A bill for an act

relating to state government; appropriating money for environment and natural resources; modifying public entity purchasing requirements; modifying solid waste provisions; modifying subsurface sewage treatment systems provisions; modifying compensable losses due to harmful substances; modifying invasive species provisions; modifying state parks and trails provisions; modifying requirements for fire training; modifying auxiliary forest provisions; modifying recreational vehicle provisions; providing for all-terrain vehicle safety training indication on drivers' licenses and identification cards; modifying and providing for certain fees; creating and modifying certain accounts; providing for and modifying certain grants; modifying disposition of certain revenue; modifying certain permit provisions; providing for condemnation of certain school trust lands; modifying Water Law; providing for certain enforcement delay; modifying personal flotation device provisions; regulating wake surfing; modifying game and fish laws; modifying Metropolitan Area Water Supply Advisory Committee and specifying duties; providing for Minnesota Pollution Control Agency Citizens' Board; prohibiting sale of certain personal care products containing synthetic plastic microbeads; requiring reports; requiring rulemaking; amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, sections 16A.531, subdivision 1a; 16C.073, subdivision 2; 84.415, subdivision 7; 84.788, subdivision 5, by adding a subdivision; 84.82, subdivision 6; 84.84; 84.92, subdivisions 8, 9, 10; 84.922, subdivision 4; 84.925, subdivision 5; 84.9256, subdivision 1; 84.928, subdivision 1; 84D.01, subdivision 13, 15, 17, 18, by adding a subdivision; 84D.03, subdivision 3; 84D.06; 84D.10, subdivision 3; 84D.11, subdivision 1; 84D.12, subdivisions 1, 3; 84D.13, subdivision 5; 84D.15, subdivision 3; 85.015, subdivision 28, by adding a subdivision; 85.054, subdivision 12; 85.32, subdivision 1; 86B.313, subdivisions 1, 4; 86B.315; 86B.401, subdivision 3; 88.17, subdivision 3; 88.49, subdivisions 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11; 88.491, subdivision 2; 88.50; 88.51, subdivisions 1, 3; 88.52, subdivisions 2, 3, 4, 5, 6; 88.523; 88.53, subdivisions 1, 2; 88.6435, subdivision 4; 90.14; 90.193; 94.10, subdivision 2; 94.16, subdivisions 2, 3; 97A.045, subdivision 11; 97A.057, subdivision 1; 97A.435, subdivision 4; 97A.465, by adding a subdivision; 97B.063; 97B.081, subdivision 3; 97B.085, subdivision 2; 97B.301, by adding a subdivision; 97B.668; 97C.005, subdivision 1, by adding a subdivision; 97C.301, by adding a subdivision; 97C.345, by adding a subdivision; 97C.501, subdivision 2; 103B.101, by adding a subdivision; 103B.355; 103F.612, subdivision 2; 103G.005, by adding a subdivision; 103G.222, subdivisions 1, 3; 103G.2242, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 4, 12, 14; 103G.2251; 103G.245, subdivision 2; 103G.271, subdivisions 3, 5, 6a; 103G.287, subdivisions 1, 2; 103G.291, subdivision 3; 103G.301, subdivision
HF846 THIRD ENGROSSMENT  REVISOR  CKM  H0846-3

5a; 115.03, by adding a subdivision; 115.073; 115.55, subdivisions 1, 3; 115.56,
subdivision 2; 115A.03, subdivision 25a; 115A.551, subdivision 2a; 115A.557,
subdivision 2; 115A.93, subdivision 1; 115B.34, subdivision 2; 115C.05; 116.02;
116.03, subdivision 1; 116.07, subdivisions 4d, 4j, 7, by adding a subdivision;
116D.04, by adding a subdivision; 144.12, by adding a subdivision; 171.07,
by adding a subdivision; 282.011, subdivision 3; 446A.073, subdivisions 1,
3, 4; 473.1565; Laws 2010, chapter 215, article 3, section 3, subdivision 6, as
amended; Laws 2014, chapter 312, article 12, section 6, subdivision 5; proposing
coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 84; 84D; 85; 92; 97A;
97B; 103B; 103G; 114C; 115; 115A; 325E; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2014,
sections 84.68; 86B.13, subdivisions 2, 4; 88.47; 88.48; 88.49, subdivisions
1, 2, 10; 88.491, subdivision 1; 88.51, subdivision 2; 97A.475, subdivision
25; 97B.905, subdivision 3; 116.02, subdivisions 7, 8, 10; 282.013; 477A.19;
Minnesota Rules, part 6264.0400, subparts 27, 28.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

ARTICLE 1

ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES APPROPRIATIONS

Section 1. ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES APPROPRIATIONS.

The sums shown in the columns marked "Appropriations" are appropriated to the
agencies and for the purposes specified in this article. The appropriations are from the
general fund, or another named fund, and are available for the fiscal years indicated
for each purpose. The figures "2016" and "2017" used in this article mean that the
appropriations listed under them are available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2016, or
June 30, 2017, respectively. "The first year" is fiscal year 2016. "The second year" is fiscal
year 2017. "The biennium" is fiscal years 2016 and 2017. Appropriations for the fiscal
year ending June 30, 2015, are effective the day following final enactment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appropriations</th>
<th>Available for the Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ending June 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sec. 2. POLLUTION CONTROL AGENCY

Subdivision 1. Total Appropriation $92,568,000 $91,883,000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appropriations by Fund</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td>8,165,000</td>
<td>7,827,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Government</td>
<td>75,000</td>
<td>75,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental</td>
<td>73,232,000</td>
<td>72,885,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remediation</td>
<td>11,096,000</td>
<td>11,096,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Article 1 Sec. 2. 2
The amounts that may be spent for each purpose are specified in the following subdivisions.

The commissioner must present the agency's biennial budget for fiscal years 2018 and 2019 to the legislature in a transparent way by agency division, including the proposed budget bill and presentations of the budget to committees and divisions with jurisdiction over the agency's budget.

Subd. 2. **Water**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appropriations by Fund</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td>6,754,000</td>
<td>6,316,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Government</td>
<td>75,000</td>
<td>75,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Revenue</td>
<td>21,642,000</td>
<td>21,642,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$1,959,000 the first year and $1,959,000 the second year are for grants to delegated counties to administer the county feedlot program under Minnesota Statutes, section 116.0711, subdivisions 2 and 3. Money remaining after the first year is available for the second year.

$740,000 the first year and $740,000 the second year are from the environmental fund to address the need for continued increased activity in the areas of new technology review, technical assistance for local governments, and enforcement under Minnesota Statutes, sections 115.55 to 115.58, and to complete the requirements of Laws 2003, chapter 128, article 1, section 165.

$664,000 the first year and $664,000 the second year are from the environmental
fund for subsurface sewage treatment
system (SSTS) program administration
and community technical assistance and
education, including grants and technical
assistance to communities for water quality
protection. Of this amount, $129,000 each
year is for assistance to counties through
grants for SSTS program administration.
A county receiving a grant from this
appropriation shall submit the results
achieved with the grant to the commissioner
as part of its annual SSTS report. Any
unexpended balance in the first year does not
cancel but is available the second year.

$105,000 the first year and $105,000 the
second year are from the environmental fund
for registration of wastewater laboratories.

$913,000 the first year and $913,000 the
second year are from the environmental fund
to continue perfluorochemical biomonitoring
in eastern metropolitan communities, as
recommended by the Environmental Health
Tracking and Biomonitoring Advisory Panel,
and address other environmental health risks,
including air quality. The communities must
include Hmong and other immigrant farming
communities. Of this amount, $812,000 the
first year and $812,000 the second year are
for transfer to the Department of Health. The
base in fiscal year 2018 and thereafter is $0.

$660,000 the first year and $220,000 the
second year are for water quality standard
cost analyses required under this act. The
base for this appropriation is $142,000 in
fiscal year 2018 and $0 in fiscal year 2019.
$2,657,000 the first year and $2,659,000 the second year are for independent peer reviews under Minnesota Statutes, section 115.035.

$100,000 the first year and $100,000 the second year are for grants to the Red River Watershed Management Board for water quality and watershed monitoring river watch activities in the schools along the Red River of the North.

Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, section 16A.28, the appropriations encumbered on or before June 30, 2017, as grants or contracts for subsurface sewage treatment systems, surface water and groundwater assessments, total maximum daily loads, storm water, and water quality protection in this subdivision are available until June 30, 2020.

Subd. 3. **Air**  

$200,000 the first year and $200,000 the second year are from the environmental fund for a monitoring program under Minnesota Statutes, section 116.454.

Up to $150,000 the first year and $150,000 the second year may be transferred from the environmental fund to the small business environmental improvement loan account established in Minnesota Statutes, section 116.993.

$335,000 the first year and $335,000 the second year are from the environmental fund for monitoring ambient air for hazardous pollutants.

$690,000 the first year and $690,000 the second year are from the environmental fund.
fund for emission reduction activities and
grants to small businesses and other nonpoint
emission reduction efforts. Any unexpended
balance in the first year does not cancel but is
available in the second year.

Subd. 4. **Land**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appropriations by Fund</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Environmental</td>
<td>6,916,000</td>
<td>6,916,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remediation</td>
<td>11,096,000</td>
<td>11,096,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All money for environmental response,
compensation, and compliance in the
remediation fund not otherwise appropriated
is appropriated to the commissioners of the
Pollution Control Agency and agriculture
for purposes of Minnesota Statutes, section
115B.20, subdivision 2, clauses (1), (2),
(3), (6), and (7). At the beginning of each
fiscal year, the two commissioners shall
jointly submit an annual spending plan
to the commissioner of management and
budget that maximizes the utilization of
resources and appropriately allocates the
money between the two departments. This
appropriation is available until June 30, 2017.

$4,216,000 the first year and $4,216,000 the
second year are from the remediation fund
for purposes of the leaking underground
storage tank program to investigate, clean up,
and prevent future releases from underground
petroleum storage tanks, and to the petroleum
remediation program for purposes of vapor
assessment and remediation. These same
annual amounts are transferred from the
petroleum tank fund to the remediation fund.
$252,000 the first year and $252,000 the second year are from the remediation fund for transfer to the commissioner of health for private water supply monitoring and health assessment costs in areas contaminated by unpermitted mixed municipal solid waste disposal facilities and drinking water advisories and public information activities for areas contaminated by hazardous releases.

Subd. 5. **Environmental Assistance and Cross-Media**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appropriations by Fund</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Environmental</td>
<td>29,273,000</td>
<td>28,723,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td>1,411,000</td>
<td>1,511,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$17,250,000 the first year and $17,250,000 the second year are from the environmental fund for SCORE block grants to counties. $119,000 the first year and $119,000 the second year are from the environmental fund for environmental assistance grants or loans under Minnesota Statutes, section 115A.0716. Any unencumbered grant and loan balances in the first year do not cancel but are available for grants and loans in the second year.

$89,000 the first year and $89,000 the second year are from the environmental fund for duties related to harmful chemicals in products under Minnesota Statutes, sections 116.9401 to 116.9407. Of this amount, $57,000 each year is transferred to the commissioner of health.

$200,000 the first year and $200,000 the second year are from the environmental fund.
fund for the costs of implementing general
operating permits for feedlots over 1,000
animal units.

$312,000 the first year and $312,000 the
second year are from the general fund and
$188,000 the first year and $188,000 the
second year are from the environmental fund
for Environmental Quality Board operations
and support.

$50,000 the first year and $50,000 the second
year are from the environmental fund for
transfer to the Office of Administrative
Hearings to establish sanitary districts.

$250,000 the first year and $250,000 the
second year are from the general fund for
the Environmental Quality Board to lead
an interagency team to provide technical
assistance regarding the mining, processing,
and transporting of silica sand. Of this
amount, $75,000 each year is transferred
to the commissioner of natural resources
to review the implementation of the rules
adopted by the commissioner pursuant to
Laws 2013, chapter 114, article 4, section
105, paragraph (b), pertaining to the
reclamation of silica sand mines, to ensure
that local government reclamation programs
are implemented in a manner consistent with
the rules.

$450,000 the first year and $450,000 the
second year are from the environmental
fund to develop and maintain systems to
support permitting and regulatory business
processes and agency data. This is a onetime
appropriation.
$50,000 the first year and $50,000 the second year are from the environmental fund for increased meeting costs of the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency Citizens' Board under this act.

$50,000 the first year is to study, in cooperation with the commissioner of health, the impacts related to the use of crumb rubber within synthetic turf and review available data relating to the potential environmental and health risks and effects of synthetic turf, with particular attention to the crumb rubber content of the synthetic turf. In conducting this study, the commissioner must examine the health and environmental impact of various pathways of exposure including but not limited to small-fill particle inhalation, volatility, leaching into groundwater, dermal absorption, and the persistence in the environment of the original and degraded by-products of crumb rubber. By June 30, 2016, the commissioner shall report the findings of the study to the chairs and ranking minority members of the house of representatives and senate committees and divisions with jurisdiction over health and environment policy. This is a onetime appropriation.

$585,000 the first year and $685,000 the second year are for competitive recycling grants under Minnesota Statutes, section 115A.565.

$50,000 the first year and $50,000 the second year are to acquire and co-locate waste and recycling receptacles, in cooperation with
10.1 the commissioner of administration, at the
10.2 State Office Building. Any remaining funds
10.3 may be used for these purposes at other
10.4 facilities within the Capitol complex. This is
10.5 a onetime appropriation.
10.6 $500,000 the first year is for a contract
10.7 with an outside consultant to examine
10.8 the organizational structure, financial
10.9 management, and grant processes of the
10.10 agency and provide recommendations
10.11 to increase the efficiency, outcomes,
10.12 and transparency of the agency. The
10.13 commissioner shall report the results of
10.14 the examination and recommendations to
10.15 the chairs and ranking minority members
10.16 of the house of representatives and senate
10.17 committees and divisions with jurisdiction
10.18 over the environment by December 15, 2016.
10.19 This is a onetime appropriation.
10.20 The commissioner must direct any
10.21 operational adjustments necessary to
10.22 accommodate inflationary and other
10.23 operational increases of the agency to solid
10.24 waste activities within the agency and may
10.25 redirect the reductions to other subdivisions
10.26 of this section as necessary to reduce
10.27 nonessential activities of the agency. The
10.28 commissioner shall not allow any reductions
10.29 under this paragraph to impact permitting,
10.30 environmental review, or enforcement
10.31 activities of the agency, and no grants may
10.32 be reduced.
10.33 All money deposited in the environmental
10.34 fund for the metropolitan solid waste
10.35 landfill fee in accordance with Minnesota
Statutes, section 473.843, and not otherwise appropriated, is appropriated for the purposes of Minnesota Statutes, section 473.844.

Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, section 16A.28, the appropriations encumbered on or before June 30, 2017, as contracts or grants for surface water and groundwater assessments; environmental assistance awarded under Minnesota Statutes, section 115A.0716; technical and research assistance under Minnesota Statutes, section 115A.152; technical assistance under Minnesota Statutes, section 115A.52; and pollution prevention assistance under Minnesota Statutes, section 115D.04, are available until June 30, 2019.

Subd. 6. Transfers

The commissioner of management and budget shall transfer $13,276,000 in fiscal year 2016 from the closed landfill investment fund in Minnesota Statutes, section 115B.421, to the environment and natural resources account in the special revenue fund.

The commissioner of the Pollution Control Agency shall transfer $8,100,000 in fiscal year 2016 from the metropolitan landfill contingency action trust account in Minnesota Statutes, section 473.845, to the commissioner of management and budget for cancellation to the environment and natural resources account in the special revenue fund.

Subd. 7. Remediation Fund

The commissioner may transfer money from the environmental fund to the remediation fund as necessary for the purposes of the...
12.1 remediation fund under Minnesota Statutes, section 116.155, subdivision 2.

12.3 **Sec. 3. NATURAL RESOURCES**

12.4 **Subdivision 1. Total Appropriation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appropriations by Fund</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td>67,545,000</td>
<td>69,065,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Resources</td>
<td>84,063,000</td>
<td>85,001,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Game and Fish</td>
<td>100,480,000</td>
<td>101,940,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remediation</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Revenue</td>
<td>11,100,000</td>
<td>10,276,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12.5 The amounts that may be spent for each purpose are specified in the following subdivisions.

12.15 **Subd. 2. Land and Mineral Resources Management**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appropriations by Fund</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td>1,585,000</td>
<td>1,585,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Resources</td>
<td>3,332,000</td>
<td>3,392,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Game and Fish</td>
<td>344,000</td>
<td>344,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12.18 $68,000 the first year and $68,000 the second year are for minerals cooperative environmental research, of which $34,000 the first year and $34,000 the second year are available only as matched by $1 of nonstate money for each $1 of state money. The match may be cash or in-kind.

12.22 $251,000 the first year and $251,000 the second year are for iron ore cooperative research. Of this amount, $200,000 each year is from the minerals management account in the natural resources fund. $175,000 the first year and $175,000 the second year are available only as matched by $1 of nonstate money for each $1 of state money. The match...
may be cash or in-kind. Any unencumbered balance from the first year does not cancel and is available in the second year.

$2,755,000 the first year and $2,815,000 the second year are from the minerals management account in the natural resources fund for use as provided in Minnesota Statutes, section 93.2236, paragraph (c), for mineral resource management, projects to enhance future mineral income, and projects to promote new mineral resource opportunities.

Prior to June 30, 2015, the commissioner shall offer to renegotiate mineral royalty rates under Minnesota Statutes, section 93.20. In renegotiating the royalty rates, the commissioner shall consider the long-term effect of the royalty rates on the beneficiary funds, including the effect of the royalty rates on the long-term health of the mining industry in Minnesota. This paragraph is effective the day following final enactment.

Subd. 3. Ecological and Water Resources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appropriations by Fund</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td>17,080,000</td>
<td>17,089,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Resources</td>
<td>10,502,000</td>
<td>10,576,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Game and Fish</td>
<td>4,011,000</td>
<td>4,106,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$3,242,000 the first year and $3,242,000 the second year are from the invasive species account in the natural resources fund and

$3,206,000 the first year and $3,206,000 the second year are from the general fund for management, public awareness, assessment and monitoring research, and water access inspection to prevent the spread of invasive...
species; management of invasive plants in public waters; and management of terrestrial invasive species on state-administered lands.

$5,000,000 the first year and $5,000,000 the second year are from the water management account in the natural resources fund for only the purposes specified in Minnesota Statutes, section 103G.27, subdivision 2.

$103,000 the first year and $103,000 the second year are for a grant to the Mississippi Headwaters Board for up to 50 percent of the cost of implementing the comprehensive plan for the upper Mississippi within areas under the board's jurisdiction.

$10,000 the first year and $10,000 the second year are for payment to the Leech Lake Band of Chippewa Indians to implement the band's portion of the comprehensive plan for the upper Mississippi.

$264,000 the first year and $264,000 the second year are for grants for up to 50 percent of the cost of implementation of the Red River mediation agreement.

$1,643,000 the first year and $1,643,000 the second year are from the heritage enhancement account in the game and fish fund for only the purposes specified in Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.94, paragraph (e), clause (1).

$950,000 the first year and $950,000 the second year are from the nongame wildlife management account in the natural resources fund for the purpose of nongame wildlife management. Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, section 290.431, of this amount,
$50,000 the first year and $50,000 the second
year may be used for nongame wildlife
information, education, and promotion.
$6,000,000 the first year and $6,000,000 the
second year are from the general fund for the
following activities:
(1) financial reimbursement and technical
support to soil and water conservation
districts or other local units of government
for groundwater level monitoring;
(2) surface water monitoring and analysis,
including installation of monitoring gauges;
(3) groundwater analysis to assist with water
appropriation permitting decisions;
(4) permit application review incorporating
surface water and groundwater technical
analysis;
(5) precipitation data and analysis to improve
the use of irrigation;
(6) information technology, including
electronic permitting and integrated data
systems; and
(7) compliance and monitoring.
$10,000 the first year and $64,000 the
second year are to study, in cooperation
with the Board of Water and Soil Resources,
The feasibility of the state assuming
administration of the section 404 permit
program of the federal Clean Water Act
as required in this act. This is a onetime
appropriation.
$50,000 the first year is to develop
cost estimates, in cooperation with the
Metropolitan Council, for the augmentation

Article 1 Sec. 3.
of White Bear Lake with water from Sucker Lake. The commissioner must submit a report with the cost estimates developed under this paragraph to the chairs and ranking minority members of the house of representatives and senate committees and divisions with jurisdiction over environment and natural resources policy and finance by February 1, 2016. This is a onetime appropriation.

$100,000 the first year is for a grant to a political subdivision within the Bonanza Valley Groundwater Management Area for a contract with a hydrogeologic or water resources engineering consultant to:

(1) conduct an independent hydrologic assessment of the Bonanza Valley Groundwater Management Area that:

includes the use of existing data, describes the current groundwater conditions, characterizes the nature and extent of the primary aquifers, and identifies any surface water and groundwater connections;

(2) identify issues and priority areas of concern; and

(3) conduct a sensitivity analysis related to present pumping influences on the identified primary aquifers.

Subd. 4. Forest Management

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appropriations by Fund</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td>24,846,000</td>
<td>25,250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Resources</td>
<td>11,381,000</td>
<td>11,644,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Game and Fish</td>
<td>1,287,000</td>
<td>1,287,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
$7,145,000 the first year and $7,145,000
the second year are for prevention,
resuppression, and suppression costs of
emergency firefighting and other costs
incurred under Minnesota Statutes, section
88.12. The amount necessary to pay for
resuppression and suppression costs during
the biennium is appropriated from the general
fund.

By January 15 of each year, the commissioner
of natural resources shall submit a report to
the chairs and ranking minority members
of the house and senate committees
and divisions having jurisdiction over
environment and natural resources finance,
identifying all firefighting costs incurred
and reimbursements received in the prior
fiscal year. These appropriations may
not be transferred. Any reimbursement
of firefighting expenditures made to the
commissioner from any source other than
federal mobilizations shall be deposited into
the general fund.

$11,381,000 the first year and $11,644,000
the second year are from the forest
management investment account in the
natural resources fund for only the purposes
specified in Minnesota Statutes, section
89.039, subdivision 2.

$1,287,000 the first year and $1,287,000
the second year are from the heritage
enhancement account in the game and fish
fund to advance ecological classification
systems (ECS) scientific management tools
for forest and invasive species management.
This appropriation is from revenue deposited in the game and fish fund under Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.94, paragraph (e), clause (1).

$680,000 the first year and $680,000 the second year are for the Forest Resources Council for implementation of the Sustainable Forest Resources Act.

$250,000 the first year and $250,000 the second year are for the FORIST system.

Subd. 5. Parks and Trails Management 70,548,000 71,000,000

$1,075,000 the first year and $1,075,000 the second year are from the water recreation account in the natural resources fund for enhancing public water access facilities.

$5,740,000 the first year and $5,740,000 the second year are from the natural resources fund for state trail, park, and recreation area operations. This appropriation is from the revenue deposited in the natural resources fund under Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.94, paragraph (e), clause (2).

$1,005,000 the first year and $1,005,000 the second year are from the natural resources fund for park and trail grants to local units of government on land to be maintained for at least 20 years for the purposes of the grants.

This appropriation is from the revenue deposited in the natural resources fund.
under Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.94, paragraph (e), clause (4). Any unencumbered balance does not cancel at the end of the first year and is available for the second year.

$8,424,000 the first year and $8,424,000 the second year are from the snowmobile trails and enforcement account in the natural resources fund for the snowmobile grants-in-aid program. Any unencumbered balance does not cancel at the end of the first year and is available for the second year.

$1,360,000 the first year and $1,360,000 the second year are from the natural resources fund for the off-highway vehicle grants-in-aid program. Of this amount, $1,210,000 each year is from the all-terrain vehicle account; and $150,000 each year is from the off-highway motorcycle account. Any unencumbered balance does not cancel at the end of the first year and is available for the second year.

$75,000 the first year and $75,000 the second year are from the cross-country ski account in the natural resources fund for grooming and maintaining cross-country ski trails in state parks, trails, and recreation areas.

$250,000 the first year and $250,000 the second year are from the state land and water conservation account (LAWCON) in the natural resources fund for priorities established by the commissioner for eligible state projects and administrative and planning activities consistent with Minnesota Statutes, section 84.0264, and the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund Act.
Any unencumbered balance does not cancel at the end of the first year and is available for the second year.

$968,000 the first year and $968,000 the second year are from the off-road vehicle account in the natural resources fund. Of this amount, $568,000 each year is for parks and trails management for off-road vehicle purposes; $325,000 each year is for the off-road vehicle grant in aid program; and $75,000 each year is for a new full-time employee position or contract in northern Minnesota to work in conjunction with the Minnesota Four-Wheel Drive Association to address off-road vehicle touring routes and other issues related to off-road vehicle activities.

$2,100,000 the first year and $1,276,000 the second year are from the environment and natural resources account in the special revenue fund. This is a onetime appropriation.

The base for parks and trails operations in the general fund in fiscal year 2018 and thereafter is $22,277,000.

Subd. 6. Fish and Wildlife Management

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appropriations by Fund</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Natural Resources</td>
<td>1,908,000</td>
<td>1,912,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Game and Fish</td>
<td>69,769,000</td>
<td>70,301,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$8,167,000 the first year and $8,167,000 the second year are from the heritage enhancement account in the game and fish fund only for activities specified in Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.94, paragraph (e),

Article 1 Sec. 3.
clause (1). Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.94, five percent of this appropriation may be used for expanding hunter and angler recruitment and retention. $1,000,000 the first year and $1,000,000 the second year are from the game and fish fund for shooting sports facility grants under Minnesota Statutes, section 87A.10, including grants for archery facilities. Grants must be matched with a nonstate match, which may include in-kind contributions. This is a onetime appropriation and is available until June 30, 2019. The game and fish fund base for fish and wildlife management in fiscal year 2018 and thereafter is $66,119,000.

Subd. 7. Enforcement  46,375,000  47,576,000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appropriations by Fund</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td>4,057,000</td>
<td>4,140,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Resources</td>
<td>10,415,000</td>
<td>10,707,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Game and Fish</td>
<td>22,803,000</td>
<td>23,629,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remediation</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Revenue</td>
<td>9,000,000</td>
<td>9,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$1,718,000 the first year and $1,718,000 the second year are from the general fund for enforcement efforts to prevent the spread of aquatic invasive species. $1,537,000 the first year and $1,580,000 the second year are from the heritage enhancement account in the game and fish fund for only the purposes specified in Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.94, paragraph (e), clause (1). The base for these purposes in fiscal year 2018 and thereafter is $1,607,000.
$1,082,000 the first year and $1,082,000 the second year are from the water recreation account in the natural resources fund for grants to counties for boat and water safety.

Any unencumbered balance does not cancel at the end of the first year and is available for the second year.

$315,000 the first year and $315,000 the second year are from the snowmobile trails and enforcement account in the natural resources fund for grants to local law enforcement agencies for snowmobile enforcement activities. Any unencumbered balance does not cancel at the end of the first year and is available for the second year.

$250,000 the first year and $250,000 the second year are from the all-terrain vehicle account for grants to qualifying organizations to assist in safety and environmental education and monitoring trails on public lands under Minnesota Statutes, section 84.9011. Grants issued under this paragraph must be issued through a formal agreement with the organization.

By December 15 each year, an organization receiving a grant under this paragraph shall report to the commissioner with details on expenditures and outcomes from the grant. Of this appropriation, $25,000 each year is for administration of these grants. Any unencumbered balance does not cancel at the end of the first year and is available for the second year.

$510,000 the first year and $510,000 the second year are from the natural
resources fund for grants to county law enforcement agencies for off-highway vehicle enforcement and public education activities based on off-highway vehicle use in the county. Of this amount, $498,000 each year is from the all-terrain vehicle account; $11,000 each year is from the off-highway motorcycle account; and $1,000 each year is from the off-road vehicle account. The county enforcement agencies may use money received under this appropriation to make grants to other local enforcement agencies within the county that have a high concentration of off-highway vehicle use. Of this appropriation, $25,000 each year is for administration of these grants. Any unencumbered balance does not cancel at the end of the first year and is available for the second year.

$9,000,000 the first year is from the environment and natural resources account in the special revenue fund and is transferred to the commissioner of revenue for allocation to counties for aquatic invasive prevention activities under Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 477A.19, subdivisions 1 to 4. This is a onetime appropriation.

$9,000,000 the second year is from the environment and natural resources account in the special revenue fund for county aquatic invasive species prevention grants under Minnesota Statutes, section 84D.16. The appropriation from the environment and natural resources account in the special revenue fund is a onetime appropriation. The
general fund base for this program in fiscal year 2018 and thereafter is $9,000,000.

The commissioner may conduct a conservation officer academy in fiscal years 2016 and 2017 with available funds.

The natural resources fund base for enforcement in fiscal year 2018 and thereafter is $10,834,000. The game and fish fund base for enforcement in fiscal year 2018 and thereafter is $23,988,000.

Subd. 8. Operations Support

$320,000 the first year and $320,000 the second year are from the natural resources fund for grants to be divided equally between the city of St. Paul for the Como Park Zoo and Conservatory and the city of Duluth for the Duluth Zoo. This appropriation is from the revenue deposited to the fund under Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.94, paragraph (e), clause (5).

Subd. 9. Cancellation

The general fund appropriation of $1,000,000 in Laws 2014, chapter 312, article 12, section 6, subdivision 2, is canceled on June 30, 2015.

Sec. 4. BOARD OF WATER AND SOIL RESOURCES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appropriations by Fund</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td>14,237,000</td>
<td>14,415,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remediation</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$3,423,000 the first year and $3,423,000 the second year are for natural resources block grants to local governments. Grants must be
matched with a combination of local cash or in-kind contributions. The base grant portion related to water planning must be matched by an amount as specified by Minnesota Statutes, section 103B.3369. The board may reduce the amount of the natural resources block grant to a county by an amount equal to any reduction in the county's general services allocation to a soil and water conservation district from the county's previous year allocation when the board determines that the reduction was disproportionate.

$4,116,000 the first year and $4,116,000 the second year are for grants to soil and water conservation districts for general purposes, nonpoint engineering, and implementation of the reinvest in Minnesota reserve program. Expenditures may be made from these appropriations for supplies and services benefiting soil and water conservation districts. Any district receiving a grant under this paragraph shall maintain a Web page that publishes, at a minimum, its annual report, annual audit, annual budget, and meeting notices.

$1,560,000 the first year and $1,560,000 the second year are for the following cost-share programs:

(1) $260,000 each year is for feedlot water quality grants for feedlots under 300 animal units and nutrient and manure management projects in watersheds where there are impaired waters;

(2) $1,200,000 each year is for soil and water conservation district cost-sharing
contracts for perennially vegetated riparian
buffers, erosion control, water retention
and treatment, and other high-priority
conservation practices; and

(3) $100,000 each year is for county
cooperative weed management programs and
to restore native plants in selected invasive
species management sites.

$800,000 the first year and $750,000
the second year are for implementation,
enforcement, and oversight of the Wetland
Conservation Act, including administration
of the wetland banking program and in-lieu
fee mechanism.

$166,000 the first year and $166,000
the second year are to provide technical
assistance to local drainage management
officials and for the costs of the Drainage
Work Group.

$100,000 the first year and $100,000
the second year are for a grant to the
Red River Basin Commission for water
quality and floodplain management,
including administration of programs. This
appropriation must be matched by nonstate
funds. If the appropriation in either year is
insufficient, the appropriation in the other
year is available for it.

$140,000 the first year and $140,000
the second year are for grants to Area
II Minnesota River Basin Projects for
floodplain management.

$8,000 the first year and $262,000 the
second year are to study, in cooperation
with the commissioner of natural resources,
the feasibility of the state assuming
administration of the section 404 permit
program of the federal Clean Water Act
as required in this act. This is a onetime
appropriation.

Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, section
115B.20, $1,000,000 the first year and
$1,000,000 the second year are transferred to
the Board of Water and Soil Resources from
the dedicated account within the remediation
fund for the purposes of Minnesota Statutes,
section 115B.20, subdivision 2, clause (4),
for grants to soil and water conservation
districts to establish best management
practices to improve water quality. This is a
onetime transfer.

Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, section
103C.501, the board may shift cost-share
funds in this section and may adjust the
technical and administrative assistance
portion of the grant funds to leverage
federal or other nonstate funds or to address
high-priority needs identified in local water
management plans or comprehensive water
management plans.

The appropriations for grants in this
section are available until expended. If an
appropriation for grants in either year is
insufficient, the appropriation in the other
year is available for it.

Sec. 5. METROPOLITAN COUNCIL $ 8,006,000 $ 8,006,000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appropriations by Fund</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td>2,336,000</td>
<td>2,336,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Resources</td>
<td>5,670,000</td>
<td>5,670,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
$2,236,000 the first year and $2,236,000 the second year are for metropolitan area regional parks operation and maintenance according to Minnesota Statutes, section 473.351.

Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, section 473.351, none of this appropriation may be distributed to the Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board under Minnesota Statutes, section 473.351, subdivision 3. For purposes of allocating this appropriation, the term "implementing agency," as defined in Minnesota Statutes, section 473.351, subdivision 1, paragraph (a), does not include the Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board.

$5,670,000 the first year and $5,670,000 the second year are from the natural resources fund for metropolitan area regional parks and trails maintenance and operations. This appropriation is from the revenue deposited in the natural resources fund under Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.94, paragraph (e), clause (3).

$100,000 the first year and $100,000 the second year are for the Metropolitan Area Water Supply Policy Advisory Committee study and the Metropolitan Area Water Supply Technical Advisory Committee required under Minnesota Statutes, section 473.1565. This is a onetime appropriation.

### Sec. 6. CONSERVATION CORPS MINNESOTA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appropriations by Fund</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>General</td>
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<td>455,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Resources</td>
<td>490,000</td>
<td>490,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Conservation Corps Minnesota may receive
money appropriated from the natural
resources fund under this section only
as provided in an agreement with the
commissioner of natural resources.

Sec. 7. ZOOLOGICAL BOARD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appropriations by Fund</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td>7,175,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Natural Resources</td>
<td>160,000</td>
<td>160,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$160,000 the first year and $160,000 the
second year are from the natural resources
fund from the revenue deposited under
Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.94,
paragraph (e), clause (5).

Sec. 8. SCIENCE MUSEUM OF
MINNESOTA $ 1,079,000 $ 1,079,000

Sec. 9. ADMINISTRATION $ 500,000 $ 500,000

$500,000 the first year and $500,000
the second year are from the state forest
suspense account in the permanent school
fund for the school trust lands director to
accelerate land exchanges, land sales, and
commercial leasing of school trust lands and
to identify, evaluate, and lease construction
aggregate located on school trust lands. This
appropriation is to be used for securing
long-term economic return from the
school trust lands consistent with fiduciary
responsibilities and sound natural resources
conservation and management principles.

Sec. 10. MINNESOTA MANAGEMENT AND
BUDGET $ 3,228,000 $ 3,228,000
$3,228,000 the first year and $3,228,000 the
second year are for cost analyses of water
quality standards as required under this act.
The general fund base for this appropriation in
fiscal year 2018 and thereafter is $6,411,000.

Sec. 11. Laws 2010, chapter 215, article 3, section 3, subdivision 6, as amended by
Laws 2010, First Special Session chapter 1, article 6, section 6, and Laws 2013, chapter
114, article 3, section 9, is amended to read:

Subd. 6. **Transfers In**

(a) The amounts appropriated from the
agency indirect costs account in the special
revenue fund are reduced by $328,000 in
fiscal year 2010 and $462,000 in fiscal year
2011, and those amounts must be transferred
to the general fund by June 30, 2011. The
appropriation reductions are onetime.

(b) The commissioner of management
and budget shall transfer $48,000,000 in
fiscal year 2011 from the closed landfill
investment fund in Minnesota Statutes,
section 115B.421, to the general fund. The
commissioner shall transfer $9,900,000 on
July 1, 2014, $12,550,000 in each of the
years 2015 and 2016, and $13,000,000 in
2017 from the general fund to the closed
landfill investment fund. For each the
transfer to the closed landfill investment
fund, the commissioner shall determine the
total amount of interest and other earnings
that would have accrued to the fund if the
transfer to the general fund under
this paragraph had not been made and add
this amount to the transfer. The amounts
necessary for these transfers are the

Article 1 Sec. 11.
transfer is appropriated from the general
fund in the fiscal years specified for the
transfers.

Sec. 12. Laws 2014, chapter 312, article 12, section 6, subdivision 5, is amended to read:

Subd. 5. Fish and Wildlife Management

$3,000 in 2015 is from the heritage enhancement account in the game and fish fund for a report on aquatic plant management permitting policies for the management of narrow-leaved and hybrid cattail in a range of basin types across the state. The report shall be submitted to the chairs and ranking minority members of the house of representatives and senate committees with jurisdiction over environment and natural resources by December 15, 2014, and include recommendations for any necessary changes in statutes, rules, or permitting procedures. This is a onetime appropriation.

$9,000 in 2015 is from the game and fish fund for the commissioner, in consultation with interested parties, agencies, and other states, to develop a detailed restoration plan to recover the historical native population of bobwhite quail in Minnesota for its ecological and recreational benefits to the citizens of the state. The commissioner shall conduct public meetings in developing the plan. No later than January 15, 2015, the commissioner must report on the plan's progress to the legislative committees with jurisdiction over environment and natural resources policy and finance. This is a onetime appropriation.
$2,000,000 in 2015 is from the game and fish fund for shooting sports facility grants under Minnesota Statutes, section 87A.10. The commissioner may spend up to $50,000 of this appropriation to administer the grant. This is a onetime appropriation and is available until June 30, 2017.

$400,000 in 2015 is from the heritage enhancement account in the game and fish fund for hunter and angler recruitment and retention activities and grants to local chapters of Let's Go Fishing of Minnesota to provide community outreach to senior citizens, youth, and veterans and for the costs associated with establishing and recruiting new chapters. The grants must be matched with cash or in-kind contributions from nonstate sources. Of this amount, $25,000 is for Asian Outdoor Heritage for youth fishing recruitment efforts and outreach in the metropolitan area. The commissioner shall establish a grant application process that includes a standard for ownership of equipment purchased under the grant program and contract requirements that cover the disposition of purchased equipment if the grantee no longer exists. Any equipment purchased with state grant money must be specified on the grant application and approved by the commissioner. The commissioner may spend up to three percent of the appropriation to administer the grant. This is a onetime appropriation and is available until June 30, 2016.
ARTICLE 2

ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES STATUTORY CHANGES

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 16A.531, subdivision 1a, is amended to read:

Subd. 1a. Revenues. The following revenues must be deposited in the environmental fund:

(1) revenue from the motor vehicle transfer fee as provided in section 115A.908, subdivision 2;
(2) all fees collected under section 116.07, subdivision 4d;
(3) all money collected by the Pollution Control Agency in enforcement matters as provided in section 115.073;
(4) (3) all revenues from license fees for subsurface sewage treatment systems under section 115.56;
(5) (4) all loan repayments deposited under section 115A.0716;
(6) (5) all revenue from pollution prevention fees imposed under section 115D.12;
(7) (6) all loan repayments deposited under section 116.994;
(8) (7) all fees collected under section 116C.834;
(9) (8) revenue collected from the solid waste management tax pursuant to chapter 297H;
(10) fees collected under section 473.844;
(11) interest accrued on the fund; and
(12) money received in the form of gifts, grants, reimbursement, or appropriation from any source for any of the purposes provided in subdivision 2, except federal grants.

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 16C.073, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. Purchases; printing. (a) Whenever practicable, a public entity shall:

(1) purchase uncoated copy paper, office paper, and printing paper;
(2) purchase recycled content copy paper with at least ten percent postconsumer material by weight and purchase printing and office paper with at least ten percent postconsumer material by weight;
(3) purchase copy, office, and printing paper which has not been dyed with colors, excluding pastel colors;
(4) purchase recycled content copy, office, and printing paper that is manufactured using little or no chlorine bleach or chlorine derivatives;
(5) use no more than two colored inks, standard or processed, except in formats where they are necessary to convey meaning;

(6) (5) use reusable binding materials or staples and bind documents by methods that do not use glue;

(7) (6) use soy-based inks;

(8) (7) produce reports, publications, and periodicals that are readily recyclable within the state resource recovery program; and

(9) (8) purchase paper which has been made on a paper machine located in Minnesota.

(b) Paragraph (a), clause (1), does not apply to coated paper that is made with at least 50 percent postconsumer material.

(c) A public entity shall print documents on both sides of the paper where commonly accepted publishing practices allow.

(d) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), clause (2), and section 16C.0725, copier paper purchased by a state agency must contain at least ten percent postconsumer material by fiber content.

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 84.415, subdivision 7, is amended to read:

Subd. 7. Existing road right-of-way; Fee exemption. (a) A utility license for crossing public lands or public waters is exempt from all application fees specified in this section and in rules adopted under this section when the utility crossing is on an existing right-of-way of a public road.

(b) This subdivision applies to telephone lines and to electric power lines, cables, or conduits under 100 kilovolts.

(c) This subdivision does not apply to electric power lines, cables, or conduits 100 kilovolts or greater or to mains or pipelines for gas, liquids, or solids in suspension.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective retroactively from July 1, 2014, and does not authorize the retroactive collection of fees.

Sec. 4. [84.69] NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION EASEMENT STEWARDSHIP ACCOUNT.

Subdivision 1. Account established; sources. The natural resources conservation easement stewardship account is created in the special revenue fund. The account consists of money credited to the account and interest and other earnings on money in the account. The State Board of Investment must manage the account to maximize long-term gain. The following revenue must be deposited in the natural resources conservation easement stewardship account:
(1) contributions to the account or specified for any purpose of the account;
(2) contributions under subdivision 3; section 84.66, subdivision 11; or other applicable law;
(3) money appropriated for any of the purposes described in subdivision 2;
(4) money appropriated for monitoring and enforcement of easements and earnings on the money appropriated that revert to the state under section 97A.056, subdivision 17, or other applicable law; and
(5) gifts under section 84.085 for conservation easement stewardship.

Subd. 2. Appropriation; purposes of account. Five percent of the balance on July 1 of each year in the natural resources conservation easement stewardship account is annually appropriated to the commissioner of natural resources and may be spent only to cover the costs of managing conservation easements held by the Department of Natural Resources, including costs associated with monitoring, landowner contacts, records storage and management, processing landowner notices, requests for approval or amendments, enforcement, and legal services associated with conservation easement management activities.

Subd. 3. Financial contributions. The commissioner shall seek a financial contribution to the natural resources conservation easement stewardship account for each conservation easement acquired by or assigned to the Department of Natural Resources. Unless otherwise provided by law, the commissioner shall determine the amount of the contribution, which must be an amount calculated to earn sufficient money to meet the costs of managing the conservation easement at a level that neither significantly overrecovers nor underrecovers the costs. In determining the amount of the financial contribution, the commissioner shall consider:
(1) the estimated annual staff hours needed to manage the conservation easement, taking into consideration factors such as easement type, size, location, and complexity;
(2) the average hourly wages for the class or classes of employees expected to manage the conservation easement;
(3) the estimated annual travel expenses to manage the conservation easement;
(4) the estimated annual miscellaneous costs to manage the conservation easement, including supplies and equipment, information technology support, and aerial flyovers;
(5) the estimated annualized cost of legal services, including the cost to enforce the easement in the event of a violation; and
(6) the expected rate of return on investments in the account.

EFFECTIVE DATE. Subdivisions 1 and 2 of this section are effective the day following final enactment. Subdivision 3 of this section is effective for conservation
easements acquired with money appropriated on or after July 1, 2015, and for acquisitions of conservation easements by gift that are initiated on or after July 1, 2015.

Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 84.788, subdivision 5, is amended to read:

Subd. 5. Report of ownership transfers; fee. A person who sells or transfers (a) Application for transfer of ownership of an off-highway motorcycle registered under this section must report the sale or transfer within 15 days of the date of transfer.

(b) An application for transfer must be executed by the registered owner and the buyer on a form prescribed by the commissioner with the owner’s registration certificate, purchaser’s bill of sale, and a $1 fee that includes the vehicle serial number.

(c) The purchaser is subject to the penalties imposed by section 84.774 if the purchaser fails to apply for transfer of ownership as provided under this subdivision.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective January 1, 2016.

Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 84.788, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 5a. Report of registration transfers. (a) Application for transfer of registration under this section must be made to the commissioner within 15 days of the date of transfer.

(b) An application for transfer must be executed by the registered owner and the purchaser using a bill of sale that includes the vehicle serial number.

(c) The purchaser is subject to the penalties imposed by section 84.774 if the purchaser fails to apply for transfer of registration as provided under this subdivision.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective January 1, 2016.

Sec. 7. [84.8031] GRANT-IN-AID APPLICATIONS: REVIEW PERIOD.

The commissioner must review an off-road vehicle grant-in-aid application and, if approved, commence public review of the application within 60 days after the application has been locally approved and submitted to an area parks and trails office. If the commissioner fails to approve or deny the application within 60 days after submission, the application is deemed approved and the commissioner must provide for a 30-day public review period.

Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 84.82, subdivision 6, is amended to read:
Subd. 6. **Exemptions.** Registration is not required under this section for:

(1) a snowmobile owned and used by the United States, an Indian tribal government, another state, or a political subdivision thereof;

(2) a snowmobile registered in a country other than the United States temporarily used within this state;

(3) a snowmobile that is covered by a valid license of another state and has not been within this state for more than 30 consecutive days or that is registered by an Indian tribal government to a tribal member and has not been outside the tribal reservation boundary for more than 30 consecutive days;

(4) a snowmobile used exclusively in organized track racing events;

(5) a snowmobile in transit by a manufacturer, distributor, or dealer;

(6) a snowmobile at least 15 years old in transit by an individual for use only on land owned or leased by the individual; or

(7) a snowmobile while being used to groom a state or grant-in-aid trail; or

(8) a snowmobile with an engine displacement that is less than 125 cubic centimeters provided the snowmobile is not operated on state or grant-in-aid snowmobile trails.

Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 84.84, is amended to read:

**84.84 TRANSFER OR TERMINATION OF SNOWMOBILE OWNERSHIP.**

(a) Within 15 days after the transfer of ownership, or any part thereof, other than a security interest, or the destruction or abandonment of any snowmobile, written notice thereof of the transfer or destruction or abandonment shall be given to the commissioner in such form as the commissioner shall prescribe.

(b) An application for transfer must be executed by the registered owner and the purchaser using a bill of sale that includes the vehicle serial number.

(c) The purchaser is subject to the penalties imposed by section 84.88 if the purchaser fails to apply for transfer of ownership as provided under this subdivision. Every owner or part owner of a snowmobile shall, upon failure to give such notice of destruction or abandonment, be subject to the penalties imposed by Laws 1967, chapter 876 section 84.88.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective July 1, 2016.

Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 84.92, subdivision 8, is amended to read:

Subd. 8. **All-terrain vehicle or vehicle.** "All-terrain vehicle" or "vehicle" means a motorized vehicle of with: (1) not less than three, but not more than six low pressure or non-pneumatic tires, that is limited in engine displacement of less than 1,000 cubic
enometers and; (2) a total dry weight of 2,000 pounds or less; and (3) a total width from outside of tire rim to outside of tire rim that is 65 inches or less. All-terrain vehicle includes a class 1 all-terrain vehicle and class 2 all-terrain vehicle. All-terrain vehicle does not include a golf cart, mini-truck, dune buggy, or go-cart or a vehicle designed and used specifically for lawn maintenance, agriculture, logging, or mining purposes.

Sec. 11. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 84.92, subdivision 9, is amended to read:

Subd. 9. Class 1 all-terrain vehicle. "Class 1 all-terrain vehicle" means an all-terrain vehicle that has a total dry weight of less than 1,200 pounds width from outside of tire rim to outside of tire rim that is 50 inches or less.

Sec. 12. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 84.92, subdivision 10, is amended to read:

Subd. 10. Class 2 all-terrain vehicle. "Class 2 all-terrain vehicle" means an all-terrain vehicle that has a total dry weight of 1,200 to 1,800 pounds width from outside of tire rim to outside of tire rim that is greater than 50 inches but not more than 65 inches.

Sec. 13. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 84.922, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. Report of transfers. A person who sells or transfers ownership of a vehicle registered under this section shall report the sale or (a) Application for transfer of ownership must be made to the commissioner within 15 days of the date of transfer.

(b) An application for transfer must be executed by the registered owner and the purchaser on a form prescribed by the commissioner with the owner's registration certificate, using a bill of sale and a $4 fee that includes the vehicle serial number.

(c) The purchaser is subject to the penalties imposed by section 84.774 if the purchaser fails to apply for transfer of ownership as provided under this subdivision.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective January 1, 2016.

Sec. 14. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 84.925, subdivision 5, is amended to read:

Subd. 5. Training requirements. (a) An individual who was born after July 1, 1987, and who is 16 years of age or older, must successfully complete the independent study course component of all-terrain vehicle safety training before operating an all-terrain vehicle on public lands or waters, public road rights-of-way, or state or grant-in-aid trails.

(b) An individual who is convicted of violating a law related to the operation of an all-terrain vehicle must successfully complete the independent study course component of all-terrain vehicle safety training before continuing operation of an all-terrain vehicle.
(c) An individual who is convicted for a second or subsequent excess speed, trespass, or wetland violation in an all-terrain vehicle season, or any conviction for careless or reckless operation of an all-terrain vehicle, must successfully complete the independent study and the testing and operating course components of all-terrain vehicle safety training before continuing operation of an all-terrain vehicle.

(d) An individual who receives three or more citations and convictions for violating a law related to the operation of an all-terrain vehicle in a two-year period must successfully complete the independent study and the testing and operating course components of all-terrain vehicle safety training before continuing operation of an all-terrain vehicle.

(e) An individual must present evidence of compliance with this subdivision before an all-terrain vehicle registration is issued or renewed. A person may use the following as evidence of meeting all-terrain vehicle safety certificate requirements:

1. a valid all-terrain vehicle safety certificate issued by the commissioner;
2. a driver's license that has a valid all-terrain vehicle safety certificate indicator issued under section 171.07, subdivision 18; or
3. an identification card that has a valid all-terrain vehicle safety certificate indicator issued under section 171.07, subdivision 18.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective January 1, 2016, or the date the new driver and vehicle services information technology system is implemented, whichever comes later.

Sec. 15. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 84.9256, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. Prohibitions on youthful operators. (a) Except for operation on public road rights-of-way that is permitted under section 84.928 and as provided under paragraph (j), a driver's license issued by the state or another state is required to operate an all-terrain vehicle along or on a public road right-of-way.

(b) A person under 12 years of age shall not:

1. make a direct crossing of a public road right-of-way;
2. operate an all-terrain vehicle on a public road right-of-way in the state; or
3. operate an all-terrain vehicle on public lands or waters, except as provided in paragraph (f).

(c) Except for public road rights-of-way of interstate highways, a person 12 years of age but less than 16 years may make a direct crossing of a public road right-of-way of a trunk, county state-aid, or county highway or operate on public lands and waters or state or grant-in-aid trails, only if that person possesses a valid all-terrain vehicle safety
certificate issued by the commissioner and is accompanied by a person 18 years of age or
older who holds a valid driver's license.

(d) To be issued an all-terrain vehicle safety certificate, a person at least 12 years
old, but less than 16 years old, must:

(1) successfully complete the safety education and training program under section
84.925, subdivision 1, including a riding component; and

(2) be able to properly reach and control the handle bars and reach the foot pegs
while sitting upright on the seat of the all-terrain vehicle.

(e) A person at least 11 years of age may take the safety education and training
program and may receive an all-terrain vehicle safety certificate under paragraph (d), but
the certificate is not valid until the person reaches age 12.

(f) A person at least ten years of age but under 12 years of age may operate an
all-terrain vehicle with an engine capacity up to 90cc on public lands or waters if
accompanied by a parent or legal guardian.

(g) A person under 15 years of age shall not operate a class 2 all-terrain vehicle.

(h) A person under the age of 16 may not operate an all-terrain vehicle on public
lands or waters or on state or grant-in-aid trails if the person cannot properly reach and
control the handle bars and reach the foot pegs while sitting upright on the seat of the
all-terrain vehicle.

(i) Notwithstanding paragraph (e), a nonresident at least 12 years old, but less than
16 years old, may make a direct crossing of a public road right-of-way of a trunk, county
state-aid, or county highway or operate an all-terrain vehicle on public lands and waters
or state or grant-in-aid trails if:

(1) the nonresident youth has in possession evidence of completing an all-terrain
safety course offered by the ATV Safety Institute or another state as provided in section
84.925, subdivision 3; and

(2) the nonresident youth is accompanied by a person 18 years of age or older who
holds a valid driver's license.

(j) A person 12 years of age but less than 16 years of age may operate an all-terrain
vehicle on the roadway, bank, slope, or ditch of a public road right-of-way as permitted
under section 84.928 if the person:

(1) possesses a valid all-terrain vehicle safety certificate issued by the commissioner;
and

(2) is accompanied by a parent or legal guardian on a separate all-terrain vehicle.

Sec. 16. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 84.928, subdivision 1, is amended to read:
Subdivision 1. **Operation on roads and rights-of-way.** (a) Unless otherwise allowed in sections 84.92 to 84.928 or by local ordinance under paragraph (k), a person shall not operate an all-terrain vehicle in this state along or on the roadway, shoulder, or inside bank or slope of a public road right-of-way of a trunk, county state-aid, or county highway.

(b) A person may operate a class 1 all-terrain vehicle in the ditch or the outside bank or slope of a trunk, county state-aid, or county highway unless prohibited under paragraph (d) or (f).

(c) A person may operate a class 1 all-terrain vehicle designed by the manufacturer for off-road use to be driven by a steering wheel and equipped with operator and passenger seat belts and a roll-over protective structure or a class 2 all-terrain vehicle:

1. within the public road right-of-way of a county state-aid or county highway on the right shoulder or the extreme right-hand side of the road and left turns may be made from any part of the road if it is safe to do so under the prevailing conditions, unless prohibited under paragraph (d) or (f);

2. on the bank, slope, or ditch of a public road right-of-way of a trunk, county state-aid, or county highway but only to access businesses or make trail connections, and left turns may be made from any part of the road if it is safe to do so under the prevailing conditions, unless prohibited under paragraph (d) or (f); and

3. on the bank or ditch of a public road right-of-way on a designated class 2 all-terrain vehicle trail.

(d) A road authority as defined under section 160.02, subdivision 25, may after a public hearing restrict the use of all-terrain vehicles in the public road right-of-way under its jurisdiction.

(e) The restrictions in paragraphs (a), (d), (h), (i), and (j) do not apply to the operation of an all-terrain vehicle on the shoulder, inside bank or slope, ditch, or outside bank or slope of a trunk, interstate, county state-aid, or county highway:

1. that is part of a funded grant-in-aid trail; or

2. when the all-terrain vehicle is owned by or operated under contract with:

   i. a road authority as defined under section 160.02, subdivision 25; or

   ii. a publicly or privately owned utility or pipeline company and used for work on utilities or pipelines.

(f) The commissioner may limit the use of a right-of-way for a period of time if the commissioner determines that use of the right-of-way causes:

1. degradation of vegetation on adjacent public property;

2. siltation of waters of the state;

3. impairment or enhancement to the act of taking game; or
42.1 (4) a threat to safety of the right-of-way users or to individuals on adjacent public
42.2 property.
42.3 The commissioner must notify the road authority as soon as it is known that a closure
42.4 will be ordered. The notice must state the reasons and duration of the closure.
42.5 (g) A person may operate an all-terrain vehicle registered for private use and used
42.6 for agricultural purposes on a public road right-of-way of a trunk, county state-aid, or
42.7 county highway in this state if the all-terrain vehicle is operated on the extreme right-hand
42.8 side of the road, and left turns may be made from any part of the road if it is safe to do so
42.9 under the prevailing conditions.
42.10 (h) A person shall not operate an all-terrain vehicle within the public road
42.11 right-of-way of a trunk, county state-aid, or county highway from April 1 to August 1 in
42.12 the agricultural zone unless the vehicle is being used exclusively as transportation to and
42.13 from work on agricultural lands. This paragraph does not apply to an agent or employee
42.14 of a road authority, as defined in section 160.02, subdivision 25, or the Department of
42.15 Natural Resources when performing or exercising official duties or powers.
42.16 (i) A person shall not operate an all-terrain vehicle within the public road right-of-way
42.17 of a trunk, county state-aid, or county highway between the hours of one-half hour after
42.18 sunset to one-half hour before sunrise, except on the right-hand side of the right-of-way
42.19 and in the same direction as the highway traffic on the nearest lane of the adjacent roadway.
42.20 (j) A person shall not operate an all-terrain vehicle at any time within the
42.21 right-of-way of an interstate highway or freeway within this state.
42.22 (k) A county, city, or town, acting through its governing body, may by ordinance
42.23 allow a person to operate an all-terrain vehicle on a public road or street under its
42.24 jurisdiction to access businesses and residences and to make trail connections.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** The amendments to paragraph (e) of this section are effective
42.25 the day following final enactment.

Sec. 17. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 84D.01, is amended by adding a subdivision
42.27 to read:
42.28 Subd. 1a. **Aquatic invasive species affirmation.** "Aquatic invasive species
42.29 affirmation" means an affirmation of the summary of the aquatic invasive species laws of
42.30 this chapter that is part of watercraft licenses and nonresident fishing licenses, as provided
42.31 in section 84D.106.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective January 1, 2016.
Sec. 18. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 84D.01, subdivision 13, is amended to read:

Subd. 13. Prohibited invasive species. "Prohibited invasive species" means a nonnative species that has been listed designated as a prohibited invasive species in a rule adopted by the commissioner under section 84D.12.

Sec. 19. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 84D.01, subdivision 15, is amended to read:

Subd. 15. Regulated invasive species. "Regulated invasive species" means a nonnative species that has been listed designated as a regulated invasive species in a rule adopted by the commissioner under section 84D.12.

Sec. 20. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 84D.01, subdivision 17, is amended to read:

Subd. 17. Unlisted nonnative species. "Unlisted nonnative species" means a nonnative species that has not been listed designated as a prohibited invasive species, a regulated invasive species, or an unregulated nonnative species in a rule adopted by the commissioner under section 84D.12.

Sec. 21. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 84D.01, subdivision 18, is amended to read:

Subd. 18. Unregulated nonnative species. "Unregulated nonnative species" means a nonnative species that has been listed designated as an unregulated nonnative species in a rule adopted by the commissioner under section 84D.12.

Sec. 22. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 84D.06, is amended to read:

84D.06 UNLISTED NONNATIVE SPECIES.

Subdivision 1. Process. A person may not introduce an unlisted nonnative aquatic plant or wild animal species unless:

(1) the person has notified the commissioner in a manner and form prescribed by the commissioner;

(2) the commissioner has made the classification determination required in subdivision 2 and listed designated the species as appropriate; and

(3) the introduction is allowed under the applicable provisions of this chapter.

Subd. 2. Classification. (a) If the commissioner determines that a species for which a notification is received under subdivision 1 should be classified as a prohibited invasive species, the commissioner shall:

(1) adopt a rule under section 84D.12, subdivision 3, listing designating the species as a prohibited invasive species; and
(2) notify the person from which the notification was received that the species is
subject to section 84D.04.

(b) If the commissioner determines that a species for which a notification is
received under subdivision 1 should be classified as an unregulated nonnative species,
the commissioner shall:

(1) adopt a rule under section 84D.12, subdivision 3, listing designating the species
as an unregulated nonnative species; and

(2) notify the person from which the notification was received that the species is not
subject to regulation under this chapter.

(c) If the commissioner determines that a species for which a notification is received
under subdivision 1 should be classified as a regulated invasive species, the commissioner
shall notify the applicant that the species is subject to the requirements in section 84D.07.

Sec. 23. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 84D.10, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. Removal and confinement. (a) A conservation officer or other licensed
peace officer may order:

(1) the removal of aquatic macrophytes or prohibited invasive species from
water-related equipment, including decontamination using hot water or high pressure
equipment when available on site, before it the water-related equipment is transported or
before it is placed into waters of the state;

(2) confinement of the water-related equipment at a mooring, dock, or other location
until the water-related equipment is removed from the water;

(3) removal of water-related equipment from waters of the state to remove prohibited
invasive species if the water has not been listed by the commissioner as being infested
with that species; and

(4) a prohibition on placing water-related equipment into waters of the state when
the water-related equipment has aquatic macrophytes or prohibited invasive species
attached in violation of subdivision 1 or when water has not been drained or the drain plug
has not been removed in violation of subdivision 4; and

(5) decontamination of water-related equipment when available on site.

(b) An order for removal of prohibited invasive species under paragraph (a), clause
(1), or decontamination of water-related equipment under paragraph (a), clause (5),
may include tagging the water-related equipment and issuing a notice that specifies
a time frame for completing the removal or decontamination and reinspection of the
water-related equipment.
(b) (c) An inspector who is not a licensed peace officer may issue orders under paragraph (a), clauses (1), (3), and (4), and (5).

Sec. 24. [84D.106] AQUATIC INVASIVE SPECIES AFFIRMATION.

Aquatic invasive species affirmation is required for all:

1. watercraft licenses issued under section 86B.401; and

2. all nonresident fishing licenses, as provided in section 97C.301, subdivision 2a.

EFFECTIVE DATE. Clause (1) of this section is effective January 1, 2016, and clause (2) of this section is effective March 1, 2016.

Sec. 25. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 84D.11, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. Prohibited invasive species. The commissioner may issue a permit for the propagation, possession, importation, purchase, or transport of a prohibited invasive species for the purposes of disposal, decontamination, control, research, or education.

Sec. 26. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 84D.12, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. Required rules. The commissioner shall adopt rules:

1. listing designating prohibited invasive species, regulated invasive species, and unregulated nonnative species of aquatic plants and wild animals;

2. governing the application for and issuance of permits under this chapter, which rules may include a fee schedule; and

3. governing notification under section 84D.08.

Sec. 27. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 84D.12, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. Expedited rules. The commissioner may adopt rules under section 84.027, subdivision 13, that list designate:

1. prohibited invasive species of aquatic plants and wild animals;

2. regulated invasive species of aquatic plants and wild animals; and

3. unregulated nonnative species of aquatic plants and wild animals.

Sec. 28. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 84D.13, subdivision 5, is amended to read:

Subd. 5. Civil penalties. (a) A civil citation issued under this section must impose the following penalty amounts:

1. for transporting aquatic macrophytes in violation of section 84D.09, $100;

2. for placing or attempting to place into waters of the state water-related equipment that has aquatic macrophytes attached, $200;
(3) for unlawfully possessing or transporting a prohibited invasive species other than an aquatic macrophyte, $500;

(4) for placing or attempting to place into waters of the state water-related equipment that has prohibited invasive species attached when the waters are not listed by the commissioner as being infested with that invasive species, $500;

(5) for intentionally damaging, moving, removing, or sinking a buoy marking, as prescribed by rule, Eurasian water milfoil, $100;

(6) for failing to have drain plugs or similar devices removed or opened while transporting water-related equipment or for failing to remove plugs, open valves, and drain water from water-related equipment, other than marine sanitary systems, before leaving waters of the state, $100; and

(7) for transporting infested water off riparian property without a permit as required by rule, $200; and

(8) for failing to have aquatic invasive species affirmation displayed or available for inspection as provided in sections 86B.401 and 97C.301, subdivision 2a, $25.

(b) A civil citation that is issued to a person who has one or more prior convictions or final orders for violations of this chapter is subject to twice the penalty amounts listed in paragraph (a).

Sec. 29. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 84D.15, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. Use of money in account. Money credited to the invasive species account in subdivision 2 shall be used for management of invasive species and implementation of this chapter as it pertains to invasive species, including control, public awareness, law enforcement, assessment and monitoring, management planning, habitat improvements, and research.

Sec. 30. [84D.16] COUNTY AQUATIC INVASIVE SPECIES PREVENTION GRANTS.

Subdivision 1. Definitions. (a) When used in this section, the following terms have the meanings given them.

(b) "Aquatic invasive species" means nonnative aquatic organisms that invade water beyond their natural and historic range.

(c) "Watercraft trailer launch" means any public water access site designed for launching watercraft.

(d) "Watercraft trailer parking space" means a parking space designated for a boat trailer at any public water access site designed for launching watercraft.
Subd. 2. **Grants.** (a) The commissioner shall award aquatic invasive species prevention grants to all counties in the state as follows: 50 percent based on each county's share of watercraft trailer launches and 50 percent based on each county's share of watercraft trailer parking spaces.

(b) The commissioner must compute the amount of each county's aquatic invasive species prevention grant under this section for the next fiscal year based upon available funds by August 1, 2015, and by August 1 each year thereafter, and notify each county of the amount of the grant. Beginning November 1, 2015, and each November 1 thereafter, the county proposed to receive a grant under this section must submit a copy of its guidelines for use of the grant to the commissioner or notify the commissioner of the county's intent to refuse the grant. Any refused funds are available in the next fiscal year for allocation to counties as provided in this subdivision. The commissioner shall award grants to counties in two payments to occur on July 20 and December 26 of the following calendar year.

Subd. 3. **Use of proceeds.** A county that receives a grant under this section must use the proceeds solely to prevent the introduction or limit the spread of aquatic invasive species at all access sites within the county. The county must establish, by resolution or through adoption of a plan, guidelines for the use of the proceeds. The guidelines set by the county board may include but are not limited to providing for site-level management, countywide awareness, and other procedures that the county finds necessary to achieve compliance. The county may appropriate the proceeds directly or may use any portion of the proceeds to provide funding for a joint powers board or cooperative agreement with another political subdivision, a soil and water conservation district in the county, a watershed district in the county, or a lake association located in the county. Any money appropriated by the county to a different entity or political subdivision must be used as required under this section.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** Subdivision 2, paragraph (a), of this section is effective July 1, 2016.

Sec. 31. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 85.015, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

**Subd. 1e. Connection to state parks and recreation areas.** Trails designated under this section may include connections to state parks or recreation areas that generally lie in between or within the vicinity of the waymarks specifically named in the designation.

Sec. 32. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 85.015, subdivision 28, is amended to read:

**Subd. 28. Camp Ripley/Veterans State Trail, Crow Wing, Cass, and Morrison Counties.** The trail shall originate at Crow Wing State Park in Crow Wing County at
the southern end of the Paul Bunyan Trail and shall extend from Crow Wing State Park
to the city of Pillager, then southerly along the west side of Camp Ripley, then
easterly along the south side of Camp Ripley across to the east side of the Mississippi
River, and then northerly through Fort Ripley to Crow Wing State Park. A second segment
of the trail shall be established that shall extend in a southerly direction and in close
proximity to the Mississippi River from the southeasterly portion of the first segment of
the trail to the city of Little Falls, and then terminate at the Soo Line Trail in Morrison
County. Separation of motorized and nonmotorized corridors is acceptable as needed.

Sec. 33. [85.0506] LAKE VERMILION-SOUDAN UNDERGROUND MINE
STATE PARK; HOISTS.

The Lake Vermilion-Soudan Underground Mine State Park mine tour operation is
exempt from sections 326B.163 to 326B.191. The federal mine code for hoists that lift
people under Code of Federal Regulations, title 30, part 57, subpart R, applies to the
Lake Vermilion-Soudan Underground Mine State Park hoist. The commissioner shall
employ a hoist safety expert to conduct an annual inspection of the hoist system at the
Lake Vermilion-Soudan Underground Mine State Park.

Sec. 34. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 85.054, subdivision 12, is amended to read:

permit is not required and a fee may not be charged for motor vehicle entry or parking
at the visitor parking area of Soudan Underground Mine State Park and the Stuntz Bay
boat house area.

Sec. 35. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 85.32, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. Areas marked. The commissioner of natural resources is authorized
in cooperation with local units of government and private individuals and groups when
feasible to mark state water trails on the Little Fork, Big Fork, Minnesota, St. Croix,
Snake, Mississippi, Red Lake, Cannon, Straight, Des Moines, Crow Wing, St. Louis, Pine,
Rum, Kettle, Cloquet, Root, Zumbro, Pomme de Terre within Swift County, Watonwan,
Cottonwood, Whitewater, Chippewa from Benson in Swift County to Montevideo in
Chippewa County, Long Prairie, Red River of the North, Sauk, Otter Tail, Redwood,
Blue Earth, Cedar, Shell Rock, and Crow Rivers which have historic and scenic values
and to mark appropriately points of interest, portages, camp sites, and all dams, rapids,
waterfalls, whirlpools, and other serious hazards which are dangerous to canoe, kayak,
and watercraft travelers.
Sec. 36. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 86B.401, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **Licensing.** (a) The license agent shall register the watercraft on receiving an application and the license fee. A license and registration sticker with a registration number shall be issued and must be affixed to the watercraft as prescribed by the commissioner of natural resources.

(b) A license includes aquatic invasive species affirmation as provided in section 84D.106. The aquatic invasive species affirmation portion of the license must be displayed with the signed license certificate. The aquatic invasive species affirmation will be provided with an application for a new, transfer, duplicate, or renewal watercraft license.

(c) The license is not valid unless signed by at least one owner.

(d) Failure to complete the aquatic invasive species affirmation in this subdivision is subject to the penalty prescribed in section 84D.13, subdivision 5.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective January 1, 2016.

Sec. 37. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 88.17, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **Special permits.** The following special permits are required at all times, including when the ground is snow-covered:

(a) **Fire training.** A permit to start a fire for the instruction and training of firefighters, including liquid fuels training, may be given by the commissioner or agent of the commissioner. Except for owners or operators conducting fire training in specialized industrial settings pursuant to applicable federal, state, or local standards, owners or operators conducting open burning for the purpose of instruction and training of firefighters with regard to structures must follow the techniques described in a document entitled: Structural Burn Training Procedures for the Minnesota Technical College System use only fuel materials as outlined in the current edition of National Fire Protection Association 1403, Standard on Live Fire Training Evolutions, and obtain the applicable live burn documents in accordance with the current edition of the Board of Firefighter Training and Education's live burn plan established according to section 299N.02, subdivision 3, clause (2).

(b) **Permanent tree and brush open burning sites.** A permit for the operation of a permanent tree and brush burning site may be given by the commissioner or agent of the commissioner. Applicants for a permanent open burning site permit shall submit a complete application on a form provided by the commissioner. Existing permanent tree and brush open burning sites must submit for a permit within 90 days of the passage of this statute for a burning permit. New site applications must be submitted at least 90
Section 38. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 88.49, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **Recording Provisions of auxiliary forest contract to run with the land.**

The commissioner shall submit such contract in recordable form to the owner of the land covered thereby. If the owner shall indicate to the commissioner an unwillingness to execute the same, or if the owner or any of the persons having an interest therein or lien thereon fail to execute it within 60 days from the time of its submission to the owner, all proceedings relating to the making of this land into an auxiliary forest shall be at an end.

When the contract shall have been executed it shall forthwith be recorded in the office of the county recorder at the expense of the owner or, if the title to the land be registered, with the registrar of titles. At the time the contract is recorded with the county recorder for record the owner, at the owner's expense, shall record with the county recorder a certificate from the county attorney to the effect that no change in record title thereof has occurred, that no liens or other encumbrances have been placed thereon, and that no taxes have accrued thereon since the making of the previous certificate. It shall be the duty of the county attorney to furnish this certificate without further compensation.

All the provisions of the recorded contract shall be for an auxiliary forest are deemed covenants running with the land from the date of the filing of the contract for record.
Sec. 39. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 88.49, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. Effect. Upon the filing of the contract for record, the land therein described in the contract shall become, and during the life of the contract, remain and be, an auxiliary forest entitled to all the benefits and subject to all the restrictions of sections 88.47 and 88.49 to 88.53, all of which shall be deemed a. These sections are part of the obligation of the contract and shall be in violator, subject only to the police power of the state, to the power of eminent domain, and to the right of the parties thereto by mutual agreement to make applicable to the contract any laws of the state enacted subsequent to its execution and filing. This provision shall not be so construed as to prevent amendatory or supplementary legislation which does of the contract. Laws enacted subsequent to the date of execution of the contract are applicable to the contract, so long as the laws do not impair the contract rights of the parties thereto, or as to prevent amendatory or supplementary legislation in respect of the culture, care, or management of the lands included in any such contract signatories of the contract or their successors or assigns.

Sec. 40. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 88.49, subdivision 5, is amended to read:

Subd. 5. Cancellation. Upon the failure of (a) If the owner fails to faithfully fulfill and perform such the contract or, any provision thereof of the contract, or any requirement of sections 88.47 and 88.49 to 88.53, or any rule adopted by the commissioner thereunder adopts under those sections, the commissioner may cancel the contract in the manner herein provided. The commissioner shall give to the owner, in the manner prescribed in section 88.48, subdivision 4, 60 days' notice of a hearing thereon at which the owner may appear and show cause, if any, why the contract should not be canceled. The commissioner shall then determine whether the contract should be canceled and make an order to that effect. Notice of the commissioner's determination and the making of the order shall be given to The commissioner shall give the owner in the manner provided in section 88.48, subdivision 4 notice of the commissioner's determination and order. On determining if the commissioner determines that the contract should be canceled and no appeal therefrom be taken the owner does not appeal the determination as provided in subdivision 7, the commissioner shall send notice thereof of the cancellation to the auditor of the county and to the town clerk of the town affected and file with the recorder a certified copy of the order, who. The recorder shall forthwith note the cancellation upon the record thereof, and thereupon the land therein described in the contract shall cease to be an auxiliary forest and, together with the timber thereon on the land, become liable to for all taxes and assessments that otherwise would have been levied against it had it never been an auxiliary forest the land from the time of the making of the contract, any
notwithstanding provisions of the statutes of limitation to the contrary notwithstanding, less. The amount of taxes paid under the provisions of section 88.51, subdivision 1, together with interest on such taxes and assessments at six percent per annum, but without penalties, must be subtracted from the tax owed by the owner.

(b) The commissioner may in like manner and with like effect cancel the contract upon written application of the owner.

c) The commissioner shall cancel any the contract if the owner has made successful application successfully applied under sections 290C.01 to 290C.11, the Sustainable Forest Incentive Act, sections 290C.01 to 290C.11, and has paid to the county treasurer the tax difference between the amount which that would have been paid had the land under contract been subject to the Minnesota Tree Growth Tax Law and the Sustainable Forest Incentive Act from the date of the recording of the contract and the amount actually paid under section 88.51, subdivisions subdivision 1, and Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 88.51, subdivision 2. This tax difference must be calculated based on the years the lands would have been taxed under the Tree Growth Tax Law and the Sustainable Forest Incentive Act. The sustainable forest tax difference is net of the incentive payment of section 290C.07.

When (d) If the execution of any the contract creating an auxiliary forest shall have been procured through fraud or deception practiced upon the county board or the commissioner, or any other person or body representing the state, it may be canceled cancel it upon suit brought by the attorney general at the direction of the commissioner. This cancellation shall have has the same effect as the cancellation of a contract by the commissioner.

Sec. 41. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 88.49, subdivision 6, is amended to read:

Subd. 6. Assessment after cancellation. (a) For the purpose of levying such taxes, the county auditor shall, immediately upon receipt of receiving notice of the cancellation of any a contract creating an auxiliary forest, direct the local assessor to assess the lands within the forest, excluding the value of merchantable timber and minerals and other things of value taxed under the provisions of Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 88.51, subdivision 2, as of for each of the years during which the lands have been included within the auxiliary forest. The local assessor shall forthwith make the assessment and certify the same to the county auditor. The county auditor shall thereupon levy a tax on the
assessable value of the land as, fixed by section 273.13, for each of the years during which
the land has been within an auxiliary forest, at the rate at which other real estate
within the taxing district was taxed in those years. The tax so assessed and levied against
any land shall be is a first and prior lien upon the land and upon all timber and forest
products growing, grown, or cut thereon on the land and removed therefrom from the land.
These taxes shall must be enforced in the same manner as other taxes on real estate are
enforced and, in addition thereto, the lien of the tax on forest products cut or removed
from this land shall must be enforced by the seizure and sale of the forest products.

(b) No person shall, after the mailing by the commissioner, as provided in subdivision
5, of notice of hearing on the cancellation of a an contract making any lands an auxiliary
forest, cut or remove from these lands any timber or forest products growing, growing, or
cut thereon until all taxes levied under this subdivision shall have been are paid, or, in the
event such if the levy shall is not have been completed, until the owner shall have has given
a bond payable to the county, with sureties approved by the county auditor, in such the
amount as the county auditor shall deem deems ample for the payment of all taxes that may
be levied thereon under this subdivision, conditioned for the payment of such the taxes.

(c) Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of violates this subdivision
shall be is guilty of a felony.

Sec. 42. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 88.49, subdivision 7, is amended to read:

Subd. 7. Appeal. (a) The owner may appeal from any cancellation order of the
commissioner to the district court of the county wherein where the land is situate located
by serving notice of appeal on the commissioner and filing the same with the court
administrator of the district court within 30 days after the date of mailing of notice
of such order.

(b) The appeal shall must be tried between the state of Minnesota and the owner by
the court as a suit for the rescission of a contract is tried, and the judgment of the court
shall be is substituted for the cancellation order of the commissioner, and shall be is final.

Sec. 43. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 88.49, subdivision 8, is amended to read:

Subd. 8. Proceedings in lieu of cancellation. If cause for the cancellation of any a
contract shall exist exists, the commissioner may, in lieu of canceling such the contract,
perform the terms and conditions, other than the payment of that the owner was required
to perform, except that the commissioner may not pay any taxes; that the owner was
required, by the contract or by law or by the rules of the commissioner, to be performed by
the owner, and may for that purpose to have paid by law. The commissioner may use any
available moneys appropriated for the maintenance of the commissioner's division and
any other lawful means to perform all other terms and conditions required to maintain the
auxiliary forest status. The commissioner shall, on December 1 each year, certify to the
auditor of each county the amount of moneys thus expended on and the value of services
thus rendered in respect of any lands therein for land in the county since December 1 of
the preceding year. The county auditor shall forthwith assess and levy the amount shown
by this certificate against the lands described therein. This amount shall bear bears interest
at the rate of six percent per annum and shall be is a lien upon the lands described therein;
and, The collection thereof of the tax must be enforced in the same manner as taxes
levied under section 88.52, subdivision 1; and, if such the tax is not sooner paid, it
shall must be added to, and the payment thereof enforced with, the yield tax imposed
under section 88.52, subdivision 2.

Sec. 44. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 88.49, subdivision 9, is amended to read:

Subd. 9. Auxiliary forests; withdrawal of land from. (a) Land needed for other
purposes may be withdrawn from an auxiliary forest as herein provided. The owner may
submit a verified application therefore in a form prescribed by the commissioner of natural
resources may be made by the owner to the county board of the county in which the land is
situated, describing the land and stating the purpose of withdrawal. Like proceedings shall
be had upon the application as upon an application for the establishment of an auxiliary
forest, except that consideration need be given only to the questions to be determined as
provided in this subdivision. The county board shall consider the application and hear any
matter offered in support of or in opposition to the application. The county board shall
make proper record of its action upon the application. If the application is rejected, the
county board shall prepare a written statement stating the reasons for the rejection within
30 days of the date of rejection. If the application is rejected, the county auditor shall,
within 30 days of the rejection, endorse the rejection on the application and return it,
together with a copy of the written statement prepared by the county board stating the
reasons for rejection to the applicant. The rejected application and written statement must
be sent to the owner by certified mail at the address given in the application.

(b) If the application is disapproved as to only a part of the lands described, the
county auditor shall notify the applicant in the same manner as if the application were
rejected. The applicant may amend the application within 60 days after the notice is
mailed. If it is not amended, the application is deemed rejected.

(c) If the county board shall determine determines that the land proposed to be
withdrawn is needed and is suitable for the purposes set forth in the application, and
that the remaining land in the auxiliary forest is suitable and sufficient for the purposes thereof of the auxiliary forest as provided by law, the board may, in its discretion, grant the application, subject to the approval of the commissioner. Upon such approval a supplemental contract evidencing the withdrawal shall be executed, filed, and recorded or registered as the case may require, in like manner as an original auxiliary forest contract. Thereupon by both the county board and the commissioner, the county auditor shall notify the applicant and the commissioner. Upon notice from the county auditor, the commissioner shall cause to be prepared a supplemental contract executed by the commissioner on behalf of the state and by the owner of the fee title or the holder of a state deed and by all other persons having any liens on the land and witnessed and acknowledged as provided by law for the execution of recordable deeds of conveyance. Notices sent by certified mail to the owner in fee at the address given in the application is deemed notice to all persons executing the supplemental contract. The supplemental contract must be prepared by the director of the Division of Forestry on a recordable form approved by an attorney appointed by the commissioner. Every supplemental contract must be approved by the Executive Council. The commissioner shall submit the supplemental contract to the owner of the land. If the owner indicates to the commissioner an unwillingness to execute the supplemental contract, or if the owner or any of the persons with an interest in the land or a lien upon the land fail to execute the contract within 60 days from the time of submission of the contract to the owner for execution, all proceedings relating back to the withdrawal of the land from an auxiliary forest shall be at an end. When the supplemental contract is executed, it must be recorded in the office of the county recorder at the expense of the owner or, if the title to the land is registered, the supplemental contract must be recorded with the registrar of titles. At the time the contract is recorded with the county recorder, the owner, at the owner's expense, shall record with the county recorder a certificate from the county attorney to the effect that no change in record title to the land has occurred, that no liens or other encumbrances have been placed on the land, and that no taxes have accrued on the land since the making of the previous certificate. The county attorney must furnish this certificate without further compensation. Upon execution and recording of the supplemental contract, the land described in the supplemental contract shall cease that is to be withdrawn from the auxiliary forest ceases to be part of the auxiliary forest, and, together with the timber thereon, shall be the owner is liable to taxes and assessments of the withdrawn portion together with the timber on the withdrawn portion in like manner as upon cancellation of an auxiliary forest contract.

Sec. 45. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 88.49, subdivision 11, is amended to read:

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Subd. 11. Auxiliary forests; transfer of title; procedure on division. The title to
the land in an auxiliary forest or any part thereof of an auxiliary forest is subject to transfer
in the same manner as the title to other real estate, subject to the auxiliary forest contract
therefor and to applicable provisions of law. In case the ownership of such a an auxiliary
forest is divided into two or more parts by any transfer or transfers of title and the owners
of all such the parts desire to have the same parts made separate auxiliary forests, they the
owners may join in a verified application therefor to the county board of the county in
which the forest is situated in a form prescribed by the commissioner of natural resources.
If the county board determines that each of the parts into which the forest has been divided
is suitable and sufficient for a separate auxiliary forest as provided by law, it may, in
its discretion, grant the application, subject to the approval of the commissioner. Upon
such approval, the commissioner shall prepare a new auxiliary forest contract for each
part transferred, with like provisions and for the remainder of the same term as the prior
contract in force for the entire forest at the time of the transfer, and shall also prepare a
modification of such the prior contract, eliminating therefrom the part or parts of the land
transferred but otherwise leaving the remaining land subject to all the provisions of such
the contract. The new contract or contracts and modification of the prior contract shall
must be executed and otherwise dealt with in like manner as provided for an original a
supplemental auxiliary forest contract in subdivision 9, but no such instrument shall must
take effect until all of them, covering together all parts of the forest existing before the
transfer, have been executed, filed, and recorded or registered, as the case may require.
Upon the taking effect of When all such the instruments take effect, the owner of the forest prior to the transfer shall be is divested of all rights and relieved from all liabilities
under the contract then in force with respect to the parts transferred except such those as
may have existed or accrued at the time of the taking effect of such instruments, and
thereafter the several tracts into which the forest has been divided and the respective
owners thereof shall be are subject to the new contract or contracts or the modified prior
contract relating thereto, as the case may be, as provided for an original auxiliary forest
contract. The provisions of this subdivision shall not supersede or affect the application
of any other provision of law to any auxiliary forest which is divided by transfer of title
unless the procedure herein authorized is fully consummated.

Sec. 46. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 88.491, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. Effect of expired contract. When auxiliary forest contracts expire,
or prior to expiration by mutual agreement between the land owner landowner and the
appropriate county office, the lands previously covered by an auxiliary forest contract
automatically qualify for inclusion under the provisions of the Sustainable Forest Incentive Act; provided that when such lands are included in the Sustainable Forest Incentive Act prior to expiration of the auxiliary forest contract, they will be transferred and a tax paid as provided in section 88.49, subdivision 5, upon application and inclusion in the sustainable forest incentive program. The land owner shall pay taxes in an amount equal to the difference between:

(1) the sum of:

(i) the amount which would have been paid from the date of the recording of the contract had the land under contract been subject to the Minnesota Tree Growth Tax Law; plus

(ii) beginning with taxes payable in 2003, the taxes that would have been paid if the land had been enrolled in the sustainable forest incentive program; and

(2) the amount actually paid under section 88.51, subdivisions 1 and 2.

Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 88.51, subdivision 2.

Sec. 47. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 88.50, is amended to read:

88.50 TAXATION.

Every auxiliary forest in this state shall must be taxed in the manner and to the extent hereinafter provided according to sections 88.49 to 88.53 and not otherwise. Except as expressly permitted by sections 88.47 88.49 to 88.53, no auxiliary forest shall be taxed for, or in any manner, directly or indirectly made to contribute to, or become liable for the payment of, any tax or assessment, general or special, or any bond, certificate of indebtedness, or other public obligation of any name or kind, made, issued, or created subsequent to the filing of the contract creating the auxiliary forest, provided that temporary buildings, structures, or other fixtures of whatever kind located upon land within an auxiliary forest shall be valued and assessed as personal property and classified as class 3 under the general system of ad valorem taxation. In any proceeding for the making of a special improvement under the laws of this state by which any auxiliary forest will be benefitted, the owner thereof may subject the lands therein to assessment therefor in the manner provided by law, by filing the owner's written consent in writing to the making of the assessment in the tribunal in which the proceeding is pending. Whereupon the lands shall for the purposes of the improvement and assessment not be treated as lands not in an auxiliary forest; but the lien of any assessment so levied on lands in any auxiliary forest shall be is subject to the provisions of the contract creating the auxiliary forest and subordinate to the lien of any tax imposed under the provisions of sections 88.47 88.49 to 88.53.
Sec. 48. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 88.51, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Annual tax, ten cents per acre.** (a) From and after the filing of the contract creating any tract of land an auxiliary forest under sections 88.47-88.49 to 88.53 and hereafter upon any tract heretofore created as an auxiliary forest, the surface of the land therein, exclusive of mineral or anything of value thereunder, shall must be taxed annually at the rate of 10 cents per acre. This tax shall must be levied and collected, and the payment thereof of the tax, with penalties and interest, enforced in the same manner as other taxes on real estate, and shall must be credited to the funds of the taxing districts affected in the proportion of their interest in the taxes on this land if it had not been so made an auxiliary forest; provided, that such tax shall be is due in full on or before May 31, after the levy thereof. Failure to pay when due any tax so levied shall be is cause for cancellation of the contract.

(b) The levy upon the land of the taxes provided for by section 88.49, subdivision 5, upon the cancellation of a contract, shall discharge and annul discharges and annuls all unpaid taxes levied or assessed thereon on the land.

Sec. 49. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 88.51, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **Determination of estimated market value.** In determining the net tax capacity of property within any taxing district, the value of the surface of lands within any auxiliary forest therein in the taxing district, as determined by the county board under the provisions of section 88.48, subdivision 3, shall, for all purposes except the levying of taxes on lands within any such forest, be deemed the estimated market value thereof of those surface lands.

Sec. 50. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 88.52, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **Examination, report.** When any timber growing or standing in any auxiliary forest shall have become is suitable for merchantable forest products, the commissioner shall, at the written request of the owner, a copy of which shall at the time be filed in the office of the county auditor, make an examination of the timber and designate for the owner the kind and number of trees most suitable to be cut if in the judgment of the commissioner there be any, and. The cutting and removal of these designated trees so designated shall must be in accordance with the instructions of the commissioner. The commissioner shall inspect the cutting or removal and determine whether it or the manner of its performance constitute a violation of the terms of the contract creating the auxiliary forest or of the laws applicable there to laws, or of the instructions of the commissioner relative to the cutting and removal. Any such violation shall be is ground for cancellation

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of the contract by the commissioner; otherwise the contract shall continue in force for the remainder of the period therein stated in the contract, regardless of the cutting and removal. Within 90 days after the completion of any cutting or removal operation, the commissioner shall make a report of findings thereon and transmit copies of such the report to the county auditor and the surveyor general.

Sec. 51. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 88.52, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. Kinds, permit, scale report, assessment and payment of tax. (a) Upon the filing of the owner's written request of the owner as provided in subdivision 2, the director of lands and forestry, with the county board or the county land commissioner, shall determine within 30 days the kinds, quantities, and value on the stump of the timber proposed to be cut.

Before the cutting is to begin, the director of lands and forestry shall file with the county auditor a report showing the kinds, quantities, and value of the timber proposed to be cut or removed and approved by the director of lands and forestry for cutting within two years after the date of approval of the report by the director of lands and forestry. The county auditor shall assess and levy the estimated yield tax thereon, make proper record of this assessment and levy in the auditor's office, and notify the owner of the auxiliary forest of the tax amount thereof. The owner shall, before any timber in the forest is cut or removed, give a bond payable to the state of Minnesota, or in lieu thereof, a deposit in cash with the county treasurer, in the amount required by the report, which shall be and not less than 150 percent of the amount of the levy, conditioned for the payment of all taxes on the timber to be cut or removed. Upon receipt of notification from the county auditor that the bond or cash requirement has been deposited, the director of lands and forestry will issue a cutting permit in accordance with the report. The owner shall keep an accurate count or scale of all timber cut. On or before the fifteenth day of April following issuance of such the cutting permit, and on or before the fifteenth day of April 15 of each succeeding year in which any merchantable wood products were cut on auxiliary forest lands prior to the termination of such the permit, the owner of the timber covered by the permit shall file with the director of lands and forestry a sworn statement, submitted in duplicate, on a form prepared by the director of lands and forestry, one copy of which shall must be transmitted to the county auditor, specifying the quantity and value of each variety of timber and kind of product cut during the preceding year ending on March 31, as shown by the scale or measurement thereof made on the ground as cut, skidded, or loaded as the case may be. If no such scale or measurement shall have been was made on the ground, an estimate thereof shall must be made and such estimate corrected by the first
scale or measurement, made in the due course of business, and such. The correction must
at once be filed with the director of lands and forestry who shall immediately transmit it to
the county auditor. On or before the fifteenth day of May 15 following the filing of the
sworn statement covering the quantity and value of timber cut under an authorized permit,
the auditor shall assess and levy a yield (severance) tax, according to Minnesota Statutes
2014, section 88.51, subdivision 2, of the timber cut during the year ending on the March
31st preceding the date of assessing and levying this tax. This tax is payable and must
be paid to the county treasurer on or before the following May 31 next following. Copies
of the yield (severance) tax assessment and of the yield (severance) tax payment shall
be filed with the director of lands and forestry and the county auditor. Except as otherwise
provided, all yield (severance) taxes herein provided for shall be levied and collected,
and payment thereof, with penalties and interest, enforced in the same manner as taxes
imposed under the provisions of section 88.51, subdivision 1, and shall be credited to
the funds of the taxing districts affected in the proportion of their interests in the taxes on
the land producing the yield (severance) tax. At any time on deeming it necessary, the
director of lands and forestry may order an inspection of any or all cutting areas within
an auxiliary forest and also may require the owner of the auxiliary forest to produce for
inspection by the director of lands and forestry of any or all cutting records pertaining to
timber cutting operations within an auxiliary forest for the purpose of determining the
accuracy of scale or measurement reports, and if intentional error in scale or measurement
reports is found to exist, shall levy and assess a tax triple the yield (severance) tax on the
stumpage value of the timber cut in excess of the quantity and value reported.

(b) The following alternative method of assessing and paying annually the yield tax
on an auxiliary forest is to be available to an auxiliary forest owner upon application and
upon approval of the county board of the county within which the auxiliary forest is located.

For auxiliary forests entered under this subdivision paragraph, the county auditor
shall assess and levy the yield tax by multiplying the acreage of each legal description
included within the auxiliary forest by the acre quantity of the annual growth by species,
calculated in cords, or in thousands of feet board measure Minnesota standard log scale
rule, whichever is more reasonably usable, for the major species found in each type by
the from year-to-year appraised stumpage prices for each of these species, used by the
Division of Lands and Forestry, Department of Natural Resources, in selling trust fund
timber located within the district in which the auxiliary forest is located. The assessed
value of the annual growth of the auxiliary forest, thus determined, shall be subject to
a ten percent of stumpage value yield tax, payable annually on or before May 31. In all
other respects the assessment, levying and collection of the yield tax, as provided for in this subdivision shall follow the procedures specified in clause paragraph (a).

Forest owners operating under this subdivision shall be paragraph are subject to all other provisions of the auxiliary forest law except such the provisions of clause paragraph (a) as that are in conflict with this subdivision paragraph. Penalties for intentional failure by the owner to report properly the quantity and value of the annual growth upon an auxiliary forest entered under this subdivision paragraph and for failure to pay the yield tax when due shall be the same as the penalties specified in other subdivisions of this law for like failure to abide by its provisions.

To qualify for the assessment and levying of the yield tax by this method, the owner of the forest requesting this method of taxation must submit a map or maps and a tabulation in acres and in quantity of growth by legal descriptions showing the division of the area covered by the auxiliary forest for which this method of taxation is requested into the following forest types, namely: white and Norway red pine; jack pine; aspen-birch; spruce-balsam fir; swamp black spruce; tamarack; cedar; upland hardwoods; lowland hardwoods; upland brush and grass (temporarily nonproductive); lowland brush (temporarily nonproductive); and permanently nonproductive (open bogs, stagnant swamps, rock outcrops, flowage, etc.). Definition of these types and determination of the average rate or rates of growth (in cords or thousand feet, board measure, Minnesota standard log scale rule, which ever whichever is more logically applicable for each of them) shall must be made by the director of the Division of Lands and Forestry, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, with the advice and assistance of the land commissioner of the county in which the auxiliary forest is located; the director of the United States Forest Service's North Central Forest Experiment Station; and the director of the School of Forestry, University of Minnesota. Before the approval of the application of the owner of an auxiliary forest to have the auxiliary or proposed auxiliary forest taxed under provisions of this subdivision paragraph is submitted to the county board, the distribution between types of the area as shown on the maps and in the tabulations submitted by the owner of the auxiliary or proposed auxiliary forest shall must be examined and their accuracy determined by the director of the Division of Lands and Forestry, Department of Natural Resources, with the assistance of the county board of the county in which the auxiliary forest is located.

During the life of the auxiliary forest, contract timber cutting operations within the various types shown upon the type map accepted as a part of the approved auxiliary forest application shall do not bring about a reclassification of the forest types shown upon that map or those maps until after the passage of ten years following the termination of said the timber cutting operations and then only upon proof of a change in type.
Sec. 52. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 88.52, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. Hearing, procedure. The owner of any land or timber upon which a yield tax is assessed and levied as provided in this section may, within 15 days after mailing of notice of the amount of the tax, file with the county auditor a demand for hearing thereon on the tax before the county board. The county auditor shall thereupon fix a date of hearing, which shall must be held within 30 days after the filing of the demand, and mail to the owner notice of the time and place of the hearing. The owner may appear at the meeting and present evidence and argument as to the amount of the tax and as to any related matter relating thereto. The county board shall thereupon determine whether the tax as levied is proper in amount and make its order on the tax. The county auditor shall forthwith mail to the owner a notice of the order. If the amount of the tax is increased or reduced by the order, the county auditor shall make a supplemental assessment and levy thereof, as in this subdivision provided.

Sec. 53. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 88.52, subdivision 5, is amended to read:

Subd. 5. Yield tax, a prior lien. Throughout the life of any such auxiliary forest, the yield tax accruing thereon shall constitute and be yield tax constitutes and is a first and prior lien upon all the merchantable timber and forest products growing or grown thereon; and, if not paid when due, this yield tax, together with penalties and interest thereon as otherwise provided by law and all expenses of collecting same, shall continue continues to be a lien upon the timber and forest products and every part and parcel thereof wherever the same may be or however much changed in form or otherwise improved until the yield tax is fully paid. Such The lien may be foreclosed and the property subject thereto to the lien dealt with by action in the name of the state, brought by the county attorney at the request of the county auditor.

Sec. 54. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 88.52, subdivision 6, is amended to read:

Subd. 6. Timber held exempt from yield tax. Timber cut from an auxiliary forest by an owner and used by the owner for fuel, fencing, or building on land occupied by the owner which is within or contiguous to the auxiliary forest where cut shall be is exempt from the yield tax, and, as to timber so cut and used, the requirements of subdivisions 1 and 2 shall do not be applicable and in lieu thereof apply. The owner shall, prior to cutting, file with the county auditor, on a form prepared by the commissioner, a statement showing the quantity of each kind of forest products proposed to be cut and the purposes for which the same the products will be used.

Article 2 Sec. 54.
Sec. 55. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 88.523, is amended to read:

88.523 AUXILIARY FOREST CONTRACTS; SUPPLEMENTAL AGREEMENTS.

Upon application of the owner, any auxiliary forest contract heretofore or hereafter executed may be made subject to any provisions of law enacted subsequent to the execution of the contract and in force at the time of application, so far as not already applicable, with the approval of the county board and the commissioner of natural resources. As evidence thereof a supplemental agreement in a form prescribed by the commissioner and approved by the attorney general shall must be executed by the commissioner in behalf of the state and by the owner. Such the supplemental agreement shall must be filed and recorded in like manner as the original supplemental contract under section 88.49, subdivision 9, and shall thereupon take takes effect upon filing and recording.

Sec. 56. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 88.53, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. Time for disposal. Any corporation, association, or organization may acquire and hold any amount of land without restriction and without limit as to acreage or quantity for the purpose of including same within and holding same as an auxiliary forest under the provisions of sections 88.47 to 88.53. When the same shall cease land ceases to be an auxiliary forest, the owners shall have five years within which to dispose of the land, any provisions of general law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 57. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 88.53, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. Rules. The director shall make rules and adopt and prescribe such forms and procedure as shall be is necessary in carrying out the provisions of sections 88.47 88.49 to 88.53; and the director and every county board, county recorder, registrar of titles, assessor, tax collector, and every other person in official authority having any duties to perform under or growing out of sections 88.47 88.49 to 88.53 are hereby severally vested with full power and authority to enforce such rules, employ help and assistance, acquire and use equipment and supplies, or do any other act or thing reasonably necessary to the proper performance of duties under or arising from the administration and enforcement of sections 88.47 88.49 to 88.53. It shall be the duty of The director to must cause periodic inspections to be made of all auxiliary forests for the purpose of determining whether relative contract and statutory provisions relative thereto are being complied with.

Sec. 58. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 88.6435, subdivision 4, is amended to read:
Subd. 4. Forest bough account; disposition of fees. (a) The forest bough account is established in the state treasury within the natural resources fund.

(b) Fees for permits issued under this section shall must be deposited in the state treasury and credited to the forest bough account and, except for the electronic licensing system commission established by the commissioner under section 84.027, subdivision 15, are annually appropriated to the commissioner of natural resources for costs associated with balsam bough educational special forest product information and education programs for harvesters and buyers.

Sec. 59. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 90.14, is amended to read:

90.14 AUCTION SALE PROCEDURE.

(a) All state timber shall be offered and sold by the same unit of measurement as it was appraised. No tract shall be sold to any person other than the purchaser in whose name the bid was made. The commissioner may refuse to approve any and all bids received and cancel a sale of state timber for good and sufficient reasons.

(b) The purchaser at any sale of timber shall, immediately upon the approval of the bid, or, if unsold at public auction, at the time of purchase at a subsequent sale under section 90.101, subdivision 1, pay to the commissioner a down payment of 15 percent of the appraised value. In case any purchaser fails to make such payment, the purchaser shall be liable therefor to the state in a civil action, and the commissioner may reoffer the timber for sale as though no bid or sale under section 90.101, subdivision 1, thereof had been made.

(c) In lieu of the scaling of state timber required by this chapter, a purchaser of state timber may, at the time of payment by the purchaser to the commissioner of 15 percent of the appraised value, elect in writing on a form prescribed by the attorney general to purchase a permit based solely on the appraiser's estimate of the volume of timber described in the permit, provided that the commissioner has expressly designated the availability of such option for that tract on the list of tracts available for sale as required under section 90.101. A purchaser who elects in writing on a form prescribed by the attorney general to purchase a permit based solely on the appraiser's estimate of the volume of timber described on the permit does not have recourse to the provisions of section 90.281.

(d) In the case of a public auction sale conducted by a sealed bid process, tracts shall be awarded to the high bidder, who shall pay to the commissioner a down payment of 15 percent of the appraised value that must be received or postmarked within 14 days of the date of the sealed bid opening. If a purchaser fails to make the down payment, the purchaser is liable for the down payment to the state and the commissioner may offer the timber for sale to the next highest bidder as though no higher bid had been made.
(e) Except as otherwise provided by law, at the time the purchaser signs a permit issued under section 90.151, the commissioner shall require the purchaser to make a bid guarantee payment to the commissioner in an amount equal to 15 percent of the total purchase price of the permit less the down payment amount required by paragraph (b) for any bid increase in excess of $5,000 $10,000 of the appraised value. If a required bid guarantee payment is not submitted with the signed permit, no harvesting may occur, the permit cancels, and the down payment for timber forfeits to the state. The bid guarantee payment forfeits to the state if the purchaser and successors in interest fail to execute an effective permit.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective June 1, 2015, and applies to permits sold on or after that date.

Sec. 60. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 90.193, is amended to read:

90.193 EXTENSION OF TIMBER PERMITS.

The commissioner may, in the case of an exceptional circumstance beyond the control of the timber permit holder which makes it unreasonable, impractical, and not feasible to complete cutting and removal under the permit within the time allowed, grant one regular extension for one year. A written request for the regular extension must be received by the commissioner before the permit expires. The request must state the reason the extension is necessary and be signed by the permit holder. An interest rate of eight percent may be charged for the period of extension.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective the day following final enactment.

Sec. 61. [92.83] CONDEMNATION OF SCHOOL TRUST LAND.

Subdivision 1. Purpose. The purpose of this section is to extinguish the school trust interest in school trust lands where long-term economic return is prohibited by designation or policy while producing economic benefits for Minnesota's public schools. For the purposes of satisfying the Minnesota Constitution, article XI, section 8, which limits the sale of school trust lands to a public sale, the commissioner of natural resources shall acquire school trust lands through condemnation, as provided in subdivision 2.

Subd. 2. Commencement of condemnation proceedings. When the commissioner of natural resources has determined sufficient money is available to acquire any of the lands identified under section 84.027, subdivision 18, paragraph (c), the commissioner shall proceed to extinguish the school trust interest by condemnation action. When
requested by the commissioner, the attorney general shall commence condemnation of
the identified school trust lands.

Subd. 3. Payment. The portion of the payment of the award and judgment that
is for the value of the land shall be deposited into the permanent school fund. The
remainder of the award and judgment payment shall first be remitted for reimbursement
to the accounts from which expenses were paid, with any remainder deposited into the
permanent school fund.

Subd. 4. Account. The school trust lands account is created in the state treasury.
Money credited to the account is appropriated to the commissioner of natural resources
for the purposes of this section.

Sec. 62. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 94.10, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. Public sale requirements. (a) After complying with subdivision 1 and
before any public sale of surplus state-owned land is made and at least 30 days before
the sale, the commissioner of natural resources shall publish a notice of the sale in a
newspaper of general distribution in the county in which the real property to be sold is
situated. The notice shall specify the time and place at which the sale will commence, a
general description of the lots or tracts to be offered, and a general statement of the terms
of sale. The commissioner shall also provide electronic notice of sale.

(b) The minimum bid for a parcel of land must include the estimated value or
appraised value of the land and any improvements and, if any of the land is valuable for
merchantable timber, the value of the merchantable timber. The minimum bid may include
expenses incurred by the commissioner in rendering the property salable, including
survey, appraisal, legal, advertising, and other expenses.

(c) Except as provided under paragraph (d), parcels remaining unsold after the
offering may be sold to anyone agreeing to pay at least 75 percent of the appraised
value. The sale shall continue until all parcels are sold or until the commissioner orders a
reappraisal or withdraws the remaining parcels from sale.

(d) The commissioner may retain the services of a licensed real estate broker to find
a buyer for parcels remaining unsold after the offering. The sale price may be negotiated
by the broker, but must not be less than 90 percent of the appraised value as determined by
the commissioner. The broker's fee must be established by prior agreement between the
commissioner and the broker and must not exceed ten percent of the sale price for sales of
$10,000 or more. The broker's fee must be paid to the broker from the proceeds of the sale.

Sec. 63. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 94.16, subdivision 2, is amended to read:
Subd. 2. Payment of expenses. A portion of the proceeds from the sale equal in amount to the survey, appraisal, legal, advertising, real estate broker fee, and other expenses incurred by the commissioner of natural resources in rendering the property salable and sold shall be remitted to the account from which the expenses were paid, and are appropriated and immediately available for expenditure in the same manner as other money in the account.

Sec. 64. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 94.16, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. Proceeds from natural resources land. (a) Except as provided in paragraph paragraphs (b) and (c), the remainder of the proceeds from the sale of lands classified as a unit of the outdoor recreation system under section 86A.05 that were under the control and supervision of the commissioner of natural resources shall be credited to the land acquisition account in the natural resources fund.

(b) The remainder of the proceeds from the sale of administrative sites under the control and supervision of the commissioner of natural resources shall be credited to the facilities management account established under section 84.0857 and used to acquire facilities or renovate existing buildings for administrative use or to acquire land for, design, and construct administrative buildings for the Department of Natural Resources.

(c) The remainder of the proceeds from the sale of land not within a unit of the outdoor recreation system under section 86A.05 and not an administrative site, but under the control and supervision of the commissioner of natural resources, shall be credited to the school trust lands account established under section 92.83.

Sec. 65. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 97B.668, is amended to read:

97B.668 CANADA-GEESE GAME BIRDS CAUSING DAMAGE.

Notwithstanding sections 97B.091 and 97B.805, subdivisions 1 and 2, a person or agent of that person on lands and nonpublic waters owned or operated by the person may nonlethally scare, haze, chase, or harass Canada-geese game birds that are causing property damage from March 11 to August 31 or to protect a disease risk at any time or place that a hunting season for the game birds is not open. This section does not apply to public waters as defined under section 103G.005, subdivision 15, or. This section does not apply to migratory waterfowl on nests and other federally protected game birds on nests, except ducks and geese on nests unless when a permit is obtained under section 97A.401.

Sec. 66. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 97C.005, subdivision 1, is amended to read:
Subdivision 1. Definition; designation. (a) Special management waters are waters
that:

(1) have been subject to special regulations that have been evaluated and proven
effective under an experimental waters designation under section 97C.001; or

(2) are classified by the commissioner for primary use as trophy lakes, family fishing
lakes, designated trout lakes, designated trout streams, special species management lakes,
and other designated uses.

(b) Except as provided under subdivision 4, the commissioner may designate any
waters of the state, including experimental waters, as special management waters. The
commissioner shall by rule establish methods and criteria for public participation in the
evaluation and designation of waters as special management waters.

(c) Designation of special management waters under this section is not subject
to chapter 14.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective the day following final enactment.

Sec. 67. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 97C.005, is amended by adding a
subdivision to read:

Subd. 4. Trout streams; legislative approval. The commissioner shall not
designate a man-made stream as a trout stream. The commissioner shall not designate a
stream as a trout stream unless the legislature approves the designation.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective the day following final enactment
and applies to designations made on or after that date.

Sec. 68. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 97C.301, is amended by adding a
subdivision to read:

Subd. 2a. Aquatic invasive species affirmation. (a) A nonresident license to
take fish issued under section 97A.475, subdivision 7, includes aquatic invasive species
affirmation as provided in section 84D.106.

(b) The aquatic invasive species affirmation portion of the license must be displayed
with the signed nonresident license to take fish issued under section 97A.475, subdivision
7. The aquatic invasive species affirmation will be provided at the time of purchase of a
new or duplicate nonresident license.

(c) If a license is purchased online, the aquatic invasive species affirmation may be
completed electronically as part of the online sales process, and the electronic record of
the license sale is sufficient for documenting the affirmation.
(d) Failure to complete the aquatic invasive species affirmation in this subdivision is subject to the penalty prescribed in section 84D.13, subdivision 5.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective March 1, 2016.

Sec. 69. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 103B.101, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 16. Wetland stakeholder coordination. The board shall work with wetland stakeholders to foster mutual understanding and provide recommendations for improvements to the management of wetlands and related land and water resources, including recommendations for updating the Wetland Conservation Act, developing an in-lieu fee program as defined in section 103G.005, subdivision 10g, and related provisions. The board may convene informal working groups or work teams to provide information and education and to develop recommendations.

Sec. 70. [103B.103] EASEMENT STEWARDSHIP ACCOUNTS.

Subdivision 1. Accounts established; sources. (a) The water and soil conservation easement stewardship account and the mitigation easement stewardship account are created in the special revenue fund. The accounts consist of money credited to the accounts and interest and other earnings on money in the accounts. The State Board of Investment must manage the accounts to maximize long-term gain.

(b) Revenue from contributions and money appropriated for any purposes of the account as described in subdivision 2 must be deposited in the water and soil conservation easement stewardship account. Revenue from contributions, wetland banking fees designated for stewardship purposes by the board, easement stewardship payments authorized under subdivision 3, and money appropriated for any purposes of the account as described in subdivision 2 must be deposited in the mitigation easement stewardship account.

Subd. 2. Appropriation; purposes of accounts. Five percent of the balance on July 1 each year in the water and soil conservation easement stewardship account and five percent of the balance on July 1 each year in the mitigation easement stewardship account are annually appropriated to the board and may be spent only to cover the costs of managing easements held by the board, including costs associated with monitoring, landowner contacts, records storage and management, processing landowner notices, requests for approval or amendments, enforcement, and legal services associated with easement management activities.
Subd. 3. Financial contributions. The board shall seek a financial contribution to the water and soil conservation easement stewardship account for each conservation easement acquired by the board. The board shall seek a financial contribution or assess an easement stewardship payment to the mitigation easement stewardship account for each wetland banking easement acquired by the board. Unless otherwise provided by law, the board shall determine the amount of the contribution or payment, which must be an amount calculated to earn sufficient money to meet the costs of managing the easement at a level that neither significantly overrecovers nor underrecovers the costs. In determining the amount of the financial contribution, the board shall consider:

(1) the estimated annual staff hours needed to manage the conservation easement, taking into consideration factors such as easement type, size, location, and complexity;
(2) the average hourly wages for the class or classes of state and local employees expected to manage the easement;
(3) the estimated annual travel expenses to manage the easement;
(4) the estimated annual miscellaneous costs to manage the easement, including supplies and equipment, information technology support, and aerial flyovers;
(5) the estimated annualized costs of legal services, including the cost to enforce the easement in the event of a violation; and
(6) the expected rate of return on investments in the account.

EFFECTIVE DATE. Subdivisions 1 and 2 of this section are effective the day following final enactment. Subdivision 3 of this section is effective for conservation easements acquired with money appropriated on or after July 1, 2015, and for acquisitions of conservation easements by gift or as a condition of approval for wetland mitigation as provided in Minnesota Rules, chapter 8420, that are initiated on or after July 1, 2015.

Sec. 71. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 103B.3355, is amended to read:

103B.3355 WETLAND FUNCTIONS FOR DETERMINING PUBLIC VALUES.

(a) The public values of wetlands must be determined based upon the functions of wetlands for:

(1) water quality, including filtering of pollutants to surface and groundwater,
(2) utilization of nutrients that would otherwise pollute public waters, trapping of sediments, shoreline protection, and utilization of the wetland as a recharge area for groundwater;
71.1 (2) floodwater and storm water retention, including the potential for flooding in
71.2 the watershed, the value of property subject to flooding, and the reduction in potential
71.3 flooding by the wetland;
71.4 (3) public recreation and education, including hunting and fishing areas, wildlife
71.5 viewing areas, and nature areas;
71.6 (4) commercial uses, including wild rice and cranberry growing and harvesting
71.7 and aquaculture;
71.8 (5) fish, wildlife, native plant habitats;
71.9 (6) low-flow augmentation;
71.10 (7) carbon sequestration; and
71.11 (8) other public uses.
71.12 (b) The Board of Water and Soil Resources, in consultation with the commissioners of
71.13 natural resources and agriculture and local government units, shall adopt rules establishing:
71.14 (1) scientific methodologies for determining the functions of wetlands; and
71.15 (2) criteria for determining the resulting public values of wetlands.
71.16 (c) The methodologies and criteria established under this section or other
71.17 methodologies and criteria that include the functions in paragraph (a) and are approved
71.18 by the board, in consultation with the commissioners of natural resources and agriculture
71.19 and local government units, must be used to determine the functions and resulting public
71.20 values of wetlands in the state. The functions listed in paragraph (a) are not listed in
71.21 order of priority.
71.22 (d) Public value criteria established or approved by the board under this section do
71.23 not apply in areas subject to local comprehensive wetland protection and management
71.24 plans established under section 103G.2243.
71.25 (e) The Board of Water and Soil Resources, in consultation with the commissioners
71.26 of natural resources and agriculture and local government units, may [must] identify regions
71.27 areas of the state where preservation, enhancement, restoration, and establishment
71.28 of wetlands would have high public value. The board, in consultation with the
71.29 commissioners, may [must] identify high priority wetland regions areas for wetland
71.30 replacement using available information relating to the factors listed in paragraph
71.31 (a), the historic loss and abundance of wetlands, current applicable state and local
71.32 government water management and natural resource plans, and studies using a watershed
71.33 approach to identify current and future watershed needs. The board shall notify local
71.34 units of government with water planning authority of these high priority regions areas.
71.35 Designation of high priority areas is exempt from the rulemaking requirements of chapter
14, and section 14.386 does not apply. Designation of high priority areas is not effective
until 30 days after publication in the State Register.

(f) Local units of government, as part of a state-approved comprehensive local
water management plan as defined in section 103B.3363, subdivision 3, a state-approved
comprehensive watershed management plan as defined in section 103B.3363, subdivision
3a, or a state-approved local comprehensive wetland protection and management plan
under section 103G.2243, may identify priority areas for wetland replacement and provide
them for consideration under paragraph (e).

Sec. 72. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 103F.612, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. Application. (a) A wetland owner may apply to the county where a
wetland is located for designation of a wetland preservation area in a high priority wetland
area identified in a comprehensive local water plan, as defined in section 103B.3363,
subdivision 3, and located within a high priority wetland region designated by the Board
of Water and Soil Resources, if the county chooses to accept wetland preservation area
applications. The application must be made on forms provided by the board. If a wetland
is located in more than one county, the application must be submitted to the county where
the majority of the wetland is located.

(b) The application shall be executed and acknowledged in the manner required
by law to execute and acknowledge a deed and must contain at least the following
information and other information the Board of Water and Soil Resources requires:

(1) legal description of the area to be approved, which must include an upland strip
at least 16-1/2 feet in width around the perimeter of wetlands within the area and may
include total upland area of up to four acres for each acre of wetland;

(2) parcel identification numbers where designated by the county auditor;

(3) name and address of the owner;

(4) a statement by the owner covenanting that the land will be preserved as a wetland
and will only be used in accordance with conditions prescribed by the Board of Water and
Soil Resources and providing that the restrictive covenant will be binding on the owner
and the owner's successors or assigns, and will run with the land.

(c) The upland strip required in paragraph (b), clause (1), must be planted with
permanent vegetation other than a noxious weed.

Sec. 73. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 103G.005, is amended by adding a
subdivision to read:
Subd. 10g. In-lieu fee program. "In-lieu fee program" means a program in which wetland replacement requirements of section 103G.222 are satisfied through payment of money to the board or a board-approved sponsor to develop replacement credits according to section 103G.2242, subdivision 12.

Sec. 74. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 103G.222, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. Requirements. (a) Wetlands must not be drained or filled, wholly or partially, unless replaced by restoring or creating wetland areas or actions that provide at least equal public value under a replacement plan approved as provided in section 103G.2242, a replacement plan under a local governmental unit's comprehensive wetland protection and management plan approved by the board under section 103G.2243, or, if a permit to mine is required under section 93.481, under a mining reclamation plan approved by the commissioner under the permit to mine. For project-specific wetland replacement plans shall apply the same principles and standards for replacing wetlands by restoration or creation of wetland areas that are applicable to mitigation plans approved as provided in section 103G.2242. Public value must be determined in accordance with section 103B.3355 or a comprehensive wetland protection and management plan established under section 103G.2243. Sections 103G.221 to 103G.2372 also apply to excavation in permanently and semipermanently flooded areas of types 3, 4, and 5 wetlands. (b) Replacement must be guided by the following principles in descending order of priority:

(1) avoiding the direct or indirect impact of the activity that may destroy or diminish the wetland;

(2) minimizing the impact by limiting the degree or magnitude of the wetland activity and its implementation;

(3) rectifying the impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected wetland environment;

(4) reducing or eliminating the impact over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the activity;

(5) compensating for the impact by restoring a wetland; and

(6) compensating for the impact by replacing or providing substitute wetland resources or environments.
For a project involving the draining or filling of wetlands in an amount not exceeding
10,000 square feet more than the applicable amount in section 103G.2241, subdivision 9,
paragraph (a), the local government unit may make an on-site sequencing determination
without a written alternatives analysis from the applicant.

(c) If a wetland is located in a cultivated field, then replacement must be accomplished
through restoration only without regard to the priority order in paragraph (b), provided
that the altered wetland is not converted to a nonagricultural use for at least ten years.

(d) If a wetland is replaced under paragraph (c), or drained under section 103G.2241,
subdivision 2, paragraph (b) or (e), the local government unit may require a deed
restriction that prohibits nonagricultural use for at least ten years. The local government
unit may require the deed restriction if it determines the wetland area drained is at risk of
conversion to a nonagricultural use within ten years based on the zoning classification,
proximity to a municipality or full service road, or other criteria as determined by the
local government unit.

(e) Restoration and replacement of wetlands must be accomplished in accordance
with the ecology of the landscape area affected and ponds that are created primarily to
fulfill storm water management, and water quality treatment requirements may not be
used to satisfy replacement requirements under this chapter unless the design includes
pretreatment of runoff and the pond is functioning as a wetland.

(f) Except as provided in paragraph (g), for a wetland or public waters wetland
located on nonagricultural land, replacement must be in the ratio of two acres of replaced
wetland for each acre of drained or filled wetland.

(g) For a wetland or public waters wetland located on agricultural land or in a greater
than 80 percent area, replacement must be in the ratio of one acre of replaced wetland
for each acre of drained or filled wetland.

(h) Wetlands that are restored or created as a result of an approved replacement plan
are subject to the provisions of this section for any subsequent drainage or filling.

(i) Except in a greater than 80 percent area, only wetlands that have been
restored from previously drained or filled wetlands, wetlands created by excavation in
nonwetlands, wetlands created by dikes or dams along public or private drainage ditches,
or wetlands created by dikes or dams associated with the restoration of previously
drained or filled wetlands may be used in a statewide banking program established in for
wetland replacement according to rules adopted under section 103G.2242, subdivision 1.
Modification or conversion of nondegraded naturally occurring wetlands from one type to
another are not eligible for enrollment in a statewide wetlands bank.
(j) The Technical Evaluation Panel established under section 103G.2242, subdivision 2, shall ensure that sufficient time has occurred for the wetland to develop wetland characteristics of soils, vegetation, and hydrology before recommending that the wetland be deposited in the statewide wetland bank. If the Technical Evaluation Panel has reason to believe that the wetland characteristics may change substantially, the panel shall postpone its recommendation until the wetland has stabilized.

(k) This section and sections 103G.223 to 103G.2242, 103G.2364, and 103G.2365 apply to the state and its departments and agencies.

(l) For projects involving draining or filling of wetlands associated with a new public transportation project, and for projects expanded solely for additional traffic capacity, public transportation authorities may purchase credits from the board at the cost to the board to establish credits. Proceeds from the sale of credits provided under this paragraph are appropriated to the board for the purposes of this paragraph. For the purposes of this paragraph, "transportation project" does not include an airport project.

(m) A replacement plan for wetlands is not required for individual projects that result in the filling or draining of wetlands for the repair, rehabilitation, reconstruction, or replacement of a currently serviceable existing state, city, county, or town public road necessary, as determined by the public transportation authority, to meet state or federal design or safety standards or requirements, excluding new roads or roads expanded solely for additional traffic capacity lanes. This paragraph only applies to authorities for public transportation projects that:

(1) minimize the amount of wetland filling or draining associated with the project and consider mitigating important site-specific wetland functions on site;

(2) except as provided in clause (3), submit project-specific reports to the board, the Technical Evaluation Panel, the commissioner of natural resources, and members of the public requesting a copy at least 30 days prior to construction that indicate the location, amount, and type of wetlands to be filled or drained by the project or, alternatively, convene an annual meeting of the parties required to receive notice to review projects to be commenced during the upcoming year; and

(3) for minor and emergency maintenance work impacting less than 10,000 square feet, submit project-specific reports, within 30 days of commencing the activity, to the board that indicate the location, amount, and type of wetlands that have been filled or drained.

Those required to receive notice of public transportation projects may appeal minimization, delineation, and on-site mitigation decisions made by the public transportation authority to the board according to the provisions of section 103G.2242, subdivision 9. The Technical Evaluation Panel shall review minimization and delineation...
decisions made by the public transportation authority and provide recommendations regarding on-site mitigation if requested to do so by the local government unit, a contiguous landowner, or a member of the Technical Evaluation Panel.

Except for state public transportation projects, for which the state Department of Transportation is responsible, the board must replace the wetlands, and wetland areas of public waters if authorized by the commissioner or a delegated authority, drained or filled by public transportation projects on existing roads.

Public transportation authorities at their discretion may deviate from federal and state design standards on existing road projects when practical and reasonable to avoid wetland filling or draining, provided that public safety is not unreasonably compromised. The local road authority and its officers and employees are exempt from liability for any tort claim for injury to persons or property arising from travel on the highway and related to the deviation from the design standards for construction or reconstruction under this paragraph. This paragraph does not preclude an action for damages arising from negligence in construction or maintenance on a highway.

(n) If a landowner seeks approval of a replacement plan after the proposed project has already affected the wetland, the local government unit may require the landowner to replace the affected wetland at a ratio not to exceed twice the replacement ratio otherwise required.

(o) A local government unit may request the board to reclassify a county or watershed on the basis of its percentage of presettlement wetlands remaining. After receipt of satisfactory documentation from the local government, the board shall change the classification of a county or watershed. If requested by the local government unit, the board must assist in developing the documentation. Within 30 days of its action to approve a change of wetland classifications, the board shall publish a notice of the change in the Environmental Quality Board Monitor.

(p) One hundred citizens who reside within the jurisdiction of the local government unit may request the local government unit to reclassify a county or watershed on the basis of its percentage of presettlement wetlands remaining. In support of their petition, the citizens shall provide satisfactory documentation to the local government unit. The local government unit shall consider the petition and forward the request to the board under paragraph (o) or provide a reason why the petition is denied.

Sec. 75. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 103G.222, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **Wetland replacement siting.** (a) Impacted wetlands in a 50 to 80 percent area must be replaced in a 50 to 80 percent area or in a less than 50 percent area. Impacted
wetlands in a less than 50 percent area must be replaced in a less than 50 percent area.

All wetland replacement must follow this priority order:

1. on site or in the same minor watershed as the impacted wetland;
2. in the same watershed as the impacted wetland;
3. in the same county or wetland bank service area as the impacted wetland; and
4. in another wetland bank service area.

5. statewide for public transportation projects, except that wetlands impacted in less than 50 percent areas must be replaced in less than 50 percent areas, and wetlands impacted in the seven-county metropolitan area must be replaced at a ratio of two to one in:
   a. the affected county or, (ii) in another of the seven metropolitan counties, or (iii) in one of the major watersheds that are wholly or partially within the seven-county metropolitan area, but at least one to one must be replaced within the seven-county metropolitan area.
   b. The exception in paragraph (a), clause (5), does not apply to replacement completed using wetland banking credits established by a person who submitted a complete wetland banking application to a local government unit by April 1, 1996.
   c. Notwithstanding paragraph (a), clauses (1) and (2), the priority order for replacement by wetland banking begins at paragraph (a), clause (3), according to rules adopted under section 103G.2242, subdivision 1.
   d. (1) When reasonable, practicable, and environmentally beneficial replacement opportunities are not available in siting priorities listed in paragraph (a), the applicant may seek opportunities at the next level.
   e. (2) For the purposes of this section, "reasonable, practicable, and environmentally beneficial replacement opportunities" are defined as opportunities that:
      1. take advantage of naturally occurring hydrogeomorphological conditions and require minimal landscape alteration;
      2. have a high likelihood of becoming a functional wetland that will continue in perpetuity;
      3. do not adversely affect other habitat types or ecological communities that are important in maintaining the overall biological diversity of the area; and
      4. are available and capable of being done after taking into consideration cost, existing technology, and logistics consistent with overall project purposes.
(e) Applicants and local government units shall rely on board-approved comprehensive inventories of replacement opportunities and watershed conditions, including the Northeast Minnesota Wetland Mitigation Inventory and Assessment (January 2010), in determining whether reasonable, practicable, and environmentally beneficial replacement opportunities are available.

(f) Regulatory agencies, local government units, and other entities involved in wetland restoration shall collaborate to identify potential replacement opportunities within their jurisdictional areas.

(g) The board must establish wetland replacement ratios and wetland bank service area priorities to implement the siting and targeting of wetland replacement and encourage the use of high priority areas for wetland replacement.

Sec. 76. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 103G.2242, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. Rules. (a) The board, in consultation with the commissioner, shall adopt rules governing the approval of wetland value replacement plans under this section and public waters work permits affecting public waters wetlands under section 103G.245. These rules must address the criteria, procedure, timing, and location of acceptable replacement of wetland values; and may address the state establishment and administration of a wetland banking program for public and private projects, which may include provisions allowing monetary payment to the wetland banking program for alteration of wetlands on agricultural land for an in-lieu fee program; the administrative, monitoring, and enforcement procedures to be used; and a procedure for the review and appeal of decisions under this section. In the case of peatlands, the replacement plan rules must consider the impact on carbon balance described in the report required by Laws 1990, chapter 587, and include the planting of trees or shrubs. Any in-lieu fee program established by the board must conform with Code of Federal Regulations, title 33, section 332.8, as amended.

(b) After the adoption of the rules, a replacement plan must be approved by a resolution of the governing body of the local government unit, consistent with the provisions of the rules or a comprehensive wetland protection and management plan approved under section 103G.2243.

(c) If the local government unit fails to apply the rules, or fails to implement a local comprehensive wetland protection and management plan established under section 103G.2243, the government unit is subject to penalty as determined by the board.
Sec. 77. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 103G.2242, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **Evaluation.** (a) Questions concerning the public value, location, size, or type of a wetland shall be submitted to and determined by a Technical Evaluation Panel after an on-site inspection. The Technical Evaluation Panel shall be composed of a technical professional employee of the board, a technical professional employee of the local soil and water conservation district or districts, a technical professional with expertise in water resources management appointed by the local government unit, and a technical professional employee of the Department of Natural Resources for projects affecting public waters or wetlands adjacent to public waters. The panel shall use the "United States Army Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual" (January 1987), including updates, supplementary guidance, and replacements, if any, "Wetlands of the United States" (United States Fish and Wildlife Service Circular 39, 1971 edition), and "Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States" (1979 edition). The panel shall provide the wetland determination and recommendations on other technical matters to the local government unit that must approve a replacement plan, wetland banking plan, exemption determination, no-loss determination, or wetland boundary or type determination and may recommend approval or denial of the plan. The authority must consider and include the decision of the Technical Evaluation Panel in their approval or denial of a plan or determination.

(b) Persons conducting wetland or public waters boundary delineations or type determinations are exempt from the requirements of chapter 326. The board may develop a professional wetland delineator certification program.

c) The board must establish an interagency team to assist in identifying and evaluating potential wetland replacement sites. The team must consist of members of the Technical Evaluation Panel and representatives from the Department of Natural Resources; the Pollution Control Agency; the United States Army Corps of Engineers, St. Paul district; and other organizations as determined by the board.

Sec. 78. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 103G.2242, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **Replacement completion.** (a) Replacement of wetland values must be completed prior to or concurrent with the actual draining or filling of a wetland, unless:

1) an irrevocable bank letter of credit or other financial assurance acceptable to the local government unit or the board is given to the local government unit or the board to guarantee the successful completion of the replacement; or
(2) the replacement is approved under an in-lieu fee program according to rules adopted under subdivision 1. In the case of an in-lieu fee program established by a board-approved sponsor, the board may require that a financial assurance in an amount and method acceptable to the board be given to the board to ensure the approved sponsor fulfills the sponsor's obligation to complete the required wetland replacement.

The board may establish, sponsor, or administer a wetland banking program, which may include provisions allowing monetary payment to the wetland bank for impacts to wetlands on agricultural land, for impacts that occur in greater than 80 percent areas, and for public road projects. (b) The board may acquire land in fee title, purchase or accept easements, enter into agreements, and purchase existing wetland replacement credits to facilitate the wetland banking program. The board may establish in-lieu fee payment amounts and hold money in an account in the special revenue fund, which is appropriated to the board to be used solely for establishing replacement wetlands and administering the wetland banking program.

(c) The board shall coordinate the establishment and operation of a wetland bank with the United States Army Corps of Engineers, the Natural Resources Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, and the commissioners of natural resources, agriculture, and the Pollution Control Agency.

Sec. 79. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 103G.2242, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. Decision. Upon receiving and considering all required data, the local government unit reviewing replacement plan applications, banking plan sequencing applications, and exemption or no-loss determination requests must act on all replacement plan applications, banking plan sequencing applications, and exemption or no-loss determination requests in compliance with section 15.99.

Sec. 80. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 103G.2242, subdivision 12, is amended to read:

Subd. 12. Replacement credits. (a) No public or private wetland restoration, enhancement, or construction may be allowed for replacement unless specifically designated for replacement and paid for by the individual or organization performing the wetland restoration, enhancement, or construction, and is completed prior to any draining or filling of the wetland.

(b) Paragraph (a) does not apply to a wetland whose owner has paid back with interest the individual or organization restoring, enhancing, or constructing the wetland.
(c) Notwithstanding section 103G.222, subdivision 1, paragraph (i), the following actions, and others established in rule, that are consistent with criteria in rules adopted by the board in conjunction with the commissioners of natural resources and agriculture, are eligible for replacement credit as determined by the local government unit or the board, including enrollment in a statewide wetlands bank:

(1) reestablishment of permanent native, noninvasive vegetative cover on a wetland on agricultural land that was planted with annually seeded crops, was in a crop rotation seeding of pasture grasses or legumes, or was in a land retirement program during the past ten years;

(2) buffer areas of permanent native, noninvasive vegetative cover established or preserved on upland adjacent to replacement wetlands;

(3) wetlands restored for conservation purposes under terminated easements or contracts; and

(4) water quality treatment ponds constructed to pretreat storm water runoff prior to discharge to wetlands, public waters, or other water bodies, provided that the water quality treatment ponds must be associated with an ongoing or proposed project that will impact a wetland and replacement credit for the treatment ponds is based on the replacement of wetland functions and on an approved storm water management plan for the local government; and

(5) in a greater than 80 percent area, restoration and protection of streams and riparian buffers that are important to the functions and sustainability of aquatic resources.

(d) Notwithstanding section 103G.222, subdivision 1, paragraphs (f) and (g), the board may establish by rule different replacement ratios for restoration projects with exceptional natural resource value.

Sec. 81. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 103G.2242, subdivision 14, is amended to read:

Subd. 14. Fees established. (a) Fees must be assessed for managing wetland bank accounts and transactions as follows:

(1) account maintenance annual fee: one percent of the value of credits not to exceed $500;

(2) account establishment, deposit, or transfer: 6.5 percent of the value of credits not to exceed $1,000 per establishment, deposit, or transfer; and

(3) withdrawal fee: 6.5 percent of the value of credits withdrawn.

(b) The board may establish fees at or below the amounts in paragraph (a) for single-user or other dedicated wetland banking accounts.
(c) Fees for single-user or other dedicated wetland banking accounts established pursuant to section 103G.005, subdivision 10e, clause (4), are limited to establishment of a wetland banking account and are assessed at the rate of 6.5 percent of the value of the credits not to exceed $1,000.

(d) The board may assess a fee to pay the costs associated with establishing conservation easements, or other long-term protection mechanisms prescribed in the rules adopted under subdivision 1, on property used for wetland replacement.

Sec. 82. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 103G.2251, is amended to read:

103G.2251 STATE CONSERVATION EASEMENTS; WETLAND BANK

CREDIT.

In greater than 80 percent areas, preservation of wetlands, riparian buffers, and watershed areas essential to maintaining important functions and sustainability of aquatic resources in the watershed that are protected by a permanent conservation easement as defined under section 84C.01 and held by the board may be eligible for wetland replacement or mitigation credits, according to rules adopted by the board. To be eligible for credit under this section, a conservation easement must be established after May 24, 2008, and approved by the board. Wetland areas on private lands preserved under this section are not eligible for replacement or mitigation credit if the area has been protected using public conservation funds.

Sec. 83. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 103G.245, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. Exceptions. A public waters work permit is not required for:

(1) work in altered natural watercourses that are part of drainage systems established under chapter 103D or 103E if the work in the waters is undertaken according to chapter 103D or 103E; or

(2) a drainage project for a drainage system established under chapter 103E that does not substantially affect public waters; or

(3) culvert restoration or replacement.

Sec. 84. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 103G.271, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. Permit restriction during summer months. The commissioner must not modify or restrict the amount of appropriation from a groundwater source authorized in a water use permit issued to irrigate agricultural land between May 1 and October 1, or for agricultural land with a crop, until November 15, unless the commissioner determines the authorized amount of appropriation endangers a domestic water supply.
Sec. 85. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 103G.271, subdivision 5, is amended to read:

Subd. 5. **Prohibition on once-through water use permits.** (a) Except as provided in paragraph (c), the commissioner may not issue a water use permit to increase the volume of appropriation from a groundwater source for a once-through cooling system.

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (c), once-through system water use permits using in excess of 5,000,000 gallons annually must be terminated by the commissioner, unless the discharge is into a public water basin within a nature preserve approved by the commissioner and established prior to January 1, 2001. The commissioner may issue a permit for a system in existence prior to January 1, 2015, for up to 5,000,000 gallons annually. Existing once-through systems must not be expanded and are required to convert to water efficient alternatives within the design life of existing equipment.

(c) Notwithstanding paragraphs (a) and (b), the commissioner, with the approval of the commissioners of health and the Pollution Control Agency, may issue once-through system water use permits on an annual basis for groundwater thermal exchange devices or aquifer storage and recovery systems that return all once-through system water to the source aquifer. Water use permit processing fees in subdivision 6, paragraph (a), apply to all water withdrawals under this paragraph, including any reuse of water returned to the source aquifer.

Sec. 86. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 103G.271, subdivision 6a, is amended to read:

Subd. 6a. **Payment of fees for past unpermitted appropriations.** An entity that appropriates water without a required permit under subdivision 1 must pay the applicable water use permit processing fee specified in subdivision 6 for the period during which the unpermitted appropriation occurred. The fees for unpermitted appropriations are required for the previous seven calendar years after being notified of the need for a permit. This fee is in addition to any other fee or penalty assessed. The commissioner may waive payment of fees for past unpermitted appropriations for a residential system permitted under subdivision 5, paragraph (b).

Sec. 87. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 103G.287, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Applications for groundwater appropriations; preliminary well construction approval.** (a) Groundwater use permit applications are not complete until the applicant has supplied:

(1) a water well record as required by section 103I.205, subdivision 9, information on the subsurface geologic formations penetrated by the well and the formation or aquifer...
that will serve as the water source, and geologic information from test holes drilled to
locate the site of the production well;

(2) the maximum daily, seasonal, and annual pumpage rates and volumes being
requested;

(3) information on groundwater quality in terms of the measures of quality
commonly specified for the proposed water use and details on water treatment necessary
for the proposed use;

(4) an inventory of existing wells within 1 1/2 miles of the proposed production well
or within the area of influence, as determined by the commissioner. The inventory must
include information on well locations, depths, geologic formations, depth of the pump or
intake, pumping and nonpumping water levels, and details of well construction;

(5) the results of an aquifer test completed according to specifications approved
by the commissioner. The test must be conducted at the maximum pumping rate requested
in the application and for a length of time adequate to assess or predict impacts to other
wells and surface water and groundwater resources. The permit applicant is responsible
for all costs related to the aquifer test, including the construction of groundwater and
surface water monitoring installations, and water level readings before, during, and after
the aquifer test; and

(6) the results of any assessments conducted by the commissioner under
paragraph (c).

(b) The commissioner may waive an application requirement in this subdivision
if the information provided with the application is adequate to determine whether the
proposed appropriation and use of water is sustainable and will protect ecosystems, water
quality, and the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

(c) The commissioner shall provide an assessment of a proposed well needing a
groundwater appropriation permit. The commissioner shall evaluate the information
submitted as required under section 103I.205, subdivision 1, paragraph (f), and determine
whether the anticipated appropriation request is likely to meet the applicable requirements
of this chapter. If the appropriation request is likely to meet applicable requirements, the
commissioner shall provide the person submitting the information with a letter providing
preliminary approval to construct the well.

Sec. 88. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 103G.287, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. Relationship to surface water resources. Groundwater appropriations
that will have substantial negative impacts to surface waters as determined by the
commissioner are subject to applicable provisions in section 103G.285. For the purposes
of this subdivision, when applicable to streams, "substantial negative impacts" means
a 20 percent harmful effect in low flow.

Sec. 89. [103G.289] WELL INTERFERENCE; WELL SEALING.

The commissioner shall not validate a well interference claim if the affected well has
been sealed prior to the completion of the commissioner's investigation of the complaint.
If the well is sealed prior to completion of the investigation, the commissioner must
dismiss the complaint.

Sec. 90. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 103G.291, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. Water supply plans; demand reduction. (a) Every public water supplier
serving more than 1,000 people must submit a water supply plan to the commissioner
for approval by January 1, 1996. In accordance with guidelines developed by the
commissioner, the plan must address projected demands, adequacy of the water supply
system and planned improvements, existing and future water sources, natural resource
impacts or limitations, emergency preparedness, water conservation, supply and demand
reduction measures, and allocation priorities that are consistent with section 103G.261.
Public water suppliers must update their plan and, upon notification, submit it to the
commissioner for approval every ten years.

(b) The water supply plan in paragraph (a) is required for all communities in the
metropolitan area, as defined in section 473.121, with a municipal water supply system
and is a required element of the local comprehensive plan required under section 473.859.
Water supply plans or updates submitted after December 31, 2008, must be consistent
with the metropolitan area master water supply plan required under section 473.1565,
subdivision 1, paragraph (a), clause (2).

(c) Public water suppliers serving more than 1,000 people must encourage
water conservation by employing water use demand reduction measures, as defined in
subdivision 4, paragraph (a), before requesting approval from the commissioner of health
under section 144.383, paragraph (a), to construct a public water supply well or requesting
an increase in the authorized volume of appropriation. The commissioner of natural
resources and the water supplier shall use a collaborative process to achieve demand
reduction measures as a part of a water supply plan review process.

(d) Public water suppliers serving more than 1,000 people must submit records
that indicate the number of connections and amount of use by customer category and
volume of water unaccounted for with the annual report of water use required under
section 103G.281, subdivision 3.
(e) For the purposes of this section, "public water supplier" means an entity that owns, manages, or operates a public water supply, as defined in section 144.382, subdivision 4.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective the day following final enactment.

Sec. 91. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 103G.301, subdivision 5a, is amended to read:

Subd. 5a. Town fees limited exemption. Notwithstanding this section or any other law, no permit application, general permit notification, or field inspection fee shall be charged to a town in connection with the construction or alteration of a town road, bridge, or culvert shall exceed $100.

Sec. 92. [114C.40] VOLUNTARY SELF REPORTING OF VIOLATIONS.

Subdivision 1. Definitions. (a) For the purposes of this section, the following terms have the meaning given.

(b) "Commissioner" means the commissioner of the Pollution Control Agency.

(c) "Environmental requirement" means a requirement in a law administered by the agency, a rule adopted by the agency, a permit or order issued by the agency, an agreement entered into with the agency, or a court order issued pursuant to any of the foregoing.

(d) "Regulated entity" means a public or private organization that is subject to environmental requirements.

Subd. 2. Enforcement delay. The commissioner must defer for at least 90 days enforcement of an environmental requirement against a regulated entity if:

(1) violation of the environmental requirement was first identified by the regulated entity or an employee of or person contracted by the regulated entity;

(2) the regulated entity notified the commissioner of the violation within two business days of it coming to the regulated entity's attention;

(3) the regulated entity has not been subject to an enforcement action within the past two years from the date of the notification under clause (2); and

(4) the regulated entity has committed, in writing, to correct the violation as expeditiously as possible under the circumstances.

Subd. 3. Penalties waived. The commissioner must not impose or bring an action for any administrative, civil, or criminal penalties against a regulated entity if, after the 90-day delay provided under subdivision 2, the regulated entity has corrected the violation or has a schedule to correct the violation approved by the commissioner.

Subd. 4. Exceptions. Notwithstanding subdivisions 2 and 3, the commissioner may, at any time, bring:
(1) a criminal enforcement action against any person who commits a violation under section 609.671;

(2) a civil or administrative enforcement action, which may include a penalty, under section 115.071 or 116.072, against the regulated entity if:

(i) a violation caused serious harm to, or presents an imminent and substantial endangerment to, human health or the environment;

(ii) a violation is of the specific terms of an administrative order, a judicial order or consent decree, a stipulation agreement, or a schedule of compliance;

(iii) a violation has resulted in a substantial economic benefit which gives the regulated entity a clear advantage over its business competitors; or

(iv) a violation is identified through a legally mandated monitoring or sampling requirement prescribed by statute, regulation, permit, judicial or administrative order, or consent agreement; or

(3) an enforcement action against a regulated entity to enjoin an imminent and substantial danger under section 116.11.

Subd. 5. Reporting required by law. Nothing in this section alters the obligation of any regulated entity to report releases, violations, or other matters that are required to be reported by state or federal law, rule, permit, or enforcement action.

Sec. 93. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 115.03, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 12. Legislative approval. (a) The commissioner of the Pollution Control Agency must submit a water quality standard or other water quality rule change developed under this chapter or chapter 116 to the legislature for approval if the standard or rule change is estimated to have a financial impact to:

(1) affected permittees of $50,000,000 or more, in total, within the first five years of implementation; or

(2) a single affected permittee of $5,000,000 or more within the first five years of implementation.

(b) The standard or rule change must be approved by the legislature prior to implementation.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective the day following final enactment.

Sec. 94. [115.035] INDEPENDENT PEER REVIEW OF WATER QUALITY STUDIES AND STANDARDS; LEGISLATIVE APPROVAL.

(a) For the purposes of this section:
(1) "independent peer review" means a peer review conducted by an expert in an area related to the work being reviewed who was not directly or indirectly involved with the work conducted or contracted by the agency and who is not currently employed by the agency;

(2) "proposal" means a proposal to change water quality standards or other regulatory guidance, including reinterpretations of water quality standards and other changes that will impact national pollutant discharge elimination system permits or storm water permits; and

(3) "study" means a study, an analysis, or other technical or scientific work that was conducted, contracted, or otherwise relied upon by the agency and that is or will be used to support or otherwise inform a regulatory decision-making process.

(b) The commissioner of the Pollution Control Agency shall ensure that a water quality study or proposal is subject to an independent peer review if the study or proposal:

(1) supports or proposes a change with an estimated financial impact to affected permittees of $50,000,000 or more, in total, within the first five years of implementation;

(2) supports or proposes a significant new precedent, model, or methodology;

(3) addresses a significant controversial issue;

(4) supports or proposes a change that would significantly impact another state agency; or

(5) has the potential to significantly impact the agency's resources.

(c) The commissioner shall notify the chairs and ranking minority members of the house of representatives and senate committees and divisions with jurisdiction over the environment and natural resources when an independent peer review is required under this section and the factors listed in paragraph (b) that require the independent peer review.

(d) The commissioner shall ensure that a study or proposal subject to an independent peer review under this section is peer reviewed in accordance with the guidance contained in the United States Environmental Protection Agency's Peer Review Handbook. As part of the independent peer review process, the commissioner shall allow for public comment, including written and oral public comments, on the study or proposal.

(e) This section applies to proposals and studies developed under the authority and duties prescribed under this chapter and, with respect to the pollution of waters of the state, chapter 116.

Sec. 95. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 115.073, is amended to read:

**115.073 ENFORCEMENT FUNDING.**

Except as provided in section 115C.05, All money recovered by the state under this chapter and chapters 115A and 116, including civil penalties and money paid under an
Sec. 96. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 115.55, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. Definitions. (a) The definitions in this subdivision apply to sections 115.55 to 115.56.

(b) "Advisory committee" means the Advisory Committee on Subsurface Sewage Treatment Systems established under the subsurface sewage treatment system rules. The advisory committee must be appointed to ensure geographic representation of the state and include elected public officials.

(c) "Applicable requirements" means:

(1) local ordinances that comply with the subsurface sewage treatment system rules, as required in subdivision 2; or

(2) in areas without compliant ordinances described in clause (1), the subsurface sewage treatment system rules.

(d) "Building sewer connected to a subsurface sewage treatment system" means the pipe that connects a structure to a subsurface sewage treatment system. Building sewers connected to subsurface sewage treatment systems are codefined as both plumbing and subsurface sewage treatment system components.

(e) (c) "City" means a statutory or home rule charter city.

(e) (f) "Commissioner" means the commissioner of the Pollution Control Agency.

(f) (g) "Dwelling" means a building or place used or intended to be used by human occupants as a single-family or two-family unit.

(g) (h) "Subsurface sewage treatment system" or "system" means a sewage treatment system, or part thereof, that uses subsurface soil treatment and disposal, or a holding tank, serving a dwelling, other establishment, or a group thereof, and that does not require a state permit. Subsurface sewage treatment system includes a building sewer connected to a subsurface sewage treatment system.

(h) (i) "Subsurface sewage treatment system professional" means an inspector, installer, designer, service provider, or maintainer.

(i) (j) "Subsurface sewage treatment system rules" means rules adopted by the agency that establish minimum standards and criteria for the design, location, installation, use, maintenance, and closure of subsurface sewage treatment systems.

(j) (k) "Inspector" means a person who inspects subsurface sewage treatment systems for compliance with the applicable requirements.
(k) (l) "Installer" means a person who constructs or repairs subsurface sewage treatment systems.

(m) "Local unit of government" means a township, city, or county.

(n) "Performance-based system" means a system that is designed specifically for environmental conditions on a site and is designed to adequately protect the public health and the environment and provide consistent, reliable, long-term performance. At a minimum, a performance based system must ensure that applicable water quality standards are met in both ground and surface water that ultimately receive the treated sewage.

(o) (o) "Maintainer " means a person who removes solids and liquids from and maintains and repairs components of subsurface sewage treatment systems including, but not limited to, sewage, aerobic, and holding tanks.

(p) "Seasonal dwelling" means a dwelling that is occupied or used for less than 180 days per year and less than 120 consecutive days.

(q) "Septic system tank" means any covered receptacle designed, constructed, and installed as part of a subsurface sewage treatment system.

(r) "Designer" means a person who:

1. investigates soils and site characteristics to determine suitability, limitations, and sizing requirements; and
2. designs subsurface sewage treatment systems.

(s) "Straight-pipe system" means a sewage disposal system that transports raw or partially treated sewage directly to a lake, a stream, a drainage system, or ground surface.

Sec. 97. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 115.55, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. Rules. (a) The agency shall adopt rules containing minimum standards and criteria for the design, location, installation, use, maintenance, and closure of subsurface sewage treatment systems. The rules must include:

1. how the agency will ensure compliance under subdivision 2;
2. how local units of government shall enforce ordinances under subdivision 2, including requirements for permits and inspection programs;
3. how the advisory committee will participate in review and implementation of the rules;
4. provisions for nonstandard systems and performance-based systems;
5. provisions for handling and disposal of effluent;
6. provisions for system abandonment; and
7. procedures for variances, including the consideration of variances based on cost and variances that take into account proximity of a system to other systems.
(b) The agency shall consult with the advisory committee before adopting rules under this subdivision.

(c) The rules required in paragraph (a) must also address the following:

1. a definition of redoximorphic features and other criteria that can be used by system designers and inspectors;

2. direction on the interpretation of observed soil features that may be redoximorphic and their relation to zones of periodic saturation; and

3. procedures on how to resolve professional disagreements on periodically saturated soils.

(d) A state disposal system permit is not required for an existing subsurface sewage treatment facility at a seasonal campground that is open for 180 days or less each year, unless the average maximum seven-day measured flow for the subsurface sewage treatment facility at the campground is greater than 10,000 gallons per day.

Sec. 98. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 115.56, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. License required. (a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), a person may not design, install, maintain, pump, inspect, or provide service to a subsurface sewage treatment system without a license issued by the commissioner. Licenses issued under this section allow work on subsurface sewage treatment systems that do not require a state permit using prescriptive designs and design guidances provided by the agency. Licensees who design systems using these prescriptive designs and design guidances are not subject to the additional licensing requirements of section 326.03.

(b) A license is not required for a person who complies with the applicable requirements if the person is:

1. a qualified employee of state or local government who is a certified professional;

2. an individual who constructs a subsurface sewage treatment system on land that is owned or leased by the individual and functions solely as the individual’s dwelling or seasonal dwelling, unless specifically disallowed in local ordinance. A person constructing a subsurface sewage treatment system under this clause must comply with all local administrative and technical requirements. In addition, the system must be inspected before being covered and a compliance report must be provided to the local unit of government after the inspection;

3. a farmer who pumps and disposes of sewage waste from subsurface sewage treatment systems, holding tanks, and privies on land that is owned or leased by the farmer; or
(4) an individual who performs labor or services for a licensed business under this section in connection with the design, installation, operation, pumping, or inspection of a subsurface sewage treatment system at the direction and under the personal supervision of a person certified under this section.

(c) The commissioner, in conjunction with the University of Minnesota Extension Service or another higher education institution, shall ensure adequate training and design guidance exists for subsurface sewage treatment system certified professionals.

(d) The commissioner shall conduct examinations to test the knowledge of applicants for certification and shall issue documentation of certification.

(e) Licenses may be issued only upon submission of general liability insurance, a corporate surety bond in the amount of at least $10,000 $25,000, and the name of the individual who will be the designated certified individual for that business. The bond may be for both plumbing work and subsurface sewage treatment work if the bond complies with the requirements of this section and satisfies the requirements and references identified in section 326B.46, subdivision 2.

(f) Local units of government may not require additional local licenses for subsurface sewage treatment system businesses.

(g) No other professional license under section 326.03 is required to design, install, maintain, inspect, or provide service for a subsurface sewage treatment system that does not require a state permit using prescriptive designs and design guidelines provided by the agency if the system designer, installer, maintainer, inspector, or service provider is licensed under this subdivision and the local unit of government has not adopted additional requirements.

Sec. 99. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 115A.03, subdivision 25a, is amended to read:

Subd. 25a. Recyclable materials. "Recyclable materials" means materials that are separated from mixed municipal solid waste for the purpose of recycling or composting, including paper, glass, plastics, metals, automobile oil, batteries, and source-separated compostable materials, and sole source food waste streams that are managed through biodegradative processes. Refuse-derived fuel or other material that is destroyed by incineration is not a recyclable material.

Sec. 100. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 115A.551, subdivision 2a, is amended to read:

Subd. 2a. County recycling goals. (a) By December 31, 2030, each county will have as a goal to recycle the following amounts:
(1) for a county outside of the metropolitan area, 35 percent by weight of total solid waste generation; and

(2) for a metropolitan county, 75 percent by weight of total solid waste generation.

(b) Each county will develop and implement or require political subdivisions within the county to develop and implement programs, practices, or methods designed to meet its recycling goal. Nothing in this section or in any other law may be construed to prohibit a county from establishing a higher recycling goal.

(c) Any quantified recyclable materials that meet the definition in subdivision 1, paragraph (a), or section 115A.03, subdivision 25a, are eligible to be counted toward a county's recycling goal under this subdivision.

Sec. 101. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 115A.557, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. Purposes for which money may be spent. (a) A county receiving money distributed by the commissioner under this section may use the money only for the development and implementation of programs to:

(1) reduce the amount of solid waste generated;

(2) recycle the maximum amount of solid waste technically feasible;

(3) create and support markets for recycled products;

(4) remove problem materials from the solid waste stream and develop proper disposal options for them;

(5) inform and educate all sectors of the public about proper solid waste management procedures;

(6) provide technical assistance to public and private entities to ensure proper solid waste management;

(7) provide educational, technical, and financial assistance for litter prevention;

(8) process mixed municipal solid waste generated in the county at a resource recovery facility located in Minnesota; and

(9) compost source-separated compostable materials, including the provision of receptacles for residential composting;

(10) prevent food waste or collect and transport food donated to humans or to be fed to animals; and

(11) process source-separated compostable materials that are to be used to produce Class I or Class II compost, as defined in Minnesota Rules, part 7035.2836, after being processed in an anaerobic digester, but not to construct any buildings or acquire any equipment.
(b) Beginning in fiscal year 2015 and continuing thereafter, of any money distributed by the commissioner under this section to a metropolitan county, as defined in section 473.121, subdivision 4, that exceeds the amount the county was eligible to receive under this section in fiscal year 2014: (1) at least 50 percent must be expended on activities in paragraph (a), clauses (9) to (11); and (2) the remainder must be expended on activities in paragraph (a), clauses (1) to (7) and (9) to (11) that advance the county toward achieving its recycling goal under section 115A.551.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective the day following final enactment.

Sec. 102. [115A.565] **RECYCLING COMPETITIVE GRANT PROGRAM.**

Subdivision 1. **Grant program established.** The commissioner shall make competitive grants to political subdivisions to establish curbside recycling or composting, increase recycling or composting, reduce the amount of recyclable materials entering disposal facilities, or reduce the costs associated with hauling waste by locating collection sites as close as possible to the site where the waste is generated. To be eligible for grants under this section, a political subdivision must be located outside the seven-county metropolitan area and a city must have a population of less than 45,000.

Subd. 2. **Application.** (a) The commissioner must develop forms and procedures for soliciting and reviewing applications for grants under this section.

(b) The determination of whether to make a grant under this section is within the discretion of the commissioner, subject to subdivision 4. The commissioner's decisions are not subject to judicial review, except for abuse of discretion.

Subd. 3. **Priorities; eligible projects.** (a) If applications for grants exceed the available appropriations, grants must be made for projects that, in the commissioner's judgment, provide the highest return in public benefits.

(b) To be eligible to receive a grant, a project must:

(1) be locally administered;

(2) have an educational component and measurable outcomes;

(3) request $250,000 or less;

(4) demonstrate local direct and indirect matching support of at least a quarter amount of the grant request; and

(5) include at least one of the following elements:

(i) transition to residential recycling through curbside or centrally located collection sites;

(ii) development of local recycling systems to support curbside recycling; or
(iii) development or expansion of local recycling systems to support recycling bulk materials, including, but not limited to, electronic waste.

Subd. 4. Cancellation of grant. If a grant is awarded under this section and funds are not encumbered for the grant within four years after the award date, the grant must be canceled.

Sec. 103. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 115A.93, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. License and registration required; reporting. (a) A person may not collect mixed municipal solid waste for hire without a license from the jurisdiction where the mixed municipal solid waste is collected. The local licensing entity shall submit a list of licensed collectors to the agency.

(b) A person may not collect recyclable materials for hire unless registered with the agency. If a person is licensed under paragraph (a), the person need not register with the agency under this paragraph.

(c) The agency, in consultation with the Solid Waste Management Coordinating Board, the Association of Minnesota Counties, the Minnesota Solid Waste Administrators Association, and representatives from the waste industry shall, by July 1, 2016, develop uniform short and long reporting forms that will reduce duplicative reporting to governmental units by collectors of solid waste and recyclable materials.

(d) A collector of mixed municipal solid waste or recyclable materials shall separately report to the agency on an annual basis information including, but not limited to, the quantity of mixed municipal solid waste and the quantity of recyclable materials collected:

1. from commercial customers;
2. from residential customers;
3. by county of origin; and
4. by destination of the material.

Sec. 104. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 115B.34, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. Property damage losses. (a) Losses compensable by the fund for property damage are limited to the following losses caused by damage to the principal residence of the claimant:

1. the reasonable cost of replacing or decontaminating the primary source of drinking water for the property not to exceed the amount actually expended by the claimant or assessed by a local taxing authority, if the Department of Health has confirmed that the remedy provides safe drinking water and advised that the water not be used for
drinking or determined that the replacement or decontamination of the source of drinking
water was necessary, up to a maximum of $25,000;

(2) the reasonable cost to install a mitigation system for the claimant's principal
residence, not to exceed the amount actually expended by the claimant, if the agency has
recommended such installation to protect human health due to soil vapor intrusion into
the residence from releases of harmful substances. Reimbursement of eligible claims
shall not exceed $25,000;

(2) (3) losses incurred as a result of a bona fide sale of the property at less than
the appraised market value under circumstances that constitute a hardship to the owner,
limited to 75 percent of the difference between the appraised market value and the selling
price, but not to exceed $25,000; and

(2) (4) losses incurred as a result of the inability of an owner in hardship circumstances
to sell the property due to the presence of harmful substances, limited to the increase in
costs associated with the need to maintain two residences, but not to exceed $25,000.

(b) In computation of the loss under paragraph (a), clause (2) (4), the agency shall
offset the loss by the amount of any income received by the claimant from the rental
of the property.

(c) For purposes of paragraph (a), the following definitions apply:

(1) "appraised market value" means an appraisal of the market value of the property
disregarding any decrease in value caused by the presence of a harmful substance in
or on the property; and

(2) "hardship" means an urgent need to sell the property based on a special
circumstance of the owner including catastrophic medical expenses, inability of the owner
to physically maintain the property due to a physical or mental condition, and change of
employment of the owner or other member of the owner's household requiring the owner
to move to a different location.

(d) Appraisals are subject to agency approval. The agency may adopt rules
governing approval of appraisals, criteria for establishing a hardship, and other matters
necessary to administer this subdivision.

Sec. 105. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 115C.05, is amended to read:

115C.05 CIVIL PENALTY.

The agency may enforce section 115C.03 using the actions and remedies authorized
under sections 115.071, subdivision 3, and 116.072. The civil penalties recovered by the
state must be credited to the fund.
Sec. 106. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 116.02, is amended to read:

116.02 POLLUTION CONTROL AGENCY, CREATION AND POWERS.

Subdivision 1. Creation. A pollution control agency, designated as the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, is and the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency Citizens' Board are hereby created. The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency Citizens' Board shall consist of the commissioner and eight members appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate. One of such members shall be a person knowledgeable in the field of agriculture and one shall be representative of organized labor.

Subd. 2. Terms, compensation, removal, vacancies. The membership terms, compensation, removal of members, and filling of vacancies on the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency Citizens' Board shall be as provided in section 15.0575.

Subd. 3. Membership. The membership of the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency Citizens' Board shall be broadly representative of the skills and experience necessary to effectuate the policy of sections 116.01 to 116.075, except that no member other than the commissioner shall be an officer or employee of the state or federal government. Only two members at one time may be officials or employees of a municipality or any governmental subdivision, but neither may be a member ex officio or otherwise on the management board of a municipal sanitary sewage disposal system. One of the members shall have expertise in agriculture, one of the members shall have expertise in forestry, one of the members shall have expertise in mining, and one of the members shall be a representative of organized labor. No more than one-half of the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency Citizens' Board membership may reside in the metropolitan area, as defined in section 473.121, subdivision 2.

Subd. 4. Chair. The commissioner shall serve as chair of the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency Citizens' Board. The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency Citizens' Board shall elect such other officers as it deems necessary.

Subd. 5. Agency is successor to commission. The Pollution Control Agency is the successor of the Water Pollution Control Commission, and all powers and duties now vested in or imposed upon said commission by chapter 115, or any act amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, are hereby transferred to, imposed upon, and vested in the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, except as to those matters pending before the commission in which hearings have been held and evidence has been adduced. The Water Pollution Commission shall complete its action in such pending matters not later than six months from May 26, 1967. The Water Pollution Control Commission, as heretofore constituted, is hereby abolished, (a) effective upon completion of its action in
the pending cases, as hereinbefore provided for; or (b) six months from May 26, 1967, whichever is the earlier.

Subd. 6. **Required decisions Duties of the board.** The agency Minnesota Pollution Control Agency Citizens’ Board shall make final decisions on the following matters:

1) a petition for the preparation of an environmental assessment worksheet, if the project proposer or a person commenting on the proposal requests that the decision be made by the agency and the agency requests that it make the decision under subdivision 8;

2) the need for an environmental impact statement following preparation of an environmental assessment worksheet under applicable rules, if:

   (i) the agency has received a request for an environmental impact statement;

   (ii) the project proposer or a person commenting on the proposal requests that the declaration be made by the agency and the agency requests that it make the decision under subdivision 8; or

   (iii) the commissioner is recommending preparation of an environmental impact statement;

3) the scope and adequacy of environmental impact statements;

4) issuance, reissuance, modification, or revocation of a permit if:

   (i) a variance is sought in the permit application or a contested case hearing request is pending; or

   (ii) the permit applicant, the permittee, or a person commenting on the permit action requests that the decision be made by the agency and the agency requests that it make the decision under subdivision 8;

5) (1) make final decisions on adoption or amendment of agency rules for which a public hearing is required under section 14.25 or for which the commissioner decides to proceed directly to a public hearing under section 14.14, subdivision 1;

6) approval or denial of an application for a variance from an agency rule if:

   (i) granting the variance request would change an air, soil, or water quality standard;  

   (ii) the commissioner has determined that granting the variance would have a significant environmental impact; or

   (iii) the applicant or a person commenting on the variance request requests that the decision be made by the agency and the agency requests that it make the decision under subdivision 8 (2) provide advice to the commissioner upon request of the commissioner; and

7) whether to reopen, rescind, or reverse a decision of the agency (3) conduct public meetings and prepare comments as provided under subdivision 11.
Subd. 7. **Additional decisions.** The commissioner may request that the agency
make additional decisions or provide advice to the commissioner.

Subd. 8. **Other actions.** Any other action not specifically within the authority of the
commissioner shall be made by the agency if:

(1) prior to the commissioner's final decision on the action, one or more members
of the agency notify the commissioner of their request that the decision be made by the
agency; or

(2) any person submits a petition to the commissioner requesting that the decision be
made by the agency and the commissioner grants the petition.

If the commissioner denies a petition submitted under clause (2), the commissioner
shall advise the agency and the petitioner of the reasons for the denial.

Subd. 9. **Informing public.** The commissioner shall inform interested persons as
appropriate in public notices and other public documents of their right to request the
Minnesota Pollution Control Agency Citizens' Board to make decisions in hold
public information hearings on specific matters as provided in subdivision 6 and the
right of agency members to request that decisions be made by the agency as provided in
subdivision 8. The commissioner shall also regularly inform the Minnesota
Pollution Control Agency Citizens' Board of activities that have broad policy implications
or potential environmental significance and of activities in which the public has exhibited
substantial interest.

Subd. 10. **Changing decisions.** (a) The agency must not reopen, rescind, or reverse
a decision of the agency except upon:

(1) the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the agency; or

(2) a finding that there was an irregularity in a hearing related to the decision, an
error of law, or a newly discovered material issue of fact.

(b) The requirements in paragraph (a) are minimum requirements and do not limit
the agency's authority under sections 14.06 and 116.07, subdivision 3, to adopt rules:

(1) applying the requirement in paragraph (a), clause (1) or (2), to certain decisions
of the agency; or

(2) establishing additional or more stringent requirements for reopening, rescinding,
or reversing decisions of the agency.

Subd. 11. **Petition for public hearing.** (a) A person may request that the Minnesota
Pollution Control Agency Citizens' Board hold a public hearing by filing a petition that
contains the signatures and mailing addresses of at least 25 individuals who reside or own
property in the state on the following agency matters:

(1) a petition for the preparation of an environmental assessment worksheet;
(2) the need for an environmental impact statement following completion of an
environmental assessment worksheet;

(3) the scope and adequacy of an environmental impact statement;

(4) issuance, reissuance, modification, or revocation of a permit if a variance is
sought in the permit application or a contested case hearing request is pending; and

(5) approval or denial of an application for a variance from an agency rule if:

(i) granting the variance request would change an air, soil, or water quality standard;

or

(ii) the commissioner has determined that granting the variance would have a
significant environmental impact.

(b) A petition filed under this subdivision must be submitted to the Minnesota
Pollution Control Agency Citizens' Board within 30 days of the agency providing public
notice of the matter.

(c) The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency Citizens' Board shall hold a public
hearing within 30 days of receiving a petition under this subdivision. The board may
address more than one petition at a public hearing. The commissioner shall prepare a
notice of the public hearing and publish the notice in a newspaper of general circulation in
the geographical area or areas affected and notify local governments and other interested
parties as determined by the commissioner. Following the hearing, the board shall compile
and submit comments received during the hearing to the commissioner for review.

Sec. 107. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 116.03, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. Office. (a) The Office of Commissioner of the Pollution Control
Agency is created and is under the supervision and control of the commissioner, who is
appointed by the governor under the provisions of section 15.06.

(b) The commissioner may appoint a deputy commissioner and assistant
commissioners who shall be in the unclassified service.

(c) The commissioner shall make all decisions on behalf of the agency that are
not required to be made by the agency except for rulemaking decisions made by the
Minnesota Pollution Control Agency Citizens' Board under section 116.02.

Sec. 108. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 116.07, subdivision 4d, is amended to read:

Subd. 4d. Permit fees. (a) The agency may collect permit fees in amounts not greater
than those necessary to cover the reasonable costs of developing, reviewing, and acting
upon applications for agency permits and implementing and enforcing the conditions of
the permits pursuant to agency rules. Permit fees shall not include the costs of litigation.
The fee schedule must reflect reasonable and routine direct and indirect costs associated with permitting, implementation, and enforcement. The agency may impose an additional enforcement fee to be collected for a period of up to two years to cover the reasonable costs of implementing and enforcing the conditions of a permit under the rules of the agency. Any money collected under this paragraph shall be deposited in the environmental fund.

(b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), the agency shall collect an annual fee from the owner or operator of all stationary sources, emission facilities, emissions units, air contaminant treatment facilities, treatment facilities, potential air contaminant storage facilities, or storage facilities subject to the requirement to obtain a permit, notification, permit, or license requirement under subchapter this chapter, subchapters I and V of the federal Clean Air Act, United States Code, title 42, section 7401 et seq., or section 116.081, or rules adopted thereunder. The annual fee shall be used to pay for all direct and indirect reasonable costs, including attorney general legal costs, required to develop and administer the notification, permit, or license program requirements of subchapter this chapter, subchapters I and V of the federal Clean Air Act, United States Code, title 42, section 7401 et seq., and sections of this chapter and the or rules adopted under this chapter related to air contamination and noise thereunder. Those costs include the reasonable costs of reviewing and acting upon an application for a permit; implementing and enforcing statutes, rules, and the terms and conditions of a permit; emissions, ambient, and deposition monitoring; preparing generally applicable regulations; responding to federal guidance; modeling, analyses, and demonstrations; preparing inventories and tracking emissions; and providing information to the public about these activities.

(c) The agency shall set fees that:

(1) will result in the collection, in the aggregate, from the sources listed in paragraph (b), of an amount not less than $25 per ton of each volatile organic compound; pollutant regulated under United States Code, title 42, section 7411 or 7412 (section 111 or 112 of the federal Clean Air Act); and each pollutant, except carbon monoxide, for which a national primary ambient air quality standard has been promulgated;

(2) may result in the collection, in the aggregate, from the sources listed in paragraph (b), of an amount not less than $25 per ton of each pollutant not listed in clause (1) that is regulated under this chapter or air quality rules adopted under this chapter; and

(3) shall collect, in the aggregate, from the sources listed in paragraph (b), the amount needed to match grant funds received by the state under United States Code, title 42, section 7405 (section 105 of the federal Clean Air Act).

The agency must not include in the calculation of the aggregate amount to be collected under clauses (1) and (2) any amount in excess of 4,000 tons per year of each air pollutant...
from a source. The increase in air permit fees to match federal grant funds shall be a
surcharge on existing fees. The commissioner may not collect the surcharge after the grant
funds become unavailable. In addition, the commissioner shall use nonfee funds to the
extent practical to match the grant funds so that the fee surcharge is minimized.

(d) To cover the reasonable costs described in paragraph (b), the agency shall provide
in the rules promulgated under paragraph (c) for an increase in the fee collected in each year
by the percentage, if any, by which the Consumer Price Index for the most recent calendar
year ending before the beginning of the year the fee is collected exceeds the Consumer Price
Index for the calendar year 1989. For purposes of this paragraph the Consumer Price Index
for any calendar year is the average of the Consumer Price Index for all-urban consumers
published by the United States Department of Labor, as of the close of the 12-month period
ending on August 31 of each calendar year. The revision of the Consumer Price Index that
is most consistent with the Consumer Price Index for calendar year 1989 shall be used.

(e) Any money collected under paragraphs (b) to (d) must be deposited in the
environmental fund and must be used solely for the activities listed in paragraph (b).

(f) Permit applicants who wish to construct, reconstruct, or modify a facility may
offer to reimburse the agency for the costs of staff time or consultant services needed to
expedite the permit development process, including the analysis of environmental review
documents. The reimbursement shall be in addition to permit application fees imposed by
law. When the agency determines that it needs additional resources to develop the permit
application in an expedited manner, and that expediting the development is consistent with
permitting program priorities, the agency may accept the reimbursement. Reimbursements
accepted by the agency are appropriated to the agency for the purpose of developing
the permit or analyzing environmental review documents. Reimbursement by a permit
applicant shall precede and not be contingent upon issuance of a permit; shall not affect
the agency's decision on whether to issue or deny a permit, what conditions are included
in a permit, or the application of state and federal statutes and rules governing permit
determinations; and shall not affect final decisions regarding environmental review.

(g) The fees under this subdivision are exempt from section 16A.1285.

Sec. 109. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 116.07, subdivision 4j, is amended to read:

Subd. 4j. Permits; solid waste facilities. (a) The agency may not issue a permit
for new or additional capacity for a mixed municipal solid waste resource recovery or
disposal facility as defined in section 115A.03 unless each county using or projected in
the permit to use the facility has in place a solid waste management plan approved under
section 115A.46 or 473.803 and amended as required by section 115A.96, subdivision 6.
The agency shall issue the permit only if the capacity of the facility is consistent with the needs for resource recovery or disposal capacity identified in the approved plan or plans. Consistency must be determined by the Pollution Control Agency. Plans approved before January 1, 1990, need not be revised if the capacity sought in the permit is consistent with the approved plan or plans.

(b) The agency shall require as part of the permit application for a waste incineration facility identification of preliminary plans for ash management and ash leachate treatment or ash utilization. The permit issued by the agency must include requirements for ash management and ash leachate treatment.

(c) Within 180 days of receipt of a completed application, the agency shall approve, disapprove, or delay decision on the application, with reasons for the delay, in writing.

(d) The agency may not issue a permit for a new disposal facility, as defined in section 115A.03, subdivision 10, or a permit to expand an existing disposal facility unless:

(1) all local units of government in which the facility is to be sited and exercising their respective land use and zoning authority pursuant to chapter 366, 494, or 462 have granted approval for and provided any required public notices of the new or expanded facility prior to the issuance of the permit;

(2) all local units of government in which the facility is to be sited and exercising their respective land use and zoning authority pursuant to chapter 366, 494, or 462 have authorized the permit to be issued prior to or concurrent with the required approval by the local unit of government; or

(3) the new or expanded facility is part of and will be sited on land already identified in an approved solid waste management plan as described in paragraph (a).

(e) The commissioners of the Pollution Control Agency and natural resources shall apply Minnesota Rules, parts 7001.3050, subpart 3, item G, and 7035.2525, subpart 2, item G, to solid waste facilities permitted under and in compliance with those rules and in compliance with Minnesota Rules, chapter 6132.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective the day following final enactment.

Sec. 110. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 116.07, subdivision 7, is amended to read:

Subd. 7. **Counties; processing of applications for animal lot permits.** Any Minnesota county board may, by resolution, with approval of the Pollution Control Agency, assume responsibility for processing applications for permits required by the Pollution Control Agency under this section for livestock feedlots, poultry lots or other animal lots. The responsibility for permit application processing, if assumed by a county, may be delegated by the county board to any appropriate county officer or employee.
(a) For the purposes of this subdivision, the term "processing" includes:
   (1) the distribution to applicants of forms provided by the Pollution Control Agency;
   (2) the receipt and examination of completed application forms, and the certification, in writing, to the Pollution Control Agency either that the animal lot facility for which a permit is sought by an applicant will comply with applicable rules and standards, or, if the facility will not comply, the respects in which a variance would be required for the issuance of a permit; and
   (3) rendering to applicants, upon request, assistance necessary for the proper completion of an application.

(b) For the purposes of this subdivision, the term "processing" may include, at the option of the county board, issuing, denying, modifying, imposing conditions upon, or revoking permits pursuant to the provisions of this section or rules promulgated pursuant to it, subject to review, suspension, and reversal by the Pollution Control Agency. The Pollution Control Agency shall, after written notification, have 15 days to review, suspend, modify, or reverse the issuance of the permit. After this period, the action of the county board is final, subject to appeal as provided in chapter 14. For permit applications filed after October 1, 2001, section 15.99 applies to feedlot permits issued by the agency or a county pursuant to this subdivision.

(c) For the purpose of administration of rules adopted under this subdivision, the commissioner and the agency may provide exceptions for cases where the owner of a feedlot has specific written plans to close the feedlot within five years. These exceptions include waiving requirements for major capital improvements.

(d) For purposes of this subdivision, a discharge caused by an extraordinary natural event such as a precipitation event of greater magnitude than the 25-year, 24-hour event, tornado, or flood in excess of the 100-year flood is not a "direct discharge of pollutants."

(e) In adopting and enforcing rules under this subdivision, the commissioner shall cooperate closely with other governmental agencies.

(f) The Pollution Control Agency shall work with the Minnesota Extension Service, the Department of Agriculture, the Board of Water and Soil Resources, producer groups, local units of government, as well as with appropriate federal agencies such as the Natural Resources Conservation Service and the Farm Service Agency, to notify and educate producers of rules under this subdivision at the time the rules are being developed and adopted and at least every two years thereafter.

(g) The Pollution Control Agency shall adopt rules governing the issuance and denial of permits for livestock feedlots, poultry lots or other animal lots pursuant to this section. Pastures are exempt from the rules authorized under this paragraph. A feedlot
permit is not required for livestock feedlots with more than ten but less than 50 animal
units; provided they are not in shoreland areas. A livestock feedlot permit does not
become required solely because of a change in the ownership of the buildings, grounds,
or feedlot. These rules apply both to permits issued by counties and to permits issued
by the Pollution Control Agency directly.

(h) The Pollution Control Agency shall exercise supervising authority with respect
to the processing of animal lot permit applications by a county.

(i) Any new rules or amendments to existing rules proposed under the authority
granted in this subdivision, or to implement new fees on animal feedlots, must be
submitted to the members of legislative policy and finance committees with jurisdiction
over agriculture and the environment prior to final adoption. The rules must not become
effective until 90 days after the proposed rules are submitted to the members.

(j) Until new rules are adopted that provide for plans for manure storage structures,
any plans for a liquid manure storage structure must be prepared or approved by a
registered professional engineer or a United States Department of Agriculture, Natural
Resources Conservation Service employee.

(k) A county may adopt by ordinance standards for animal feedlots that are more
stringent than standards in Pollution Control Agency rules.

(l) After January 1, 2001, a county that has not accepted delegation of the feedlot
permit program must hold a public meeting prior to the agency issuing a feedlot permit
for a feedlot facility with 300 or more animal units, unless another public meeting has
been held with regard to the feedlot facility to be permitted.

(m) After the proposed rules published in the State Register, volume 24, number 25,
are finally adopted, the agency may not impose additional conditions as a part of a feedlot
permit, unless specifically required by law or agreed to by the feedlot operator.

(n) For the purposes of feedlot permitting, a discharge from land-applied manure
or a manure stockpile that is managed according to agency rule must not be subject to
a fine for a discharge violation.

(o) For the purposes of feedlot permitting, manure that is land applied, or a manure
stockpile that is managed according to agency rule, must not be considered a discharge
into waters of the state, unless the discharge is to waters of the state, as defined by
section 103G.005, subdivision 17, except type 1 or type 2 wetlands, as defined in section
103G.005, subdivision 17b, and does not meet discharge standards established for feedlots
under agency rule.

(p) Unless the upgrade is needed to correct an immediate public health threat under
section 145A.04, subdivision 8, or the facility is determined to be a concentrated animal
feeding operation under Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, section 122.23, in effect on
April 15, 2003, the agency may not require a feedlot operator:

1. to spend more than $3,000 to upgrade an existing feedlot with less than 300
animal units unless cost-share money is available to the feedlot operator for 75 percent of
the cost of the upgrade; or

2. to spend more than $10,000 to upgrade an existing feedlot with between 300
and 500 animal units, unless cost-share money is available to the feedlot operator for 75
percent of the cost of the upgrade or $50,000, whichever is less.

(q) For the purposes of this section, "pastures" means areas, including winter feeding
areas as part of a grazing area, where grass or other growing plants are used for grazing
and where the concentration of animals allows a vegetative cover to be maintained during
the growing season except that vegetative cover is not required:

1. in the immediate vicinity of supplemental feeding or watering devices;

2. in associated corrals and chutes where livestock are gathered for the purpose of
sorting, veterinary services, loading and unloading trucks and trailers, and other necessary
activities related to good animal husbandry practices; and

3. in associated livestock access lanes used to convey livestock to and from areas
of the pasture.

(r) A feedlot operator who stores and applies up to 100,000 gallons per calendar year
of private truck wash wastewater resulting from trucks that transport animals or supplies
to and from the feedlot does not require a permit to land-apply industrial by-products
if the feedlot operator stores and applies the wastewater in accordance with Pollution
Control Agency requirements for land applications of industrial by-product that do not
require a permit.

(s) A feedlot operator who holds a permit from the Pollution Control Agency to
land-apply industrial by-products from a private truck wash is not required to have a
certified land applicator apply the private truck wash wastewater if the wastewater is
applied by the feedlot operator to cropland owned or leased by the feedlot operator or
by a commercial animal waste technician licensed by the commissioner of agriculture
under chapter 18C.

For purposes of this paragraph and paragraph (r), "private truck wash" means a truck
washing facility owned or leased, operated, and used only by a feedlot operator to wash
trucks owned or leased by the feedlot operator and used to transport animals or supplies
to and from the feedlot.
Sec. 111. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 116.07, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 13. **Limitation regarding certain policies, guidelines, and other nonbinding interpretive statements.** The commissioner shall not seek to implement or enforce against any entity or permittee a policy, guideline, or other nonbinding interpretive statement that meets the definition of a rule under chapter 14 if the policy, guideline, or other nonbinding interpretive statement has not been adopted as a rule in accordance with chapter 14.

Sec. 112. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 116D.04, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 17. **Discretionary review notification.** The commissioners of natural resources and the Pollution Control Agency, when ordering the preparation of a discretionary environmental impact statement or discretionary environmental assessment worksheet for a proposed action, must notify the proposer of the action by certified mail at least 90 days prior to making the order public.

Sec. 113. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 144.12, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 4. **Camper cabins and bunk houses.** Camper cabins and bunk houses are exempt from floor space, air space, or bed spacing requirements applicable to lodging establishments adopted by the commissioner. For the purposes of this section:

1. "bunk house" means a building, structure, or enclosure intended to sleep more than one person for up to three nights that does not include a kitchen or bathroom; and
2. "camper cabin" means a permanent rustic enclosure with walls and a floor that does not include a kitchen or bath; is located in a state park administered by the commissioner of natural resources, at a resort as defined under section 157.15, subdivision 11, or at a recreational camping area as defined under section 327.14, subdivision 8; and is intended to be a place where sleeping accommodations are furnished to the public.

Sec. 114. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 171.07, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 18. **All-terrain vehicle safety certificate.** (a) The department shall maintain in its records information transmitted electronically from the commissioner of natural resources identifying each person to whom the commissioner has issued an all-terrain vehicle safety certificate. The records transmitted from the Department of Natural Resources shall include the name, address, the date of issuance, and the expiration date of the all-terrain vehicle safety certificate.
108.1 Resources must contain the full name and date of birth as required for the driver's license
108.2 or identification card. Records that are not matched to a driver's license or identification
108.3 card record may be deleted after seven years.
108.4 (b) After receiving information under paragraph (a) that a person has received an
108.5 all-terrain vehicle safety certificate, the department shall include, on all drivers' licenses
108.6 or Minnesota identification cards subsequently issued to the person, a graphic or written
108.7 indication that the person has received the certificate.
108.8 (c) If a person who has received an all-terrain vehicle safety certificate applies
108.9 for a driver's license or Minnesota identification card before that information has been
108.10 transmitted to the department, the department may accept a copy of the certificate as proof
108.11 of its issuance and shall then follow the procedures in paragraph (b).

108.12 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective January 1, 2016, or the date the new
108.13 driver and vehicle services information technology system is implemented, whichever
108.14 comes later.

108.15 Sec. 115. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 282.011, subdivision 3, is amended to read:
108.16 Subd. 3. **Title examination.** The commissioner of revenue shall, if requested by the
108.17 purchaser or the county attorney of the county where all or a portion of the land is situated,
108.18 deliver the deed to the county attorney for use under Minnesota Statutes 2014, section
108.19 88.48, subdivision 5, but such delivery shall not be considered delivery to the purchaser.
108.20 The county attorney shall be instructed when taking the transferral of the deed that said
108.21 deed shall not be delivered to the purchaser unless the land involved is accepted as and
108.22 placed into an auxiliary forest.

108.23 Sec. 116. [325E.382] **CERTAIN PRODUCTS CONTAINING MICROBEADS**
108.24 **PROHIBITED.**
108.25 Subdivision 1. **Definitions.** (a) For the purposes of this section, the following terms
108.26 have the meanings given.
108.27 (b) "Over-the-counter drug" means a drug that is a personal care product that
108.28 contains a label that identifies the product as a drug as required by Code of Federal
108.29 Regulations, title 21, section 201.66. An "over-the-counter drug" label includes:
108.30 (1) a drug facts panel; or
108.31 (2) a statement of the active ingredients with a list of those ingredients contained in
108.32 the compound, substance, or preparation.
108.33 (c) "Personal care product" means any article intended to be rubbed, poured,
108.34 sprinkled, or sprayed on, introduced into, or otherwise applied to the human body or
any part thereof for cleansing, beautifying, promoting attractiveness, or altering the
appearance, and any article intended for use as a component of any such article. "Personal
care product" does not include prescription drugs.

(d) "Plastic" means a synthetic material made from linking monomers through
a chemical reaction to create an organic polymer chain that can be molded or extruded
at high heat into various solid forms retaining their defined shapes during life cycle and
after disposal.

(e) "Synthetic plastic micro bead" means any intentionally added nonbiodegradable
solid plastic particle measured less than five millimeters in size and used to exfoliate
or cleanse in a rinse-off product.

Subd. 2. Prohibitions. (a) Effective December 31, 2017, no person shall
manufacture for sale a personal care product, except for an over-the-counter drug, that
contains synthetic plastic microbeads.

(b) Effective December 31, 2018, no person shall accept for sale a personal care
product, except for an over-the-counter drug, that contains synthetic plastic microbeads.

(c) Effective December 31, 2018, no person shall manufacture for sale an
over-the-counter drug that contains synthetic plastic microbeads.

(d) Effective December 31, 2019, no person shall accept for sale an over-the-counter
drug that contains synthetic plastic microbeads.

Subd. 3. Preemption. This section preempts any ordinance or resolution of a
municipality, county, or any other local government entity concerning synthetic plastic
microbeads.

Sec. 117. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 446A.073, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. Program established. When money is appropriated for grants
under this program, the authority shall award grants up to a maximum of $3,000,000 to
governmental units to cover up to one-half the cost of wastewater treatment or storm water
infrastructure projects made necessary by:

(1) a wasteload reduction prescribed under a total maximum daily load plan required
by section 303(d) of the federal Clean Water Act, United States Code, title 33, section
1313(d);

(2) a phosphorus concentration or mass limit which requires discharging one
milligram per liter or less at permitted design flow which is incorporated into a permit
issued by the Pollution Control Agency;
(3) any other water quality-based effluent limit established under section 115.03, subdivision 1, paragraph (e), clause (8), and incorporated into a permit issued by the Pollution Control Agency that exceeds secondary treatment limits; or

(4) a total nitrogen limit of ten milligrams per liter or less for a land-based treatment system.

Sec. 118. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 446A.073, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. Project priorities. When money is appropriated for grants under this program, the authority shall accept applications during the month of July and reserve money for projects expected to proceed with construction by the end of the fiscal year in the order listed on the Pollution Control Agency's project priority list and in an amount based on the cost estimate submitted to the authority in the grant application or the as-bid costs, whichever is less. Notwithstanding Minnesota Rules, chapter 7077, the Pollution Control Agency may rank a drinking water infrastructure project on the agency's project priority list if the project is necessary to meet an applicable requirement in subdivision 1.

Sec. 119. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 446A.073, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. Grant approval. The authority must make a grant for an eligible project only after:

(1) the applicant has submitted the as-bid cost for the wastewater treatment or storm water infrastructure project;

(2) the Pollution Control Agency has approved the as-bid costs and certified the grant eligible portion of the project; and

(3) the authority has determined that the additional financing necessary to complete the project has been committed from other sources.

Sec. 120. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 473.1565, is amended to read:

473.1565 METROPOLITAN AREA WATER SUPPLY PLANNING ACTIVITIES; ADVISORY COMMITTEE COMMITTEES.

Subdivision 1. Planning activities. (a) The Metropolitan Council must carry out planning activities addressing the water supply needs of the metropolitan area as defined in section 473.121, subdivision 2. The planning activities must include, at a minimum:

(1) development and maintenance of a base of technical information needed for sound water supply decisions including surface and groundwater availability analyses, water demand projections, water withdrawal and use impact analyses, modeling, and similar studies;
(2) development and periodic update of a metropolitan area master water supply plan, prepared in cooperation with and subject to the approval of the commissioner of natural resources policy advisory committee established in this section, that:

(i) provides guidance for local water supply systems and future regional investments;

(ii) emphasizes conservation, interjurisdictional cooperation, and long-term sustainability; and

(iii) addresses the reliability, security, and cost-effectiveness of the metropolitan area water supply system and its local and subregional components;

(3) recommendations for clarifying the appropriate roles and responsibilities of local, regional, and state government in metropolitan area water supply;

(4) recommendations for streamlining and consolidating metropolitan area water supply decision-making and approval processes; and

(5) recommendations for the ongoing and long-term funding of metropolitan area water supply planning activities and capital investments.

(b) The council must carry out the planning activities in this subdivision in consultation with the Metropolitan Area Water Supply Policy and Technical Advisory Committee Committees established in subdivision 2 this section.

Subd. 2. Policy advisory committee. (a) A Metropolitan Area Water Supply Policy Advisory Committee is established to assist the council in its planning activities in subdivision 1. The policy advisory committee has the following membership:

(1) the commissioner of agriculture or the commissioner's designee;

(2) the commissioner of health or the commissioner's designee;

(3) the commissioner of natural resources or the commissioner's designee;

(4) the commissioner of the Pollution Control Agency or the commissioner's designee;

(5) two officials of counties that are located in the metropolitan area, appointed by the governor, in consultation with the Association of Minnesota Counties;

(6) five officials of noncounty local governmental units that are located in the metropolitan area, appointed by the governor, in consultation with the Association of Metropolitan Municipalities;

(7) the chair of the Metropolitan Council or the chair's designee, who is chair of the advisory committee; and

(8) one official each from the counties of Chisago, Isanti, Sherburne, and Wright, appointed by the governor, in consultation with the Association of Minnesota Counties and the League of Minnesota Cities; and
(9) a member of the Board of Water Commissioners of the Saint Paul Regional Water Services, appointed by and serving at the pleasure of the Board of Water Commissioners, and a representative of the Minneapolis Water Department, appointed by and serving at the pleasure of the mayor of the city of Minneapolis.

A local government unit in each of the seven counties in the metropolitan area and Chisago, Isanti, Sherburne, and Wright Counties must be represented in the 11 appointments made under clauses (5), (6), and (8).

(b) Members of the advisory committee appointed by the governor serve at the pleasure of the governor. Members of the advisory committee serve without compensation but may be reimbursed for their reasonable expenses as determined by the Metropolitan Council. The advisory committee expires December 31, 2016.

(c) The council must consider the work and recommendations of the policy advisory committee when the council is preparing its regional development framework.

Subd. 2a. **Technical advisory committee.** A Metropolitan Area Water Supply Technical Advisory Committee is established to inform the policy advisory committee's work by providing scientific and engineering expertise necessary to provide the region an adequate and sustainable water supply. The technical advisory committee consists of 11 members appointed by the policy advisory committee as follows:

(1) six members to represent operators of single-city and multicity public water supply systems in the metropolitan area;

(2) a hydrologist with expertise in groundwater analysis and modeling;

(3) a hydrologist with expertise in surface water analysis and modeling;

(4) an engineer with expertise in the design and construction of water supply systems;

(5) a person with expertise in population and demographic forecasting and modeling;

and

(6) a person with expertise in water demand forecasting.

Members of the technical advisory committee serve at the pleasure of the policy advisory committee, without compensation, but may be reimbursed for their reasonable expenses as determined by the council.

Subd. 3. **Reports to legislature.** (a) The council must submit reports to the legislature regarding its findings, recommendations, and continuing planning activities under subdivision 1. These reports shall be included in the "Minnesota Water Plan" required in section 103B.151, and five-year interim reports may be provided as necessary.

(b) By February 15, 2017, and at least five years thereafter, the policy advisory committee shall report to the council, the Legislative Water Commission, and the chairs and ranking minority members of the house of representatives and senate committees and...
113.1 divisions with jurisdiction over environment and natural resources with the information
113.2 required under this section. The policy advisory committee's report and recommendations
113.3 must include information provided by the technical advisory committee.
113.4 **EFFECTIVE DATE; APPLICATION.** This section is effective the day following
113.5 final enactment and applies in the counties of Anoka, Carver, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey,
113.6 Scott, and Washington.
113.7 Sec. 121. **SURPLUS STATE LAND SALES.**
113.8 The school trust lands director shall identify at least $5,000,000 in state-owned
113.9 lands suitable for sale and notify the commissioner of natural resources of the identified
113.10 lands. The lands identified shall not be within a unit of the outdoor recreation system
113.11 under Minnesota Statutes, section 86A.05, an administrative site, or trust land. The
113.12 commissioner shall sell at least $3,000,000 worth of lands identified by the school trust
113.13 lands director by June 30, 2017. Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, section 94.16,
113.14 subdivision 3, or any other law to the contrary, the amount of the proceeds from the sale of
113.15 lands that exceeds the actual expenses of selling the lands must be deposited in the school
113.16 trust lands account and used to extinguish the school trust interest as provided under
113.17 Minnesota Statutes, section 92.83, on school trust lands that have public water access
113.18 sites or old growth forests located on them.
113.19 Sec. 122. **REQUIRED RULEMAKING; SUBSURFACE SEWAGE TREATMENT
113.20 SYSTEMS.**
113.21 The commissioner of the Pollution Control Agency shall adopt rules, using the
113.22 expedited rulemaking process in Minnesota Statutes, section 14.389, that set forth
113.23 procedures to conform with the changes to Minnesota Statutes, chapter 115, under this act
113.24 and to streamline the subsurface sewage treatment system (SSTS) license application and
113.25 renewal process in a manner that:
113.26 (1) surety bond and insurance requirements of licensed SSTS businesses meet the
113.27 requirements of Minnesota Statutes, chapter 115 and section 326B.46, subdivision 2; and
113.28 (2) properly trained SSTS installers may complete work on a building sewer with
113.29 respect to the Plumbing Code and plumbing program and SSTS designers and inspectors
113.30 may complete work on a building sewer connected to an SSTS with respect to the
113.31 Plumbing Code and plumbing program.
113.32 Sec. 123. **WETLAND CONSERVATION ACT REPORT.**
By March 15, 2016, the Board of Water and Soil Resources, in cooperation with the Department of Natural Resources, shall report to the committees with jurisdiction over environment and natural resources on the proposals to implement high priority areas for wetland replacement and in-lieu fees for replacement and modify wetland replacement siting and actions eligible for credit. In developing the report, the board and department shall consult with stakeholders and agencies.

Sec. 124. **ALL-TERRAIN VEHICLE REGISTRATION TRANSITION.**

(a) A person must have an unexpired class 1 or class 2 all-terrain vehicle or off-road vehicle registration and may continue to display the unexpired class 1 or class 2 all-terrain vehicle or off-road vehicle registration until the electronic licensing system has been upgraded to conform with the amendments to Minnesota Statutes, section 84.92, under this act.

(b) When the electronic licensing system has been upgraded, a person who possesses an unexpired class 1 or class 2 all-terrain vehicle or off-road vehicle registration may continue to display that unexpired class 1 or class 2 all-terrain vehicle or off-road vehicle registration until the class 1 or class 2 all-terrain vehicle or off-road vehicle registration is renewed, transferred, or replacement registration is applied for.

Sec. 125. **ANALYSIS OF WATER QUALITY STANDARDS.**

(a) The commissioner of management and budget shall contract with a nonstate entity for an analysis of the costs of recently adopted or proposed changes to water quality standards and rules, including:

1. recently adopted or proposed changes to total suspended solid, nutrient, chloride, nitrate, and sulfate standards;
2. proposed nondegradation rulemaking provisions;
3. proposed changes to water quality standards to incorporate a tiered aquatic life use framework; and
4. changes to water quality standards, reinterpretation of water quality standards, and water strategies or other regulatory initiatives the commissioner of the Pollution Control Agency anticipates will be proposed in the next five years that will impact national pollutant discharge elimination system permits.

(b) The analysis must include a cost analysis for a representative sample of at least 15 communities. The sample must include a diverse set of communities based on geography, watersheds, community size, wastewater facility types and operators, storm
water system types, and other factors to ensure the analysis is representative of the state as a whole. The analysis must include:

(1) an estimate of the overall costs to upgrade wastewater and storm water systems, including ongoing operating costs and costs associated with disposing of waste that are likely to be incurred as a result of the recent, proposed, and anticipated changes; and

(2) an analysis of the estimated incremental impact to water quality in affected water bodies as a direct result of the recent, proposed, and anticipated changes.

(c) The commissioner shall submit the analysis to the chairs and ranking minority members of the committees and divisions of the house of representatives and senate with jurisdiction over water quality standards no later than January 1, 2017.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective the day following final enactment.

Sec. 126. SUSPENSION OF NEW WATER QUALITY RULES.

Until the analysis is submitted to the legislature as required under section 125 and the proposed amendments to Minnesota Rules, chapters 7050 and 7053, regarding total suspended solids and eutrophication standards proposed and noticed in the State Register on November 18, 2013, have undergone a new rulemaking process and been submitted and approved by the legislature, the amendments to Minnesota Rules, chapters 7050 and 7053, regarding total suspended solids and eutrophication standards, are suspended and the rules as they were prior to adoption of the amendments remain in effect.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective the day following final enactment.

Sec. 127. LAKE WINNIPEG TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOAD.

The commissioner of the Pollution Control Agency must coordinate with North Dakota and Manitoba to develop a total maximum daily load under section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act, United States Code, title 33, section 1313(d), for nutrients and suspended solids entering Lake Winnipeg. The total maximum daily load must include phosphorus and suspended solids wasteload allocations for point sources and load allocations for nonpoint sources for sources discharging these pollutants to the Red River of the North and its tributaries. Phosphorus or suspended solids effluent limits on these point sources shall be deferred until the total maximum daily load has been subject to public review and comment and formally approved by the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

Sec. 128. WILD RICE WATER QUALITY STANDARDS.
(a) Until the commissioner of the Pollution Control Agency adopts the rules to establish criteria for designating waters subject to a wild rice water quality standard as required under Laws 2011, First Special Session chapter 2, article 4, section 32, paragraph 16.2 (b), and adopts the rule as required under Laws 2011, First Special Session chapter 2, article 4, section 32, paragraph (a), designating waters containing natural beds of wild rice that are subject to a wild rice water quality standard and designating the specific times of year during which the standard applies, the commissioner shall not:

16.8 (1) apply the wild rice water quality standard for sulfate in class 4A waters to any waters, including incorporating the standard or any requirements based on the standard within any permits, compliance schedules, orders, or other control documents; or

16.10 (2) list waters containing natural beds of wild rice as impaired for sulfate under section 303(d) of the federal Clean Water Act, United States Code, title 33, section 1313.

16.12 (b) For the purposes of this section, "waters containing natural beds of wild rice" has the meaning given in Laws 2011, First Special Session chapter 2, article 4, section 32, paragraph (b).

Sec. 129. FEDERAL CLEAN WATER ACT SECTION 404 PERMIT PROGRAM FEASIBILITY STUDY.

(a) The Board of Water and Soil Resources and the commissioner of natural resources shall study the feasibility of the state assuming administration of the section 404 permit program of the federal Clean Water Act. The United States Army Corps of Engineers, St. Paul District; and the United States Environmental Protection Agency shall be consulted with during the development of the study. The study shall identify:

16.23 (1) the federal requirements for state assumption of the 404 program;

16.24 (2) the potential extent of assumption, including those waters that would remain under the jurisdiction of the United States Army Corps of Engineers due to the prohibition of 404 assumption in certain waters as defined in section 404(g)(1) of the federal Clean Water Act;

16.26 (3) differences in waters regulated under Minnesota laws compared to waters of the United States, including complications and potential solutions to address the current uncertainties relating to determining waters of the United States;

16.30 (4) measures to ensure the protection of aquatic resources consistent with the Clean Water Act, Wetland Conservation Act, and the public waters program administered by the Department of Natural Resources;

16.33 (5) changes to existing state law, including changes to current implementation structure and processes, that would need to occur to allow for state assumption of the 404 program;
(6) new agency responsibilities for implementing federal requirements and
procedures that would become the obligation of the state under assumption, including the
staff and resources needed for implementation;

(7) the estimated costs and savings that would accrue to affected units of government;

(8) the effect on application review and approval processes and time frames;

(9) alternatives to assumption that would also achieve the goals of regulatory
simplification, efficiency, and reduced permitting times;

(10) options for financing any additional costs of implementation; and

(11) other information as determined by the board and commissioner.

(b) The board and commissioner shall involve stakeholders in the development of
the plan of study consistent with Minnesota Statutes, section 103B.101, subdivision 16.

(c) By January 15, 2017, the board and commissioner must report the study to the
legislative policy and finance committees and divisions with jurisdiction over environment
and natural resources.

Sec. 130. ANATOMICAL DONATION OPTION ON HUNTING AND FISHING LICENSES; STUDY.

The commissioner of natural resources, in coordination with the commissioner
of public safety, shall study the feasibility of providing an option on applications for
resident licenses to hunt and fish that allows the applicant to indicate a desire to make an
anatomical gift. The commissioner of natural resources shall submit recommendations
to the chairs and ranking minority members of the house of representatives and senate
committees and divisions with jurisdiction over the environment and natural resources
by December 15, 2015.

Sec. 131. METROPOLITAN PARKS; INTEREST EARNINGS.

Notwithstanding Laws 1985, First Special Session chapter 15, section 5, subdivision
2, paragraph (b), and Laws 1987, chapter 384, article 3, section 45, the Metropolitan
Council shall use the interest earnings in Laws 1985, First Special Session chapter 15,
section 5, subdivision 2, for the use and betterment of all regional recreational open space
lands under the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Council.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective January 1, 2017.

Sec. 132. REFUNDS; YOUTH BEAR LICENSES.
The commissioner of natural resources may issue refunds for youth bear licenses that were purchased between August 1, 2013, and June 30, 2014, to individuals who were 10, 11, or 12 years old at the time of purchase until June 30, 2016.

Sec. 133. WATER RETENTION PROJECTS.
By August 1, 2015, the commissioner of natural resources, in cooperation with the commissioners of agriculture and the Pollution Control Agency, the Board of Water and Soil Resources, and other interested parties, shall develop proposals for significant large-scale projects that provide flood water retention, water quality improvements, nutrient and sediment reduction, and wildlife habitat for submission to the Lessard-Sams Outdoor Heritage Council, Clean Water Council, and the Legislative-Citizen Commission on Minnesota Resources for funding in fiscal year 2017. Any deadlines established by the Lessard-Sams Outdoor Heritage Council, Clean Water Council, or the Legislative-Citizen Commission on Minnesota Resources are waived for purposes of the submissions.

Sec. 134. WILD TURKEY CRITICAL HABITAT PLATE.
The commissioner of natural resources and the commissioner of public safety must select a design depicting wild turkey when selecting designs for the next selection of critical habitat plates as provided under Minnesota Statutes, section 168.1296, subdivision 2.

Sec. 135. BASE BUDGET REPORT.
The commissioners of natural resources and the Pollution Control Agency shall each submit a report that contains the details of their base budgets, including prior appropriation riders, to the chairs and ranking minority members of the house of representatives and senate committees and divisions with jurisdiction over the environment and natural resources by October 15, 2016.

Sec. 136. TRANSFERS.
(a) By June 30, 2015, the commissioner of management and budget shall transfer to the natural resources conservation easement stewardship account, established in Minnesota Statutes, section 84.69, the remaining balance in the forests for the future conservation easement account under Minnesota Statutes, section 84.68. 
(b) By June 30, 2015, the commissioner of management and budget shall transfer to the natural resources conservation easement stewardship account, established in Minnesota Statutes, section 84.69, the following amounts:
(1) $114,840 from Laws 2011, First Special Session chapter 6, article 1, section 2, subdivision 3, paragraph (a);

(2) $25,000 from Laws 2012, chapter 264, article 1, section 2, subdivision 5, paragraph (a); and

(3) $14,000 from Laws 2013, chapter 137, article 1, section 2, subdivision 2, paragraph (c).

(c) The commissioner of management and budget shall transfer additional amounts from Laws 2013, chapter 137, article 1, section 2, subdivision 2, paragraph (c), to the natural resources conservation easement stewardship account, established in Minnesota Statutes, section 84.69, upon closing on conservation easements funded by the appropriation, provided that total transfers to the account shall not exceed $42,000.

(d) The commissioner of management and budget shall transfer amounts from Laws 2014, chapter 256, article 1, section 2, subdivision 2, paragraph (e), to the natural resources conservation easement stewardship account, established in Minnesota Statutes, section 84.69, upon closing on conservation easements funded by the appropriation, provided that total transfers to the account shall not exceed $112,000.

(e) By June 30, 2015, the commissioner of management and budget shall transfer to the water and soil conservation easement stewardship account, established in Minnesota Statutes, section 103B.103, the following amounts:

(1) $191,667 from Laws 2011, First Special Session chapter 6, article 1, section 2, subdivision 2, paragraph (c);

(2) $57,750 from Laws 2011, First Special Session chapter 6, article 1, section 2, subdivision 4, paragraph (a);

(3) $15,750 from Laws 2011, First Special Session chapter 6, article 1, section 2, subdivision 4, paragraph (c);

(4) $48,000 from Laws 2012, chapter 264, article 1, section 2, subdivision 2, paragraph (a);

(5) $1,821 from Laws 2012, chapter 264, article 1, section 2, subdivision 3, paragraph (a);

(6) $26,400 from Laws 2013, chapter 137, article 1, section 2, subdivision 3, paragraph (b);

(7) $26,400 from Laws 2013, chapter 137, article 1, section 2, subdivision 2, paragraph (e);

(8) $4,800 from Laws 2013, chapter 137, article 1, section 2, subdivision 4, paragraph (d); and
(9) $4,500 from Laws 2014, chapter 256, article 1, section 2, subdivision 2,
paragraph (f).

(f) The commissioner of management and budget shall continue to transfer money,
appropriated to the Board of Water and Soil Resources on or before June 30, 2015,
for conservation easement monitoring and enforcement funds to the water and soil
conservation easement stewardship account, established in Minnesota Statutes, section
103B.103, upon closing on conservation easements, provided that total transfers to the
account shall not exceed the "up to" amount specified in each appropriation.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective the day following final enactment.

Sec. 137. REVISOR'S INSTRUCTIONS.
(a) The revisor of statutes shall delete the range reference "88.47 to 88.53" wherever
it appears in Minnesota Statutes and Minnesota Rules and insert "88.49 to 88.53."
(b) The revisor of statutes shall renumber the subdivisions of Minnesota Statutes,
section 103G.005, to retain alphabetical order and shall correct cross-references to the
renumbered subdivisions.

Sec. 138. REPEALER.
(a) Minnesota Statutes 2014, sections 84.68; 88.47; 88.48; 88.49, subdivisions 1, 2,
and 10; 88.491, subdivision 1; 88.51, subdivision 2; 116.02, subdivisions 7, 8, and 10;
and 282.013, are repealed.
(b) Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 86B.13, subdivisions 2 and 4, are repealed.
(c) Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 477A.19, is repealed.

EFFECTIVE DATE. Paragraph (b) of this section is effective the day following
final enactment.

ARTICLE 3
GAME AND FISH

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 84D.03, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. Bait harvest from infested waters. (a) Taking wild animals from infested
waters for bait or aquatic farm purposes is prohibited, except as provided in paragraph (b),
(c), or (d), and section 97C.341.

(b) In waters that are listed as infested waters, except those listed because they
contain as infested with prohibited invasive species of fish or certifiable diseases of fish, as
defined under section 17.4982, subdivision 6, taking wild animals may be permitted for:
(1) commercial taking of wild animals for bait and aquatic farm purposes according to as provided in a permit issued under section 84D.11, subject to rules adopted by the commissioner; and

(2) bait purposes for noncommercial personal use in waters that contain Eurasian water milfoil, when the infested waters are listed solely because they contain Eurasian water milfoil and if the equipment for taking is limited to cylindrical minnow traps not exceeding 16 inches in diameter and 32 inches in length; and

(3) In streams or rivers that are listed as infested waters, except those listed as infested with certifiable diseases of fish, as defined under section 17.4982, subdivision 6, the harvest of bullheads, goldeyes, mooneyes, sheephead (freshwater drum), and suckers for bait from streams or rivers listed as infested waters, by hook and line for noncommercial personal use. Other provisions that apply to this clause are as follows:

(i) (1) fish taken under this clause paragraph must be used on the same body of water where caught and while still on that water body. Where the river or stream is divided by barriers such as dams, the fish must be caught and used on the same section of the river or stream;

(ii) (2) fish taken under this clause paragraph may not be transported live from or off the water body;

(iii) (3) fish harvested under this clause paragraph may only be used in accordance with this section;

(iv) (4) any other use of wild animals used for bait from infested waters is prohibited;

(v) (5) fish taken under this clause paragraph must meet all other size restrictions and requirements as established in rules; and

(vi) (6) all species listed under this clause paragraph shall be included in the person's daily limit as established in rules, if applicable.

(d) In the Mississippi River downstream of St. Anthony Falls and the St. Croix River downstream of the dam at Taylors Falls, including portions described as Minnesota-Wisconsin boundary waters in Minnesota Rules, part 6266.0500, subpart 1, items A and B, the harvest of gizzard shad by cast net for noncommercial personal use as bait for angling, as provided in a permit issued under section 84D.11, is allowed as follows:

(1) nontarget species must immediately be returned to the water;

(2) gizzard shad taken under this paragraph must be used on the same body of water where caught and while still on that water body. Where the river is divided by barriers such as dams, the gizzard shad must be caught and used on the same section of the river;

(3) gizzard shad taken under this paragraph may not be transported off the water body; and
Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 86B.313, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. General requirements. (a) In addition to requirements of other laws relating to watercraft, a person may not operate or permit the operation of a personal watercraft:

(1) without each person on board the personal watercraft wearing a United States Coast Guard (USCG) approved Type I, II, III, or V wearable personal flotation device with a USCG label indicating it either is approved for or does not prohibit use with personal watercraft or water skiing;

(2) between one hour before sunset and 9:30 a.m.;

(3) at greater than slow-no wake speed within 150 feet of:

(i) a shoreline;

(ii) a dock;

(iii) a swimmer;

(iv) a raft used for swimming or diving; or

(v) a moored, anchored, or nonmotorized watercraft;

(4) while towing a person on water skis, a kneeboard, an inflatable craft, or any other device unless:

(i) an observer is on board; or

(ii) the personal watercraft is equipped with factory-installed or factory-specified accessory mirrors that give the operator a wide field of vision to the rear;

(5) without the lanyard-type engine cutoff switch being attached to the person, clothing, or personal flotation device of the operator, if the personal watercraft is equipped by the manufacturer with such a device;

(6) if any part of the spring-loaded throttle mechanism has been removed, altered, or tampered with so as to interfere with the return-to-idle system;

(7) to chase or harass wildlife;

(8) through emergent or floating vegetation at other than a slow-no wake speed;

(9) in a manner that unreasonably or unnecessarily endangers life, limb, or property, including weaving through congested watercraft traffic, jumping the wake of another
watercraft within 150 feet of the other watercraft, or operating the watercraft while
facing backwards;

(10) in any other manner that is not reasonable and prudent; or
(11) without a personal watercraft rules decal, issued by the commissioner, attached
to the personal watercraft so as to be in full view of the operator.

(b) Paragraph (a), clause (3), does not apply to a person operating a personal
watercraft to launch or land a person on water skis, a kneeboard, or similar device by the
most direct route to open water.

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 86B.313, subdivision 4, is amended to read:
Subd. 4. Dealers and rental operations. (a) A dealer of personal watercraft shall
distribute a summary of the laws and rules governing the operation of personal watercraft
and, upon request, shall provide instruction to a purchaser regarding:

(1) the laws and rules governing personal watercraft; and
(2) the safe operation of personal watercraft.

(b) A person who offers personal watercraft for rent:
(1) shall provide a summary of the laws and rules governing the operation of
personal watercraft and provide instruction regarding the laws and rules and the safe
operation of personal watercraft to each person renting a personal watercraft;
(2) shall provide a United States Coast Guard (USCG) approved Type I, II, III, or V
wearable personal flotation device with a USCG label indicating it either is approved for
or does not prohibit use with personal watercraft or water skiing and any other required
safety equipment to all persons who rent a personal watercraft at no additional cost; and
(3) shall require that a watercraft operator's permit from this state or from the
operator's state of residence be shown each time a personal watercraft is rented to any
person younger than age 18 and shall record the permit on the form provided by the
commissioner.

c) Each dealer of personal watercraft or person offering personal watercraft for rent
shall have the person who purchases or rents a personal watercraft sign a form provided
by the commissioner acknowledging that the purchaser or renter has been provided a copy
of the laws and rules regarding personal watercraft operation and has read them. The form
must be retained by the dealer or person offering personal watercraft for rent for a period
of six months following the date of signature and must be made available for inspection
by sheriff's deputies or conservation officers during normal business hours.
Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 86B.315, is amended to read:

**86B.315 TOWING PERSON ON WATER SKIS OR OTHER DEVICE.**

Subdivision 1. **Observer or mirror required.** A person may not operate a watercraft on waters of this state and create a wake for a wake surfer or tow a person on water skis, an aquaplane, a surfboard, a saucer, or a similar device unless:

1. there is another person in the watercraft in addition to the operator who is in a position to continually observe the person being towed; or
2. the boat is equipped with a mirror providing the operator a wide field of vision to the rear.

Subd. 2. **Prohibited night skiing or towing prohibited activities.** On waters of this state, from one-half hour after sunset to sunrise of the following day, a person may not:

1. wake surf;
2. operate a watercraft creating a wake for a wake surfer;
3. be towed by a watercraft; or
4. operate a watercraft towing a person on water skis, an aquaplane, a surfboard, a saucer, or another device on waters of this state from one hour after sunset to sunrise of the following day.

Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 97A.045, subdivision 11, is amended to read:

Subd. 11. **Power to prevent or control wildlife disease.** (a) If the commissioner determines that action is necessary to prevent or control a wildlife disease, the commissioner may prevent or control wildlife disease in a species of wild animal in addition to the protection provided by the game and fish laws by further limiting, closing, expanding, or opening seasons or areas of the state; by reducing or increasing limits in areas of the state; by establishing disease management zones; by authorizing free licenses; by allowing shooting from motor vehicles by persons designated by the commissioner; by issuing replacement licenses for sick animals; by requiring sample collection from hunter-harvested animals; by limiting wild animal possession, transportation, and disposition; and by restricting wildlife feeding.

(b) The commissioner shall restrict wildlife feeding within the modified accredited bovine tuberculosis zone proposed by the Board of Animal Health. In addition to any other penalties provided by law, a person who violates wildlife feeding restrictions required under this paragraph may not obtain a hunting license to take a wild animal for two years after the date of conviction.
(c) The commissioner may prevent or control wildlife disease in a species of wild animal in the state by posting restrictions on public access to active disease areas or by emergency rule adopted under section 84.027, subdivision 13.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective the day following final enactment.

Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 97A.057, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

**Subdivision 1. Compliance with federal law.** The commissioner shall take any action necessary to comply with the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act, United States Code, title 16, sections 669 to 669i, and the Federal Aid in Fish Restoration Act, United States Code, title 16, sections 777 to 777k. Notwithstanding section 16E.145 or any other law to the contrary, an appropriation for an information or telecommunications technology project from the game and fish fund, as established in section 97A.055, must be made to the commissioner. Any assets acquired with or expenditures made from the game and fish fund must remain under control of the commissioner.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective the day following final enactment.

Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 97A.435, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

**Subd. 4. Separate selection of eligible licensees.** (a) The commissioner may conduct a separate selection for up to 20 percent of the turkey licenses to be issued for any area. Only persons who are owners or tenants of and who live on at least 40 acres of land in the permit area, and their family members who live on the qualifying land, are eligible applicants for turkey licenses for the separate selection. The qualifying land may be noncontiguous. Persons who are unsuccessful in a separate selection must be included in the selection for the remaining licenses. Persons who obtain a license in a separate selection must allow public turkey hunting on their land during that turkey season. A license issued under this subdivision is restricted to the permit area where the qualifying land is located.

(b) The commissioner may by rule establish criteria for determining eligible family members under this subdivision.

Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 97A.465, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

**Subd. 7. Residents of veterans homes.** (a) A resident from a Minnesota veterans home may obtain a firearm or muzzleloader deer license during the season and take antlerless deer without a permit in all areas of the state open during the respective regular firearms or muzzleloader deer seasons in any permit area. This subdivision does not
authorize the taking of an antlerless deer by another member of a party under section

97B.301, subdivision 3, in an area closed to taking antlerless deer or where the number of

antlerless deer that may be taken is limited by a quota on the number of permits.

(b) A person may assist a Minnesota veterans home resident during the firearms or

muzzleloader deer season without having a deer hunting license, but the person may

not shoot a deer.

Sec. 9. [97A.56] FERAL SWINE.

Subdivision 1. Definition. For purposes of this section, "feral swine" means a

member of the genus and species Sus scrofa that lives in the wild.

Subd. 2. Prohibited actions; penalty. (a) A person may not possess or release

feral swine or swine that were feral during any part of the swines' lifetime or allow feral

swine to run at large.

(b) A person may not hunt or trap feral swine, except as authorized by the

commissioner for feral swine control or eradication.

(c) A person who violates this subdivision is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Subd. 3. Authorized removal of feral swine. A person authorized under game and

fish laws to take feral swine is not liable to the owner for the value of the animals.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective the day following final enactment.

Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 97B.063, is amended to read:

97B.063 HUNTER SATISFACTION SURVEY.

The commissioner shall annually administer the collection of hunter information

related to participation and satisfaction. This may include information on preferences,

values, interests, participation rates and patterns, barriers to participation, or other factors.

The data shall be collected using established social science methods. The commissioner

shall annually submit a summary of the information gathered under this section to

the chairs and ranking minority members of the house of representatives and senate

committees and divisions with jurisdiction over environment and natural resources no

later than January 1 for the preceding fiscal year. The commissioner shall also make the

summary information available on the department's Web site.

Sec. 11. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 97B.081, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. Exceptions. (a) It is not a violation of this section for a person to:
(1) cast the rays of a spotlight, headlight, or other artificial light to take raccoons according to section 97B.621, subdivision 3, or tend traps according to section 97B.931;
(2) hunt fox or coyote from January 1 to March 15 while using a handheld artificial light, provided that the person is:
   (i) on foot;
   (ii) using a shotgun;
   (iii) not within a public road right-of-way;
   (iv) using a handheld or electronic calling device; and
   (v) not within 200 feet of a motor vehicle; or
(3) cast the rays of a handheld artificial light to retrieve wounded or dead big game animals, provided that the person is:
   (i) on foot; and
   (ii) not in possession of a firearm or bow.
(b) It is not a violation of subdivision 2 for a person to cast the rays of a spotlight, headlight, or other artificial light to:
   (1) carry out any agricultural, safety, emergency response, normal vehicle operation, or occupation-related activities that do not involve taking wild animals; or
   (2) carry out outdoor recreation as defined in section 97B.001 that is not related to spotting, locating, or taking a wild animal.
(c) Except as otherwise provided by the game and fish laws, it is not a violation of this section for a person to use an electronic range finder device from one-half hour before sunrise until one-half hour after sunset while lawfully hunting wild animals.
(d) It is not a violation of this section for a licensed bear hunter to cast the rays of a handheld artificial light to track or retrieve a wounded or dead bear while possessing a firearm, provided that the person:
   (1) has the person's valid bear hunting license in possession;
   (2) is on foot; and
   (3) is following the blood trail of a bear that was shot during legal shooting hours.

Sec. 12. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 97B.085, subdivision 2, is amended to read:
Subd. 2. Taking unprotected wild animals; permit required. A person may not use radio equipment to take unprotected wild animals without a permit. The commissioner may issue a permit to take unprotected animals with radio equipment. The commissioner shall cancel the permit upon receiving a valid complaint of misconduct regarding the permittee's hunting activities.
Sec. 13. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 97B.301, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 9. Residents age 84 or over may take deer of either sex. A resident age 84 or over may take a deer of either sex. This subdivision does not authorize the taking of an antlerless deer by another member of a party under subdivision 3.

Sec. 14. [97B.722] POSSESSION OF FIREARMS; HUNTING TURKEY.

(a) While afield hunting turkeys, licensees may not have in possession or control any firearm or bow and arrow except those defined as legal for taking turkeys in rules adopted by the commissioner.

(b) Paragraph (a) does not apply to a person carrying a handgun in compliance with section 624.714.

Sec. 15. [97B.9251] BEAVER SEASON.

The commissioner may establish open seasons and restrictions for taking beaver from 9:00 a.m. on the Saturday nearest October 26 in the North Zone and from 9:00 a.m. on the Saturday nearest October 30 in the South Zone. The seasons shall be open until May 15.

Sec. 16. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 97C.345, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 3a. Cast nets for gizzard shad. (a) Cast nets may be used only to take gizzard shad for use as bait for angling:

(1) from July 1 to November 30; and

(2) from the Mississippi River downstream of St. Anthony Falls and the St. Croix River downstream of the dam at Taylors Falls, including portions described as Minnesota-Wisconsin boundary waters in Minnesota Rules, part 6266.0500, subpart 1, items A and B, that are listed as infested waters as allowed under section 84D.03, subdivision 3.

(b) Cast nets used under this subdivision must be monofilament and may not exceed seven feet in diameter, and mesh size must be from three-eighths to five-eighths inch bar measure.

(c) This subdivision expires December 1, 2017. The commissioner must report to the chairs and ranking minority members of the house of representatives and senate committees with jurisdiction over environment and natural resources by March 1, 2018, on the number of permits issued, conservation impacts from the use of cast nets, and recommendations for any necessary changes in statutes or rules.
Sec. 17. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 97C.501, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **Minnow dealers.** (a) A person may not be a minnow dealer without a minnow dealer license except as provided in subdivision 3.

(b) A minnow dealer must obtain a minnow dealer's vehicle license for each motor vehicle used to transport minnows. The serial number, motor vehicle license number, make, and model must be on the license. The license must be conspicuously displayed in the vehicle.

(c) A minnow dealer may not transport minnows out of the state without an exporting minnow dealer license. A minnow dealer must obtain an exporting minnow dealer's vehicle license for each motor vehicle used to transport minnows out of the state. The serial number, motor vehicle license number, make, and model must be on the license. The license must be conspicuously displayed in the vehicle.

(d) A person with a minnow dealer's license may sell minnows at one retail outlet. A minnow dealer must obtain a minnow retailer license for each additional retail outlet operated. A minnow dealer operating a retail outlet under a minnow dealer's license must list the following information for the retail outlet: name of the business; city; state; zip code; and legal description or fire number. The retail outlet name and location may be changed by making application to the commissioner.

(e) A minnow dealer may designate employees as helpers who are authorized to take, buy, sell, and transport minnows on behalf of the minnow dealer. The employees designated as helpers must be listed on the minnow dealer's license, and a copy of the license designating the employee as a helper must be in the helper's possession when acting on behalf of the minnow dealer. The minnow dealer may add and delete helpers listed on the dealer's license within a license year by notifying the commissioner in writing of the change to the license. Employees who are acting under the direction and control of the minnow dealer but who are not designated as helpers may not buy or sell minnows on behalf of the minnow dealer. This paragraph does not apply to employees selling minnows at the retail outlet location under paragraph (d).

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective March 1, 2016.

Sec. 18. **RULEMAKING; LIFTING SPEARING BANS AND NORTHERN PIKE REGULATIONS.**

(a) The commissioner of natural resources shall amend Minnesota Rules, parts 6262.0575, subpart 9, and 6264.0400, subparts 70 and 72, to delete the language prohibiting spearing.
(b) Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, section 97C.007, the commissioner of natural resources shall amend Minnesota Rules, part 6264.0400, subpart 71, to delete the language prohibiting spearing and modify the northern pike protected slot to 26 to 40 inches.

(c) The commissioner may use the good cause exemption under Minnesota Statutes, section 14.388, subdivision 1, clause (3), to adopt rules under this section, and Minnesota Statutes, section 14.386, does not apply.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective July 1, 2015.

Sec. 19. RULEMAKING; WATER SURFACE USE RESTRICTIONS.

(a) The commissioner of natural resources shall amend Minnesota Rules, part 6110.3700, subpart 9, to allow a longer period of temporary special controls in situations of local emergency by deleting "five" and inserting "30" and deleting "five-day" and inserting "30-day."

(b) The commissioner may use the good cause exemption under Minnesota Statutes, section 14.388, subdivision 1, clause (3), to adopt rules under this section, and Minnesota Statutes, section 14.386, does not apply except as provided under Minnesota Statutes, section 14.388.

Sec. 20. RULEMAKING; PERSONAL FLOTATION DEVICES.

(a) To conform with changes in federal regulation, the commissioner of natural resources shall amend Minnesota Rules, part 6110.1200, subpart 3, as follows:

1. delete the term "Type I, II, or III" and insert "wearable";
2. delete the term "Type IV" and insert "throwable";
3. delete items B and D and reletter the remaining items; and
4. insert a new item that reads:

"C. All personal flotation devices required by this subpart must be:

1. approved by the U.S. Coast Guard;
2. legibly marked with any requirements and the approval number issued by the U.S. Coast Guard;
3. in serviceable condition free of tears, rot, punctures, or waterlogging, and with all straps and fasteners present and in good condition;
4. of the appropriate size for the intended wearer, if the device is designed to be worn, and in compliance with any requirements listed on the U.S. Coast Guard approval label;
5. for wearable devices, either readily accessible or worn, except when:

(a) devices are required to be worn to be accepted as U.S. Coast Guard-approved; or
Sec. 21. RULEMAKING; MOTORIZED TRAIL ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW.
(a) The Environmental Quality Board shall amend Minnesota Rules, chapter 4410, to allow the following without preparing a mandatory environmental assessment worksheet:

1. constructing a recreational trail less than 25 miles long on forested or other naturally vegetated land for a recreational use;

2. adding a new motorized recreational use or a seasonal motorized recreational use to an existing motorized recreational trail if the treadway width is not expanded as a result of the added use; and

3. designating an existing, legally constructed route, such as a logging road, for motorized recreational trail use.

(b) The board may use the good cause exemption rulemaking procedure under Minnesota Statutes, section 14.388, subdivision 1, clause (3), to adopt rules under this section, and Minnesota Statutes, section 14.386, does not apply except as provided under Minnesota Statutes, section 14.388.

Sec. 22. REPEALER.
(a) Minnesota Statutes 2014, sections 97A.475, subdivision 25; and 97B.905, subdivision 3, are repealed.

(b) Minnesota Rules, part 6264.0400, subparts 27 and 28, are repealed.

EFFECTIVE DATE. Paragraph (b) is effective July 1, 2015.
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97B.905 FUR DEALER'S LICENSES.
Subd. 3. Bond required for fur buyer license applicants. Applicants for a raw fur dealer's license must, at the time of application for the license, furnish a corporate surety bond in favor of the state for $1,000 payable upon violation of the game and fish laws.

116.02 POLLUTION CONTROL AGENCY, CREATION AND POWERS.
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477A.19 AQUATIC INVASIVE SPECIES PREVENTION AID.
Subdision 1. Definitions. (a) When used in this section, the following terms have the meanings given them in this subdivision.
   (b) "Aquatic invasive species" means nonnative aquatic organisms that invade water beyond their natural and historic range.
   (c) "Watercraft trailer launch" means any public water access site designed for launching watercraft.
   (d) "Watercraft trailer parking space" means a parking space designated for a boat trailer at any public water access site designed for launching watercraft.
Subd. 2. Distribution. The money appropriated to aquatic invasive species prevention aid under this section shall be allocated to all counties in the state as follows: 50 percent based on each county's share of watercraft trailer launches and 50 percent based on each county's share of watercraft trailer parking spaces.
Subd. 3. Use of proceeds. A county that receives a distribution under this section must use the proceeds solely to prevent the introduction or limit the spread of aquatic invasive species at all access sites within the county. The county must establish, by resolution or through adoption of a plan, guidelines for the use of the proceeds. The guidelines set by the county board may include, but are not limited to, providing for site-level management, countywide awareness, and other procedures that the county finds necessary to achieve compliance. The county may appropriate the proceeds directly, or may use any portion of the proceeds to provide funding for a joint powers board or cooperative agreement with another political subdivision, a soil and water conservation district in the county, a watershed district in the county, or a lake association located in the county. Any money appropriated by the county to a different entity or political subdivision must be used as required under this section. Each county must submit a copy of its guidelines for use of the proceeds to the Department of Natural Resources by December 31 of the year the payments are received.
Subd. 4. Payments. The commissioner of revenue must compute the amount of aquatic invasive species prevention aid payable to each county under this section. On or before August 1
of each year, the commissioner shall certify the amount to be paid to each county in the following year. The commissioner shall pay aquatic invasive species prevention aid to counties annually at the times provided in section 477A.015.

Subd. 5. Appropriation. $10,000,000 each year is appropriated from the general fund to the commissioner of revenue to make the payments required under this section.
6264.0400 DESIGNATED SPECIAL MANAGEMENT WATERS.
Subp. 27. [Repealed, L 2015 1Sp4 art 5 s 34]

6264.0400 DESIGNATED SPECIAL MANAGEMENT WATERS.
Subp. 28. [Repealed, L 2015 1Sp4 art 5 s 34]