## House File 2415 - Introduced

Passed	House,	Date	Pa	.ssed	Senate,	Date	
Vote:	Ayes _	Nays	Vc	ote:	Ayes		Nays
		Approved				_	

## A BILL FOR

1 An Act relating to eminent domain authority exercised for certain 2 lake projects and including effective date and applicability 3 date provisions.

4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF IOWA:

5 TLSB 6245HT 82

18 capacity needs.

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1 Section 1. Section 6A.22, subsection 2, paragraph c, 2 subparagraph (1), Code 2007, is amended to read as follows: 3 (1) If private property is to be condemned for development 4 or creation of a lake, only that number of acres justified as 5 reasonable and necessary for a surface drinking water source, 6 and not otherwise acquired, may be condemned. In addition 7 Prior to making a determination that such lake development or 8 creation is reasonable and necessary, the acquiring agency
9 shall conduct a review of demonstrate by clear and convincing
10 evidence that no other prudent and feasible alternatives to 1 11 <u>alternative for</u> provision of a drinking water source <del>prior to</del> 1 12 making a determination that such lake development or creation 1 13 is reasonable and necessary exists. Development or creation 1 14 of a lake as a surface drinking water source includes all of 1 15 the following: 1 16 (a) Construction of the dam, including sites for suitable 1 17 borrow material and the auxiliary spillway. 1 18 (b) The water supply pool. 1 19 The sediment pool. (C) 1 20 The flood control pool. (d) 1 21 (e) The floodwater retarding pool. The surrounding area upstream of the dam no higher in 1 22 (f) 23 elevation than the top of the dam's elevation. 1 24 (g) The appropriate setback distance required by state or 1 25 federal laws and regulations to protect drinking water supply. For purposes of this subparagraph (1), "number of acres 27 justified as <u>reasonable and</u> necessary for a surface drinking 1 1 28 water source" means according to guidelines of the United 29 States natural resource conservation service and according to 30 analyses of surface drinking water capacity needs conducted by 1 31 one or more registered professional engineers using standards 32 alternative to the federal guidelines. Any guidelines or 33 analyses related to future drinking water capacity needs shall 34 be based on the current rate of drinking water usage in the 35 area to be served by the surface drinking water source. Guidelines relating to drinking water capacity needs in time of drought shall not be used in any analysis performed 3 pursuant to this subparagraph (1). An analysis performed 4 pursuant to this subparagraph (1) shall include information on 5 groundwater resources in the area and the potential for the 6 use of such resources to meet drinking water capacity needs. A second review or analysis may be requested by any 8 landowner affected by the proposed condemnation action, a 9 the engineer shall be selected by a committee of private 10 landowners affected by the proposed condemnation action. acquiring agency shall be responsible for paying the fees and 12 expenses of such an engineer. A landowner affected by the proposed condemnation action 14 may request a public hearing regarding the influence of a

15 federal agency on the lake creation or development project, of 16 the proposed condemnation actions related to the project, and 17 on the use of federal guidelines in analyzing drinking water

The hearing shall be conducted by a person

19 who is not involved with the lake creation or development 20 the services of such person in conducting the hearing shall be

2 20 the services of Santa 2 21 paid by the acquiring agency.

2 21 paid by the acquiring agency.

2 2 FFECTIVE DATE. This Act, being deemed of 2 23 immediate importance, takes effect upon enactment and applies 2 24 to projects or condemnation proceedings pending or commenced 25 on or after that date.

## EXPLANATION

This bill makes changes relating to eminent domain 28 authority in relation to development or creation of a lake. The bill provides that, prior to making a determination 2 30 that creation or development of a lake is reasonable and 2 31 necessary, an acquiring agency must demonstrate by clear and 32 convincing evidence that no other prudent and feasible 33 alternative for provision of a drinking water source exists. 34 The bill also provides that when determining the number of 35 acres necessary for a surface drinking water source, any 1 guidelines or analyses related to future drinking water 2 capacity needs shall be based on the current rate of drinking 3 water usage in the area to be served by the surface drinking 4 water source. The bill provides that an engineer conducting 5 an analysis of drinking water capacity shall use standards 6 alternative to the federal guidelines and shall include 7 information on groundwater resources in the area and the 8 potential for their use as a drinking water source. 9 also provides that when federal guidelines are used, they 3 10 shall not include guidelines relating to drinking water 11 capacity needs in time of drought.

The bill provides that a landowner affected by the proposed 3 13 condemnation action may request a second review or analysis 3 14 and the engineer shall be selected by a committee of private 3 15 landowners affected by the proposed condemnation action. The 3 16 bill further provides that the acquiring agency shall pay for 3 17 the services of such an engineer. The bill further provides 3 18 that an affected landowner may request a public hearing, 3 19 conducted by a neutral party, on the influence of a federal 3 20 agency on the lake project, on the proposed condemnation 3 21 actions, and on the use of federal guidelines in analyzing 3 22 drinking water capacity needs. The services of the person 3 23 conducting the hearing shall be paid by the acquiring agency.

The bill takes effect upon enactment and applies to 25 projects or condemnation proceedings pending or commenced on 3 26 or after that date.

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