)	Petition must be signed by a majority in number of acres or a majority of resident landowners, where there are 40 or less, or by 25 landowners where there are more than 40. (6989)	Resolution of the police jury organizing the district fixes its boundaries, and is published for 30 days during which time any landowner may file objection. After 30 days, the jury's action is incontestible for any cause. (6990)	Drainage district. Districts are subdivisions of the state within the meaning of the constitution and statutes relating to incurring debts and issuing bonds therefor. Districts have perpetual succession and may expropriate property necessary for their purposes. (6989, 6996)	Districts are governed by 5 commissioners of whom the organizing police jury appoints 3 and the governor appoints 2 upon recommendation of a majority in acres or of the resident landowners where there are 40 or less, or of 25 landowners where there are more than 40. (6992)	Commissioners have power to provide necessary funds by levying an acreage tax or forced contribution on the lands in the district upon the vote of the electors. The preliminary expenses may be paid from this tax. (6999)
	Leveed and Pumped Drainage Districts	Police juries of the parishes may create drainage districts on their own initiative or on petition of landowners. Lands must be contiguous and there must be at least 5 landowners.	Police juries are compelled to act on petition of a majority in acreage. The State Board of Engineers must approve, and furnish a map of the lands which should properly be included. (7035, 7036)	Five drainage commissioners are appointed on the recommendation of a majority in acreage, where there are 40 or less landowners; if more than 40, then on the recommendation of 25. The commissioners appoint an engineer and 3 appraisers and, on their report, adopt a plan of drainage. (7038, 7053-7055)	Drainage district. The district is a body corporate with perpetual succession and power to expropriate property necessary to its purposes. Districts have the same power to secure outlets outside of their boundaries. (7043)	A board of drainage commissioners, composed of owners of real estate in the district, appointed in the ordinance creating such district, manage its affairs. They have the power to carry out the plan of reclamation. The chief engineer is the superintendent of construction. The commissioners control all subdistricts. (7050, 7061)	Immediately after organizing, the commissioners levy a uniform acreage tax of 25¢ per acre to pay preliminary expenses. Such tax is immediately due and is a lien on the property assessed. This tax is immediately levied on annexed lands. (7051)

# CHART OF DRAINAGE LAWS

669

OF DRAINAGE, 1940-Continued

FINANCING—Continued				MAINTENANCE	DISSOLUTION
Apportionment of benefits	Assessments	Bonds	Security for bonds		
When contract for construction has been let, the county board appoints 3 commissioners to classify the lands on a percentage basis in tracts of 40 acres or less. After hearing, the board apportions the cost according to benefits. (7471, 7484, 7485)	The board of supervisors levies the apportioned assessments as a tax on the lands, which tax is a lien to the same degree as state and county taxes. (7471, 7472) Assessments may be paid in installments. (7483, 7484)	When assessments for costs are more than can be borne in 1 year, the supervisors fix the amount to be levied each year and issue drainage bonds of the county. Bonds are payable only from assessments on the specified property and may not aggregate more than the benefits. (7503-7508)	Bonds are issued by the county and have the same lien value as general taxes. (7504) Additional assessments may be made to pay outstanding bonds and interest, based on the original classification. (7509)	The county supervisors, or the trustees if elected, must keep the works in repair. If the cost exceeds 10% of the original cost, a new apportionment of assessments is made in the same manner as the original assessments. (7555)	When no contract is let within 2 years, upon petition of a majority of the owners of 70% of the land and after provision for indebtedness, supervisors by resolution will dissolve the district. (7454) When maintenance exceeds the benefit and upon petition of a majority owning 60%, the district may be dissolved. (7598-g-1)
The directors appoint 3 resident freeholders as assessors to assess all of the real estate in the district in proportion to the benefits determined. Where the assessment is more than 10% of value, the question of proceeding is determined by a majority vote of the landowners affected. (422-424)	Upon confirmation of the assessors' report, after hearing, it is certified to the county clerk and entered on the tax rolls and collected in the same manner as general taxes. (424-432) Appeal must be within 30 days. The assessments are a lien on the real estate against which levied. (431)	If the estimated cost does not exceed the amount for which bonds may be issued, the directors call a special election on the issuance of bonds. Bonds recite that they are payable from special assessments and constitute a lien upon the real estate benefited. The recital in the bonds may be relied on as conclusive evidence of validity. (431)	Special assessments are levied for the purpose of redeeming bonds and are collected in annual installments sufficient to pay principal and interest as the bonds mature. Such assessments are liens on the lands against which assessed. (430-435)	Maintenance is under the general powers of the directors and they may pay for same from the general fund of 5 mills on the dollar or may levy a special assessment on the lands benefited. (407-409)	The district is a public corporation with perpetual succession. No specific provision is made for dissolution but it might be accomplished under the general law.
The engineer appointed by the supervisors makes a complete survey and assesses the benefits which will accrue to each tract of land or other property. He classifies the property on a percentage basis, beginning with the greatest benefit as 100%. Public and private corporations may be classified in a separate list. (609)	The supervisors hear all objections to the engineer's classification and modify or adopt it. (613-617) They then levy a tax in proportion to benefits of an amount equal to the total estimated costs. Total tax may not exceed total benefits. (618-623)	Supervisors may issue bonds not exceeding the total tax levied. Bonds mature during 20 years; and when different dates of maturity have been arranged, the assessments are divided into appropriate installments to meet such maturities. (621)	All proceedings and all bonds are certified to the state auditor, who determines and certifies to their legality. Before issuing bonds, the supervisors by resolution state the total tax available for payment of principal and interest and divide the total levy into convenient installments designed to meet bond payments when due. (621, 622)	Supervisors may levy assessments for repair and maintenance on the basis of the original classification and to be collected in the same manner. The supervisors may appoint not more than 3 overseers to keep the works of the district in good repair. (634, 635)	Upon written petition of a majority in acres in a district which has not constructed a drainage system, and after notice and hearing, the supervisors may, by resolution, dissolve same. The supervisors become trustees to levy taxes and pay all obligations of the district and report to the court. (617-651)
When the engineer appointed by the court reports a "plan," it is referred to 3 appraisers, who assess the benefits to each parcel of land and classify the land in 5 or more classes. After hearing, the commissioners modify or confirm the assessments. (b. 15-18)	After the cost of organization and construction is ascertained, the drainage board add 10%, and the result is the "minimum assessment." Bond interest is assessed separately. The board apportions the assessments to each tract ratably according to benefits. Assessments are liens, second only to general taxes. (b. 22-25)	The drainage commissioners may issue bonds, not exceeding 90% of the total minimum assessments. Bonds mature annually for 30 years, beginning after 5 years. (b. 42) When advantageous, the commissioners may issue refunding bonds payable in 40 years. Such bonds may be used only to retire outstanding bonds and interest. (d. 1)	Bonds recite on their face that they are payable out of assessments. The board must make ample provision for bonds and interest in the annual assessments. (b. 42) Assessments are liens on the property assessed and are collected like general taxes. (b. 28)	The drainage commissioners levy maintenance assessments each year, apportioned on the basis of assessed benefits, but not exceeding 10% of the original assessment. The assessment may not exceed 2% of the original construction cost without written consent of 2/3 of the owners. (b. 43-43a)	A majority in number and amount of those assessed for maintenance may petition the court to discontinue the district. After hearing, if no reason to the contrary is shown, the court will grant the petition. (49a)
The commissioners levy an acreage tax, upon vote of the electors, for the full term for which voted; or an ad valorem tax, upon like vote, to pay principal and interest of bonds, and levied annually. (6999)	Commissioners are authorized to collect an annual acreage tax, not exceeding 50¢ per acre, for not over 40 years, upon petition of the owners of 2/3 of the acreage. Upon petition of a majority in number and acres, the commissioners order an election on such tax. (7000)	Upon vote of a majority in number and acres, the commissioners of a district may issue bonds, not exceeding for principal and interest the aggregate amount of the acreage tax for the period less 2 1/2 cents per acre set aside for maintenance. Bonds run not more than 40 years. (7000-7016)	Before bonds are issued, the commissioners, by resolution, determine their regularity. Bonds may be registered with the Secretary of State without charge. They are payable in annual installments beginning not more than 3 years after their date. Taxes levied to pay bonds are incontestible after 60 days from the resolution levying same. (7017-7022)	Out of any acreage tax or forced contribution levied, 2 1/2 cents per acre is set aside by the governing authority each year, to be used solely for maintenance of the works. (7015)	The commissioners, at any time before bonds are issued, may submit to the voters the question of repealing the acreage tax and dissolving the district. If supported by a majority in number and amount of those voting, the district is dissolved and a tax is levied to pay all outstanding claims against it. (7028)
The commissioners appoint 3 disinterested appraisers to assess benefits. They petition the court of the parish where the district was organized to confirm the appraisers' report. After summary hearing, the court approves or corrects the report, subject to appeal. (7055-7059)	After confirmation of the assessor's report, the commissioners levy such portion of the benefits as is necessary to complete the work and pay interest on estimated bonds, plus 10% for contingencies. This tax is a lien on the lands and other property. (7062-7063)	Commissioners may issue bonds up to 90% of the total taxes levied. They are payable in annual installments corresponding with the installments of taxes. Refunding bonds may be issued on petition of the owners of a majority in acreage. Bonds are exempt from taxation. (7060-7069, 7071)	Bonds are secured by corresponding annual installments of assessments, which are tax liens on the lands and other property in the district. Bonds are exempt from taxation. No tax levy may be made which will impair the security of the bonds. (7062, 7069, 7069)	Commissioners may levy an annual maintenance tax on the basis of the net assessment of benefits, and not to exceed 5% thereof. This tax is collected at the same time and in the same manner as assessments for benefits. (7064-7066)	The statute contains no specific provision for dissolution. The district is a body corporate with perpetual succession and might be dissolved under the general law.

## CENSUS OF DRAINAGE: 1940

GROUP I.—STATES INCLUDED IN CENSUS

STATE	JURISDICTION	PROCEDURE				FINANCING	
		Petition	Method of organization	Form of organization	Management	Preliminary expense	
MARYLAND..	"Tax Ditches."	The board of county commissioners of the county where the petition is first filed have jurisdiction to establish "tax ditches" and to appoint 3 or more ditch commissioners to estimate the cost and apportion it to the lands involved. (38-40)	Any of the owners of swamp or low grounds, being unable to agree with other owners, or being incompetent or nonresident, may petition the county commissioners to appoint drainage commissioners to lay out "tax ditches." (38-40)	The drainage commissioners, with the aid of a competent surveyor, view the lands, lay out the works, and estimate and apportion the costs. After confirmation of their report, these commissioners call an election by the taxables to select 2 or more managers and a treasurer. (45-50)	The organization is known as a "tax ditch." Every ditch so made must remain open for the benefit of the persons assessed. Failure to begin work within 2 years voids the proceedings. Appeal is to the circuit court. (62, 63-75)	Two or more managers and a treasurer are chosen by the taxables to control the affairs of the ditch. Taxables vote in proportion to the taxes paid and a majority is a quorum. Inter-county districts must have 1 manager from each county. (46, 50-52)	The ditch commissioners assess a tax on the lands benefited proportionate to the benefits received, and the money so raised is used for the costs of construction, damages, and preliminary expenses. (42-44)
	Drainage Districts.	The board of county commissioners of any county may establish drainage districts, and jurisdiction is in the commissioners of the county where petition is first filed. The removal of water from agricultural land is declared to be a public benefit. (85)	The petition must be signed by a majority of the resident landowners or by the owners of 2/3 of all lands which will be affected and assessed. The petition describes the lands and the route and termini of the proposed works. (86)	The county commissioners appoint an engineer, recommended by the state engineer, and 2 resident freeholders as a board of viewers. On adverse report of the viewers, the petition is dismissed. Otherwise after hearing, the district is established and the viewers make detailed survey, plans, and estimates of cost. (87)	Drainage district. The drainage commissioners of the district become a body politic and corporate with the usual powers of corporations and have the right of eminent domain to acquire necessary rights-of-way over lands not affected by the drainage. (97, 103)	After the district is established, the board of county commissioners, with the approval of a majority of the landowners, appoint 3 freeholders as a board of drainage commissioners, who organize as a corporate body and control the construction and operation of the district. (97, 98)	A bond of \$50 per mile of the proposed works must accompany the petition, conditioned to pay costs if the same is not granted. A drainage district fund is provided from which an established district may borrow up to \$2,000 for preliminary expenses, to be repaid after assessments are collected. (88, 111)
MICHIGAN.....	A county drain commissioner is elected biennially. He and a specially appointed board of determination establish one-county drains; inter-county drains are established by a joint board with the Commissioner of Agriculture as chairman. (Chs. II-V)	After the drain is established, on petition of 10 freeholders, of whom half are landowners, there must be a petition to construct drain, signed by freeholders assessable therefor equal to 2/3 of those freeholders whose lands will be traversed by the drain. (Chs. III-V)	Petition to construct; establishment of drain by board of determination appointed by probate judge (establishment by joint board under Commissioner of Agriculture, if inter-county); hearing on benefits assessed; final order of determination; public meeting of landowners reviews benefits and lets contract.	Either county drain wholly within 1 county, or inter-county drain where the lands are situated in more than 1 county. (Ch. III, secs. 1-9)	If a county drain, control is in county drainage commissioner elected biennially; if inter-county, control is in a joint board of which the state Commissioner of Agriculture is chairman. (Ch. III, secs. 1-4)	A revolving fund collected by general taxation may be used for preliminary expenses. The fund is reimbursed from the first assessments collected. The petitioners are jointly and severally liable for costs if the proceedings are dismissed. (Ch. XI, secs. 1-2)	
MINNESOTA.	State Drains and Judicial Ditches.	The commissioner of drainage and waters has the power to construct any drain and such drain may consist of the bed of a watercourse. No meandered lake may be drained unless no longer beneficial and upon petition by 60% of the freeholders whose lands are affected. (6635-6636, 6659, 6667)	A petition must be filed with the judge of the district court of the county or counties affected, alleging public benefit. Maps and estimates of costs prepared by the engineer of the commissioners or under his direction must also be filed. (6637)	The district judge appoints two viewers and the state commissioner appoints one, and they report on benefits and damages to the various tracts. After notice and hearing on the viewers' report, the court, finding that the drainage will be a public benefit and the costs will be less than the benefits, will confirm the report and establish the drain. (6638-6643)	The ditch so established is a public drain, known as a state or judicial ditch, and controlled by the board of the county or counties wherein the lands are situated.	The county boards of the several counties in which the drain is located have control over the ditch in their respective counties after confirmation of the viewers' report by the district judge. (6656)	In determining the cost of the drain, the viewers include the costs of organization. When the county board issues bonds, the amount includes a sufficient sum to pay the costs of establishing the drain. (6641, 6647, 6648, 6656)
	County Drains and Ditches.	The county boards of the several counties and the district courts of the several districts are authorized to establish and maintain public drainage systems. Meandered lakes may be drained only under specified conditions. (6840.2)	Petition must be filed with the county auditor for a county drain or the clerk of the district court for a judicial drain. The petition must be signed by a majority of the resident landowners or the owners of not less than 5% of the area. Municipalities may sign by their governing authorities. (6840.3)	Detailed survey and report on cost; approval of the state drainage commissioner; appointment of viewers to assess benefits; hearing on the viewers' report; and order of the court or the board establishing the district. (6840.5, 6840.2a)	County drains, if established by the county board, or judicial drains, if established by the district court. (6840.5)	The county boards or the district courts, as the case may be, control and manage the affairs of the different drains.	Bond of \$2,000 must accompany the petition, conditioned to pay costs in the event the district is not established. When organized, the preliminary expense becomes a part of the total cost paid by assessments. (6840.3)
MISSISSIPPI	Districts with local Commissioners.	The chancery court of any county in which lands of the proposed district are situated may establish a district, and thereafter all proceedings are had in that court. (4449, 4451)	One-fourth of the landowners may file a petition and, unless a majority of the landowners owning 1/2 of the area object, the district may be established. Upon petition of a majority owning 1/3, or 1/2 owning a majority of the area, the establishment of the district is mandatory. (4449-4450)	The court appoints 3 landowners as temporary commissioners to make survey and report. Their terms expire with the formation of the organization. After notice and hearing on the report, the court, finding the district to the advantage of the landowners and of public benefit, will establish it. (4450)	Drainage district. Upon organization, after confirmation of the temporary commissioners' report, the district becomes a body corporate and, through its commissioners, has all the powers of a public corporation. (4450)	When the district is established, the court appoints 3 owners of real property in the district as commissioners of the district and they control the corporation. Upon petition of a majority in number, the court must appoint any recommended person as commissioner. (4455-4457)	If the district is not established, the preliminary costs are collected by assessment or ad valorem tax against the real property. Temporary commissioners may borrow for expenses and pledge assessments as security. After establishment, the costs are paid by the county and refunded from assessments. (4449)

(Continued, p. 672)

(Continued, p. 672)

# CHART OF DRAINAGE LAWS

671

OF DRAINAGE, 1940—Continued

FINANCING—Continued				MAINTENANCE	DISSOLUTION
Apportioning benefits	Assessments	Bonds	Security for bonds		
The ditch commissioners view the lands and report to the county commissioners, with maps and a description of each parcel of land and the amount which each owner must pay in proportion to the benefits received. Such taxes remain in force for 20 years but a new assessment may be had after 5 years. (40-44, 116)	The ditch commissioners deliver to the treasurer a statement of the sum which each taxable must pay. There may be a new assessment upon petition of a majority of the taxpayers after the lapse of 5 years. Such tax is a lien upon the real estate assessed. (53, 79, 116)	No bonds are authorized.	None.	It is mandatory that the managers clean and repair the ditches every 2 years, and a levy to pay the costs of repair and maintenance may be made by the managers against the lands benefited. (116)	There is no provision for dissolution. The confirmation of the assessors report becomes void if the ditch is not begun within 2 years and completed within 7 years. (63)
The engineer and viewers classify the lands with reference to the benefit they will receive, dividing them into 5 classes, the highest benefit being Class A and the next Class B, etc. As often as 5 mills is assessed against Class A, 4 mills is assessed against Class B, etc. (90)	After confirmation of the classification, the drainage commissioners estimate the total cost of the improvement, including maintenance for 3 years and interest on bonds, and prepare 10 duplicate assessment rolls to cover the period of any bond issue. Such assessment rolls are delivered to the sheriff for collection like general taxes. (99, 100)	The drainage commissioners, after notice, may issue bonds for an amount equal to the total cost of the improvement, less assessments paid in cash, plus interest on bonds for 3 years. Bonds are payable in 10 equal installments, commencing 3 years from the date of issue. All bonds are recorded in the drainage record. (105, 106)	Bonds are secured by assessments, which are paramount liens on the lands assessed, second only to state and county taxes. After default in payment of bonds for 6 months, bondholders have right of action against the drainage commissioners to compel the levying of a special tax to meet principal and interest. (100, 106)	It is the duty of the drainage commissioners to maintain the works, and they may levy assessments for that purpose in the same manner as for construction, but not to exceed 25% of the original assessments. (108)	There is no specific provision for dissolution.
The drain commissioner apportions the benefits accruing to each tract. After hearing on the apportionment, appeal is to the probate court, where a board of review is appointed by the court, and its action when approved is final. (Ch. VI, sec. 1)	The drainage commissioner makes a special assessment roll for each drain and adds a certificate of his determination whether taxes must be paid in one or more years. The roll is certified to the county clerk for collection like general taxes. Such taxes are a perpetual lien upon the lands. (Ch. X, secs. 5, 9-11, 17)	When taxes are to be collected in more than 2 installments, the drainage commissioner may issue bonds against all installments after the first. Total bonds may not exceed the taxes levied. (Ch. V, secs. 14-21)	Bonds show on their face that they are payable out of installments of drainage taxes. If there be insufficient funds at the last maturity, the drainage commissioner levies an additional assessment to make up the deficit.	In county drains 5 freeholders, 3 liable for assessment, petition for maintenance. The procedure follows that for construction. In intercounty drains 10 freeholders petition the joint board. Twenty percent of the original cost may be spent without petition. (Ch. VII, secs. 1-8)	When a drain has ceased to be a public utility, upon proper petition therefor the drain commissioner or the joint board may declare it abandoned after all indebtedness has been paid. Private rights may not be impaired.
The viewers appointed by the board or the court report in tabular form the benefits to each tract or other property. Upon full notice and hearing, the court or the board confirm the viewers' report and establish the district. Appeal is to the district court. (6641, 6647, 6648)	After the letting of the contract, the auditor of each county affected prepares a tabulated lien statement showing the amount that each tract or other property must pay into the county treasury. The statement is filed with the recorder of deeds and is immediately a paramount lien. (6641, 6647, 6658)	The county board may issue bonds of their respective counties in an amount not greater than the assessments against the lands in such county to pay the expenses of organization and construction. (6656, 6657)	County bonds are issued, backed by the full credit of the county, which in turn looks to the assessments on the benefited property for payment of such bonds. The county auditor's statement recorded with the registrar of deeds is a paramount lien on the property assessed. (6648-6656)	County boards may levy annual assessments for maintenance in the original proportion and not exceeding 30 mills on a dollar. When repairs cost 30% of original cost and 51% of the owners petition for a maintenance fund, the court or board will establish the fund.	Drainage being accomplished through public systems under county officials, with perpetual maintenance, there is no special provision in the act for abandonment or dissolution.
The viewers, appointed by the board of the court, report in tabular form the benefits to each tract or other property. Upon full hearing, the viewers' report is confirmed and the district is established. (6640.16, 17, 21-24)	After contract is let, the auditor of each county prepares a tabulated lien statement proportioned to the total cost, showing the amount that each tract or other property must pay; and such statement when filed with the recorder of deeds is immediately a paramount lien.	When the lien statement has been filed, the county board may issue bonds of the county, sufficient to construct and maintain the system in that county. Proceeds are placed in the county treasury to the credit of the particular ditch. (6640.43)	Proceeds of bonds are placed in the general ditch fund of the county to the credit of the particular ditch, and the county board may pay drainage bonds out of any available funds when the general fund is inadequate. The county is reimbursed from drainage assessments. (6640.51)	Any county containing a state, judicial, or county drainage system must maintain it. Where funds are insufficient, the county may pay the costs and assess the lands and other property in proportion to the original assessment. (6640.53-74)	Drainage being accomplished through public systems under county officials with perpetual maintenance, no special provision is made for abandonment or dissolution.
The district drainage commissioners assess the benefits against each tract or other property. This record is filed with the court clerk and becomes the assessment roll after approval by the court. (4460-4480)	After hearing, the court corrects and confirms the assessment roll and it becomes the final assessment of benefits. The court orders a levy, which has the effect of a judgment. Assessments are liens on the lands. (4460-4480)	The district drainage commissioners may borrow money and issue bonds therefor, not exceeding the total benefits assessed. Bonds must mature within 30 years in the annual amounts as the commissioners determine. (4480)	All evidences of indebtedness issued by the districts are liens on the property in the district, not to exceed the benefits assessed. All revenues are pledged for the payment of bonds. Assessments are paramount liens. (4480)	The district drainage commissioners may from time to time apply to the court for additional assessments for maintenance. Such assessments are in the same proportion as the original assessment. (4460-4480)	After 3 years from organization, on petition from a majority of the landowners or the owners of a majority of the acreage, excluding state lands, the Chancery Court will hold hearing and will dissolve the district if that appears to be the interest of the landowners. (4506—Suppl. 913)

## CENSUS OF DRAINAGE: 1940

GROUP I.—STATES INCLUDED IN CENSUS

STATE	JURISDICTION	PROCEDURE				FINANCING	
		Petition	Method of organization	Form of organization	Management	Preliminary expense	
MISSISSIPPI —Continued	Districts with County Commissioners.	The chancery court of the county or judicial district having the larger area in the proposed drainage district has jurisdiction in inter-county drains, co-extensive with the boundaries of the district. (4373)	The petition must be signed by a majority of the adult owners of lands within the district, who represent 1/3 in area, or 1/2 of the adult owners owning more than 1/2 of the lands. If 1/3 of the landowners owning more than 1/2 of the lands protest, the petition must be dismissed. (4375, 4379)	The court refers the petition to the county drainage commissioners for report. After hearing on their report, the court will correct and confirm it and establish the district. Appeal is to the supreme court. (4377-4381)	The district is a body politic and corporate with perpetual succession and the county drainage commissioners constitute the corporate authority of the district. (4382-4386)	All drainage districts except those with local commissioners and swamp land districts, are managed by a board of 3 county drainage commissioners selected by the county board of supervisors for a term of 8 years. Resident citizen landowners over 25 are eligible for commissioner. (4371-4373)	If the district is not organized, the court assesses an acreage tax against petitioners to pay the cost. After establishment, the drainage commissioners may issue certificates of indebtedness to cover costs or organization.
MISSOURI.....	The circuit court of the county having the largest area receives articles of association praying that the territory described be decreed to be a drainage district. Jurisdiction is co-extensive with the boundaries of the district. (12324)	The owners of a majority in acreage in any contiguous body of swamp or overflowed lands file articles of association and pray to be declared a drainage district. (12324)	After summary hearing, the circuit court, being satisfied that the district should be formed, enters a decree incorporating it. The decree is filed with the Secretary of State and the recorders of each county affected. (12326)	Drainage district. The district is a corporation for the period stated in the petition. The corporate existence may be extended upon petition to the court after favorable majority vote of the landowners. (12326)	A board of 5 supervisors elected by the landowners, voting once for each acre of land owned, control the affairs of the district. They must be landowners and 2 of them residents of the county or adjoining county. (12338, 12349)	The supervisors of the district levy a uniform acreage tax of not more than 50¢ per acre to pay preliminary costs. If the petition is dismissed, the costs are apportioned to the signers of the articles. (12326)	
MONTANA.....	The district court of any county in which a portion of the lands are situated may establish drainage districts upon petition setting forth the name, necessity, and general description of the lands and the names of the owners. (7265)	The petition must be signed by a majority of the adult landowners who represent 1/3 in area, or the adult owners of more than 1/2 of the lands affected. (7265)	The court appoints 3 drainage commissioners for the district, who report a plan and cost, and after hearing, corrects and confirms the report and establishes the district as a body corporate with perpetual succession. (7268)	Drainage district. The district is a body corporate with perpetual succession and has the usual powers of public corporations. The commissioners constitute the corporate authority. (7298-7300)	The court divides the district into 3 divisions and appoints a commissioner from each division. Thereafter 1 commissioner is elected annually from each division, who must be an actual resident landowner of the county. (7280-7283)	If the petition is dismissed, judgment is entered by the court against the petitioners for costs. After organization, preliminary expenses are paid from assessments on benefits. (7279, 7322-7324)	
NEBRASKA..	Drainage by County Authorities.	The county board of any county has authority to locate and construct drains or alter watercourses when necessary for drainage or conducive to the public welfare. (31:101)	The petition must be signed by one or more owners of lands that will be affected. For intercounty ditches, application is to the board of each county and a majority of each board is necessary to establish. (104, 131)	The county board by actual view determines the necessity and public utility of the improvement and record their findings. They cause survey to be made and, after hearing, correct and confirm the report and establish the district. (105, 117)	County drain. The controlling board has necessary power to secure rights-of-way and outlets.	Completed districts remain under the direct control and supervision of the county board or the joint boards, who obtain construction and repair of the works and levy assessments therefor. (135, 138)	Bond must accompany the petition conditioned to pay costs if the district is not established. Preliminary expenses are paid from assessments after organization. (104)
	Drainage by Incorporated Companies.	Articles of association must be filed with the county clerk of each county affected and are recorded in such county clerk's office. (31:202)	Any number of landowners, not less than 3, may sign the articles of association; and any landowner affected may become a member by signing the articles. (203)	After the filing and recording of the signed articles of association in the county clerk's office of each county having lands affected, the directors are elected and they govern the affairs of the association. (204)	The district is a body corporate with the usual powers of corporations, controlled by directors elected annually by the members of the association. (203, 204)	A board of directors elected annually by the members of the association manage the affairs of the corporation. They elect a secretary and treasurer. (205)	The preliminary expenses of the corporation are paid from funds collected from assessments on the property of its members.
	Drainage by Individual Landowners.	The county board of any county, on petition, after survey and appraisal, and finding necessity and public benefit, will establish the drainage. (31:304)	Any person or persons may file a petition stating the boundaries of the drainage; the necessity for same; that it will empty into a natural watercourse; and that it will be conducive to the public benefit. (305)	Approving the petition, the board directs a survey to determine the public benefit and whether the costs will exceed the benefits to be derived. After hearing and affirmative finding, the court establishes the drainage. (306, 307)	The enterprise becomes a body corporate under the control of the county board, who are the corporate authority. (303, 308)	The county boards become the drainage supervisors for their respective counties and as such are the corporate authority of all enterprises within their counties established under this act. (303, 306)	The petition must be accompanied by approved bond to pay costs if the drainage is not established. After organization, preliminary costs are paid from assessments. (304, 311)
	Drainage by Proceedings in District Court.	The district court of the county in which the greater portion of the lands are situated receives articles of association and petition for incorporation of a drainage district. (31:401)	A majority in interest of the owners of any contiguous body of swamp or overflowed lands, more than 180 acres, may sign articles of association and file them with the district court with a petition for organization. (401)	Summary hearing on the petition; order establishing the district; election of supervisors; complete survey and plan; and election on the question of proceeding to construct. (402, 417, 470)	Drainage district. Upon approval by the court, the articles of association are filed with the Secretary of State and the district becomes a public corporation. (404)	A board of 5 supervisors, composed of landowners in the district, a majority of whom must be residents of the county or counties affected, manage and control the district. Annually after the first election, 1 supervisor is elected for 5 years. (405, 464)	If a majority vote for abandonment after the cost has been ascertained, tax is levied by valuation to pay preliminary costs. After establishment, preliminary costs are paid from assessments. (429, 445, 470)
	Drainage by Vote of Landowners.	The county board receives a petition to establish a drainage district, and, with the help of the county surveyor, determines the boundaries thereof. (31:504)	When there are less than 20 owners, petition must be signed by one-fourth. When there are more than 20, 10 or more must sign. The petition is filed with the county clerk. (502)	After notice, an election is held by the landowners on the question or organization and selection of directors. A majority vote is conclusive of the public benefit. Vote is by signed ballot giving a list of the lands owned by the voter. (505, 508)	Drainage district. The district has the power of eminent domain to acquire rights-of-way in the same manner as provided for railroad rights-of-way. (515)	A board of 5 directors manage the district. A majority of directors first elected must be residents of the counties affected and their terms of office are adjusted so that 1 director is elected each year. (509)	Petitioners file approved bond, conditioned to pay the costs if the district is not organized. After organization, preliminary expenses are paid from assessments. (503)



# CHART OF DRAINAGE LAWS

673

OF DRAINAGE, 1940-Continued

FINANCING--Continued				MAINTENANCE	DISSOLUTION
Apportioning benefits	Assessments	Bonds	Security for bonds		
The county board of drainage commissioners view the lands and other properties and assess the benefits and damages and report to the court. Upon confirmation of their report, they apportion the benefits to each tract or other property and make record thereof. (4387)	The drainage commissioners estimate the entire cost and file a levy certifying the amount required. The court may order assessments paid in installments. Annually the commissioners levy a tax in proportion to the fixed installments of assessed benefits and certify it to the supervisors for collection. (4395-4398, 4419)	The drainage commissioners may issue bonds, not to exceed 80% of the assessed benefits and payable in from 1 to 40 years. Refunding bonds may be issued when a district is unable to pay outstanding debts. (4396-4398)	All assessments and bonds are liens on the property in the district and the lands may be sold to enforce payment. All revenues and real estate of a district are specifically pledged for the payment of its obligations but not exceeding the original amount of assessed benefits. (4395)	Upon completion, the district continues as a body corporate and the drainage commissioners from time to time may apply to the court for additional assessments for maintenance. The proceeding is the same as for original construction. (4404)	Whenever 25% of the landowners owning a majority of the acreage desire to have a district dissolved, the chancery court will enter decree dissolving same on such terms as it may deem best, when there is no outstanding indebtedness or the district is solvent. (L. 1938, ch. 258, suppl. 901)
Upon petition of the district supervisors, the court appoints 3 disinterested commissioners to view the lands and assess benefits. After hearing, the court corrects and confirms the assessment. (12350)	The supervisors levy a tax 10% greater than sufficient to carry out the "plan," and apportion it in proportion to the confirmed benefits. The tax is a lien on the lands and other property, and is collected like general taxes. (12340)	Supervisors may issue bonds in amount not to exceed 90% of the taxes levied. Bonds show the purpose for which issued, and that they are payable from drainage taxes. (12369)	The supervisors must set aside each year sufficient drainage taxes to pay bonds and interest. The life of the corporation may be extended if necessary in order to raise funds to pay bonds. (12369)	The supervisors may levy maintenance taxes on the basis of assessed benefits, and not exceeding 10% thereof in any year. They may appoint overseers to keep the works in good repair. (12369)	Districts may be dissolved upon petition of a majority in acres before bonds are issued, and levy of tax to pay obligations; or upon petition of 1/10 of the landowners owning 1/10 of the land and vote thereon, if there is money in the treasury to pay all debts. (12361)
When the district is established, the commissioners make a final tabulated report showing the benefits assessed; the total cost of the works; and the probable cost of maintenance. After hearing, the court corrects and confirms the final report. (7325-7329)	On confirmation of the final report, the court orders assessments levied in proportion to the benefits and to be paid in not more than 15 annual installments beginning not later than 5 years after the order. (7325, 7336, 7357)	Drainage commissioners may borrow money and issue bonds therefor, not to exceed the amount of unpaid assessments at the time. Refunding bonds of longer maturity may be issued by order of the court upon petition of the commissioners. (7343, 7344)	Bonds are liens upon the assessments against which they are issued. Every assessment confirmed is a judgment in favor of the district against the land or other property and may be collected in the same manner as other judgments. (7343, 7357)	The commissioners report annually to the court the amount to be assessed against each piece of property for maintenance and interest charges. After hearing, the court confirms the assessments and certifies them for collection like other taxes. (7338)	Upon petition of the owners of more than 1/2 of the land, the court will dissolve the district, order written report of its obligations, assess taxes to pay them, and order the commissioners to settle the affairs of the district. (7205.1)
After hearing, and determination that the apportionment of benefits made by the surveyor is fair and just, the board confirms the surveyor's report. Appeal is to the district court. (100-117)	When the cost of construction and damages have been ascertained, the board determines in what number of assessments they will require payment. They place the assessments on the duplicate tax list of the county to be collected in the same manner as county taxes. (121-124)	When the board determines that assessments are too large for immediate payment, they may issue bonds of the county, maturing in not more than 10 installments, to pay costs of construction and damages. (125)	The bonds are county bonds and are a first and permanent lien on the property benefited and assessed. The issue is limited to the actual assessments less cash payments thereof. (125, 129)	The county board may levy 1 mill per dollar of assessed valuation for the removal of obstructions. Upon petition of 5 owners, the board levies an assessment for maintenance. (132, 35, 38)	Completed drains remain under the control of the county board. If dissolved, the rights-of-way become the property of the county. There is no specific provision for dissolution.
The company may apply to the district or county court of any county for the appointment of appraisers, and such appraisers assess the benefits and return a sworn schedule to the court for record in the county clerk's office. (206)	The appraisers' recorded schedule of assessments is enforced by the foreclosure of the lien thereof in the same manner as mortgage liens. (206, 211)	When the work is estimated to cost \$3,000 or more, the company may issue bonds not to exceed the estimated cost. Interest may not exceed 10%. (213)	The company may secure bonds by a pledge of the assessments, and provide for a sinking fund to pay bonds. No proceedings may be instituted having the object or tendency to impair the validity of the bonds. (213)	Maintenance is under control of the elected directors. Reassessment on all lands may be made at any time upon request of the directors in the same manner as the original assessment.	There is no specific provision for dissolution in this statute. It might be accomplished under the general law for the dissolution of corporations.
A board of 3 disinterested appraisers, appointed by the county board, assesses the benefits. The board hears objections and corrects and confirms the assessments. Appeal is to the district court. (311, 315)	The assessment roll made up by the appraisers and confirmed by the board is placed on the tax books against the lands and other property affected and is collected like general taxes. (317, 323)	There is no provision for bonds, but when assessments are found to be inadequate to complete the works or necessary for maintenance, each tract is assessed by the county board in the same proportion as for original construction. (323)	No bonds.	Annual removal of obstructions by the landowners and tenants is required. The county board when necessary may levy assessments for maintenance in proportion to the original assessment. (323, 325)	No specific provision. Dissolution would have to come under the general law.
The engineer employed by the supervisors classifies the property according to benefits on a percentage basis, that receiving the highest benefit being classed at 100. The supervisors equalize and confirm the classification after hearing. Appeal is to the district court. (412, 428)	The supervisors levy a tax equal to the entire cost, including bond interest, proportioned to the benefits established by the confirmed classification. The tax may be collected in 20 installments and an annual levy made to pay installments of bonds and interest. (429, 442)	The supervisors, by resolution, issue bonds after a special meeting for that purpose. Bonds are presented to the state auditor for certification that they have been regularly issued and registered.	The supervisors, by resolution, fix the maturity of bonds to coincide with the payment of installments of taxes and, to the extent necessary, taxes are pledged and hypothecated to pay bonds. Taxes are liens on the property assessed. (432, 444)	On their own motion or on majority vote, supervisors may levy annual taxes for maintenance. They may appoint 3 overseers. (463)	There being no outstanding indebtedness, the supervisors, on written request of 15 electors, may call an election on the question of dissolution. If a majority, voting 1 share for each acre owned, favor dissolution, the district stands dissolved. (L. 1933, p. 286)
The directors, after a detailed survey, apportion the benefits on a system of units, the land least benefited being apportioned 1 unit. The final corrected apportionment is the basis of all tax levies. (511, 514)	The directors annually determine the amounts necessary to pay bonds and interest and for other expenses, and they apportion these against the properties according to the units of benefit. Such assessments are a perpetual lien. (524; L. 1933, p. 537)	When a district needs \$5,000 or more, the directors, after notice of intention, may issue bonds to the required amount certified by the engineer. Bonds mature in not more than 20 installments. (517, 521)	Bonds must be examined by the auditor of public accounts as to their legality and registration. Maturing bonds and interest are included in annual assessments and such taxes are liens on the property assessed. (521, 524)	The directors may include in the annual assessment for the expenses of the district the amount needed for maintenance, which is apportioned against each tract benefited according to its units of assessment. (524)	The directors, at the request of 10 electors, call an election on the question of dissolution. On a 2/3 favorable vote recorded in the county clerk's office, there being no debts outstanding, the district stands dissolved. (536)

## CENSUS OF DRAINAGE: 1940

GROUP I.—STATES INCLUDED IN CENSUS

STATE	JURISDICTION	PROCEDURE				FINANCING
		Petition	Method of organization	Form of organization	Management	Preliminary expense
NEVADA.....	The board of county commissioners of the county having the largest area in the proposed district has jurisdiction to establish drainage districts. (2)	A petition must be presented by a majority of the owners of title who control not less than 1/3 in area, or 1/3 of the owners who control a major portion of the area. The last equalized assessment roll is evidence of title. (1, 2)	After hearing, the county commissioners establish the boundaries, make a finding of usefulness and public benefit, and issue a proclamation declaring the district established. The order is filed with the recorder of each county. (5-7)	Drainage district. The district, after publication of the proclamation of the county commissioners, becomes a body corporate, and the board of supervisors is the corporate authority. (5-7)	The county commissioners appoint a board of 3 supervisors to manage the district. One supervisor is appointed annually. If the district is inter-county, not more than 2 supervisors may be from 1 county. (5)	The petitioners file a bond in the amount of 2% of the estimated cost, conditioned to pay the cost of the proceedings if they are dismissed. Supervisors may borrow on warrants, limited to \$1.50 per acre, to pay expenses before assessments are collected. (2, 21)
NEW MEXICO.....	The district court of any county, in which a portion of the lands are situated, may entertain a petition to construct drains or to acquire outlets, for the promotion of agriculture and the drainage of wet lands. (40:101)	The petition must be signed by 25% of the adult owners who own 1/4 of the land within the proposed district. It sets forth the name, necessity, description, and names of owners, and prays for the organization of a district. (102)	The petition being in due form, the court certifies that fact to the county commissioners of each county. Drainage commissioners are elected by the qualified electors who are landowners. The commissioners view the lands and report on the necessity and public utility, and the court corrects and confirms their report and the district is established. (133, 143)	Drainage district. The district is a body corporate with the usual powers of corporations and with perpetual succession. The elected commissioners constitute the corporate authority. (133, 143, 186)	A board of 3 drainage commissioners, elected every second year, manage the district. Removal of a commissioner from the county or counties vacates his office. (117, 119)	The petitioners are liable for the preliminary expense if the petition is dismissed. After organization, the commissioners may borrow money for preliminary expenses and secure same by notes payable from assessments when collected. (144, 169)
NORTH CAROLINA.....	The clerk of the superior court of any county has authority to establish drainage districts either wholly or partly located in his county. The venue is in the county in which the petition is first filed. (5313)	A petition must be signed by a majority of the resident landowners or by the owners of 1/2 of all of the lands affected or assessed. There is a special provision for Rowan, Robeson, and Iredell counties. (5314)	The court clerk appoints a board of viewers to make preliminary report. After hearing, with the approval of the court, the clerk determines the question of public benefit. After further hearing on the final report, the court corrects and confirms it and establishes the district. (5317-5322, 5360)	Drainage district. The statute declares that drainage districts are created for public use and are political subdivisions of the state. They have the power to condemn rights-of-way and outlets. (5322, 5325)	Three drainage commissioners appointed by the court, after first being elected, manage the affairs of the district. The clerk designates their terms of office and thereafter 1 commissioner is elected each year. (5319)	Petitioners give bond for \$50 per mile of the improvement to pay costs if the petition is dismissed. The court clerk, if the petition is not dismissed, estimates the preliminary expense and assesses each acre at a level rate. Such assessment is refunded after organization. (5315, 5319)
NORTH DAKOTA.....	The county board of drainage commissioners, appointed by the board of county commissioners on their own motion or on petition, have authority to establish county drains. (2462, 2463) (For township drains, see Sections 2495.a.1 to a.6)	Petition must be signed by at least 6 freeholders and presented to the board of county commissioners. Upon preliminary survey, the petition will be dismissed upon further petition of a majority of the freeholders. (2464)	A hearing is had on the preliminary survey and, if benefits exceed costs, the drain commissioners enter an order establishing the drain. Appeal is to the district court. (2464, 2465-Supp.)	The organization is a county drain under control of the county drain commissioners. In intercounty drains, the drainage board of each county establishes the drain in that county. (2478, 2479)	A board of 3 county drainage commissioners appointed by the county board manage and control the drain. They may cooperate with like officials of other states in interstate drains. (2479, 2495.b.1)	The petitioners are jointly and severally liable for the expenses if the proceeding is dismissed. After a drain is established, the county drainage commissioners may pay all expenses from the inception of the drain from assessments or bonds. (2465, 2494)
OHIO.....	The board of county commissioners of any county have jurisdiction to establish drainage ditches. In intercounty ditches the joint boards have jurisdiction and the petition may be filed with the auditor of any county affected. (6443, 6536)	Any landowners may file a petition with the county auditor of any county in which lands are situated. The petition must show necessity, public benefit, and the names of the landowners where known. (6444)	The commissioners after hearing held on the ground, and having determined public benefit, grant the petition and fix the scope of the works. The county surveyor makes maps and estimates of cost. On final hearing, the commissioners correct and confirm his report and establish the drain. (6447-6462, 6536-6564)	The organization is a county ditch or a joint county ditch. A ditch constructed and used for 7 years becomes a public watercourse, and the public acquires the same rights therein as in natural watercourses. (6500)	The boards of county commissioners control and manage all ditches in their respective counties. When a county commissioner is interested, the county court will appoint a disinterested freeholder to act in his stead. (6501)	Petitioners give bond of \$200 plus \$50 per mile of ditch to pay costs if the petition is denied. After establishment, costs are paid from the general ditch improvement fund. (6446, 6451, 6462, 6493)
OKLAHOMA.....	The county commissioners of any county have power to cause drains to be constructed when they are conducive to the public welfare and beneficial to agriculture. (282)	A petition must be signed by 5 or more residents of the county, who will be affected and assessed. If there is a question of public benefit, the commissioners require the signatures of either 50% of the owners or the resident owners of 50% of the acreage. (301, 441)	Preliminary report of viewers; order of commissioners confirming the report and establishing the district; appointment of 3 disinterested viewers by the district court; hearing and confirmation of the viewers' report and correction of benefit assessments and damages. (302, 306-311)	Full authority is conferred on the district to condemn private and public lands, under the general statutes, for rights-of-way and outlets necessary for its works. (284)	The county commissioners have control and management of the district. They may appoint a drainage commissioner for the ditch upon endorsement of 20% of the resident landowners. (411)	The petitioners give bond equal to \$50 per mile of ditch to pay costs if the proceeding is dismissed. Commissioners may require bond to pay all costs if the works are not finally constructed, and may issue warrants secured by such bond. (301, 303)

# CHART OF DRAINAGE LAWS

675

OF DRAINAGE, 1940—Continued

FINANCING—Continued				MAINTENANCE	DISSOLUTION
Apportioning benefits	Assessments	Bonds	Security for bonds		
The supervisors view each tract of land and assess the benefits thereto. The commissioners sit as a board of equalization and hear all objections and assess each tract according to the equalized benefits, with allowance for damages. (16)	The supervisors annually prepare a statement of funds needed for construction, maintenance, and interest on bonded debt, add 15% for delinquencies, and certify this sum to the assessor, who collects the assessments on the regular roll of the county. (16, 17)	Bonds may be issued only when voted at a special election at which all freeholders owning not less than 5 acres may vote. Bonds may not exceed the aggregate of benefits assessed. (32)	Bonds constitute a lien upon all the land and improvements within the boundaries of the district, and the supervisors must levy a sufficient tax to pay the annual interest charges in addition to creating a sinking fund to ultimately retire the bonds. (33)	Maintenance is provided in the annual certificate of the supervisors to the county commissioners, showing the amount which will be needed for all purposes. (16)	There is no specific provision for dissolution and it would have to be accomplished under the general law of the state.
After the preliminary report of the drainage commissioners is confirmed, they make a complete survey and report showing the benefits assessed against each tract and other property. The court hears objections and corrects and confirms the report, and its action is final. Appeal is to the supreme court. (144-168)	The court, when confirming the assessments, may order them paid in 15 installments, conveniently arranged to meet payments for construction and maturing bonds. Additional assessments may be levied in the same manner as original assessments. All assessments become liens upon the land and other property until paid. (159, 168)	The drainage commissioners may borrow money, not exceeding the amount of the assessments, and issue notes or bonds therefor. Bonds must mature not later than 1 year after the last installment of the assessments is due. (169, 182)	Notes and bonds are liens upon the assessments against which issued. No bond may be adversely affected by any subsequent change in the assessment of benefits. Assessments are liens on the lands and other property. (169, 182)	The drainage commissioners annually report to the court the amount to be assessed for maintenance, and such tax is proportioned on the last confirmed assessment of benefits and collected in the same way. (181, 184)	A majority of the owners owning 1/2 of the area may petition the drainage commissioners to call a special election on the question of dissolution, when all obligations have been paid. A majority vote recorded in each county dissolves the district. (252, 253)
The viewers classify the lands according to benefits into 5 classes and report the total acreage in each class. Lands benefited only in health conditions may be assessed without classification. (5329, 5333)	When the assessment ratio is confirmed, the drainage commissioners ascertain the total cost, add 10% for maintenance for 3 years and certify that sum to the clerk. Annual assessments are levied, apportioned on the classification, to meet maturing bonds and interest. Assessments are a paramount lien on the lands assessed. (5351, 5362, 5372)	When the total cost exceeds 25¢ per acre, commissioners issue bonds for the aggregate amount less cash payments. Each installment is not less than 5¢ nor more than 10% of the total issue of bonds. (5351)	Commissioners make annual assessments for both principal and interest of bonds, which assessments are liens on the land. Holders of bonds in default 6 months may compel assessments by mandamus. (5355)	Drainage commissioners may levy assessments for maintenance in the same proportion as for construction. They may issue bonds for maintenance where the cost will be more than \$1.00 per acre. (5373-a, 5373-c)	There is no specific provision in the statute for dissolution. Being political subdivisions of the state, drainage districts might be dissolved under the general law.
The drain commissioners apportion benefits to each parcel of land or other property. They review the assessments of benefits and correct and confirm them. A majority of the landowners may appeal to the state engineer, whose decision is final. (2469-2470)	The drain commissioners ascertain the "cost of construction" and carry out on the assessment list the amount which each tract of land or other property must pay. The list is filed with the county auditor and collected like other taxes. (2471-2474)	The board of county commissioners may issue drainage bonds to pay costs of rights-of-way and construction after notice of determination. Bonds are payable in stated amounts and intervals for not to exceed 15 years. (2494)	Separate sinking funds are provided for each drain and the county commissioners annually levy a tax upon assessed benefits, which is applicable exclusively to the payment of maturing bonds. (2494-2495)	All county drains are under the county commissioners and the cost of maintenance is assessed in the same manner as construction costs. Intercounty drains are maintained by the commissioners of each county. (2486)	There is no specific provision for dissolution. When construction has been discontinued for 2 years, the drain commissioners may levy an assessment to pay outstanding warrants in the same manner as for construction. (2487; L. 1933, Ch. 83)
The county surveyor, in his final report, includes a schedule of lands benefited and the amounts to be assessed against each tract or other property. After full hearing, the commissioners equalize and confirm the report and levy assessments in accordance with the benefits received. (6454-6456)	Confirmed assessments are levied in proportion to the benefits assessed. They are placed on the duplicate tax rolls by the auditor, collected as other taxes, and become liens on the date of the approval of construction. Appeal is to the court of common pleas. (6460-6467, 6484)	When the commissioners make assessments payable in installments, they may issue bonds for construction. (6460-63)	Bonds are backed by the full faith and credit of the county. Each county establishes a general ditch improvement fund, which is a sinking fund for all bonds. All drainage taxes go into this fund, and in case of deficiency the county board may transfer general revenue funds thereto. (6492, 6493)	Maintenance is apportioned to the landowners according to benefits; and when the owners of 2/3 in amount of the apportioned work so request, contract is let for the work and payment is made from the ditch fund. (6506)	The commissioners, upon the same proceedings as for organization, after a ditch has ceased to be a public benefit, may vacate and abandon it. Private rights may not be interfered with. (6506)
Appraisers, appointed by the district court upon petition of the county commissioners, apportion and assess benefits; and the commissioners, after hearing, correct and confirm them. (331)	Assessments are in proportion to benefits and the confirmed assessments are liens, from the date of confirmation, upon the land and crops produced thereon. Assessments are collected like state and county taxes on real estate and personal property. (338)	If bonds are to be issued they must be requested in the petition. The treasurer reports the total assessments not paid in cash and the board issues bonds payable in 10 annual installments, beginning not more than 4 years after the current fiscal year, and not to exceed the unpaid assessments. (301, 371, 380)	No annual installment of bonds may exceed the corresponding installment of assessments. Bonds, though issued by the county, recite that they are payable from the taxes of the district only. Bonds are registered by the county clerk. (371-401)	The county commissioners appoint a drainage commissioner, who keeps drains in repair. On petition, after hearing, the cost of maintenance is apportioned ratably to original benefits and levied as for original construction. (413, 414)	When the purposes of the district have been accomplished, any person affected may bring suit in the county court to dissolve it. The district judge, after establishing that all outstanding obligations have been paid, will decree dissolution. (446, 447)

## CENSUS OF DRAINAGE: 1940

## GROUP I.—STATES INCLUDED IN CENSUS

STATE	JURISDICTION	PROCEDURE				FINANCING
		Petition	Method of organization	Form of organization	Management	Preliminary expense
OREGON.....	The county court of the county having the largest acreage to be included has jurisdiction to establish drainage districts to protect lands for agricultural purposes or when conducive to the public welfare. (123:101)	The owners of record of 50% of the acreage in any contiguous body of wet or overflowed land must sign a petition, stating the name of the district, the necessity, that it will be a public benefit, and the names of the landowners. (101)	If, after hearing, the court is of opinion that the petition is in due form and should be granted, it will enter an order declaring the district organized. (102, 103)	Drainage district. The district has the power to condemn rights-of-way and easements necessary to its works. It also has the right to condemn a property already devoted to a lesser public use. (139)	The district is managed by a board of 3 elected supervisors, who must be landowners. Each elector may cast 1 vote for each acre owned. Thereafter 1 supervisor is elected annually for a 3-year term. (108-112)	If the petition is dismissed, the cost is apportioned to the petitioners in proportion to acreage owned. When supervisors are elected, they levy a uniform tax of not more than \$1.00 per acre to pay preliminary expenses. (103, 115)
SOUTH CAROLINA.....	The court of common pleas of the county having the larger acreage may receive a petition to establish a drainage district, but the district will not be established until a majority of the freeholders owning a majority of the lands vote favorably thereon. (6157)	The petition must be signed by the Sinking Fund Commission or by a majority either in number or acreage of the owners of contiguous wet lands needing drainage. (6157)	After notice, the court hears objections in a summary manner, and being of opinion that the district will be beneficial to the lands and to the public welfare, decrees that the district be organized. (6158, 6159)	Drainage district. The district is a public corporation of the state for the period mentioned in the petition. The corporate existence may be extended upon petition after majority vote of the landowners. (6159)	A board of 3 elected supervisors, who must be landowners, manage the district. A majority in acreage is necessary to a quorum for holding an election. When there is no quorum, the Sinking Fund Commission appoints the supervisors. (6160)	If the petition is dismissed, petitioners must pay the costs in proportion to the acreage of each. After organization, the supervisors levy a uniform acreage tax, not exceeding 50¢, to pay preliminary expenses. (6159, 6160)
SOUTH DAKOTA.....	The board of county commissioners, upon petition, at any regular or special session, may establish drainage works in aid of agriculture or when conducive to the public welfare. (61:1001-1002)	Petition must be signed by a majority of the owners of the agricultural lands likely to be affected, and set forth the necessity, a description of the works, and a general description of the territory affected. (1002)	The county commissioners, after survey, file a copy thereof with the state engineer for approval. After hearing on petition and survey, the commissioners establish the drain as set forth in the report, or as modified. (1003-1006)	Power is conferred on the district to regulate any drain and alter any watercourse, and to acquire real or other property necessary to its purposes. (1025, 1036)	All drains are under the charge of the board of county commissioners. In inter-county drains, the respective boards have charge of the portion in their counties. (1029, 1036)	Petitioners must file bond to pay costs if the petition is dismissed. The expenses are paid from the general fund of the county and reimbursed from the assessments after organization. (1002)
TENNESSEE.....	The county court of any county may establish drainage districts. This is the county court presided over by the county judge or chairman and not the quarterly county court. (4218)	A majority of the landowners and also a majority of the owners of a majority of the number of acres liable to be assessed must sign the petition. It must be sworn to by one or more petitioners. (4218-a, 4219)	Hearing on the petition; appointment of an engineer to make survey and viewers to assess damages; hearing on the viewers' report; and judgment of record locating and establishing the district. Appeal is to the circuit court. (4234-4235)	Drainage district. In inter-county districts application is made to the county court of each county interested. The county court of the county having the largest area appoints an engineer and two viewers and the other counties appoint one viewer each. (4345)	The court appoints 2 directors, who must be landowners and 1 a petitioner; and they, with the judge of the county court, constitute the board of directors with general control and management. (4306-4309)	The petitioners ask that provision be made for expenses up to the stage where benefits are confirmed. Deeming it expedient, the court will make assessments on an acreage basis. After establishment, the court pays all costs by assessment. (4219-4222, 4240)
TEXAS.....	The commissioners court of any county may establish drainage districts. Such districts may include municipal corporations or any part thereof, but no land may be included in more than one district at the same time. (8097)	The petition must be signed by 25 of the freeholding resident taxpayers of the proposed district, or, if there are less than 75, then by 1/3 of those whose lands will be affected. (8098)	A 2/3 vote of the resident freeholders is necessary to establish a district. Only resident taxpayers who are qualified voters are eligible. On favorable vote the court declares the district established. (8111-8117)	Drainage district. The district is a body corporate, with power to condemn lands and other property for rights-of-way and outlets except through municipalities, where consent of the authorities is required. (8151)	Upon petition of a majority of the taxpayers, the court will order an election to choose 3 drainage commissioners to manage the district. Otherwise the court appoints 3 commissioners, who must be freeholders and residents of the county or adjoining county. (8118-8124)	Petition must be accompanied by \$200 in cash to pay expenses if the proceeding is dismissed. After organization, this money is returned to petitioners and preliminary expenses are paid from the proceeds of bonds. (8099, 8138)
UTAH.....	The county commissioners of the county wherein the greater portion of the lands are situated have authority to establish drainage districts upon proper petition therefor. (24A:o.2)	Petition must be signed by a majority of the owners of title who control not less than 1/2 of the area, or the owners of title to a major portion of the lands benefited. (o.1)	The commissioners hold a hearing, determine the sufficiency of the petition, determine benefits and public utility, appoint supervisors to construct the works, and issue a proclamation establishing the district. (o.3-o.6)	Drainage district. Upon recording the commissioners' proclamation, the district becomes a body politic and corporate with perpetual succession, and the supervisors constitute the corporate authority. (o.5-o.7)	A board of 3 supervisors appointed by the county commissioners manage the affairs of the district. Upon petition of a majority of owners and acres, the commissioners must remove any supervisor. (o.40)	Bond for 2% of the estimated cost must accompany petition, conditioned to pay the preliminary expense if the proceeding is dismissed. After organization, supervisors pay by warrant not to exceed \$1.50 average per acre. (o.2, o.36)
VIRGINIA.....	The circuit court of any county has jurisdiction to establish drainage. The statute declares drainage districts to be public improvements and to be construed as revenue producing investments of the county. (1737)	The petition may be filed in any county where lands are located and must be signed by 51% of the landowners, irrespective of area owned by each. (1738)	Court appoints 3 viewers who report on practicability of project. After hearing on viewers' report, court may decree preliminary establishment. Viewers then procure survey and plan estimate cost and damages, and classify land according to benefits; and after hearing thereon, court finally establishes district if benefits will exceed cost. (1738-1758)	The district is a body corporate and politic with the usual powers of corporations. The right of eminent domain is conferred for the acquisition of rights-of-way and outlets. (1747, 1759)	Court appoints county board of drainage commissioners, of 3 members, when first drainage district in county has been finally established. This board administers the affairs of all drainage districts in the county. The county treasurer is treasurer of the board of drainage commissioners. (1759)	Bond with the petition, in the amount of the product of \$70 multiplied by the square root of the estimated acres, to pay costs if the proceedings are dismissed. After organization, costs are paid by the treasurer upon certificate of the circuit judge. (1738)

# CHART OF DRAINAGE LAWS

677

## OF DRAINAGE, 1940-Continued

FINANCING-Continued				MAINTENANCE	DISSOLUTION
Apportioning benefits	Assessments	Bonds	Security for bonds		
Appointed commissioners and the chief engineer view the premises and assess benefits to each parcel of land and other property. After hearing on the commissioners' report, the court, having determined that the benefits will exceed the costs, amends and confirms the report. (118, 121)	A certified copy of the decree is recorded in each county. The supervisors annually compute the amount to be raised and certify it to the assessors of each county. Assessments are a lien on the lands and the crops raised thereon. (121-127, 131)	Bonds may be issued in the discretion of the supervisors, maturing at annual intervals for not more than 40 years, commencing after not more than 5 years. They may be called after 5 years at 3% premium. (143, 144)	The treasurer must keep a bond fund into which is paid sufficient money from assessments to meet the necessary installment of bonds. (143, 144) (For alternative method of issuing bonds, see L. 1933, Ch. 247, Secs. 305-313.)	The supervisors provide for maintenance in the annual assessments. Taxes for maintenance are collected separately by the tax collectors and kept in a separate "maintenance fund" against which warrants are drawn. (122)	A drainage district within an irrigation district, there being no indebtedness of the drainage district, may be dissolved by the county court upon verified petition of a majority of the landowners representing 70% of the acres in the drainage district and after hearing. (145; L. 1933, Ch. 247)
The court appoints 3 disinterested appraisers to assess benefits and damages and report in tabular form with the names of the owners and the amounts assessed. After summary hearing, the court equalizes and confirms the report. (6169-6171)	The supervisors levy the assessments of the confirmed appraisers' report in sufficient amount to complete the improvement plus 10% for emergencies, and additional for interest if bonds are to be issued. Assessments are collected like county taxes. (6173-6178)	After an election on the question of issuing bonds at which a majority of the freeholders owning a majority of the acreage vote favorably, the supervisors may issue bonds not to exceed 90% of taxes levied. (6157, 6196; L. 1932, p. 1253)	In the annual tax levy the supervisors make provision for the payment of bonds, and a special fund is set aside for that exclusive purpose. No levy may be made which impairs the security of bonds or the bond fund. (6196)	The supervisors levy an annual maintenance tax apportioned upon the basis of the net assessments of benefits, and not exceeding 10% thereof in any one year. Maintenance taxes are collected like other taxes. (6197)	The corporate existence is limited to the time stated in the petition but may be extended after majority vote. If at the hearing on the commissioners' report the court finds the cost excessive, it will dissolve the incorporation. (6191)
The county commissioners fix the proportion of benefits and, after notice, hold a hearing for the equalization thereof at which hearing they are finally fixed. Appeal is to the circuit court. (1008)	The commissioners assess each tract according to the equalized benefits and file the assessments with the county treasurer. The tax is then due and becomes a perpetual lien. Separate assessment certificates against each tract may be issued. (1008, 1011)	If the cost is too great to be paid in 1 year, the commissioners fix by resolution the amount of installments to be paid each year and may issue bonds not to exceed the unpaid assessments. (1024)	Bonds state that they are charges upon the land and payable out of the assessments. Should there be a deficiency, a new apportionment of assessments may be made to pay bonds. (1008, 1021-1024)	Assessments in the same proportion as for construction may be made for maintenance upon petition of a majority of the landowners, provided the cost does not exceed 30% of original cost. (1014)	No specific provision. Abandoned proceedings may be revived by the commissioners and the value of the work done on the abandoned drain will become a charge against the new drain after hearing and equalization of such value. (1041)
The court appoints 3 disinterested commissioners, 1 an engineer, to classify the lands on a graduated scale and assess the benefits. After confirming the corrected benefits, the court levies a tax in proportion to the graduated scale. (4280-4288)	When the court confirms the benefits, it assesses them, and the clerk enters the taxes in the drainage assessment book and they are collected like other taxes. (4280-4288, 4244-4244.5)	When the cost is greater than should be born in one year, the court will fix the amount to be collected each year and issue drainage bonds of the county to pay construction costs. Bonds mature in 20 years and are expressly to be paid out of assessments. (4335-4341)	Bonds are recorded in the drainage record with a description of the lands on which assessments have not been paid. Holders of bonds delinquent for 2 years may have a receiver appointed to collect assessments.	On petition of the directors, the court will make a special assessment for maintenance, but limited to 10% per acre in any one year. Assessments are based on the apportionment of benefits.	No specific provision for dissolution.
Benefits are not apportioned. The court acts as a board of equalization for each district, or appoints a special board for any district upon petition and election. (8140, 8145)	Costs of drainage are levied upon all property in district—real, personal, and other. Drainage taxes are collected like general county taxes, by county tax collector or special collector appointed for the district. (8136, 8140-8146)	After confirming the engineer's report, the commissioners court orders bonds to be issued sufficient to pay for the improvement and incidental expenses. Bonds may not exceed 1/4 of the assessed value of real property in the district. (8127-8139)	The state attorney general certifies to the legality of the bonds and they are registered by the state comptroller. Thereafter, no defense may be offered against their validity except forgery and fraud. (8130-8136-a)	The commissioners annually report an estimate of maintenance cost and the court levies taxes for maintenance at the same time as taxes levied for bonded indebtedness. Not over 1/2% of assessed value of all property may be levied. (8137, 8138)	On petition of 50 freeholders, or 1/3 if less than 100, after election and a 2/3 affirmative majority, the district may be dissolved. Assessments to pay all debts and bonds continue to be made by annual levy. The county treasurer becomes trustee. (8177-8193)
The supervisors view and assess each tract. Notice of a meeting of the supervisors as a board of equalization is mailed to each owner. After hearing, the supervisors finally determine the benefits and taxes to be assessed. (0.21)	The supervisors make an annual statement of the money required for all purposes, and that amount plus 15% for delinquencies is levied in proportion to the equalized benefits and collected like general taxes. (0.22)	The supervisors may issue bonds when deemed expedient and to run not less than 5 nor more than 40 years. The proceeds thereof must be used for construction purposes only. (0.46)	Bonds are a lien on all the lands and the improvements thereon to the extent of the equalized benefits. Supervisors must levy a tax to pay interest and provide a sinking fund to retire bonds. (0.47)	Maintenance taxes are provided in the annual estimate of the supervisors of the amount to be collected for the expenses of the district for the ensuing year. (0.22)	Any district may be dissolved by the district court of the county in which it is situated, on verified petition of 3/4 of the adult landowners who own 1/2 of the area after all indebtedness has been paid or provided for. Permanent improvements remain for the common use of landowners. (0.50)
The viewers appointed by the court classify the lands on the ratio of benefit in 7 classes from A to G. Damages are assessed separately. The viewers report the number of acres in each class belonging to each landowner. (1752)	When contract for construction is let, the drainage commissioners determine the total cost, including maintenance for 3 years, and certify the result to the court for record. They then prepare tax rolls for the county treasurer, who collects the taxes. (1771)	The commissioners, after notice of intent, issue bonds for the total cost plus interest for 3 years. (1772-1777a) (See Act of '38, Sec. 2734-b, relative to assistance from the county.)	Commencing with the maturity of the first installment of bonds, the annual levy is 110% of the maturing principal and interest. Assessments have the force of a judgment and are liens second only to general taxes. (1772-1777a)	Maintenance for the first 3 years is provided in the estimate of total cost for which the property is assessed. Drainage commissioners may levy maintenance taxes in the same proportion as the original assessment. (1771)	There is no specific provision for dissolution.

## CENSUS OF DRAINAGE: 1940

GROUP I.—STATES INCLUDED IN CENSUS

STATE	JURISDICTION	PROCEDURE				FINANCING	
		Petition	Method of organization	Form of organization	Management	Preliminary expense	
WASHINGTON. Drainage Improvement Districts.	The county commissioners of any county have authority to establish improvements to drain any contiguous body of land situated in the same county. (4405)	Four or more persons whose lands will be benefited may file a petition with the county commissioners, setting forth the necessity, location, and route of the improvement. For an intercounty district, the petition is filed in each county. (4407, 4446)	After the board has determined benefit to the lands and public, an election is held on the question of organization. Each elector votes once for each 10 acres owned. (4289, 4408, 4424)	Drainage district. When located in 2 or more counties, it is designated as a "joint district" with the names of the counties. (4446)	Two electors of the county who are landowners in the district are elected supervisors, and with the county engineer constitute the board of supervisors who manage the district. (4425)	Bond for \$200 is filed with the petition to pay costs if the same is dismissed. After organization, the commissioners levy an annual tax to defray expenses up to that time. (4421)	
WISCONSIN.	Farm Drainage.	The county court of the county in which are situated the lands, or the greater portion of them, upon proper petition, if public welfare will be promoted and the benefits will exceed the cost. (88:04, 07, 21)	Petition for establishment may be signed by a majority of the owners of the lands to be benefited, or by owners of a majority of the lands, or by a majority of the county board or of the town boards of supervisors of the county or towns in which the lands are situated. (05)	The petition is referred by the court to the drainage board, which examines the land and reports on the necessity, costs, works, etc., of the "drainage." The court holds hearing on the board's report, and establishes the drainage or denies the petition. Appeals are to the circuit court of the county having jurisdiction. (05-07, 25)	A county "drainage."	The county farm drainage board, appointed by the county court when the first petition is filed under this law, consists of 3 suitable persons who become a body corporate and have charge of all drains in the county constructed under the Farm Drainage Law. (04)	If the petition for establishment is denied, the cost of the proceeding is assessed against the petitioners. (07)
	Drainage Districts.	The circuit court of any county in which any part of the lands are situated may form a drainage district when the public welfare will be promoted and benefits will exceed the damages and costs. Public Service Commission must approve when navigable waters affected. (89:19, 27)	The petition must be signed by a majority of the owners representing $\frac{1}{3}$ of the area, or the owners of more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of the lands, provided that no owner can be counted for more than 320 acres. (19)	After hearing, the court appoints 3 drainage commissioners, who make preliminary report, which must be approved by the state engineer and other state officers named. The commissioners then assess benefits, which, after further hearing, are corrected and confirmed. (20-26)	Drainage district. Upon filing of confirmation of the drainage commissioners' report with the circuit court, the district becomes fully organized as a body corporate. (27)	Three drainage commissioners, appointed by the court, manage the affairs of the district. Landowners may be commissioners. Removal from the state or from within 50 miles of the district vacates the commissioner's office. (23, 24)	The court will authorize the district commissioners to borrow money on the notes of the district, running not more than 2 years, for the purpose of carrying on the proceeding. (47)
WYOMING.....	The district court of any county has jurisdiction to establish drainage districts upon petition of the landowners. State lands may be included on notice to the controlling authority of such lands. (122:801)	The petition must be signed by a majority of the adult owners who represent $\frac{1}{3}$ in area of the land, or the adult owners of more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of the land. (801)	After hearing, if the petition is found sufficient, the court appoints 3 commissioners for the district. Commissioners may be elected upon petition of $\frac{1}{3}$ of the owners. After full hearing, the court corrects and confirms the commissioners' report and declares the district organized. (804, 835)	Drainage district. The district is a body corporate with perpetual succession, and the commissioners are the corporate authority. (804)	Three district commissioners, appointed by the court or elected by $\frac{1}{3}$ of the owners, have control of the district. Commissioners are at all times under the control and direction of the court. (810-824)	If the petition is dismissed at any stage, judgment for costs is entered against petitioners, proportioned to acreage owned. After organization, preliminary costs are paid from assessments. (843, 859)	



# CHART OF DRAINAGE LAWS

679

OF DRAINAGE, 1940--Continued

FINANCING--Continued				MAINTENANCE	DISSOLUTION
Apportioning benefits	Assessments	Bonds	Security for bonds		
When completed, the supervisors file an itemized statement of cost. The county commissioners then appoint a board of appraisers to apportion the total cost to the property in the district according to benefits. (4430)	The appraisers file a schedule of assessment; the county commissioners hold a hearing thereon, sitting as a board of equalization; and when the assessments are finally confirmed, they are levied against the property described. (4433, 4435.1)	The county commissioners determine when bonds shall be issued to pay the costs of the improvement, and they also determine the number of installments of assessments to pay bonds, and may include interest on bonds for 4 years. (4432, 4438)	The commissioners levy an annual assessment sufficient to pay bonds and interest. Such assessment is a lien on all property assessed. If refunding bonds are issued, all assessments bear the same rate of interest as the bonds. (4431.3, 4439, 4450.1)	The commissioners annually estimate the maintenance cost and certify the amount to the county auditor for levy as other assessments are levied. (4435.2)	Upon petition by one or more landowners and like proceedings as for organization, the commissioners may declare the improvement, or any part thereof, abandoned. Such action does not affect assessments previously made. (4443)
The drainage board with assistance of an engineer lays out the drain and assesses the benefits to each parcel of land and corporation. The board also assesses the damages to all farms and corporations. The court holds hearing on the board's report, and confirms it after amendment according to the facts. (38, 39)	Costs are levied in proportion to benefits confirmed and not in excess thereof. The assessments are collected by clerks of the towns or other municipalities, and transmitted to the county treasurer. Lands may be sold for non-payment of drainage taxes. (10, 13)	Subject to approval by the court, the drainage board may issue bonds of the "drainage" for money borrowed, at not exceeding 6% interest. (12)	Bonds are a lien on all assessments theretofore confirmed by the court for construction, repair, or other work. (13)	The drainage board makes annually an estimate of the funds needed for the ensuing year for all purposes, proportioned upon the confirmed benefits, and the assessments are levied after hearing and confirmation by the court. (19)	No specific provision.
The commissioners assess benefits to the lands and corporations in the district, and award damages for lands to be taken or injured. Remonstrances will be heard by the court, and the assessments and awards modified as deemed equitable. (28-33)	The court clerk certifies to the register of deeds in each county a description of the land and the amount assessed against it. The assessments are then a first lien, superior to all but general taxes. Aggregate assessments may not exceed the benefits. (34-37)	Upon order of the court, the commissioners may borrow money, not exceeding the assessments on paid at the date of borrowing, and issue bonds or notes running not longer than 1 year after the last installment of the assessments is due. (47)	Bonds are a lien on the assessments, which in turn are first liens on the lands, superior to all other liens except general taxes. Bonds running more than 1 year (except refunding bonds) must have approval of commissioners of banking and of agriculture, and of state engineer and attorney general. (47)	Commissioners annually report the amount necessary for repairs and maintenance, and after notice and hearing the court fixes the amount to be assessed, which is known as the "assessment for repairs."	Owners of more than 1/2 of the land assessed for benefits may petition the court for dissolution. All debts must have been paid or the lands assessed to the full amount of the confirmed benefits and all delinquent lands sold. Finding such facts, the court will dissolve the district. (395)
After the preliminary report is confirmed, the commissioners make a final report, assessing benefits to each tract and estimating total cost. Upon hearing on this report, the court corrects and confirms the assessment of benefits. (342-346)	The commissioners prepare an assessment roll showing the aggregate benefits confirmed against each parcel. It is certified to the assessor, extended on the tax rolls, and collected by him. (352-355)	Commissioners may borrow money, not exceeding the total assessments, and secure same by notes or bonds. Upon petition, the court may order refunding bonds of longer maturity to be issued and may levy assessments, to pay them. (377, 384)	Bonds are liens on the assessments of benefits, which in turn are perpetual liens, not exceeding the confirmed benefits, on the property assessed. Provision must be made in the annual budget for the payment of bonds. (377, 384)	An estimate of the amount needed for maintenance and repair is annually filed by the commissioners with the court, and, after hearing and correction, the amount is added to the district budget for that year. (390)	Districts are corporations, with perpetual succession. No specific provision is made for dissolution except in cases of invalid proceedings for organization, in which cases the court will dissolve the incorporation.

## CENSUS OF DRAINAGE: 1940

## GROUP II.—STATES NOT INCLUDED

STATE	JURISDICTION	PROCEDURE				FINANCING
		Petition	Method of organization	Form of organization	Management	Preliminary expense
CONNECTICUT ..... (Gen. Stats. of Conn., 1930; Ch. 226, Secs. 4310-4316; p. 1377.)	The superior court of the county in which any of the lands are situated has jurisdiction to establish a drain.	Owners of land who desire to drain across intervening lands, and are unable to agree with the intervening owner as to right of way or damages, may petition the superior court of the county in which the lands are situated to establish such drain.	The court appoints 3 disinterested freeholders of the town to determine the best method of drainage and the damages that will accrue. After hearing all objections to their report, the court amends or adopts it. Upon motion of any party, the court appoints 3 other freeholders to assess damages.	Private ditch.	The ditch is controlled by the party seeking to have it established. If the drain is obstructed on adjacent land, the owner may call 2 of the selectmen to view the premises, and they will order such obstruction removed at the cost of such party as they may determine.	The preliminary expenses are paid by the petitioner.
MAINE ..... (Gen. Stats. Maine, 1930; Ch. 25, Secs. 1-35; p. 491.)	The county commissioners of the county in which the lands are situated have jurisdiction to establish drainage.	Any person or corporation owning land that can not be drained without crossing a highway or the land of others, may file a petition to establish a drain.	After notice and hearing on the petition, the commissioners appoint a court of review consisting of 3 or 5 disinterested freeholders who meet on the premises, lay out the drain, assess damages, and report. After hearing, the commissioners confirm the report as presented or as amended by them.	The party paying for the drain causes the final report and the adjudication of the commissioners to be recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the county.	The owner or owners of the drain so established may improve, deepen, or repair it from time to time in order to keep it effective.	Bond must accompany the petition, conditioned to pay all costs and damages arising from the establishment of the drain.
MASSACHUSETTS ..... (Gen. Laws of Mass., 1932; Vol. II, Ch. 252, Sec. 1-23, p. 3025)	State Reclamation Board, appointed by departments of health and agriculture (one employee of each and the third appointed jointly), with the approval of the governor and council.	A majority of the proprietors, either in interest or value, may petition the board, setting forth the necessity or desirability of the improvement, the objectives to be accomplished, and a general description of the lands.	The Reclamation Board, being convinced of the utility, issues a certificate appointing 3, 5, or 7 commissioners for the district and authorizes them to form a reclamation district. At a hearing on the petition, a majority in area or value is necessary for a quorum.	Reclamation district. Upon receipt of funds for construction, the Reclamation Board gives the district a name, under which name the improvement is constructed.	Control is in a board of 3, 5, or 7 commissioners appointed by the Reclamation Board. A prudential committee of 3 is elected at the initial meeting, at which a majority in value or area is necessary for a quorum.	Districts may borrow money for preliminary and current expenses and issue notes therefor, payable in not more than 2 years. The proceeds are paid out on warrants signed by a majority of the prudential committee.
NEW HAMPSHIRE ..... (Pub. Laws, N.H., 1936; Ch. 520.)	The selectmen of the town in which the lands are situated have jurisdiction to establish drainage.	The procedure is the same as that for laying out a highway.	The selectmen, upon petition, may cause any low or swampy land within their town to be drained, and may lay out the drain and take such land as may be necessary for rights of way.	There is no organization. The completed work is a drainage ditch under the control of the town selectmen.	The town selectmen have complete control and management of the ditch.	The preliminary expenses are paid by the selectmen from assessments made by them on the lands benefited.
NEW JERSEY ..... (Rev. Stats. N.J., 1937; Secs. 15:5-1; 40:30-5.)	The board of managers of the Geological Survey make a survey, adopts a system of drainage, and reports to the State supreme court, which court has jurisdiction.	Five owners of separate lots included in a tract of low, boggy, or wet land may petition for a drain. On written remonstrance of a majority in area, the court will refuse to appoint commissioners to construct a system of drainage.	The supreme court appoints 3 disinterested commissioners with power to construct the drainage system according to the survey. They execute the work and report the cost to the court, with a description of the lands that should contribute to the expense.	When established, the works become a system of drainage.	Control and management rest in a board of 3 commissioners appointed by the supreme court.	The commissioners may borrow money for preliminary expense and give their bonds as commissioners therefor, and such bonds are paid from assessments on the lands benefited.
NEW YORK ..... (Cahill's Consol. Laws, N.Y., 1930. Ch. 10, Secs. 490-495; Ch. 11, Secs. 260-272, p. 520.)	The water power and control commission of the State, of its own motion or upon petition of the landowners to be affected, has jurisdiction to establish drainage improvement districts.	Petition for formation: Any person owning low or wet lands, or any person or public corporation in the vicinity of such lands. Petition for construction: A majority of the owners of the property to be benefited, who represent $\frac{1}{2}$ of the assessed valuation of the entire property.	After investigation, the conservation commission reports on boundaries, cost, and benefits, and files a survey showing each parcel of land affected. After final hearing thereon, the commission establishes the district. Further similar proceeding is required for construction.	Drainage improvement district. It is a body corporate, with perpetual existence, and with the usual powers of corporations including the right of eminent domain.	The care, operation, and maintenance of any district is under supervision of the conservation commission. A drainage association, organized within the district, presents all drainage matters to the commission for approval.	The commission may issue certificates of indebtedness for the necessary preliminary expenses, to mature in not exceeding 5 years from their date, and they may be once renewed for a like period. Such certificates are paid from a uniform acreage tax.
PENNSYLVANIA ..... (Purdon's Penna. Stats; Title 3, Secs. 721-725; 731-739; 741-744.)	The nearest court of quarter sessions has jurisdiction to establish, upon petition therefor.	A majority of owners of land forming a continuous swamp or marsh must sign the petition for the establishment of drainage.	The court appoints 3 commissioners to view the lands, make survey, estimate cost, and lay out the works. They fix the proportion of the cost to be paid by each of the parties.	The drainage is a corporation, composed of the landowners and the supervisors of the township.	The first meeting is fixed by the court, and thereafter an annual meeting is held, and a majority, by vote, have power to open and repair drains and make assessments in the proportion fixed by the commissioners.	The preliminary expenses of the improvement are paid by the petitioners, and may be refunded out of assessments after organization.

# CHART OF DRAINAGE LAWS

681

IN CENSUS OF DRAINAGE, 1940

FINANCING—Continued				MAINTENANCE	DISSOLUTION
Apportionment of benefits	Assessments	Bonds	Security for bonds		
The court appoints 3 disinterested freeholders of the town to assess damages, and their report is conclusive, unless set aside for irregularity after exceptions are taken. In that event, a further board will be appointed by the court to reassess damages.	Except as in the case of reassessment by a board appointed for the purpose, the costs are taxed at the discretion of the court.	No provision is made for the issuance of bonds.	No bonds.	There is no specific provision regarding maintenance, but it would be accomplished by the party petitioning for the drain, under the direction of the selectmen.	There is no provision for dissolution.
None. The necessity of the drain is established by the court of review, and the total benefit is to the landowners presenting the petition.	All damage to any person caused by the drain, including the value of the royalty or stumpage and of the material removed or used, may be recovered against the petitioners.	No provision is made for the issuance of bonds.	No bonds.	The owner or owners of a drain so established must pay all costs of maintenance and repair.	There is no provision for dissolution.
The commissioners prepare a detailed survey showing the boundaries of the district and the character of the improvement. They estimate the total expense, and determine the percentage to be borne by each landowner. They report to the State Reclamation Board, and that board, after hearing all objections, corrects and confirms the report.	The commissioners record with the register of deeds of every county affected a copy of the plan, description of the land, and total amount assessed against each parcel. By agreement among the members, the total sum required may be raised by voluntary contributions deposited with the State treasurer for the use of the district.	The district may make temporary loans to pay construction costs in anticipation of the assessments. They may issue bonds with the approval of the reclamation board, all maturing within 20 years and the first within 5 years. On majority vote and with the county commissioners' approval, the county may advance the cost and issue county bonds.	The district clerk certifies to the county assessor all sums payable annually on account of bonds, and the amount to be paid by each proprietor. These amounts are added to the annual tax bills and collected in the same manner as town taxes. Such assessments are liens on the land assessed.	The district commissioners may levy assessments for maintenance in the same manner as for original construction. The prudential committee has charge of all expenditures on account of maintenance.	No reclamation district may dissolve without specific authorization by the general court, which may not be given until provision is made for the payment of all obligations.
The town selectmen apportion the benefits and award damages, and benefits are used by way of set-off against damages.	The town selectmen assess upon persons whose lands receive special benefits a just share of all expenses. Such assessments have the same effect and are collected in the same way as assessments for sidewalks and sewers.	There is no provision for the issuance of bonds.	No bonds.	Maintenance and repair are under the control of the town selectmen.	There is no provision for dissolution.
The supreme court holds a summary hearing on the commissioners' report, determines objections, and directs the commissioners to distribute and assess the total expense against the lands in proportion to the benefits to be derived by each parcel.	After notice and hearing upon the assessment roll, the commissioners correct it and file it with the court. The court equalizes and confirms the roll after a hearing, and it is delivered to the committee of the several townships, who require the assessments to be paid in 10 annual installments. Such assessment roll is a lien upon the land.	Bonds of the commissioners, as such, on which they are not personally liable, may be issued to raise money for construction and other expenses. The bonds are paid from the assessments.	The commissioners pledge the assessments to be collected by them for the repayment of principal and interest of bonds.	Upon the application of any interested party, the supreme court will appoint 3 commissioners to make repairs to the system of drainage. The proceeding is the same as for original construction, and the expense is paid in the same proportion.	There is no provision for dissolution.
The conservation commission divides the work into such parts as may be necessary, and apportions the cost of each part to the parcels served in proportion to the benefit to be received. The total cost to each parcel in the district is the sum of its portions for the several parts of the work.	Annually, the commission prepares a statement of the amount required for the ensuing year to retire maturing indebtedness, bonds, and interest, and for maintenance, and mails copy to the supervisors of each county affected. The amount is levied against the parcels in proportion to the total cost assessed, and collected like general taxes.	The commission may issue bonds on behalf of the district for the amount of the estimated cost plus 10 percent. Bonds are in serial form, payable in not over 50 years, and are exempt from taxation. The proceeds are deposited in the general "drainage improvement district" fund to the credit of the particular improvement.	Bonds are paid from the taxes levied upon the land and property in the district. The comptroller is authorized to pay same as they mature, upon order of the commission. They are a legal investment for savings banks and trust companies.	The annual statement of the commission on which taxes are levied includes the amount required for maintenance. The drainage association makes annual recommendations to the commission in regard to maintenance and operation costs.	No specific provision.
The commissioners, in fixing the proportion of the cost to be borne by each owner, base their estimate on the amount of land made useless by such swamp or marsh, and the benefit that will be received from the improvement.	When organized, the corporation has power to lay and collect assessments, which are liens on the land and the personal property that may be on it. When authorized by the corporation, its president collects the assessments in the same manner as county levies.	There is no provision for the issuance of bonds.	No bonds.	The corporation has power to maintain and repair the drains at the common expense, in proportion to the assessments made by the commissioners.	No specific provision.

## CENSUS OF DRAINAGE: 1940

GROUP II.—STATES NOT INCLUDED IN

STATE	JURISDICTION	PROCEDURE				FINANCING
		Petition	Method of organization	Form of organization	Management	Preliminary expense
RHODE ISLAND..... (Gen. Laws, R. I., 1936; Ch. 350, p. 729.)	The town council of any town has jurisdiction to establish drainage.	Landowners desiring to drain through adjacent lands, and being unable to agree on the method and damages, may petition the town council, setting forth the general course of the drain and the parties affected.	If the town council, after hearing deems advisable, it appoints 3 disinterested persons to locate the drain and apportion the damages and benefits between the parties in interest. They report in writing, and after further hearing the council makes such order as it deems to be right. Appeal is to the superior court.	Private ditch.	The parties petitioning for and whose lands are affected by the ditch control and manage same.	The petition must be accompanied by bond to pay costs if the drain is deemed to be inexpedient. If the drain is established, the preliminary costs are taxed in the discretion of the town council.
VERMONT..... (Pub. Laws, Vermont, 1933; Secs. 4858-4863; 3823-3837.)	The town selectmen of any town have jurisdiction to establish drainage.	When there is a dispute as to drainage through the lands of others, either party may ask an investigation by the town selectmen, and give 10 days' notice to the other parties of the time and place of the hearing.	At the hearing, the selectmen apportion the work among the parties, having regard to the interests of each in the opening of the drain. Appeal is to the county court. The court may appoint a commission to report, after which it renders judgment, which is recorded in the office of the town clerk.	The decision of the selectmen is reduced to writing, signed by a majority, and filed in the town clerk's office. On appeal, the judgment of the court after report of a commission, is likewise recorded.	The ditches are controlled by the parties opening them, under the supervision of the town selectmen.	The preliminary expenses are paid by the parties benefited.
WEST VIRGINIA..... (West Va. Code, 1937; Ch. 2153-2193; p. 744.)	The Circuit Court of any county in which any of the lands are situated has jurisdiction to establish drainage districts.	Three or more owners of real property within a proposed district may petition the Circuit Court to establish drainage.	The Court appoints an engineer to make survey and report. After notice and hearing on the engineer's report, the court, finding that drainage will be of public benefit and of benefit to the lands, will establish the district.	Drainage District, with the usual powers of public corporations.	The district is controlled by a board of 3 supervisors elected by the landowners.	A bond, fixed by the court, must be filed with the petition, conditioned to pay expenses if petition is denied. After organization a uniform tax of 50¢ per acre is levied for this purpose.

# CHART OF DRAINAGE LAWS

683

## CENSUS OF DRAINAGE, 1940- Continued

FINANCING - Continued				MAINTENANCE	DISSOLUTION
Apportionment of benefits	Assessments	Bonds	Security for bonds		
Three disinterested persons, appointed by the town council, apportion the damages and benefits between the parties in interest.	The costs of the petition and preliminary proceedings are taxed in the discretion of the town council.	There is no provision for the issuance of bonds.	No bonds.	There is no specific provision for maintenance, but undoubtedly it would be in the discretion of the town council and at the expense of the parties benefited.	There is no provision for dissolution.
The town selectmen, or the county court on appeal, apportion the work among the interested parties according to the benefit received by each.	There is no assessment, as such, but the work is apportioned among the interested parties according to benefits.	There is no provision for the issuance of bonds.	No bonds.	Ditches must be kept free for the passage of water, and if an interested party fails to perform his share of cleaning or repairing, proceedings may be had as for the original opening.	Ditches may be discontinued by the same proceeding as that for opening them.
A board of 3 appraisers, appointed by the circuit court on petition of the board of supervisors, views the land and other property and assesses benefits and damages.	After notice and hearing on the appraisers' report, the court amends and confirms it, and the supervisors levy the necessary tax in proportion to the benefits. The tax is collected by the sheriff like general taxes.	The supervisors may issue serial bonds not to exceed 10% of the taxes levied, to mature at annual intervals for 15 years beginning not later than 5 years after their date.	The bonds are a lien on the land and other property assessed, and the supervisors must annually collect a tax sufficient to pay maturing bonds and interest. Collection may be enforced by sale.	The supervisors have general power to levy an annual tax sufficient to maintain and repair the works of the district.	There is no specific provision for dissolution.