

## **Crystal Springs Watershed Initiative**

**Public Informational Meeting – City of Steele Community Center**

**5 till 7 pm**

**October 17, 2025**



***“What are we here to solve?” - Harold Hamm***

***“Focus on the solution not the problem.” - Jim Rohn***

***Removal of accumulated and excess floodwaters***

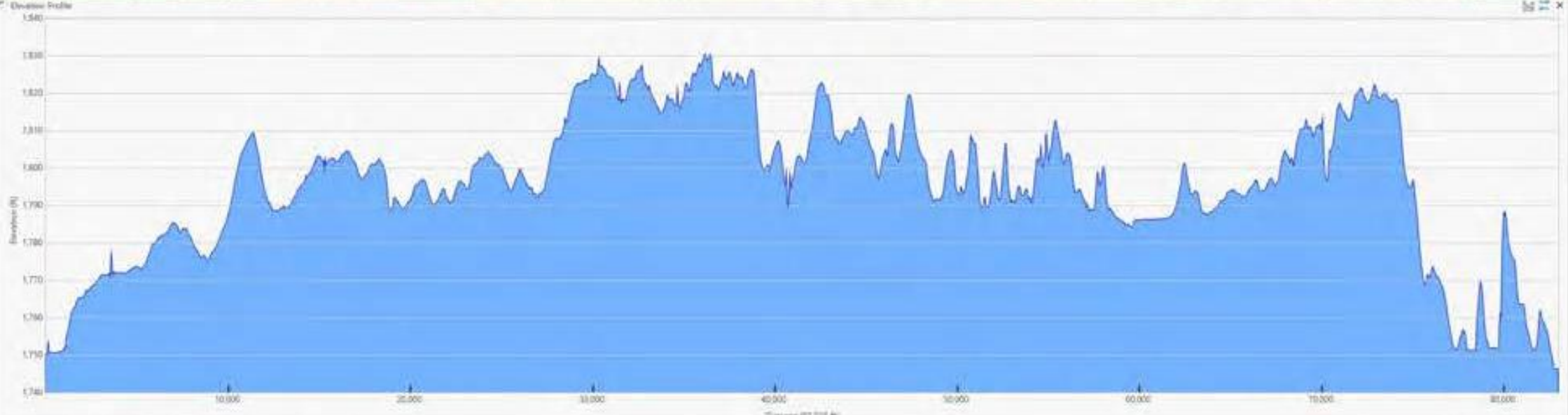
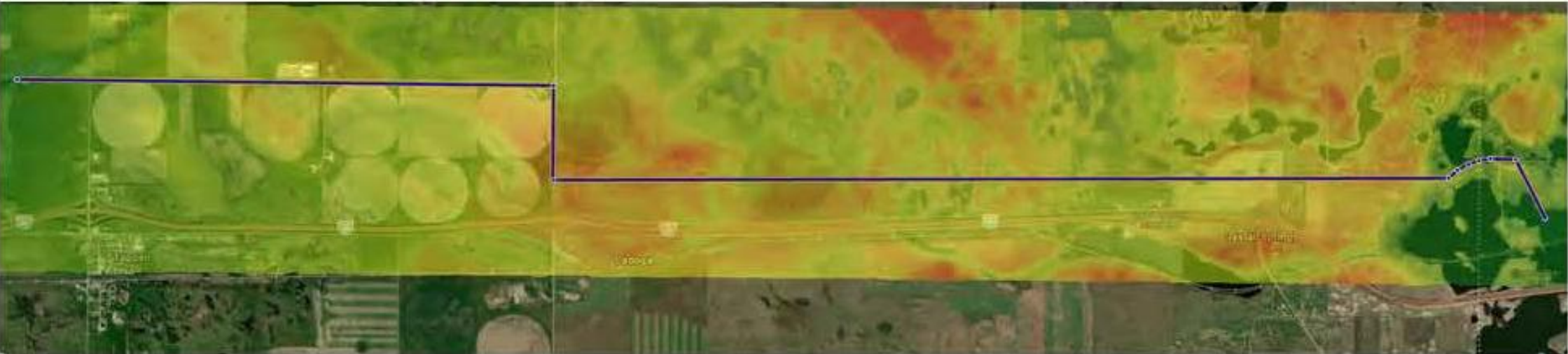
***Is it time to move water versus dirt?***

- ✓ ***NDDOT I-#94 Inundation (Crystal Springs and East)***
- ✓ ***BNSF Inundation (Main Line)***
- ✓ ***Township and County Roadways – overtopping***
- ✓ ***Crystal Springs Bible Camp – Facility at risk***
- ✓ ***Recreational Lake Cabins – Reule Lake Lots***
- ✓ ***Ag lands – expanded inundation areas***



- Crystal Springs Watershed Initiative Feasibility Study
- Presentation and Review of the Crystal Springs Lake
  - Feasibility Study Findings
    - Department of Water Resources meetings
    - Steering Committee meetings (3)
    - Draft Report remains under development – several out-of-scope considerations
  - Discussion of next steps
    - Preferred Alternative Recommendation (Size and Capacity Options)
    - **Preliminary Engineering Report (PER)**
      - Projected costs and grant application opportunities
    - Final Report Pending this meeting and scope considerations

# Preferred Alternative – Pipeline Profile (83,000 lineal feet)



Elevation: Min: 1,740.00 ft, Avg: 1,783.75 ft, Max: 1,835.00 ft, Slope: 0.0071%

Slope: Max: 26.50%, Min: 0.00%, Avg: 3.50%, 1.77%

# Alignment – Regulatory

## USFWS Interests and Easement Map

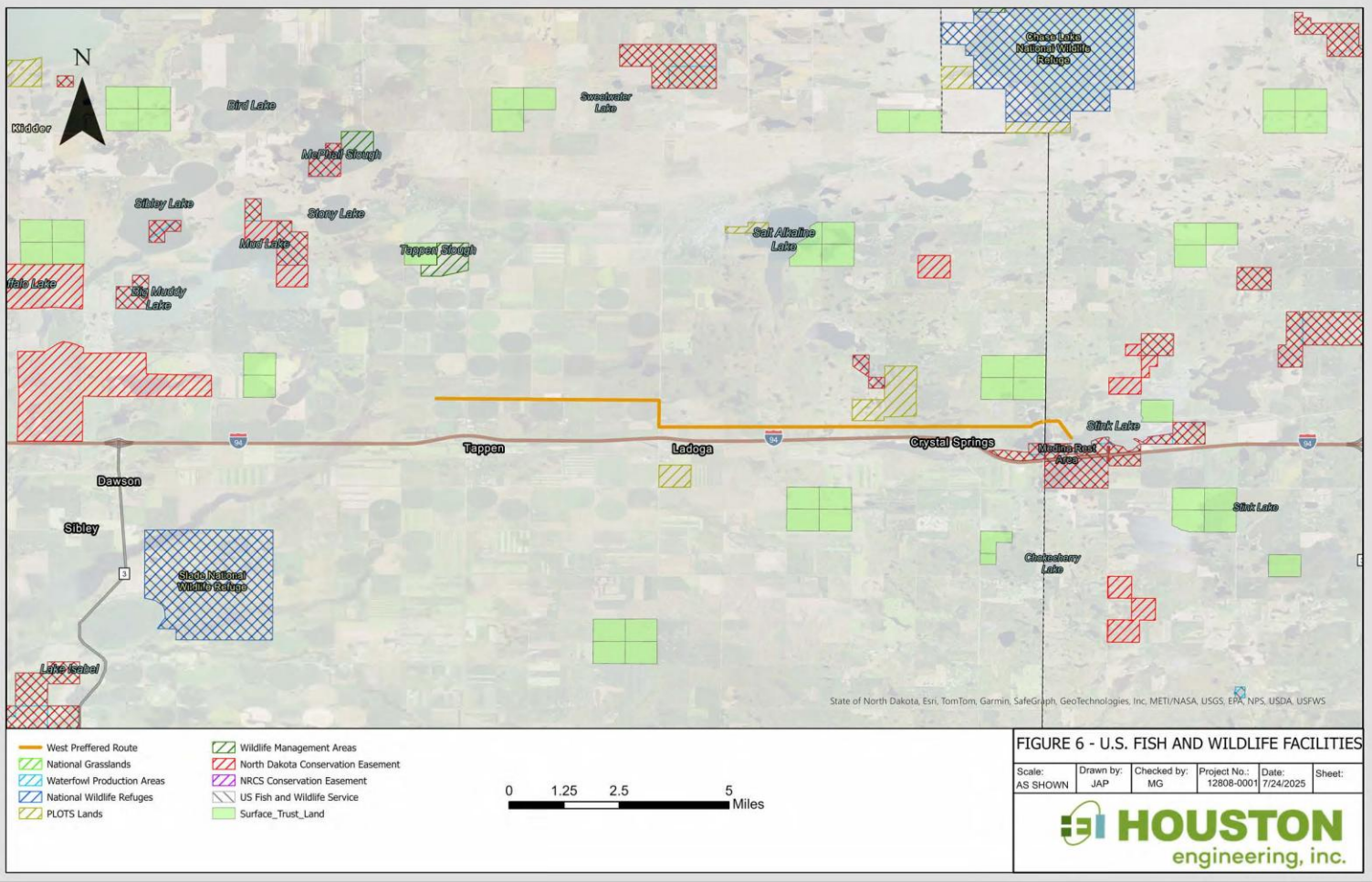


FIGURE 6 - U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE FACILITIES

Scale:	Drawn by:	Checked by:	Project No.:	Date:	Sheet:
AS SHOWN	JAP	MG	12808-0001	7/24/2025	



USFWS ownerships or easement impacts

Drainage Permit  
Interdistrict Significance  
Crystal Springs Lake is partially in Kidder County

NDDWQ Water Quality Discharge Permit

USACE Permit (Pump Station) and potential Wetland Mitigation



## **Crystal Springs Watershed Initiative System Water Balance Evaluation**

The hydrological balance of water in the Crystal Springs lake system is a function of the following factors:

**Surface Water (SW)** inflows generated by runoff from the watershed including combined surface flows within the tributaries and lake/slough systems. Runoff is affected by soils conditions, land use and precipitation. The total runoff value was approximated using the *USGS Stream Gage at Harvey, North Dakota (09020202)* just north of the study area. Total ac-ft runoff is projected then using a prorated or weighted function of runoff per square mile. This value was approximated for each year utilizing the gage records.

**Precipitation (P)** from rainfall on the open water. **Direct Rainfall (DR)** contributes to the elevation of each lake system. Simply stated a 2" rainfall generally adds 2" to the water surface elevation. The total ac-ft contribution on the lake is the direct precipitation multiplied by the lake area at the time of rainfall. This value was approximated using the rainfall gage for *Tappen, North Dakota (\_\_\_\_\_)*, and the available lake area-capacity information.

**Evaporation (E)** is generalized as a loss based on the open water area using *the North Dakota Hydrology Manual (NDHM), Chapter 8 Figure 8-3*. There is no available evaporation station data for this area, there the NDHM approximation was utilized. Subsequently, the annual losses were determined, while monthly percentage evaporation data could be applied for subsequent evaluations if necessary. Total evaporative losses in ac-ft are based on the lake area for a given lake elevation.

**Groundwater (GW)** is a significant factor and has a measurable impact on lake levels, and the inflows are being evaluated. This influence is difficult to directly determine but can be approximated using the other factors, like soils and the AEM data recently acquired by the ND Department of Water Resources (*circa February 2025*). The GW inflows in ac-ft are undetermined; however, it could be approximated using a water balance equation.

**Annual Ac-Ft (AF)** of change is determined utilizing the area-storage-capacity curves for each lake and combined lakes system and comparative values from year to year and lake level measurements.

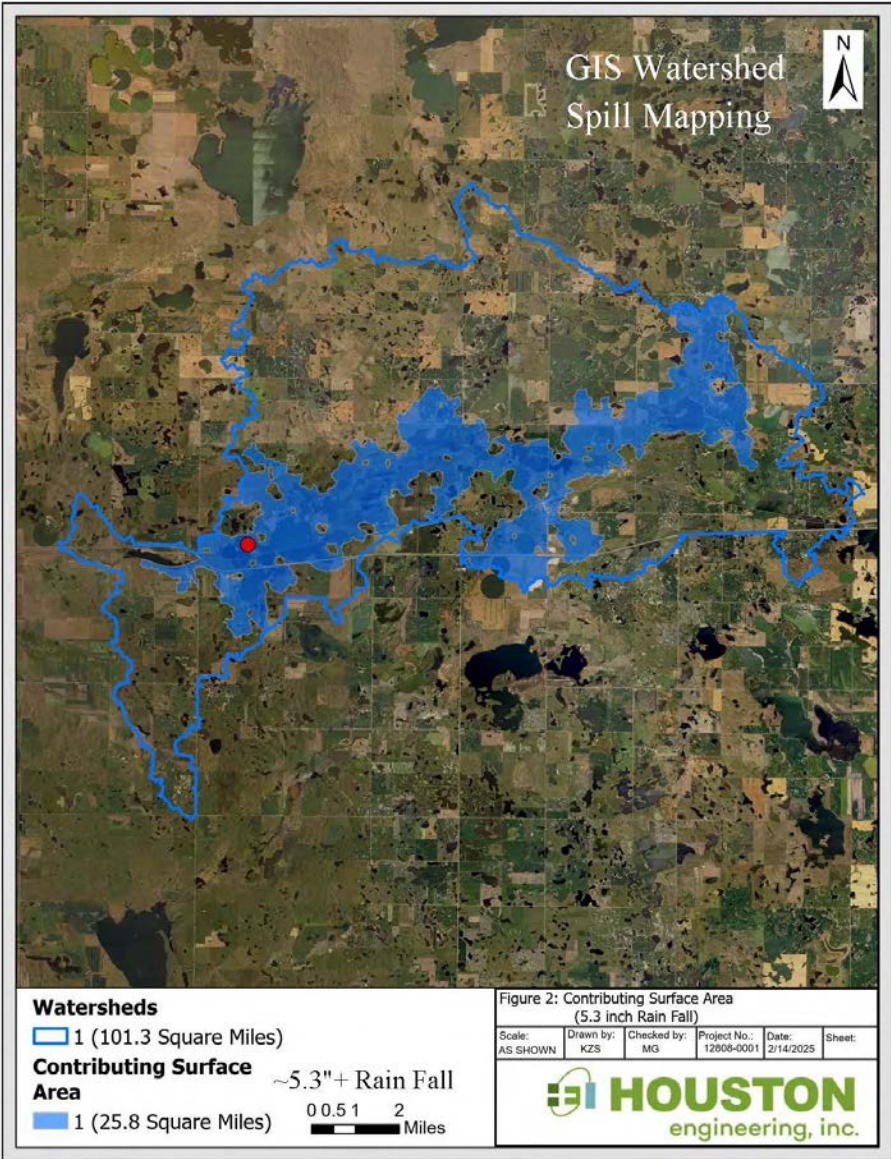
**Annual Water Balance Equation** in any given year is determined by the following equation.

$$SW + DR - E + GW = \text{Annual Acre-Feet (change in storage)}$$

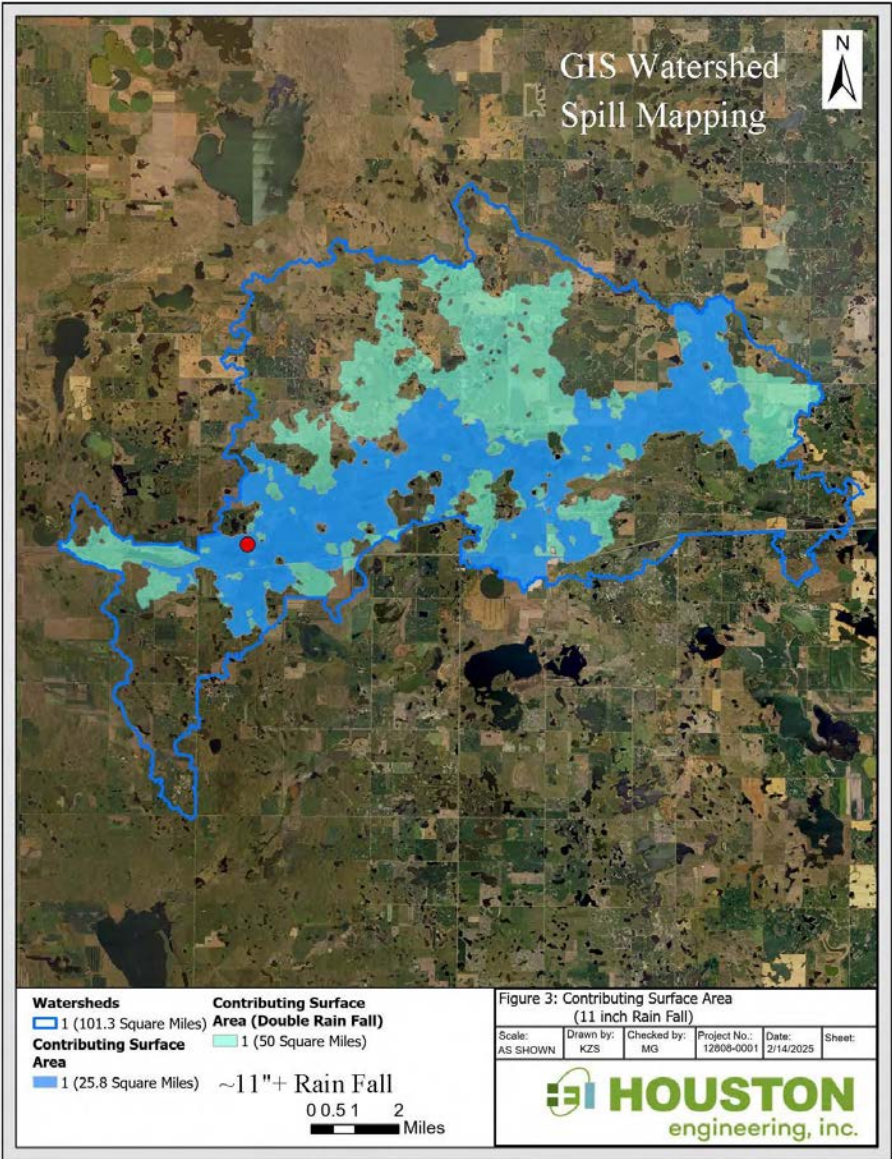
The only unknown in this equation is GW, which is projected over the 14+ year study period, based on the other variables. The others can be approximated as noted above.

The feasibility study is being completed to determine the amount of water to be removed to stabilize water levels in the system.

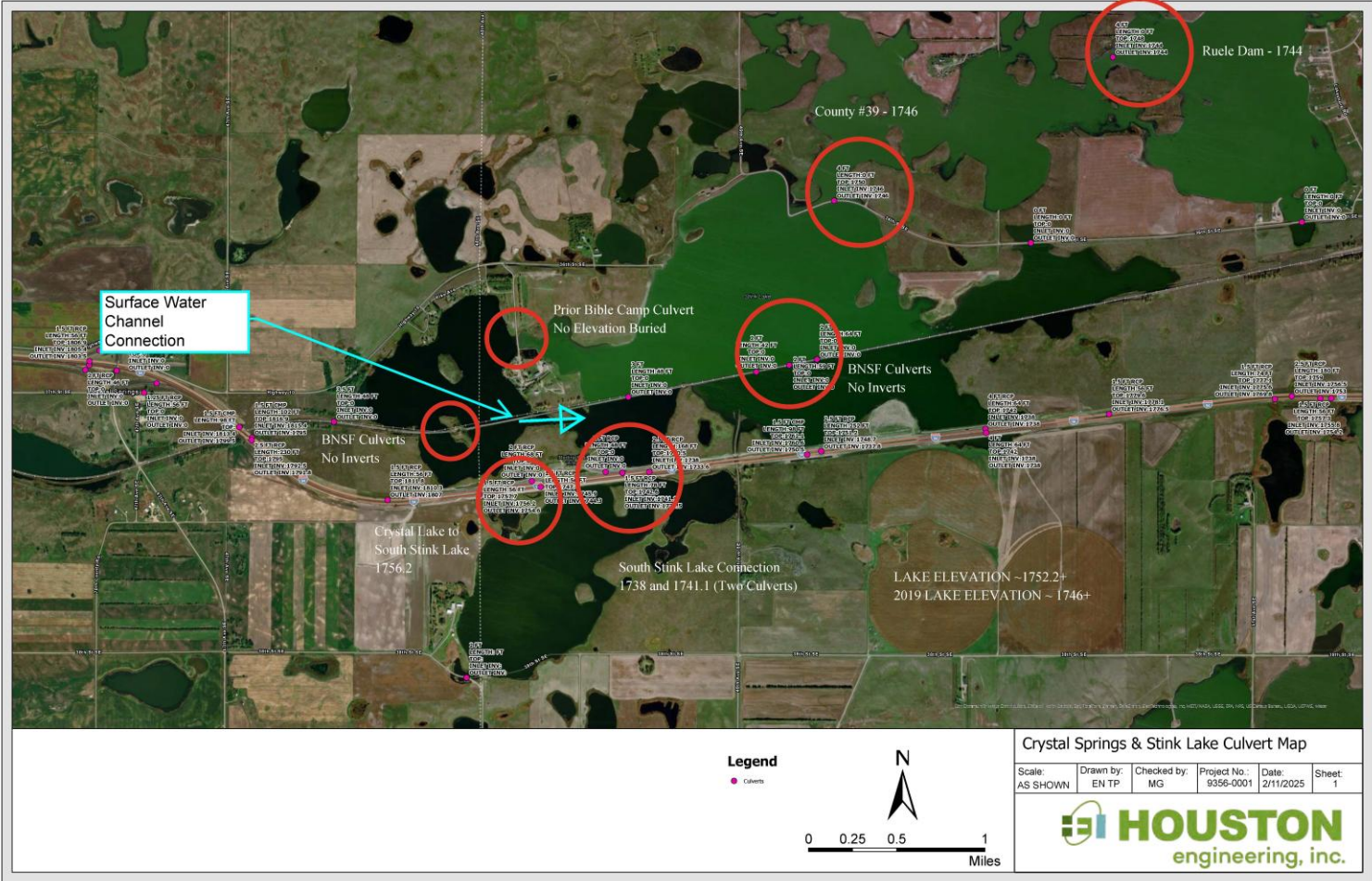
# Contributing Watershed – Existing and Risk Projected



Existing  
25.8 Sq. Mi.



# Lake Control Elevations (Existing Culverts)



## Elevation Considerations

Primary focus is to protect and provide benefits

Target Removal Elevation 1750

- BNSF Rail ~1754
- Interstate #94 ~1762+
- Bible Camp ~1754
- County Rd #39 ~1752
- Reule Lake Cabins >1756

Natural Overflow into Stink Lake 1744  
48" CMP submerged

1750 – 1752 provides around one year of average inflow storage

# Historic Individual Lake Elevations



## Crystal Springs Watershed Initiative Aerial Photo/Lidar/Bathymetry Water Surface Elevations

Lake	Year	Elevation	Source	Difference
Crystal Lake	2024	1752.27	Aerial	0.28
	2023	1751.99	Aerial	0.48
	2021	1751.51	Aerial	1.46
	2015	1750.05	Aerial	1.49
	2010	1748.56	Aerial	-3.43 Fall in elevation?
	2003	1751.99	Aerial	5.28
	1980	1746.71	Aerial	0.35
	1957	1746.37	Aerial	5.90 Rise Since 1957
<b>Average</b>		<b>1749.93</b>		
South Stink Lake	2024	1752.15	Aerial	-0.31
	2023	1752.46	Aerial	1.82
	2021	1750.64	Aerial	2.08
	2015	1748.56	Aerial	2.77
	2010	1745.79	Aerial	-1.41 Fall in elevation?
	2003	1747.20	Aerial	13.22
	1980	1733.98	Aerial	-0.81
	1957	1734.79	Aerial	17.36 Rise Since 1957
<b>Average</b>		<b>1745.70</b>		

Stink Lake is the primary infrastructure impact area.  
Used for projection analysis with all lakes connected

Stink Lake	2024	1753.47	Aerial	0.54
	2023	1752.92	Aerial	2.50
	2021	1750.43	Aerial	2.84
	2015	1747.59	Aerial	1.07
	2010	1746.52	Aerial	3.62
	2003	1742.90	Aerial	10.55
	1980	1732.35	Aerial	0.47
	1957	1731.88	Aerial	21.59 Rise Since 1957
<b>Average</b>		<b>1744.76</b>		

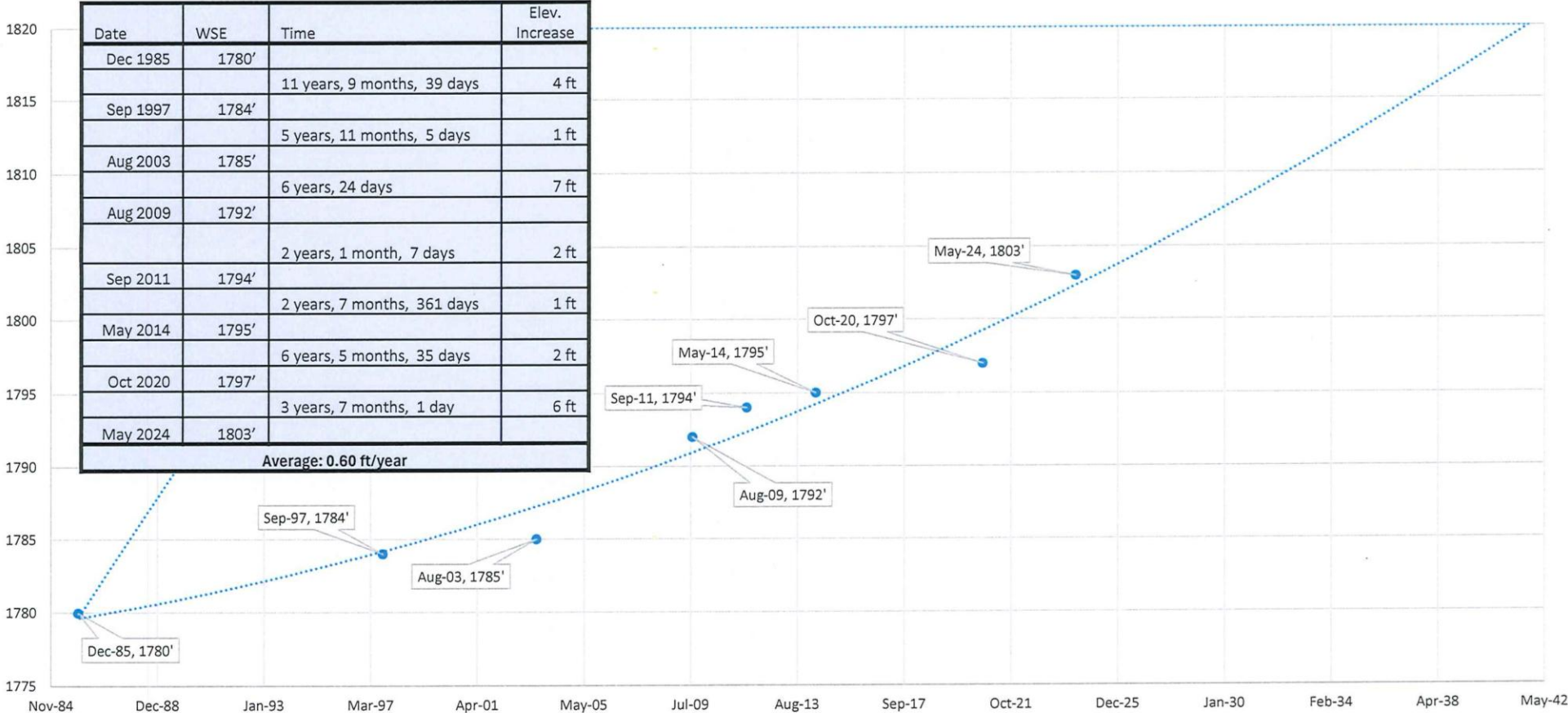
Ruele Lake	2024	1753.27	Aerial	1.12
	2023	1752.15	Aerial	1.68
	2021	1750.46	Aerial	3.36
	2015	1747.10	Aerial	4.12
	2010	1742.98	Aerial	9.00
	2003	1733.98	Aerial	0.00
	1980	1733.98	Aerial	-0.81
	1957	1734.79	Aerial	18.48 Rise Since 1957
<b>Average</b>		<b>1743.59</b>		

Note: Basin overflow to the Missouri River  
Elevation 1801 (NDDOT) 47 ft





## Runner Slough Proposed Grade Raise Area Historic Water Surface Elevations (WSE)



# Historic Lake Volume Inflow and Removal Capacity



Year	Elevation	Storage Volume - Area Capacity Curve
2024	1755	36,106 Acre-Feet
2010	1746	14,330 Acre-Feet
14	9	21,776 Acre-Feet
<b>Average</b>		<b>1,555 Acre-Feet/Year</b>

Aerial Photo Storage Increase	2010-2024
Approximate ~ 0.5 ft	42,335 Acre-Feet
	<b>3,024 Acre-Feet/Year</b>
<b>100 Year Event Rainfall</b>	<b>1,440 ac-ft</b>

System Size (cfs)	Per Year Removal (180)	
	Days	Years
10	3,564 Acre-Feet	1100
15	5,346 Acre-Feet	733
20	7,128 Acre-Feet	550

1.98 Ac/ft-Day- CFS  
180 Operational Days

Time to Remove Inflow - Area Capacity Value		Target Elevation
Days	Years	1746

Operational Removal **3,024 Annual Ac-Ft (2021-2024)**

**2025 Inflow 7,900 Ac-ft (nearly 2 feet)**

**15 cfs removal 1755-1746 = 4.07 Years**

# Focused Removal to Primary Structural Impact Areas - 1750



## Preliminary Removal Projections

<b>O&amp;M Plan</b>	<b>Total Lake Storage 1755 - 1750</b>	<b>15,271 Acre-Feet</b>
	Average Annual Inflow - times 2 years	<b>6,048 Acre-Feet</b>

Retain Waters In Ruele		
Elevation 1753 - 1750	Reduction in Removal	<b>7,800 Acre-Feet</b>
		<b>13,519 Acre-Feet</b>

With Ruele Storage (including average inflows)		Without Ruele Storage (including average inflows)	
5 feet removed	3.79 Yrs at 10 cfs	5 feet removed	5.98 Yrs at 10 cfs
5 feet removed	2.53 Yrs at 15 cfs	5 feet removed	3.99 Yrs at 15 cfs
<b>5 feet removed</b>	<b>1.90 Yrs at 20 cfs</b>	<b>5 feet removed</b>	<b>2.99 Yrs at 20 cfs</b>

### Period of Record Volume Approximations

Total Inflow USGS gage (SW)	41,455 ac-ft
Rainfall - Direct Precipitation (P-DR)	60,302 ac-ft
Evaporation (E)	(110,790) ac-ft
<b>Total SW+DR-E</b>	<b>(9,034) ac-ft</b>

**Lake System Increase 42,335 ac-ft**

**Groundwater (GW) Component 51,369 ac-ft**  
34% of Total System Inflows

25.8 Square Miles	<b>Lake Surface Area (Acres)</b>
247.65 Total Inches (2010-2024)	Elev 1744 2,324
32.5 Inches/Surface Area	Elev 1755 3,520
	<b>Average 2010-2014 2,922</b>

**20 cfs removal 1755-1750 = 1.9 to 2.99 Years**

# Crystal Springs Lake Pump Removal System – Preferred Alternative



**Opinion of Probable Construction Cost ~\$24.6 Million**

Construction Cost	\$16,262,000.00	
Contingency	\$3,252,400.00	20% Feasibility Level
<b>Opinion of Probable Construction Cost</b>	<b>\$19,514,400.00</b>	
Preliminary Engineering Report (w/operations plan)	\$975,720.00	5%
Final Design/CMS Services	\$1,951,440.00	10%
Legal and Administration (assessment district, easements, etc.)	\$1,170,864.00	6%
Regulatory/Environmental	\$975,720.00	5%
<b>Draft Preliminary OPC</b>	<b>\$24,588,144.00</b>	<b>26%</b>

## Alternative Grant Approval - Dual Application

**Preliminary Engineering Report** \$ 975,720.00

Full Budget	<u>HMGP - NDDDES FEMA GRANT</u>		<u>NDSWC RURAL FLOOD CONTROL GRANT</u>	
	\$266,667	Up To	\$709,053	
	\$200,000	75% HMGP Capped	\$389,979	55% SWC/DWR
	\$26,667	10% State	\$0	Federal
	\$40,000	15% Local/County	\$319,074	45% Local/County

## Alternative Viable at Budgeting Stage

Cost Separation Funds Required    Dual Application    HMGP and SWC Support submittals

## Design Considerations

1. Utilization of a 30" PVC allows for lower headlosses in the system and smaller pump requirements
2. The 30" PVC pipe will lower internal pressures and associated operations and maintenance and maintenance costs
3. The 30" PVC allow for the ability to add pump capacity at some point if conditions require
4. Annual Operations and Maintenance Costs for the 24" PVC System \$ ~250,000

**Preliminary Engineering Report ~ \$976,000**  
**County/Private Funds ~ \$360,000**  
**~ 63% Cost Share**

# Economic Benefits of Excess Floodwater Removal



- The total economic benefits were roughly determined using a 10-year planning horizon, and in general included the following, which are rough approximations, which remain to be formalized. These amounts are not indexed for time or interest rates.
  - BNSF – Grade Raises (3) more at \$3.5 Million each = ~\$10.5 million
  - Bible Camp Relocation = ~\$9 to 11 Million
  - NDDOT – Single Grade Raise (3 feet) = ~\$16.5 million (2022) – (10-foot raise 2011 Hydrology Report)
  - 500-600 acres of Ag Land (\$2,000/ac) = ~\$1.2 million
    - Land Value of inundated properties - no production recovery
  - County Roadways (\$4.3 million/mile) = ~\$8.6 million (2 Miles two ~2 ft grade raise)
  - **Interstate Commerce BNSF Lost Revenue = TBD (Loss of Use Days)**

Total Benefit = \$45.8 Millon

Total Cost = \$24.6 Million

**Benefit/Cost > 1.9:1**

<b>BNSF Railroad Grade Elevation</b>	<b>1755.2</b>	~ Existing		<b>2027 + every 2 yrs</b>
<b>Bible Camp Ground Elevation</b>	<b>1761</b>	<b>Fully Compromised</b>		
<b>Bible Camp Impacts on Roadway</b>	<b>1757</b>			<b>2027-2028</b>
<b>County #39 - Roadway is Unundated - Viable at Elevation 1750?</b>				
<b>Interstate #94</b>		<b>1764.2</b>	<b>Crown Elevation</b>	
		<b>1761.8</b>	<b>2 - year lead time</b>	<b>2033</b>

# Alternative Route Comparison – Mileage and O&M Expenses



Headloss at 20cfs for 2ft diameter HDPE pipe run

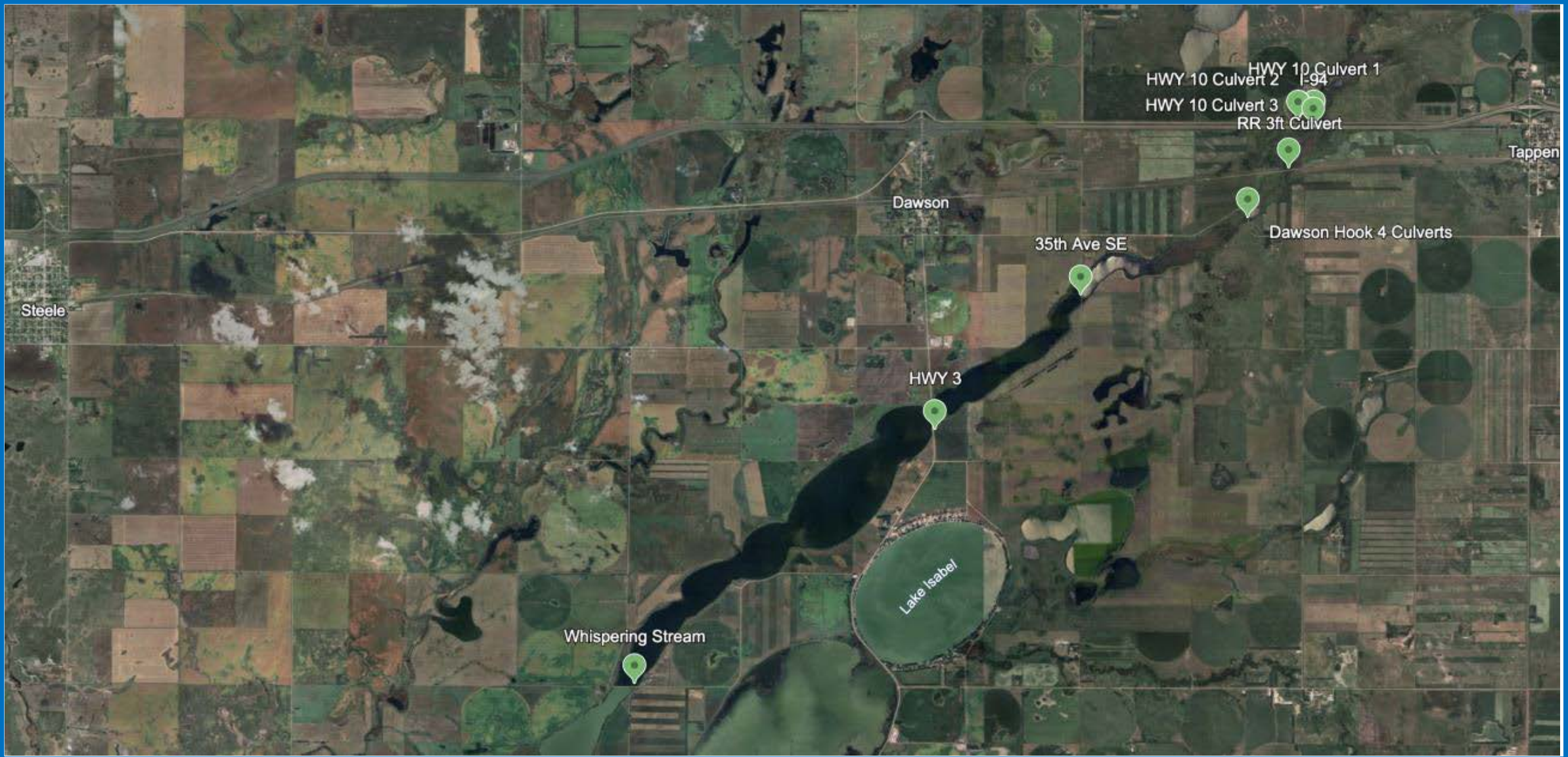
Route	Max Elevation (ft)	Piping Length (ft) Shown in miles	Frictional Headloss (H <sub>f</sub> ) (psi)	Static Headloss (psi)	Total Headloss (psi)	Cost Factor (CF)  (O&M cost for preferred route times CF)
Upper Pipestem	1930	32.6	276.6	78.4	355	2.96
Lower Pipestem	1946	37.8	326.8	82	408.8	3.40
South	2110	17.5	151.3	157.2	308.5	2.57
West RR	1836	13.5	116.4	36.2	152.6	1.27
West North	1810	11.5	95.1	25	120.1	1

Note: This does not consider system losses or minor losses.

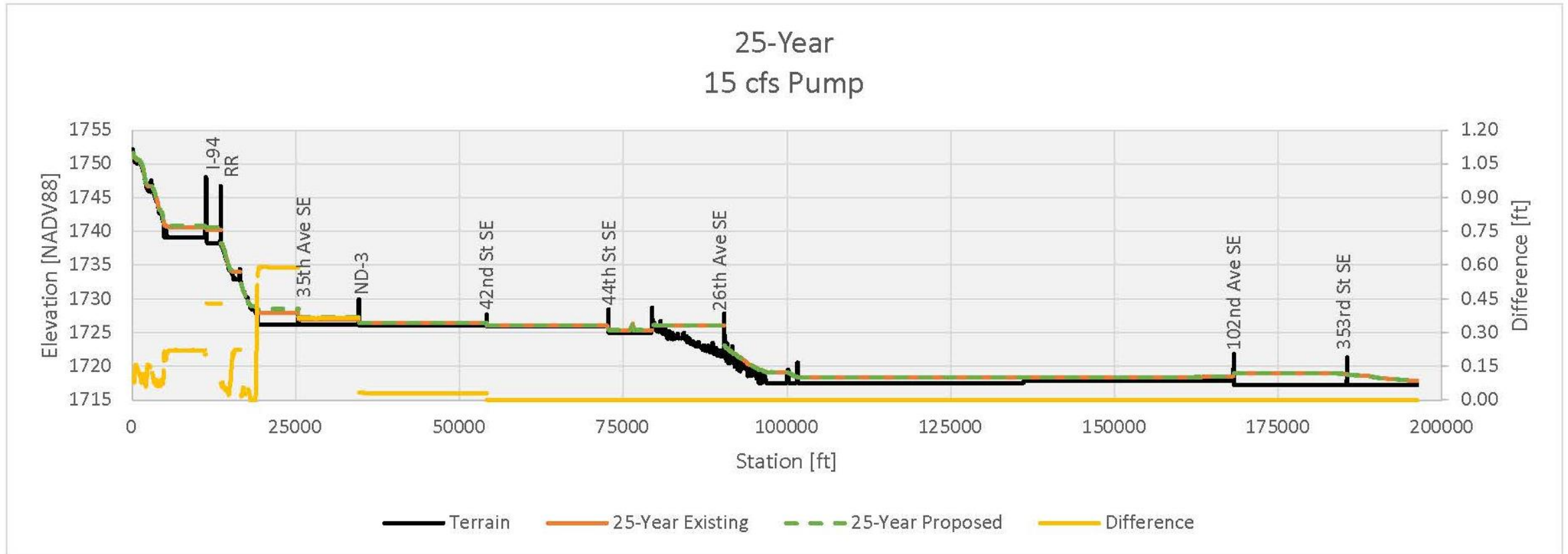
***Preferred Alternative is the most economical and least cost to operate***

***Irrigation option considered but determined not to be viable***

# Kidder County Tributary Evaluation and Improvements



# Channel Profile in Tributary and Lake Etta to Long Lake Refuge



Water surface profiles are minimally changed and can be improved.

Long Lake Outfall Structure Downstream Elevation ~ 1713.5

# Stream Crossing Compliance and Mitigation Evaluation



Crossing Name	Culvert Size [inch]	Culvert type	Invert of Culvert* [NADV88]	Design Event Return Frequency (ND Stream Crossing Standards)	Allowable Headwater Elevation [NADV88]	Water Surface Elevation for the Design Event [NADV88]		Change in Water Surface Elevation based on 15 cf added to roadway design event (inches)	Mitigation Measures  Added Culvert and Channel Maintenance to accommodate 20 cfs with no rise in water surface profile	Pass/Fail
						Existing Conditions	Proposed 15 cfs Pump			
Highway 10	3-36	RCP	1737.00	25 Year	1742.00	1740.67	1740.89	2.6	24" RCP	P - P - P
I-94	3-36	RCP	1737.00	50 Year	1742.00	1741.07	1741.27	2.4	24" RCP	P - P - P
Railroad	36	RCP	1735.00	50 - 100 Year	1738.00 - 1739.50	1740.93 - 1741.71	1741.14 - 1741.84	1.6	42" Steel Pipe	F - F - F
Dawson Hook	2-30, 2-24	CMP	1731.50	15 Year	1736.00	1733.65	1734.02	4.4	24" CMP	P - P - P
35th Ave	36	CMP	1723.23	10 Year	1728.23	1726.74	1727.86	13.4	24" CMP	P - P - P
Highway 3	2-18	Box Culvert Unconfirmed	1724.5	25 Year	1728.00	1727.12	1727.43	3.7	24" RCP	P - P - P
Whispering Stream	2-24	CMP	1723.60	10 Year	1727.60	1726.12	1726.12	0.0	24" CMP	P - P - P

\*Values are based on survey data, while HEC-RAS modeling of culvert inverts are based on the lowest LiDAR value near the culvert

## Recommendation for the Preliminary Engineering Report:

Evaluate the downstream mitigation features early in the process to address concerns.

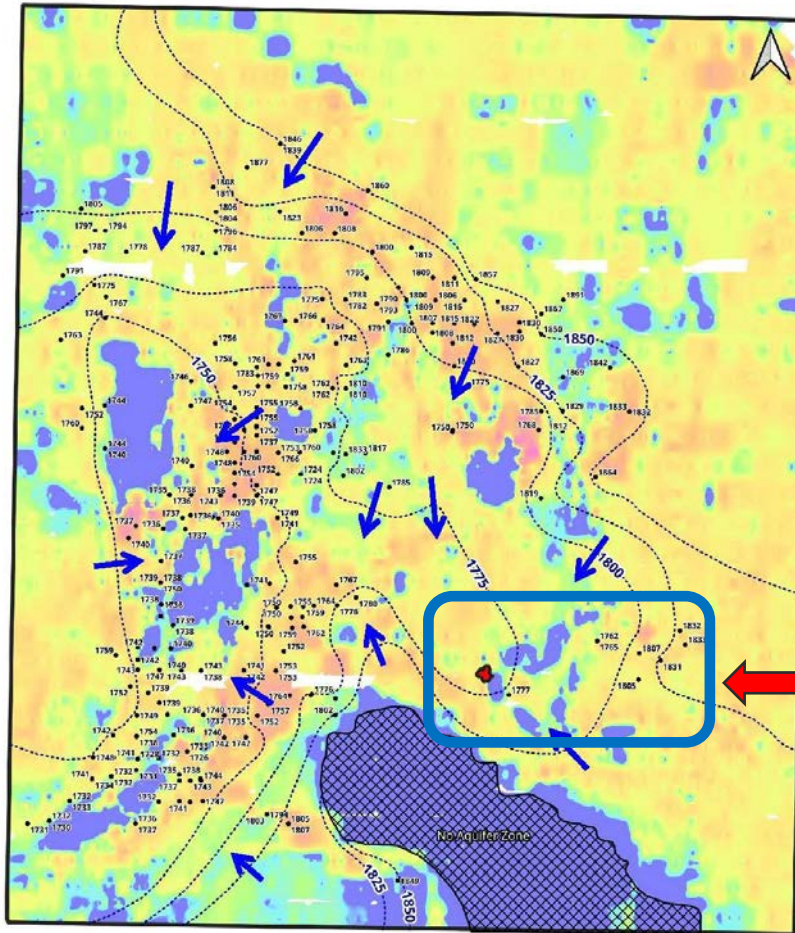
All increases in water surface elevation to be mitigated with channel and culvert improvements

# Groundwater Evaluation - 2025 Spring Potentiometric Surface



DRAFT and PRELIMINARY

2025 Spring Potentiometric Surface – Groundwater Flow



Groundwater Data Evaluation (Adaptive Resources, Inc)  
Used NDDWR Airborne Electromagnetic Survey (AEM)

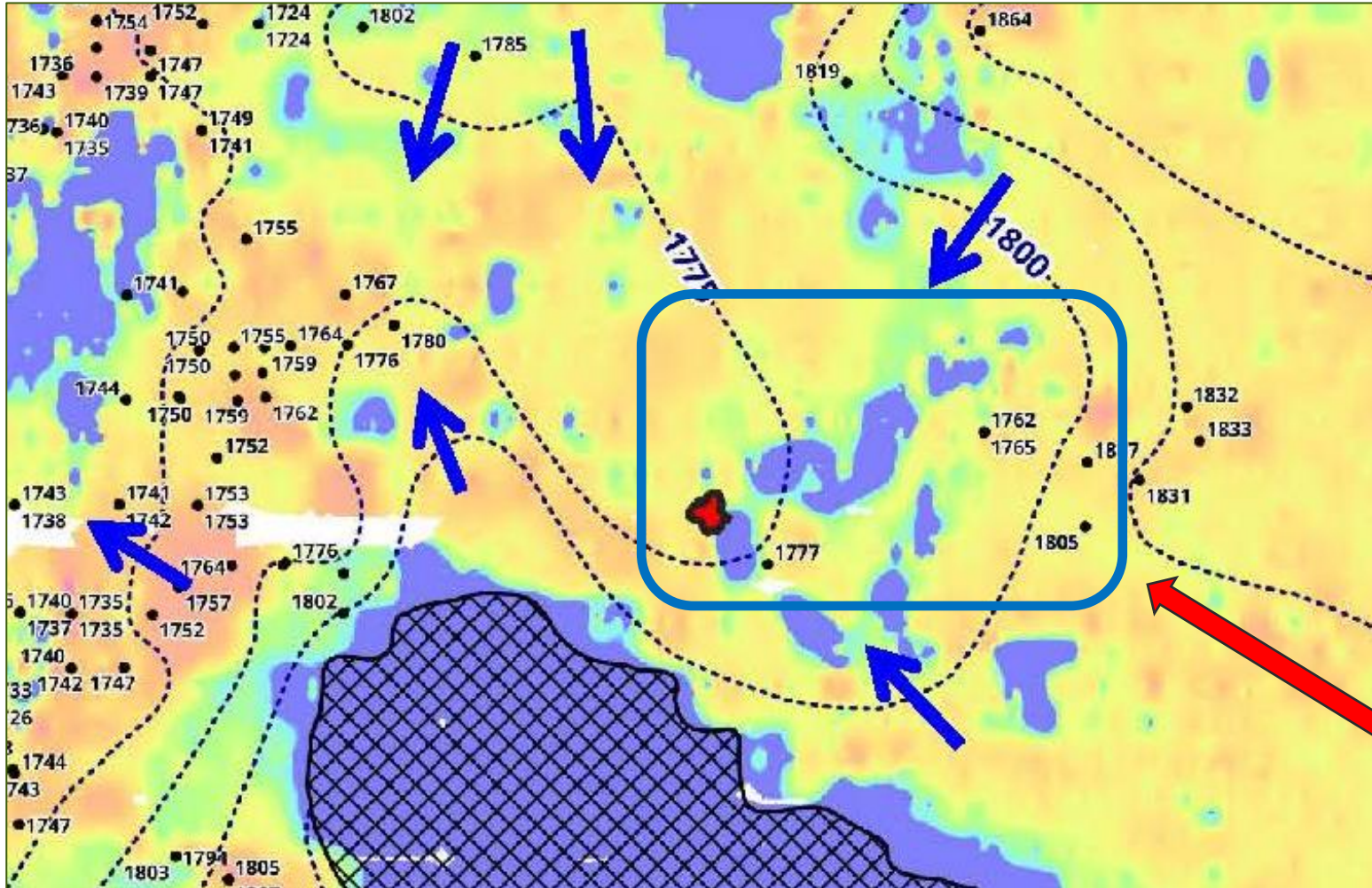
Groundwater Elevations are well above the lake system  
Contours are 1775 at the west and 1800 to the east

Lake Elevation (2025) is ~1754 and Rising

Crystal Springs Lake System

- Crystal Springs Lake
- Observation Wells - Spring Water Levels - 2025
- Potentiometric Surface Contours - Spring 2025
- No Aquifer Zone
- AEM Area 1 Boundary
- Resistivity Slice (ohm-m) - 1750 ft Band 1: Height
- 100
- 7

# Groundwater Evaluation - 2025 Spring Potentiometric Surface

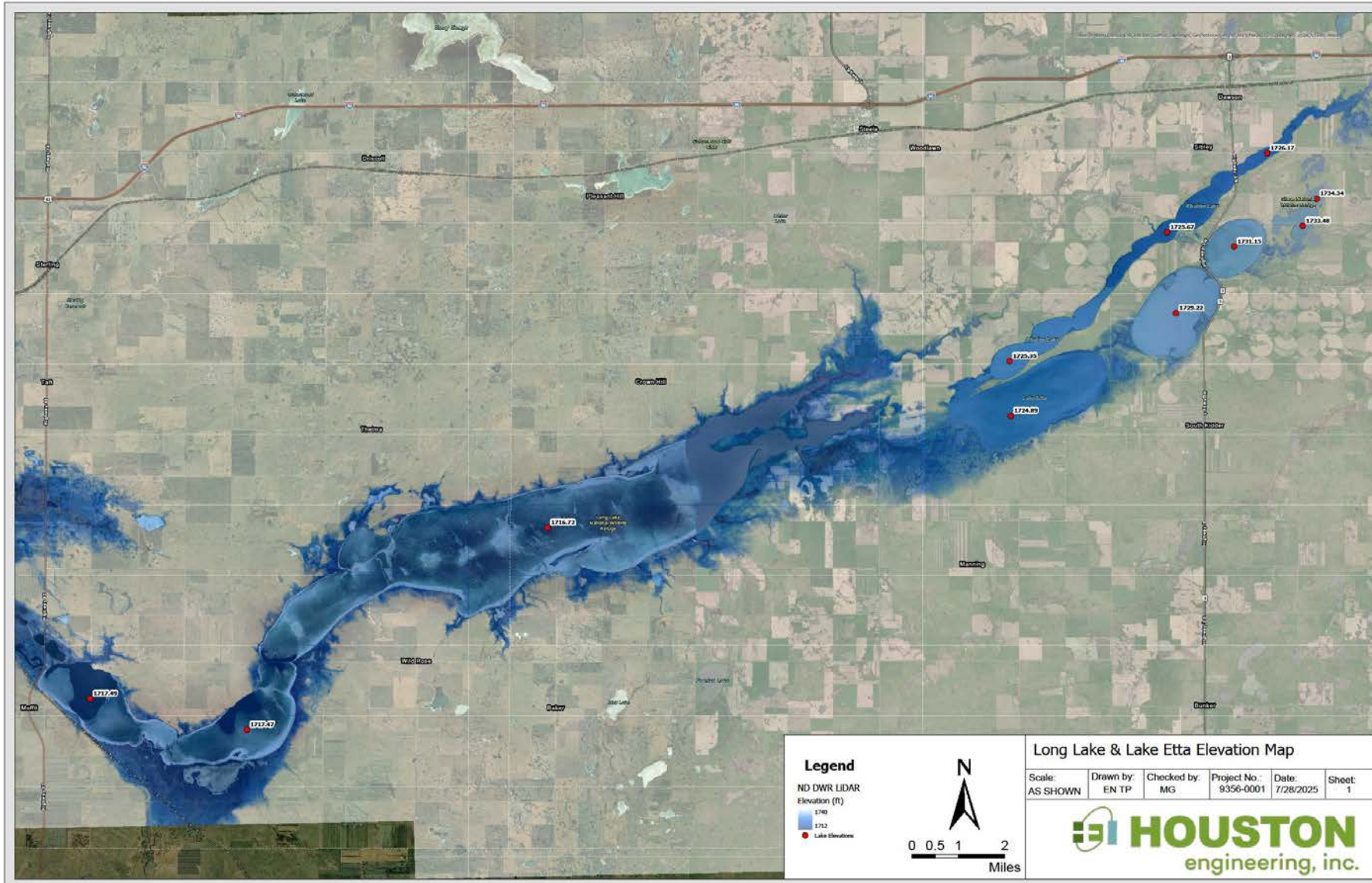


The lake system is effectively a groundwater window affected by surrounding water elevations that are above the lake system

The annual rise in levels ~0.5 to 0.7 feet per year, which will continue to impact the area

**Crystal Springs Lake System  
At elevation 1750**

# Long Lake Refuge – Water Elevation Mapping (~1718)



**Control Elevation  
1713.5 (88 datum)**

**Approximate Acreage  
17,000 acres**

**Total Annual  
Crystal Springs WI - Inflow  
3,200 ac-ft – 7200 ac-ft**

**1.5” rise to discharge 20 cfs**

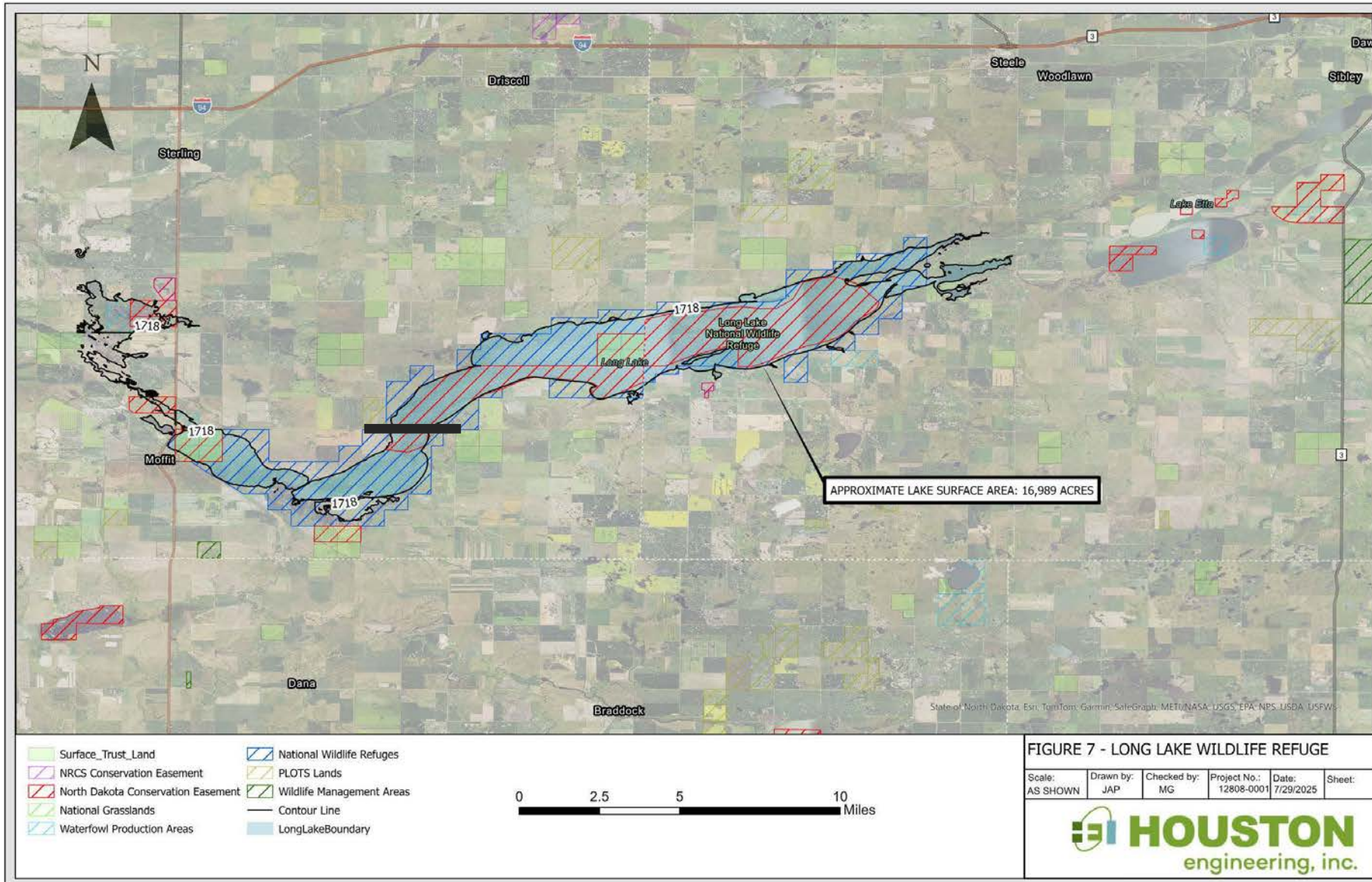
**Refuge Watershed  
> 700 sq. mi.  
Crystal Springs +3.7%**

**Controlled releases ~ 180 days**

**Lake Etta ~1725  
Long Lake ~1718**



# Long Lake Refuge Boundaries



## Undefined Concerns:

- ✓ Control Elevation and Backwaters
- ✓ Gate Replacement in 2015
- ✓ Operations and Management
- ✓ Flood Impacts Outside Easement Boundaries
- ✓ Water Permit Compliance
- ✓ Flood Water Removal
- ✓ Highway #83 – Box Culvert (not a restriction)



- **Downstream Impact Evaluation (focus area)**
  - Discharges into Kidder County Tributary to Etta and Long Lake Refuge
    - Survey and project mitigation – Channel and Culvert Improvements (Project Expense no cost to Kidder)
    - Landowner Easement Considerations
  - Long Lake Refuge (Operational Questions)
    - Impact evaluation and USFWS Consultation (water quality and volume)
    - Correction of management and control is a USFWS issue
  - Burleigh County Long Lake Creek – if required via the regulatory agencies
  
- **30-40% Design Drawings**
  - Pipeline, Pump System and Appurtenances
    - Survey and project mitigation – site restoration
    - Landowner Easements
  - System Operation and Maintenance
  - Opinion of Probable Cost Updates
  
- **Grant Funding Opportunities**
  - HMGP – Federal Funding (Large project funding limited)
  - ND State Water Commission (45% Rural Flood Control – currently)



- **System Design Capacity Considerations**

- **Climatological and Chronology Simulation**

- Water Surface Elevation long range simulations
    - Value to economic projections

- **Groundwater Modeling Simulation**

- Presens systems
    - Flow and well testing
    - Projected short term and long-range groundwater influences and inflow rates

- **Benefit Determinations and Refined Economic Assessment**

- BNSF – grade raises, interstate commerce and loss prevention
    - NDDOT – grade raise expenditure and loss prevention
    - Crystal Springs Bible Camp – protection/relocation expense
    - Stutsman County Commission (County and Township Roadways)
    - Private Landowners (Special Assessment District)



- **Regulatory Permitting**

- ND Department of Water Resources
    - Drainage permit – Interdistrict Significance (Stutsman to Kidder County)
    - Permit Conditions – Easement and Impact Avoidance/Mitigation
  - ND Department of Water Quality
    - Water Quality Discharge Compliance – Water Quality Testing
  - United States Army Corps of Engineers (wetland impacts)
  - USFW Easements (avoidance and/or mitigation)
- 
- **Project Funding Options (Public Private Partnership)**
    - Stutsman County Commission has budgeted for the PER (County Share)
    - BNSF – Is willing to consider contributing after review of the Feasibility Study
    - NDDOT – TBD review after the Feasibility Study - may require legislative action
    - Crystal Springs Bible Camp – willing to contribute
    - Stutsman County Commission (County and Township Roadways)
    - Private Landowners (Special Assessment District)
- 
- **Construction Window (3-5 years) this is year one**
    - Damages continue increasing at >250,000 per year for pumping alone



**Auditor's Office**

511 2<sup>nd</sup> Ave SE Suite 102  
Jamestown, ND 58401  
(701) 252-9035  
auditor@stutsmancounty.gov  
www.stutsmancounty.gov

September 16, 2025

Darell Guthmiller, Chairman  
Kidder County Commission

Pat Lier, Chairman  
Kidder County Water Resource District

Re: Crystal Springs Watershed Initiative and Feasibility Study

We are in receipt of your letter dated August 3, 2025, regarding opposition to the above project and are providing our response. At the project's inception, Stutsman County committed to involving Kidder County in the project feasibility study discussions and continued that process through the Steering Committee. With this letter we restate our commitment to open continued communication and discussion regarding future project development opportunities.

Our assurance included considering the potential risks and impacts, as well as costs, to Kidder County, which continues to be the case. Your letter states your opposition is "... because of the water issues created for Kidder County residents". Your letter does not define these issues; however, several items were identified and discussed during the scoping process and work on the feasibility study. The final report when completed will document these findings and conclusions regarding the impact evaluation. One primary concern was the ability to accommodate project discharges in the downstream conveyance system in Kidder County, which is a natural watercourse, that flows into and through Lake Etta, then into Long Lake Refuge and Long Lake Creek in Burleigh County.

First, the proposed pump system and 83,000-foot water transmission line will be a buried pipeline system. Construction will result in temporary surface impacts and possibly during future maintenance. This installation will require landowner easements, which are to be acquired via appraisal and negotiated compensation.

Second, easements would also need to be secured along the downstream tributary from the discharge point south to Lake Etta (Hwy #3). Again, these are to be acquired via appraisal and negotiated compensation. The feasibility study indicates there will be limited impacts along this watercourse, along with implementing the following anticipated mitigation measures.



**Auditor's Office**

511 2<sup>nd</sup> Ave SE Suite 102  
Jamestown, ND 58401  
(701) 252-9035  
auditor@stutsmancounty.gov  
www.stutsmancounty.gov

September 16, 2025

Re: Crystal Springs Watershed Initiative and Feasibility Study

Page -2-

- ✓ The existing watercourse will be cleaned, as necessary to restore its natural functionality, and improved to accommodate the projected project releases. This will provide for existing flows and project waters to be accommodated within the channel without adverse impact. Subsequently, even when project waters are being discharged the existing saturated conditions may be reduced, including the potential removal of groundwater inflows along the system.
- ✓ The existing stream (roadway) crossings currently comply with the ND Stream Crossings Standards, even with the addition of project discharges. The exception is the BNSF rail crossing, which would be improved to achieve their standards by installing an additional culvert. All other stream (roadway) crossings would be improved to provide additional culvert capacity to accommodate the associated project discharges to mitigate stage increases and flood impacts. This will be in the form of additional culverts and/or replacements at each crossing.
- ✓ The acquired easements would allow this watercourse, now an improved channel, to then be operated and maintained during the service life of the project, at the project's expense.
- ✓ **All the above are intended to mitigate, and will provide benefits above existing conditions, at no cost to the property owners or Kidder County residents.** The construction, operation and maintenance would be allowed via the easement provisions, without cost to the landowners or Kidder County.
- ✓ The only properties impacted by project construction and releases are located along the primary conveyance route.

During the Preliminary Engineering Report development, our engineer will be instructed to include in the initial design a more detailed evaluation of the mitigation features along this watercourse as one of the first tasks. This will require 30% design drawings to assist in creating the necessary easements and facilitate landowner negotiations relative to the mitigation measures. The final details and costs for these improvements are currently unknown, though we recognize there are existing issues along the channel that require attention, with or without the project.

We are willing to consult with your Engineer to further evaluate the mitigation needs within the watercourse to accommodate existing runoff and project releases. This could include discussions regarding Kidder County's desire to convey other waters that are not part of the Crystal Springs project.

County Commissioners	County Officials		
Chad Wolsky – Jamestown	Jessica Alonge – Auditor/COO	Josh Smaage – Dir. Of Information Technology	David Bratton – Veterans Service Officer
Levi Taylor – Ypsilanti	Sue Koropatnicki – Treasurer/Recorder	Shannon Davis – Human Resource Director	Jesse Christianson – Highway Superintendent
Michael Hansen – Montpelier	Tyler Perleberg – Tax Director	Mandi Freije – Human Service Zone Director	Dylan Kleinjan – Park Superintendent
Amanda Hastings – Jamestown	Fritz Fremgen – States Attorney	Chad Jackson – Jail Administrator	Ashley Kjellberg – Extension Agent
Benjamin Tompkins – Pingree	Chad Kaiser – Sheriff	Jessica Moser – 911/Emergency Manager	Brenda Jarski-Weber – Extension Agent

County Commissioners	County Officials		
Chad Wolsky – Jamestown	Jessica Alonge – Auditor/COO	Josh Smaage – Dir. Of Information Technology	David Bratton – Veterans Service Officer
Levi Taylor – Ypsilanti	Sue Koropatnicki – Treasurer/Recorder	Shannon Davis – Human Resource Director	Jesse Christianson – Highway Superintendent
Michael Hansen – Montpelier	Tyler Perleberg – Tax Director	Mandi Freije – Human Service Zone Director	Dylan Kleinjan – Park Superintendent
Amanda Hastings – Jamestown	Fritz Fremgen – States Attorney	Chad Jackson – Jail Administrator	Ashley Kjellberg – Extension Agent
Benjamin Tompkins – Pingree	Chad Kaiser – Sheriff	Jessica Moser – 911/Emergency Manager	Brenda Jarski-Weber – Extension Agent



**STUTSMAN  
COUNTY**

**Auditor's Office**

511 2<sup>nd</sup> Ave SE Suite 102  
Jamestown, ND 58401  
(701) 252-9035  
auditor@stutsmancounty.gov  
www.stutsmancounty.gov

September 16, 2025  
**Re: Crystal Springs Watershed Initiative and Feasibility Study**  
Page -3-

In conclusion, without the proposed project improvements drainage conditions within the Kidder County watercourse would remain unchanged and system limitations (i.e., water issues) would not be addressed to the detriment of the Kidder County landowners and the Crystal Spring's project beneficiaries. We recommend continuing the dialogue and discussion of benefits to both Kidder County and Stutsman County during the Preliminary Engineering phase of project development. If you have questions regarding the project, you may contact Michael Gunsch, Project Manager with Houston Engineering at 701-527-2134 or at [mgunsch@houstoneng.com](mailto:mgunsch@houstoneng.com)

Respectfully,  
  
Levi Taylor  
Commission Chairman

C: Stutsman County Commissioners - email  
Stutsman County Water Resource District Managers - email  
Michael H. Gunsch, Houston Engineering, Inc. – email

**County Commissioners**

Chad Wolsky – Jamestown  
Levi Taylor – Ypsilanti  
Michael Hansen – Montpelier  
Amanda Hastings – Jamestown  
Benjamin Tompkins – Pingree

**County Officials**

Jessica Alonge – Auditor/COO  
Sue Koropatnicki – Treasurer/Recorder  
Tyler Ferleberg – Tax Director  
Fritz Fremgen – States Attorney  
Chad Kaiser – Sheriff

Josh Smaage – Dir. Of Information Technology  
Shannon Davis – Human Resource Director  
Mandi Freije – Human Service Zone Director  
Chad Jackson – Jail Administrator  
Jessica Moser – 911/Emergency Manager

David Bratton – Veterans Service Officer  
Jesse Christianson – Highway Superintendent  
Dylan Kleinjan – Park Superintendent  
Ashley Kjellberg – Extension Agent  
Brenda Jarski-Weber – Extension Agent



# ■ Questions