

CHAPTER 131—S.F.No. 1131

An act relating to natural resources; providing for an outdoor lighting fixture model ordinance; modifying land acquisition requirements; modifying land owners' bill of rights; modifying requirements for certain recreational vehicles; modifying certain state trails and parks; modifying state park permit provisions; modifying definitions; modifying license provisions; modifying possession and taking restrictions; providing for apprentice hunter validation; modifying commercial fishing provisions; providing for crossbow deer hunting; providing for an Appeals Board of Zoning Adjustment; modifying certain county powers; modifying recordation requirements for mineral interests; modifying requirements for certain contested case hearings; modifying water supply plan requirements; modifying wetlands provisions; adopting the Uniform Environmental Covenants Act; modifying individual sewage treatment system provisions; extending exemptions to noise standards; restricting the use of phosphorous in household dishwasher detergent; authorizing public and private sales, conveyances, and exchanges of certain state lands; providing for status of certain land in St. Louis County; providing for temporary suspension of apportionment of certain proceeds from tax-forfeited lands; providing for a walk-in access plan and travel green program; modifying authority for and requiring rulemaking; requiring reports and studies; requiring public meetings; providing for renaming Big Island; providing criminal and civil penalties; providing appointments; appropriating money; amending Minnesota Statutes 2006, sections 84.0272, subdivision 3; 84.0274, subdivision 5; 84.029, subdivision 2; 84.777, as amended; 84.788, subdivision 1; 84.82, subdivision 6; 84.8205, subdivision 1; 84.925, subdivision 5; 84.9256, subdivision 2, by adding a subdivision; 84.9257; 84.926, by adding subdivisions; 84.928, subdivision 1; 84.929; 85.015, subdivisions 14, 22; 85.053, subdivisions 2, 8; 93.55, subdivision 1, by adding a subdivision; 97A.015, subdivision 24, by adding a subdivision; 97A.401, subdivision 5; 97A.405, subdivisions 2, 4; 97A.411, subdivision 1; 97A.421, by adding a subdivision; 97A.441, subdivision 7; 97A.445, subdivision 1; 97A.451, subdivision 3; 97A.475, subdivisions 2, 16; 97A.505, subdivision 4; 97A.511; 97B.015, by adding a subdivision; 97B.020; 97B.031, subdivision 1; 97B.035, by adding a subdivision; 97B.075; 97B.085, subdivision 3; 97B.301, subdivision 7; 97B.311; 97B.318, subdivision 1; 97B.928, subdivision 1; 97C.325; 97C.335; 97C.355, subdivision 8; 97C.835, subdivisions 1, 3, 8; 103G.2241, subdivision 4; 103G.2242, subdivision 15, as amended; 103G.291, subdivision 3; 103G.311, subdivision 2; 115.072; 115.56, subdivision 2; 115B.17, subdivision 15; 116.07, subdivision 2a; 116.23; 169A.35, subdivision 1; 373.01, subdivision 1; 473.1565, subdivision 1; 473.859, subdivision 3; Laws 2006, chapter 251, section 16; Laws 2007, chapter 57, article 1, section 4, subdivision 8; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 16B; 97B; 97C; proposing coding for new law as Minnesota Statutes, chapter 114E; repealing

Minnesota Statutes 2006, sections 84.928, subdivision 8; 85.015, subdivision 11; 97A.475, subdivision 38; 97C.365; Laws 2006, chapter 236, article 1, section 2.

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

ARTICLE 1

NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT POLICY

Section 1. **[16B.328] OUTDOOR LIGHTING FIXTURES MODEL ORDINANCE.**

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.** For purposes of this section, the following terms have the meanings given:

(1) "energy conservation" means reducing energy use and includes: (i) using a light with lower wattage; and (ii) using devices such as time controls, motion detectors, or on and off switches that limit unnecessary use of lighting;

(2) "cutoff luminaire" means a luminaire in which 2.5 percent or less of the lamp lumens are emitted above a horizontal plane through the luminaire's lowest part and ten percent or less of the lamp lumens are emitted at a vertical angle 80 degrees above the luminaire's lowest point;

(3) "light pollution" means the shining of light produced by a luminaire above the height of the luminaire and into the sky;

(4) "lumen" means a unit of luminous flux. One footcandle is one lumen per square foot. For purposes of this section, the lumen-output values are the initial lumen-output rating of the lamp;

(5) "luminaire" means a complete lighting unit consisting of a light source and all necessary mechanical, electrical, and decorative parts; and

(6) "outdoor lighting fixture" means any type of fixed or movable lighting equipment that is designed or used for illumination outdoors. The term includes billboard lighting, streetlights, searchlights, and other lighting used for advertising purposes and area lighting. The term does not include lighting equipment that is required by law to be installed on motor vehicles or lighting required for the safe operation of aircraft.

Subd. 2. **Model ordinance.** The commissioner of administration, in consultation with the commissioner of commerce, associations for local governments, and any other interested person, shall develop a model ordinance that can be adapted for use by cities, counties, and towns, governing outdoor lighting to reduce light pollution. The model ordinance must address:

(1) standards for lighting on private property, outdoor advertising, lighting on commercial, industrial, or institutional property, canopies covering fueling stations, and public streets, sidewalks, and alleys;

(2) how illumination levels should be measured;

(3) possible exemptions, such as for temporary emergency or hazard lighting;

(4) recommended elements for an exterior lighting plan for a development;

(5) treatment of nonconforming lighting;

(6) lighting standards that might apply in special subdistricts;

(7) light pole maximum heights; and

(8) light trespass.

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2006, section 84.029, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **Acquisition of land for trails.** The commissioner may acquire, by gift, purchase, or lease, easements or other interests in land for trails, and recreational uses related to trails, where necessary to complete trails established primarily in state forests, state parks, or other public land under the jurisdiction of the commissioner, when railroad rights-of-way are abandoned, when the use of township roads is compatible with vehicular travel, ~~and~~ or when needed to complete trails established by the legislature.

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2006, section 84.777, as amended by Laws 2007, chapter 57, article 1, section 24, is amended to read:

84.777 OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE USE OF STATE LANDS RESTRICTED.

Subdivision 1. **Designated trails.** (a) Except as otherwise allowed by law or rules adopted by the commissioner, effective June 1, 2003, notwithstanding sections 84.787 to 84.805 and 84.92 to 84.929, the use of off-highway vehicles is prohibited on state land administered by the commissioner of natural resources, and on county-administered forest land within the boundaries of a state forest, except on roads and trails specifically designated and posted by the commissioner for use by off-highway vehicles.

(b) Paragraph (a) does not apply to county-administered land within a state forest if the county board adopts a resolution that modifies restrictions on the use of off-highway vehicles on county-administered land within the forest.

Subd. 2. **Off-highway vehicle seasons.** (a) The commissioner shall prescribe seasons for off-highway vehicle use on state forest lands. Except for designated forest roads, a person must not operate an off-highway vehicle on state forest lands outside of the seasons prescribed under this paragraph.

(b) The commissioner may designate and post winter trails on state forest lands for use by off-highway vehicles.

(c) For the purposes of this subdivision, "state forest lands" means forest lands under the authority of the commissioner as defined in section 89.001, subdivision 13, and lands managed by the commissioner under section 282.011.

Subd. 3. **Mapped trails.** (a) Except as provided in sections 84.926 and 84.928, after completion of official department off-highway vehicle maps for the area, a person must not operate an off-highway vehicle on state land that is not mapped for the type of off-highway vehicle. This paragraph does not apply to state forest land north of U.S. Highway 2 until after June 30, 2009.

(b) This subdivision does not apply to a forest access route in a managed forest north of U.S. Highway 2 that the commissioner has not designated as a road or trail. Forest access routes will not be signed or maintained and will not be included on published user maps of the forest. Off-highway vehicle operation on forest access routes is subject to the prohibitions on causing erosion, rutting, damage to trees or crops, and construction of unauthorized trails contained in Minnesota Rules. Damaged routes are subject to closure to off-highway vehicle use.

Subd. 4. **Exemption from rulemaking.** Determinations of the commissioner under this section may be by written order published in the State Register and are exempt from the rulemaking provisions of chapter 14. Section 14.386 does not apply.

Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2006, section 84.788, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **General requirements.** Unless exempted in subdivision 2, ~~after January 1, 1994,~~ a person may not operate and an owner may not give permission for another to operate an off-highway motorcycle ~~on public lands or waters~~ unless the vehicle has been registered under this section.

Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 2006, 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, 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;

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

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

(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.

Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 2006, section 84.8205, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Sticker required; fee.** (a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), a person may not operate a snowmobile on a state or grant-in-aid snowmobile trail unless a snowmobile state trail sticker is affixed to the snowmobile. The commissioner of natural resources shall issue a sticker upon application and payment of a \$15 fee. The fee for a three-year snowmobile state trail sticker that is purchased at the time of snowmobile registration is \$30. In addition to other penalties prescribed by law, a person in violation of this subdivision must purchase an annual state trail sticker for a fee of \$30. The sticker is valid from November 1 through April 30. Fees collected under this section, except for the issuing fee for licensing agents, shall be deposited in the state treasury and credited to the snowmobile trails and enforcement account in the natural resources fund and, except for the electronic licensing system commission established by the commissioner under section 84.027, subdivision 15, must be used for grants-in-aid, trail maintenance, grooming, and easement acquisition.

(b) A state trail sticker is not required under this section for:

(1) a snowmobile owned by the state or a political subdivision of the state that is registered under section 84.82, subdivision 5;

(2) a snowmobile that is owned and used by the United States, another state, or a political subdivision thereof that is exempt from registration under section 84.82, subdivision 6;

(3) a collector snowmobile that is operated as provided in a special permit issued for the collector snowmobile under section 84.82, subdivision 7a; ~~or~~

(4) a person operating a snowmobile only on the portion of a trail that is owned by the person or the person's spouse, child, or parent; or

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

Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 2006, 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.

Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 2006, section 84.9256, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **Helmet and seat belts required.** (a) A person less than 18 years of age shall not ~~operate~~ ride as a passenger or as an operator of an all-terrain vehicle on public land, public waters, or on a public road right-of-way unless wearing a safety helmet approved by the commissioner of public safety.

(b) A person less than 18 years of age shall not ride as a passenger or as an operator of a class 2 all-terrain vehicle without wearing a seat belt when provided by the manufacturer.

Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 2006, section 84.9256, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 2a. **Parent or guardian authorization.** A person under age 16 shall not operate and a person shall not allow a person under age 16 to operate an all-terrain vehicle, unless the parent or guardian of the person under age 16 authorizes the operation. For purposes of this subdivision, "guardian" means the legal guardian of the person under age 16 or a person age 18 or older who has been authorized by the parent or legal guardian to supervise the person under age 16.

Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 2006, section 84.9257, is amended to read:

84.9257 PASSENGERS.

~~(a) A parent or guardian may operate a class 1 all-terrain vehicle carrying one passenger who is under 16 years of age and who wears a safety helmet approved by the commissioner of public safety.~~

~~(b) For the purpose of this section, "guardian" means a legal guardian of a person under age 16, or a person 18 or older who has been authorized by the parent or legal guardian to supervise the person under age 16.~~

~~(c) A person 18 years of age or older may operate ~~an~~ a class 1 all-terrain vehicle carrying one passenger who is 16 or 17 years of age and wears a safety helmet approved by the commissioner of public safety.~~

~~(d) (b) A person 18 years of age or older may operate an all-terrain vehicle carrying one passenger who is 18 years of age or older.~~

~~(e) An operator of a class 2 all-terrain vehicle may carry two passengers while carrying a passenger, or up to the number of passengers for which the vehicle was designed, whichever is greater.~~

Sec. 11. Minnesota Statutes 2006, section 84.926, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 6. **Operation; class 2 vehicles.** Except as provided in subdivision 4, operation of class 2 all-terrain vehicles on lands administered by the commissioner is limited to forest roads, minimum maintenance roads, and trails designated or signed for class 2 all-terrain vehicles.

Sec. 12. Minnesota Statutes 2006, section 84.926, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 7. **Snowmobiles; closed forests; off trail.** Forests classified as closed forests are open to off-trail snowmobile use unless prohibited, as determined by the commissioner by written order published in the State Register. The determination is not subject to the rulemaking provisions of chapter 14 and section 14.386 does not apply.

Sec. 13. Minnesota Statutes 2006, section 84.928, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Operation on roads and rights-of-way, class 1 vehicles.** (a) Unless otherwise allowed in sections 84.92 to 84.929, a person shall not operate ~~a class 1~~ 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 ~~other than~~.

(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 ~~(b)~~ (d) or (f).

(c) A person may operate a class 2 all-terrain vehicle within the public road right-of-way of a county state-aid or county highway on 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). A person may operate a class 2 all-terrain vehicle on the bank or ditch of a public road right-of-way on a designated class 2 all-terrain vehicle trail.

~~(b)~~ (d) A road authority as defined under section 160.02, subdivision 25, may after a public hearing restrict the use of ~~class 1~~ all-terrain vehicles in the ~~ditch or outside bank or slope of a~~ public road right-of-way under its jurisdiction.

~~(c)~~ (e) The restrictions in paragraphs (a), ~~(b), (g), (d), (h), and (i), and (j)~~ do not apply to the operation of ~~a class 1~~ 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 when the ~~class 1~~ all-terrain vehicle is:

(1) owned by or operated under contract with a publicly or privately owned utility or pipeline company; and

(2) used for work on utilities or pipelines.

~~(d)~~ (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

(4) a threat to safety of the right-of-way users or to individuals on adjacent public property.

~~(e)~~ The commissioner must notify the road authority as soon as it is known that a closure will be ordered. The notice must state the reasons and duration of the closure.

~~(f)~~ (g) A person may operate ~~a class 1~~ an all-terrain vehicle registered for private use and used for agricultural purposes ~~or a class 2 all-terrain vehicle~~ on a public road right-of-way of a trunk, county state-aid, or county highway in this state if the ~~class 1~~ ~~or class 2~~ all-terrain vehicle is operated on 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.

~~(g)~~ (h) A person shall not operate ~~a class 1~~ an all-terrain vehicle within the public road right-of-way of a trunk, county state-aid, or county highway from April 1 to August 1 in the agricultural zone unless the vehicle is being used exclusively as transportation to and from work on agricultural lands. This paragraph does not apply to an agent or employee of a road authority, as defined in section 160.02, subdivision 25, or the Department of Natural Resources when performing or exercising official duties or powers.

~~(h)~~ (i) A person shall not operate ~~a class 1~~ an all-terrain vehicle within the public road right-of-way of a trunk, county state-aid, or county highway between the hours of one-half hour after sunset to one-half hour before sunrise, except on the right-hand side of the right-of-way and in the same direction as the highway traffic on the nearest lane of the adjacent roadway.

~~(i)~~ (j) A person shall not operate ~~a class 1~~ an all-terrain vehicle at any time within the right-of-way of an interstate highway or freeway within this state.

Sec. 14. Minnesota Statutes 2006, section 84.929, is amended to read:

84.929 PENALTIES.

Any person who violates any provision of sections 84.773, 84.777, and 84.92 to 84.928 or rules of the commissioner is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 15. Minnesota Statutes 2006, section 85.015, subdivision 14, is amended to read:

Subd. 14. ~~**Gateway Trail Willard Munger Trail System, Chisago, Ramsey, Pine, St. Louis, Carlton, and Washington Counties.**~~ (a) ~~The trail shall consist of six segments. One segment shall be known as the Gateway Trail and shall originate at the State Capitol and shall extend northerly and northeasterly to William O'Brien State Park, thence northerly to Taylors Falls in Chisago County, and there terminate. One segment shall be known as the Boundary Trail and shall originate in Chisago County and extend into Duluth in St. Louis County. One segment shall be known as the Browns Creek Trail and shall originate at Duluth Junction and extend into Stillwater in Washington County. One segment shall be known as the Munger Trail and shall originate at Hinckley in Pine County and extend through Moose Lake in Carlton County to Duluth in St. Louis County. One segment shall be known as the Alex Laveau Trail and shall originate in Carlton County at Carlton and extend through Wrenshall to the Minnesota-Wisconsin border. One segment shall be established that extends the trail to include the cities of Proctor, Duluth, and Hermantown in St. Louis County.~~

(b) ~~The trail Gateway and Browns Creek Trails shall be developed primarily for hiking and nonmotorized riding and the remaining trails shall be developed primarily for riding and hiking.~~

(c) In addition to the authority granted in subdivision 1, lands and interests in lands for the ~~trail Gateway and Browns Creek Trails~~ may be acquired by eminent domain.

(d) ~~The commissioner of natural resources, after consulting with all local units of government affected by the trail, and with the commissioner of transportation and the Metropolitan Council, shall prepare a master plan for the trail. After completion of the master plan, any land or interest in land not needed for the trail may be disposed of by the commissioner of natural resources as follows:~~

(1) ~~by transfer to the Department of Transportation, the Historical Society, or another state agency;~~

(2) ~~by sale at not less than the purchase price to a city, town, school district, park district, or other political subdivision whose boundaries include or are adjacent to the land; for public purposes only, after written notice to each of these political subdivisions; or~~

(3) ~~if no offer to purchase is received from any political subdivision within one year after the completion of the master plan, then by public sale, at not less than the purchase price, upon notice published in the manner provided in section 92.14, and otherwise in the same manner as trust fund lands are sold, so far as applicable.~~

~~All proceeds derived from sales of unneeded land and interest in land shall be deposited in the state bond fund. For the purposes of United States Code, title 23, section 138, and title 49, section 1653(f), any land or interest in land not needed for the trail and transferred to another state agency, or sold, does not constitute permanent park, recreation area, or wildlife or waterfowl refuge facility land.~~

Sec. 16. Minnesota Statutes 2006, section 85.015, subdivision 22, is amended to read:

Subd. 22. **Minnesota River Trail.** The trail shall originate at the entrance to Big Stone Lake State Park and extend along the Minnesota River Valley to connect to the Minnesota Valley Trail at the city of Le Sueur. The trail shall include a loop between Fort

Ridgely State Park and the cities of Redwood Falls and Sleepy Eye. A segment shall be established connecting the cities of Granite Falls and Montevideo.

Sec. 17. Minnesota Statutes 2006, section 85.053, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **Requirement.** Except as provided in section 85.054, a motor vehicle may not enter a state park, state recreation area, or state wayside over 50 acres in area, without a state park permit issued under this section. Except for vehicles permitted under subdivisions 7, paragraph (a), clause (2), and 8, the state park permit must be affixed to the lower right corner windshield of the motor vehicle and must be completely affixed by its own adhesive to the windshield, or the commissioner may, by written order, provide an alternative means to display and validate ~~annual~~ state park permits.

Sec. 18. Minnesota Statutes 2006, section 85.053, subdivision 8, is amended to read:

Subd. 8. **Military personnel on leave; exemption.** ~~(a) The provisions of this section requiring a state park permit and regulating its display do not apply to~~ A one-day permit, under subdivision 4, shall be issued without a fee for a motor vehicle being used by a person who is serving in active military service in any branch or unit of the United States armed forces and who is stationed outside Minnesota, during the period of active service and for 90 days immediately thereafter, if the person ~~notifies~~ presents the person's current military orders to the park attendant on duty or other designee of the commissioner of the person's military status at the time of usage. It is sufficient notice for the eligible person to temporarily affix to the inside of the windshield of the vehicle in a visible manner the person's current military orders and to carry in the person's possession current military identification attesting to the person's active or recent military status.

(b) For purposes of this section, "active service" has the meaning given under section 190.05, subdivision 5c, when performed outside Minnesota.

Sec. 19. Minnesota Statutes 2006, section 97A.015, subdivision 24, is amended to read:

Subd. 24. **Game birds.** "Game birds" means migratory waterfowl, ring-necked pheasant, ruffed grouse, sharp-tailed grouse, Canada spruce grouse, prairie chickens, gray partridge, bob-white quail, wild turkeys, coots, gallinules, sora and Virginia rails, mourning dove, American woodcock, and common snipe.

Sec. 20. Minnesota Statutes 2006, section 97A.015, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 26c. **Immediately released or immediately returned to the water.** "Immediately released" or "immediately returned to the water" means that a fish must not be retained longer than is needed at the site of capture to unhook, identify, measure, or photograph the fish. Placing a fish on a stringer, in a live well, or in a cooler, bucket, or other container is not "immediately released" or "immediately returned to the water."

Sec. 21. Minnesota Statutes 2006, section 97A.401, subdivision 5, is amended to read:

Subd. 5. **Wild animals damaging property.** Special permits may be issued with or without a fee to take protected wild animals ~~that are damaging property~~ or to remove or destroy their dens, nests, eggs, houses, or dams for the purpose of preventing or reducing damage or injury to people, property, agricultural crops, or other interests. The commissioner may prescribe rules for taking Canada geese and their nests and eggs, with

or without a permit, consistent with federal regulations. ~~A special permit issued under this subdivision to take beaver must state the number to be taken.~~

Sec. 22. Minnesota Statutes 2006, section 97A.405, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **Personal possession.** (a) A person acting under a license or traveling from an area where a licensed activity was performed must have in personal possession either: (1) the proper license, if the license has been issued to and received by the person; or (2) the proper license identification number or stamp validation, if the license has been sold to the person by electronic means but the actual license has not been issued and received.

(b) If possession of a license or a license identification number is required, a person must exhibit, as requested by a conservation officer or peace officer, either: (1) the proper license if the license has been issued to and received by the person; or (2) the proper license identification number or stamp validation and a valid state driver's license, state identification card, or other form of identification provided by the commissioner, if the license has been sold to the person by electronic means but the actual license has not been issued and received. A person charged with violating the license possession requirement shall not be convicted if the person produces in court or the office of the arresting officer, the actual license previously issued to that person, which was valid at the time of arrest, or satisfactory proof that at the time of the arrest the person was validly licensed. Upon request of a conservation officer or peace officer, a licensee shall write the licensee's name in the presence of the officer to determine the identity of the licensee.

(c) If the actual license has been issued and received, a receipt for license fees, a copy of a license, or evidence showing the issuance of a license, including the license identification number or stamp validation, does not entitle a licensee to exercise the rights or privileges conferred by a license.

(d) A license or stamp issued electronically and not immediately provided to the licensee shall be mailed to the licensee within 30 days of purchase of the license or stamp validation, except for a pictorial turkey stamp or a pictorial trout and salmon stamp. A pictorial turkey stamp or a pictorial trout and salmon stamp shall be mailed to the licensee after purchase of a license or stamp validation only if the licensee pays an additional \$2 fee.

Sec. 23. Minnesota Statutes 2006, section 97A.405, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. **Replacement licenses.** (a) The commissioner may permit licensed deer hunters to change zone, license, or season options. The commissioner may issue a replacement license if the applicant submits the original deer license and unused tags that are being replaced and the applicant pays any increase in cost between the original and the replacement license. A refund of the difference in fees may be issued when a person changes from a regular deer license to a youth deer license. When a person submits both an archery and a firearms license for replacement, the commissioner may apply the value of both licenses towards the replacement license fee.

(b) A replacement license may be issued only if the applicant has not used any tag from the original license or licenses and meets the conditions of paragraph (c). The original license or licenses and all unused tags ~~for that license~~ for the licenses being replaced must be submitted to the issuing agent at the time the replacement license is issued.

(c) A replacement license may be issued under the following conditions, or as otherwise prescribed by rule of the commissioner:

(1) when the season for the license being surrendered has not yet opened; ~~or~~

(2) when the person is upgrading from a regular firearms or archery deer license to ~~a multizone or an~~ all season deer license;

(3) when the person is upgrading from a regular firearms license to a multizone deer license; or

(4) when the person is changing from a regular firearms deer license to a youth deer license.

(d) Notwithstanding section 97A.411, subdivision 3, a replacement license is valid immediately upon issuance if the license being surrendered is valid at that time.

Sec. 24. Minnesota Statutes 2006, section 97A.411, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **License period.** (a) Except as provided in paragraphs (b), ~~(c)~~, and (d), a license is valid during the lawful time within the license year that the licensed activity may be performed. Except as provided in paragraph (c), a license year begins on the first day of March and ends on the last day of February.

(b) A license issued under section 97A.475, subdivision 6, clause (5), 97A.475, subdivision 7, clause (2), (3), (5), or (6), or 97A.475, subdivision 12, clause (2), is valid for the full license period even if this period extends into the next license year, provided that the license period selected by the licensee begins at the time of issuance.

~~(c) When the last day of February falls on a Saturday, an annual resident or nonresident fish house or dark house license, including a rental fish house or dark house license, obtained for the license year covering the last day of February, is valid through Sunday, March 1 and the angling license of the fish house licensee is extended through March 1. The license year for resident fishing, the angling portion of a sporting license, nonresident fishing, resident fish house, resident dark house, and nonresident fish house begins on March 1 and ends on April 30 of the following year.~~

(d) A lifetime license issued under section 97A.473 or 97A.474 is valid during the lawful time within the license year that the licensed activity may be performed for the lifetime of the licensee.

Sec. 25. Minnesota Statutes 2006, section 97A.421, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 7. **Taking wild animals while privileges are suspended.** A person who takes a protected wild animal during the time the person is prohibited from obtaining a license to take that animal under this section is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 26. Minnesota Statutes 2006, section 97A.441, subdivision 7, is amended to read:

Subd. 7. **Owners or tenants of agricultural land.** (a) The commissioner may issue, without a fee, a license to take an antlerless deer to a person who is an owner or tenant ~~and is living and actively farming on~~ of at least 80 acres of agricultural land, as defined in section 97B.001, in deer permit areas that have deer archery licenses to take additional deer under section 97B.301, subdivision 4. A person may receive only one license per year under this subdivision. For properties with co-owners or cotenants, only one co-owner or cotenant may receive a license under this subdivision per year. The license issued under this subdivision is restricted to land leased for agricultural purposes

or owned by the holder of the license within the permit area where the qualifying land is located. The holder of the license may transfer the license to the holder's spouse or dependent. Notwithstanding sections 97A.415, subdivision 1, and 97B.301, subdivision 2, the holder of the license may purchase an additional license for taking deer and may take an additional deer under that license.

(b) A person who obtains a license under paragraph (a) must allow public deer hunting on their land during that deer hunting season, with the exception of the first Saturday and Sunday during the deer hunting season applicable to the license issued under section 97A.475, subdivision 2, clauses (4) and (13).

Sec. 27. Minnesota Statutes 2006, section 97A.445, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Angling; Take a Kid Fishing ~~Weekend~~ Weekends.** A resident over age 18 may take fish by angling without ~~an angling or fish house~~ license during one three-day consecutive period of the open water angling season and one three-day consecutive period of the ice angling season designated by rule of the commissioner if accompanied by a child who is under age 16. The commissioner shall publicize the three-day ~~period~~ periods as "Take a Kid Fishing Weekend" for the open water angling season and "Take a Kid Ice Fishing Weekend" for the ice angling season.

Sec. 28. Minnesota Statutes 2006, section 97A.451, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **Residents under age 16; small game.** (a) A resident under age 16 may not obtain a small game license but may take small game by firearms or bow and arrow without a license if the resident is:

(1) age 14 or 15 and possesses a firearms safety certificate;

(2) age 13, possesses a firearms safety certificate, and is accompanied by a parent or guardian; ~~or~~

(3) age 13, 14, or 15, possesses an apprentice hunter validation, and is accompanied by a parent or guardian who possesses a small game license that was not obtained using an apprentice hunter validation; or

~~(4) age 12 or under and is accompanied by a parent or guardian.~~

(b) A resident under age 16 may take small game by trapping without a small game license, but a resident 13 years of age or older must have a trapping license. A resident under age 13 may trap without a trapping license, but may not register fisher, otter, bobcat, or pine marten unless the resident is at least age five. Any fisher, otter, bobcat, or pine marten taken by a resident under age five must be included in the limit of the accompanying parent or guardian.

(c) A resident under age 12 may apply for a turkey license and may take a turkey without a firearms safety certificate if the resident is accompanied by an adult parent or guardian who has a firearms safety certificate.

Sec. 29. Minnesota Statutes 2006, section 97A.475, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **Resident hunting.** Fees for the following licenses, to be issued to residents only, are:

(1) for persons age 18 or over and under age 65 to take small game, \$12.50;

- (2) for persons ages 16 and 17 and age 65 or over, \$6 to take small game;
- (3) to take turkey, \$18;
- (4) for persons age 18 or over to take deer with firearms, \$26;
- (5) for persons age 18 or over to take deer by archery, \$26;
- (6) to take moose, for a party of not more than six persons, \$310;
- (7) to take bear, \$38;
- (8) to take elk, for a party of not more than two persons, \$250;
- (9) multizone license to take antlered deer in more than one zone, \$52;
- (10) to take Canada geese during a special season, \$4;
- (11) all season license to take ~~two~~ three deer throughout the state in any open deer season, except as restricted under section 97B.305, \$78;
- (12) to take prairie chickens, \$20;
- (13) for persons at least age 12 and under age 18 to take deer with firearms during the regular firearms season in any open zone or time period, \$13; and
- (14) for persons at least age 12 and under age 18 to take deer by archery, \$13.

Sec. 30. Minnesota Statutes 2006, section 97A.475, subdivision 16, is amended to read:

Subd. 16. **Resident hunting guides.** The fee for a resident license to guide bear hunters is \$82.50 and is available only to a Minnesota resident individual.

Sec. 31. Minnesota Statutes 2006, section 97A.505, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. **Storage of protected wild animals.** A person that stores protected wild animals for others must plainly mark the package, in ink, with the name and address of the owner, the license number of the person taking the animal, and the number and species in the package. ~~A person may not use a commercial cold storage warehouse for protected wild animals, except lawfully taken fish and furs.~~

Sec. 32. Minnesota Statutes 2006, section 97A.511, is amended to read:

97A.511 FUR-BEARING ANIMALS.

The skins of fur-bearing animals and the flesh of beaver, muskrat, raccoon, rabbits and hares, legally taken and bearing the required seals or tags required by the game and fish laws, may be bought, sold, and transported at any time. ~~The flesh of beaver, raccoon, rabbits, and hare may not be transported out of the state.~~

Sec. 33. Minnesota Statutes 2006, section 97B.015, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 5a. **Exemption for military personnel.** Notwithstanding subdivision 5, a person who has successfully completed basic training in the United States armed forces is exempt from the range and shooting exercise portion of the required course of instruction for the firearms safety certificate. The commissioner may require written proof of the person's military training, as deemed appropriate for implementing this subdivision. The commissioner shall publicly announce this exemption from the range and shooting

exercise requirement and the availability of the department's online, remote study option for adults seeking firearms safety certification. Military personnel are not exempt from any other requirement of this section for obtaining a firearms safety certificate.

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

Sec. 34. Minnesota Statutes 2006, section 97B.020, is amended to read:

97B.020 FIREARMS SAFETY CERTIFICATE REQUIRED.

(a) Except as provided in this section and section 97A.451, subdivision 3a, a person born after December 31, 1979, may not obtain an annual license to take wild animals by firearms unless the person has:

- (1) a firearms safety certificate or equivalent certificate;
- (2) a driver's license or identification card with a valid firearms safety qualification indicator issued under section 171.07, subdivision 13;
- (3) a previous hunting license with a valid firearms safety qualification indicator; ~~or~~
- (4) an apprentice hunter validation issued under section 97B.022; or

~~(4)~~ (5) other evidence indicating that the person has completed in this state or in another state a hunter safety course recognized by the department under a reciprocity agreement or certified by the department as substantially similar.

(b) A person who is on active duty and has successfully completed basic training in the United States armed forces, reserve component, or National Guard may obtain a hunting license or approval authorizing hunting regardless of whether the person is issued a firearms safety certificate.

(c) A person born after December 31, 1979, may not use a lifetime license to take wild animals by firearms, unless the person meets the requirements for obtaining an annual license under paragraph (a) or (b).

Sec. 35. **[97B.022] APPRENTICE HUNTER VALIDATION.**

Subdivision 1. **Definition.** For the purpose of this section, "accompanied" means to stay within a distance of another person that permits uninterrupted visual contact and unaided verbal communication.

Subd. 2. **Apprentice hunter validation requirements.** A resident born after December 31, 1979, who is age 12 or older and who does not possess a firearms safety certificate may be issued an apprentice hunter validation. An apprentice hunter validation is valid for only one license year in a lifetime. An individual in possession of an apprentice hunter validation may hunt small game and deer only when accompanied by an adult licensed to hunt in Minnesota whose license was not obtained using an apprentice hunter validation. An apprentice hunter validation holder must obtain all required licenses and stamps.

Sec. 36. Minnesota Statutes 2006, section 97B.031, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Firearms and ammunition that may be used to take big game.** (a) A person may take big game with a firearm only if:

- (1) the rifle, shotgun, and handgun used is a caliber of at least .23 inches;
- (2) the firearm is loaded only with single projectile ammunition;
- (3) a projectile used is a caliber of at least .23 inches and has a soft point or is an expanding bullet type;
- (4) the ammunition has a case length of at least 1.285 inches;
- (5) the muzzle-loader used is incapable of being loaded at the breech;
- (6) the smooth-bore muzzle-loader used is a caliber of at least .45 inches; and
- (7) the rifled muzzle-loader used is a caliber of at least .40 inches.

(b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), clause (4), a person may take big game with a ten millimeter cartridge that is at least 0.95 inches in length, a .45 Winchester Magnum cartridge, ~~or~~ a .50 A. E. (Action Express) handgun cartridge, or a 56-46 Spencer, 56-50 Spencer, or 56-56 Spencer cartridge.

Sec. 37. Minnesota Statutes 2006, section 97B.035, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 1a. **Minimum draw weight.** A bow used to take big game must have a pull that meets or exceeds 30 pounds at or before full draw.

Sec. 38. **[97B.036] CROSSBOW HUNTING DURING FIREARMS DEER SEASON.**

Notwithstanding section 97B.035, subdivisions 1 and 2, a person may take deer by crossbow during the regular firearms deer season. The transportation requirements of section 97B.051 apply to crossbows during the regular firearms deer season. Crossbows must meet the requirements of section 97B.106, subdivision 2. A person taking deer by crossbow under this section must have a valid firearms deer license.

Sec. 39. Minnesota Statutes 2006, section 97B.075, is amended to read:

97B.075 HUNTING RESTRICTED BETWEEN EVENING AND MORNING.

(a) A person may not take protected wild animals, except raccoon and fox, with a firearm between the evening and morning times established by commissioner's rule, except as provided in this section.

(b) Big game may be taken from one-half hour before sunrise until one-half hour after sunset.

(c) Except as otherwise prescribed by the commissioner on or before the Saturday nearest October 8, waterfowl may be taken from one-half hour before sunrise until sunset during the entire season prescribed by the commissioner. On the opening day of the duck season, shooting hours for migratory game birds, except woodcock, begin at 9:00 a.m.

Sec. 40. Minnesota Statutes 2006, section 97B.085, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **Communication excepted.** This section does not prohibit the use of:

- (1) one-way radio communication between a handler and a dog; or

(2) a remote-controlled animal noise caller for taking crows, fur-bearing animals, and unprotected animals.

Sec. 41. **[97B.086] POSSESSION OF NIGHT VISION EQUIPMENT.**

(a) A person may not possess night vision goggle equipment while taking wild animals or while having in possession, either individually or as one of a group of persons, a firearm, bow, or other implement that could be used to take wild animals.

(b) This section does not apply to a firearm that is:

(1) unloaded;

(2) in a gun case expressly made to contain a firearm that fully encloses the firearm by being zipped, snapped, buckled, tied, or otherwise fastened without any portion of the firearm exposed; and

(3) in the closed trunk of a motor vehicle.

(c) This section does not apply to a bow that is:

(1) completely encased or unstrung; and

(2) in the closed trunk of a motor vehicle.

(d) If the motor vehicle under paragraph (b) or (c) does not have a trunk, the firearm or bow must be placed in the rearmost location of the vehicle.

(e) This section does not apply to night vision goggle equipment possessed by peace officers or military personnel while exercising their duties.

Sec. 42. Minnesota Statutes 2006, section 97B.301, subdivision 7, is amended to read:

Subd. 7. **All season deer license.** (a) A resident may obtain an all season deer license that authorizes the resident to hunt during the archery, regular firearms, and muzzle-loader seasons. The all season license is valid for taking three deer, no more than one of which may be a legal buck.

(b) The all season deer license is valid for taking antlerless deer as ~~follows~~:

~~(1) up to two antlerless deer may be taken during the archery or muzzle-loader seasons in any open area or during the regular firearms season in managed or intensive deer areas, and~~

~~(2) one antlerless deer may be taken during the regular firearms season in a lottery deer area, only with an either-sex permit or statutory exemption from an either-sex permit prescribed by the commissioner.~~

(c) The commissioner shall issue three tags when issuing a license under this subdivision.

Sec. 43. Minnesota Statutes 2006, section 97B.311, is amended to read:

97B.311 DEER SEASONS AND RESTRICTIONS.

(a) The commissioner may, by rule, prescribe restrictions and designate areas where deer may be taken, including hunter selection criteria for special hunts established under section 97A.401, subdivision 4. The commissioner may, by rule, prescribe the open seasons for deer within the following periods:

(1) taking with firearms, other than muzzle-loading firearms, between November 1 and December 15;

(2) taking with muzzle-loading firearms between September 1 and December 31; and

(3) taking by archery between September 1 and December 31.

(b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), the commissioner may establish special seasons within designated areas at any time of year.

~~(c) Smokeless gunpowder may not be used in a muzzle-loader during the muzzle-loader season.~~

Sec. 44. Minnesota Statutes 2006, section 97B.318, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Shotgun use area.** During the regular firearms season in the shotgun use area, only legal shotguns loaded with single-slug shotgun shells, legal muzzle-loading long guns, and legal handguns may be used for taking deer. Legal shotguns include those with rifled barrels. The shotgun use area is that portion of the state lying within the following described boundary: Beginning on the west boundary of the state at ~~U.S. Highway 10~~, thence along ~~U.S. Highway 10~~ the northern boundary of Clay County; thence along the northern boundary of Clay County to State Trunk Highway (STH) 32; thence along STH 32 to STH 34; thence along STH 34 to Interstate Highway 94 (I-94); thence along I-94 to County State-Aid Highway (CSAH) 40, Douglas County; thence along CSAH 40 to CSAH 82, Douglas County; thence along CSAH 82 to CSAH 22, Douglas County; thence along CSAH 22 to CSAH 6, Douglas County; thence along CSAH 6 to CSAH 14, Douglas County; thence along CSAH 14 to STH 29; thence along STH 29 to CSAH 46, Otter Tail County; thence along CSAH 46, Otter Tail County, to CSAH 22, Todd County; thence along CSAH 22 to U.S. Highway 71; thence along U.S. Highway 71 to STH 27; thence along STH 27 to the Mississippi River; thence along the east bank of the Mississippi River to STH 23; thence along STH 23 to STH 95; thence along STH 95 to U.S. Highway 8; thence along U.S. Highway 8 to the eastern boundary of the state; thence along the east, south, and west boundaries of the state to the point of beginning.

Sec. 45. **[97B.328] BAITING PROHIBITED.**

(a) A person may not hunt deer:

(1) with the aid or use of bait;

(2) in the vicinity of bait if the person knows or has reason to know that bait is present; or

(3) in the vicinity of where the person has placed bait or caused bait to be placed within the previous ten days.

(b) This restriction does not apply to:

(1) food resulting from normal or accepted farming, forest management, wildlife food plantings, orchard management, or other similar land management activities; or

(2) a person hunting on the person's own property, when the person has not participated in, been involved with, or agreed to feeding wildlife on adjacent land owned by another person.

Sec. 46. Minnesota Statutes 2006, section 97B.928, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Information required.** (a) A person may not set or place a trap or snare, other than on property owned or occupied by the person, unless the following information is affixed to the trap or snare in a manner that ensures that the information remains legible while the trap or snare is on the lands or waters:

- (1) the number and state of the person's driver's license;
- (2) the person's Minnesota identification card number; ~~or~~
- (3) the person's name and mailing address; or
- (4) the license identification number issued by the Department of Natural Resources.

(b) The commissioner may not prescribe additional requirements for identification of traps or snares.

(c) Until March 1, 2013, the driver's license number under paragraph (a), clause (1), may be the person's previously issued Minnesota driver's license number.

Sec. 47. Minnesota Statutes 2006, section 97C.325, is amended to read:

97C.325 ~~PROHIBITED METHODS OF~~ RESTRICTIONS ON TAKING FISH.

(a) Except as specifically authorized, a person may not take fish with:

- (1) explosives, chemicals, drugs, poisons, lime, medicated bait, fish berries, or other similar substances;
- (2) substances or devices that kill, stun, or affect the nervous system of fish;
- (3) nets, traps, trot lines, or snares; or
- (4) spring devices that impale, hook, or capture fish.

(b) If a person possesses a substance or device listed in paragraph (a) on waters, shores, or islands, it is presumptive evidence that the person is in violation of this section.

(c) The commissioner may, by rule, allow the use of a nonmotorized device with a recoil mechanism to take fish through the ice.

(d) To protect water quality or improve habitat for fish or wildlife, the commissioner may prescribe restrictions on fishing seasons, limits, or methods on specific bodies of water.

Sec. 48. Minnesota Statutes 2006, section 97C.335, is amended to read:

97C.335 USE OF ARTIFICIAL LIGHTS TO TAKE FISH PROHIBITED.

A person may not use artificial lights to lure or attract fish or to see fish in the water while spearing, except that while angling or spearing, a person may:

- (1) affix to the end of a fishing line a lighted artificial bait with hooks attached to the end of a fishing line; or
- (2) use a lighted decoy for spearing.

Any battery that is used in lighted fishing lures cannot contain any intentionally introduced mercury.

Sec. 49. Minnesota Statutes 2006, section 97C.355, subdivision 8, is amended to read:

Subd. 8. **Confiscation of unlawful structures; civil penalty.** (a) Structures on the ice in violation of this section may be confiscated and disposed of, retained by the division, or sold at the highest price obtainable, in a manner prescribed by the commissioner.

(b) In addition to other penalties provided by law, the owner of a structure left on the ice in violation of this section is subject to a civil penalty under section 115A.99.

Sec. 50. **[97C.417] REPORTING ASIAN CARP.**

A person who takes any of the following Asian carp species must report the type of carp taken to the commissioner within seven days of taking:

- (1) grass carp (*Ctenopharyngodon idella*);
- (2) bighead carp (*Hypophthalmichthys nobilis*); or
- (3) silver carp (*Hypophthalmichthys molitrix*).

Sec. 51. Minnesota Statutes 2006, section 97C.835, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Commercial fishing license for Lake Superior.** (a) A license to fish commercially in Lake Superior shall be issued to a maximum of ~~50~~ 25 residents. To qualify for licensing, a resident must have landed fish in the previous year with a value of at least \$1,500, and must have engaged in commercial fishing for at least 30 days of the previous year. An applicant may be issued a license, at the discretion of the commissioner, if failure to meet the requirements for the dollar value of fish landed or number of days fished resulted from illness or other mitigating circumstances, or the applicant has reached the age of 65 and has been licensed at least five of the previous ten years.

(b) A license may be issued to a resident who has not previously fished commercially on Lake Superior and has not been convicted of a game and fish law violation in the preceding three years, if the applicant:

(1) shows a bill of sale indicating the purchase of gear and facilities connected with an existing license;

(2) shows proof of inheritance of all the gear and facilities connected with an existing license; or

(3) has served at least two years as an apprentice in a Minnesota Lake Superior licensed commercial fishing operation.

Sec. 52. Minnesota Statutes 2006, section 97C.835, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **Pound nets and trap nets.** Pound or trap nets may be used to take lake whitefish, round whitefish, pygmy whitefish, ciscoes, chubs, alewives, rainbow smelt, and rough fish in Lake Superior, including St. Louis Bay east of the U.S. Highway 53 bridge, under the rules prescribed by the commissioner.

Sec. 53. Minnesota Statutes 2006, section 97C.835, subdivision 8, is amended to read:

Subd. 8. **Special permits.** The commissioner may issue special permits to duly licensed commercial fishing operators ~~not exceeding 20 in number~~, for the purpose of taking lake trout, ciscoes, and lake whitefish spawn during the closed season for the propagation of trout in Lake Superior and adjacent waters under rules prescribed by the commissioner.

Sec. 54. [97C.836] LAKE SUPERIOR LAKE TROUT EXPANDED ASSESSMENT HARVEST.

The commissioner shall provide for taking of lake trout by licensed commercial operators in Lake Superior management zones MN-3 and MN-2 for expanded assessment and sale. The commissioner shall authorize expanded assessment taking and sale of lake trout in Lake Superior management zone MN-3 beginning annually in 2007 and zone MN-2 beginning annually in 2010. Total assessment taking and sale may not exceed 3,000 lake trout in zone MN-3 and 2,000 lake trout in zone MN-2 and may be reduced when necessary to protect the lake trout population or to manage the effects of invasive species or fish disease. Taking lake trout for expanded assessment and sale shall be allowed from June 1 to September 30, but may end earlier in the respective zones if the quotas are reached. The quotas must be reassessed at the expiration of the current ten-year Fisheries Management Plan for the Minnesota Waters of Lake Superior dated September 2006.

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

Sec. 55. Minnesota Statutes 2006, section 103G.2241, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. **Wetland restoration.** A replacement plan for wetlands is not required for:

(1) activities in a wetland restored or created for conservation purposes under a contract or easement providing the landowner with the right to drain the restored or created wetland; or

(2) activities in a wetland restored or created by a landowner without any assistance or financing from public agencies or private entities other than the landowner and the wetland has not been used for wetland replacement or deposited in the state wetland bank.

Sec. 56. Minnesota Statutes 2006, section 103G.2242, subdivision 15, as amended by Laws 2007, chapter 57, article 1, section 132, is amended to read:

Subd. 15. **Fees paid to board.** All fees established in subdivisions 9 and 14 must be paid to the Board of Water and Soil Resources ~~to be used~~ and are annually appropriated to the board for the purpose of administration of the wetland bank and to process appeals under section 103G.2242, subdivision 9.

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

Sec. 57. Minnesota Statutes 2006, section 103G.291, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **Emergency Water supply plans; demand reduction.** (a) Every public water supplier serving more than 1,000 people must submit ~~an emergency and conservation~~ 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 and must identify alternative sources of water for use in an emergency that are consistent with section 103G.261. Public water suppliers must update ~~the~~ 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).

~~(b)~~ (c) Public water suppliers serving more than 1,000 people must employ water use demand reduction measures 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. Demand reduction measures must include evaluation of conservation rate structures and a public education program that may include a toilet and showerhead retrofit program.

~~(c)~~ (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.

~~(d)~~ (e) For the purposes of this subdivision, "public water supplier" means an entity that owns, manages, or operates a public water supply, as defined in section 144.382, subdivision 4.

Sec. 58. Minnesota Statutes 2006, section 103G.311, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **Hearing notice.** (a) The hearing notice on an application must ~~state~~ include:

(1) the date, place, and time fixed by the commissioner for the hearing; ~~and~~

(2) the waters affected, the water levels sought to be established, or control structures proposed; and

(3) the matters prescribed by sections 14.57 to 14.59 and rules adopted thereunder.

(b) A summary of the hearing notice must be published by the commissioner at the expense of the applicant or, if the proceeding is initiated by the commissioner in the absence of an applicant, at the expense of the commissioner.

(c) The summary of the hearing notice must be:

(1) published once a week for two successive weeks before the day of hearing in a legal newspaper published in the county where any part of the affected waters is located; and

(2) mailed by the commissioner to the county auditor, the mayor of a municipality, the watershed district, and the soil and water conservation district affected by the application; ~~and~~

~~(3) made under requirements prescribed by sections 14.57 to 14.59 and rules of the chief administrative law judge.~~

Sec. 59. [114E.01] SHORT TITLE.

This chapter may be cited as the Uniform Environmental Covenants Act.

Sec. 60. [114E.05] DEFINITIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Scope.** For the purposes of this chapter, the definitions in this subdivision have the meanings given.

Subd. 2. **Activity and use limitations.** "Activity and use limitations" means restrictions or obligations with respect to real property that are associated with an environmental response project.

Subd. 3. **Common interest community.** "Common interest community" means a common interest community as defined in chapter 515B.

Subd. 4. **Environmental agency.** "Environmental agency" means the Pollution Control Agency, Agriculture Department, or another state or federal agency that determines or approves the environmental response project pursuant to which the environmental covenant is created.

Subd. 5. **Environmental covenant.** "Environmental covenant" means a servitude created under this chapter that imposes activity and use limitations.

Subd. 6. **Environmental response project.** "Environmental response project" means a plan or work performed to clean up, eliminate, investigate, minimize, mitigate, or prevent the release or threatened release of contaminants affecting real property in order to protect public health or welfare or the environment, including:

(1) response or corrective actions under federal or state law, including chapters 115B, 115C, 115E, and 116, and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, United States Code, title 44, section 9601, et seq.;

(2) corrective actions or response to agricultural chemical incidents under chapters 18B, 18C, 18D, and 18E; and

(3) closure, contingency, or corrective actions required under rules or regulations applicable to waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities or to above or below ground tanks.

Subd. 7. **Holder.** "Holder" means any person identified as a holder of an environmental covenant as specified in section 114E.10, paragraph (a).

Subd. 8. **Person.** "Person" means an individual, corporation, business trust, estate, trust, partnership, limited liability company, association, joint venture, public corporation, political subdivision or special purpose unit of government, agency, or instrumentality of the state or federal government, or any other legal or commercial entity.

Subd. 9. **Record.** "Record," used as a noun, means information that is inscribed on a tangible medium or that is stored in an electronic or other medium and is retrievable in perceivable form.

Subd. 10. **Recorded.** "Recorded" means recorded with the county recorder or registrar of title, as applicable, in each county where the real property is located.

Subd. 11. **State.** "State" means a state of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, or any territory or insular possession subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

Sec. 61. **[114E.10] NATURE OF RIGHTS; ROLE OF ENVIRONMENTAL AGENCY; SUBORDINATION OF INTERESTS.**

(a) Any person, including a person that owns an interest in the real property subject to the environmental covenant, the environmental agency, or any other political subdivision or unit of local government, may be a holder. An environmental covenant may identify more than one holder. The interest of a holder is an interest in real property. The holder is the grantee of the real property interest conveyed under an environmental covenant.

(b) Unless an environmental agency is a holder, any right that the agency may have with respect to an environmental covenant does not constitute an interest in real property. Approval of an environmental covenant does not make the environmental agency a holder unless it has authority under law other than this chapter to acquire an interest in real property for purposes related to an environmental response project and it is expressly identified as a holder in the environmental covenant.

(c) An environmental agency is bound by any obligation it assumes in an environmental covenant, but an environmental agency does not assume obligations merely by signing an environmental covenant. As provided in section 114E.15, an environmental covenant is not valid unless signed by the environmental agency and the environmental agency may set reasonable conditions for its approval of an environmental covenant. When the environmental agency is a federal agency, the covenant must also be approved and signed by the state environmental agency that has authority under state law to address the release or threatened release involved in the environmental response project. Any other person that signs an environmental covenant is bound by the obligations the person expressly assumes in the covenant, but signing the covenant does not change obligations, rights, or protections granted or imposed under law other than this chapter except as provided in the covenant.

(d) The following rules apply to interests in real property in existence at the time an environmental covenant is created or amended:

(1) an interest that has priority under other law is not affected by an environmental covenant unless the person that owns the interest subordinates that interest to the covenant;

(2) this chapter does not require a person that owns a prior interest to subordinate that interest to an environmental covenant or to agree to be bound by the covenant;

(3) a subordination agreement may be contained in an environmental covenant or in a separate record that is recorded. If the environmental covenant covers commonly owned property in a common interest community, the environmental covenant or the subordination agreement may be signed by any person authorized by the governing board of the owners' association; and

(4) an agreement by a person to subordinate a prior interest to an environmental covenant affects the priority of that person's interest but does not by itself impose any affirmative obligation on the person with respect to the environmental covenant.

Sec. 62. [114E.15] CONTENTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL COVENANT.

(a) An environmental covenant must:

(1) state on its first page that the instrument is an environmental covenant executed pursuant to this chapter;

(2) contain a legally sufficient description of the real property subject to the covenant;

(3) describe the activity and use limitations on the real property;

(4) identify every holder;

(5) be signed and acknowledged by the environmental agency, every holder, and every owner of the fee simple title to the real property subject to the covenant; and

(6) identify the name and location of any administrative record for the environmental response project reflected in the environmental covenant.

(b) In addition to the information required by paragraph (a), an environmental covenant may contain other information, restrictions, and requirements agreed to by the persons who signed it, including any:

(1) requirements for notice of any transfer of a specified interest in, or concerning proposed changes in use of, applications for building permits for, or proposals for any site work affecting the contamination or the environmental response project on, the real property subject to the covenant;

(2) requirements for periodic reporting describing compliance with the covenant;

(3) rights of access to the real property granted in connection with implementation or enforcement of the covenant;

(4) a brief narrative description of the contamination and environmental response project, including the contaminants of concern, the pathways of exposure, limits on exposure, and the location and extent of the contamination;

(5) limitation on amendment or termination of the covenant in addition to those contained in sections 114E.40 and 114E.45;

(6) rights of the holder in addition to its right to enforce the covenant pursuant to section 114E.50; and

(7) waiver of a party's right to consent to the amendment or termination of a covenant under section 114E.45, paragraph (a), clause (3).

(c) The environmental agency may set reasonable conditions for its approval of an environmental covenant, including:

(1) requiring that persons specified by the agency that have interests in the real property also sign the covenant;

(2) requiring that a person who holds a prior interest in the real property subject to the covenant agree to subordinate that interest where applicable; and

(3) requiring the inclusion within the text of the covenant information, restrictions, or requirements as described in paragraph (b).

Sec. 63. **[114E.20] VALIDITY; EFFECT ON OTHER INSTRUMENTS.**

(a) An environmental covenant created under this chapter runs with the land.

(b) An environmental covenant that is otherwise effective is valid and enforceable even if:

(1) it is not appurtenant to an interest in real property;

(2) it can be or has been assigned to a person other than the original holder;

(3) it is not of a character that has been recognized traditionally at common law;

(4) it imposes a negative burden;

(5) it imposes an affirmative obligation on a person having an interest in the real property or on the holder;

(6) the benefit or burden does not touch or concern real property;

(7) there is no privity of estate or contract;

(8) the holder dies, ceases to exist, resigns, or is replaced; or

(9) the owner of an interest in the real property subject to the environmental covenant and the holder are the same person.

(c) Any instrument that imposes activity and use limitations, including any conservation easement, declaration, restrictive covenant, or similar instrument created before the effective date of this chapter remains valid and enforceable as provided in the law under which it was created. This chapter does not apply in any other respect to such an instrument.

(d) This chapter does not invalidate or render unenforceable any interest, whether designated as an environmental covenant or other interest, that is otherwise enforceable under the law of this state.

Sec. 64. **[114E.25] RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER LAND USE LAW.**

(a) This chapter does not authorize a use of real property that is otherwise prohibited by zoning, by law other than this chapter regulating use of real property, or by a recorded instrument that has priority over the environmental covenant.

(b) An environmental covenant may prohibit or restrict uses of real property which are authorized by zoning or by law other than this chapter.

(c) An environmental agency that exercises authority under law other than this chapter to require as part of an environmental response project the performance of a response or corrective action that would not otherwise be an authorized use of real property under zoning or other real property law or prior recorded instruments may include such requirement as an affirmative obligation in an environmental covenant.

Sec. 65. **[114E.30] NOTICE.**

(a) A copy of an environmental covenant, and any amendments or notices of termination thereof, must be provided by the persons and in the manner required by the environmental agency to:

(1) each person that signed the covenant or their successor or assign;

(2) each person holding a recorded interest in the real property subject to the covenant;

(3) each person in possession of the real property subject to the covenant;

(4) each political subdivision in which real property subject to the covenant is located; and

(5) any other person the environmental agency requires.

(b) The validity of a covenant is not affected by failure to provide a copy of the covenant as required under this section.

Sec. 66. **[114E.35] RECORDING.**

(a) An environmental covenant and any amendment or termination of the covenant must be recorded with the county recorder or registrar of titles, as applicable, in every county in which any portion of the real property subject to the covenant is located. For purposes of indexing, a holder shall be treated as a grantee.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in section 114E.40, paragraph (f), an environmental covenant is subject to the laws of this state governing recording and priority of interests in real property.

Sec. 67. **[114E.40] DURATION; MODIFICATION OR TERMINATION BY ADMINISTRATIVE OR COURT ACTION.**

(a) An environmental covenant is perpetual unless it is:

(1) by its terms limited to a specific duration or terminated by the occurrence of a specific event;

(2) terminated by consent pursuant to section 114E.45;

(3) terminated pursuant to paragraph (b) or (e);

(4) terminated by foreclosure of an interest that has priority over the environmental covenant; or

(5) terminated or modified in an eminent domain proceeding, but only if:

(i) the environmental agency that signed the covenant is a party to the proceeding;

(ii) all persons identified in paragraph (c) are given notice of the pendency of the proceeding; and

(iii) the court determines, after hearing, that the activity and use limitations subject to termination or modification are no longer required to protect public health or welfare or the environment.

(b) The environmental agency that approved an environmental covenant may determine whether to terminate or reduce the burden on the real property of the covenant if the agency determines that some or all of the activity and use limitations under the covenant are no longer required to protect public health or welfare or the environment or modify the covenant if the agency determines that modification is required to adequately protect public health or welfare or the environment.

(c) The environmental agency shall provide notice of any proposed action under paragraph (b) to each person with a current recorded interest in the real property subject to the environmental covenant, each holder, all other persons who originally signed the environmental covenant, or their successors or assigns, and any other person with rights or obligations under the covenant. The environmental agency shall provide 30 days for comment on the proposed action by parties entitled to notice. Any person entitled to notice under this paragraph may request a contested case under chapter 14 by making the request in writing within the 30-day comment period. A determination by an environmental agency under this paragraph is a final agency decision subject to judicial review in the same manner as provided in sections 14.63 to 14.68 or under applicable federal law.

(d) Any person entitled to notice under paragraph (c) may apply in writing to the environmental agency for a determination under paragraph (b) that an existing covenant

be terminated, that the burden of a covenant be reduced, or that covenant be modified. The application must specify the determination sought by the applicant, the reasons why the environmental agency should make the determination, and the information which would support it. If the environmental agency fails to commence a proceeding under paragraph (b) within 60 days of receipt of the application, the applicant may bring a de novo action in the district court for termination, reduction of burden, or modification of the environmental covenant pursuant to paragraph (e).

(e) The district court for the county in which the real property subject to an environmental covenant is located may, under the doctrine of changed circumstances, terminate the covenant, reduce its burden on the real property, or modify its terms in a de novo action if an environmental agency fails to commence a proceeding within 60 days as provided under paragraph (d). The applicant under paragraph (d), any party to the environmental covenant, or any other person identified in paragraph (c) may commence an action under this paragraph. The person commencing the action shall serve notice of the action on the environmental agency and any person entitled to notice under paragraph (c). The court shall terminate, reduce the burden of, or modify the environmental covenant if the court determines that the person bringing the action shows that some or all of the activity and use limitations under the covenant do not, or are no longer required to, protect public health or welfare or the environment.

(f) An environmental covenant may not be extinguished, limited, or impaired through issuance of a tax deed, foreclosure of a tax lien, or application of the doctrine of adverse possession, prescription, abandonment, waiver, lack of enforcement, or acquiescence, or a similar doctrine.

(g) An environmental covenant may not be extinguished, limited, or impaired by application of section 500.20 or 541.023.

Sec. 68. [114E.45] AMENDMENT OR TERMINATION BY CONSENT.

(a) An environmental covenant may be amended or terminated by consent only if the amendment or termination is signed by:

(1) the environmental agency;

(2) the current owner of the fee simple title to the real property subject to the covenant;

(3) every other original signatory to the covenant, or their successor or assign, unless:

(i) the person waived the right to consent to termination or modification in the environmental covenant or another signed and acknowledged record that is recorded;

(ii) the person fails to object to the amendment or termination within 60 days after a notice requesting the person's consent to amendment or termination was mailed by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the person's last known address, as obtained from the United States Postal Service; or

(iii) a court finds that the person no longer exists or cannot be located or identified with the exercise of reasonable diligence; and

(4) each holder, except as otherwise provided in paragraph (d).

Any person may establish that the notice described in clause (3), item (ii), was properly mailed by recording an affidavit to that effect from a person having knowledge of the

facts, and a certified copy of the recorded affidavit shall be prima facie evidence of the facts stated therein.

(b) If an interest in real property is subject to an environmental covenant, the interest is not affected by an amendment of the covenant unless the current owner of the interest consents to the amendment or has waived in the environmental covenant or other signed record the right to consent to amendments.

(c) Except for an assignment undertaken pursuant to a governmental reorganization, or as otherwise provided in the environmental covenant, assignment of an environmental covenant to a new holder is an amendment.

(d) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (c) or in an environmental covenant:

(1) a holder may not assign its interest without consent of the other parties specified in paragraph (a);

(2) a holder may be removed and replaced by agreement of the other parties specified in paragraph (a); and

(3) a court of competent jurisdiction may fill a vacancy in the position of holder.

Sec. 69. [114E.50] ENFORCEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL COVENANT.

(a) A civil action for injunctive or other equitable relief for violation of an environmental covenant may be maintained by:

(1) a party to the covenant, including all holders;

(2) the environmental agency that signed the covenant;

(3) any person to whom the covenant expressly grants power to enforce;

(4) a person whose interest in the real property or whose collateral or liability may be affected by the alleged violation of the covenant; or

(5) a political subdivision in which the real property subject to the covenant is located.

(b) The state environmental agency that signed the covenant may use any remedy or enforcement measure provided in section 115.071, subdivisions 3 to 5, or 116.072 to remedy violations of a covenant. This paragraph does not limit the state environmental agency from taking action to enforce the terms of a covenant against a person required to comply with the covenant in connection with that person's obligation to perform response actions or as a condition of receiving a liability assurance with respect to a release or threatened release of contaminants.

(c) This chapter does not limit the regulatory authority of the environmental agency under law other than this chapter with respect to an environmental response project.

(d) A person is not responsible for or subject to liability arising from a release or threatened release of contamination into the environment, or for remediation costs attendant thereto, solely because it has signed, holds rights to, or otherwise has the right to enforce an environmental covenant.

Sec. 70. [114E.60] UNIFORMITY OF APPLICATION AND CONSTRUCTION.

In applying and construing this chapter, consideration must be given to the need to promote uniformity of the law with respect to its subject matter among states that enact it.

Sec. 71. **[114E.65] RELATION TO ELECTRONIC SIGNATURES IN GLOBAL AND NATIONAL COMMERCE ACT.**

This chapter modifies, limits, or supersedes the federal Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act, United States Code, title 15, section 7001 et seq., but does not modify, limit, or supersede section 101 of that act, United States Code, title 15, section 7001(a), or authorize electronic delivery of any of the notices described in section 103 of that act, United States Code, title 15, section 7003(b).

Sec. 72. Minnesota Statutes 2006, section 115.072, is amended to read:

115.072 RECOVERY OF LITIGATION COSTS AND EXPENSES.

In any action brought by the attorney general, in the name of the state, pursuant to the provisions of this chapter and chapters 114C, 114E, and 116, for civil penalties, injunctive relief, or in an action to compel compliance, if the state shall finally prevail, and if the proven violation was willful, the state, in addition to other penalties provided in this chapter, may be allowed an amount determined by the court to be the reasonable value of all or a part of the litigation expenses incurred by the state. In determining the amount of such litigation expenses to be allowed, the court shall give consideration to the economic circumstances of the defendant.

Amounts recovered under the provisions of this section and section 115.071, subdivisions 3 to 5, shall be paid into the environmental fund in the state treasury to the extent provided in section 115.073.

Sec. 73. Minnesota Statutes 2006, section 115.56, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **License required.** (a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), after March 31, 1996, a person may not design, install, maintain, pump, or inspect an individual sewage treatment system without a license issued by the commissioner.

(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 has passed the examination described in paragraph (d) or a similar examination;

(2) an individual who constructs an individual sewage treatment system on land that is owned or leased by the individual and functions solely as the individual's dwelling or seasonal dwelling;

(3) a farmer who pumps and disposes of sewage waste from individual 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 person licensed under this section in connection with the design, installation, maintenance, pumping, or inspection of an individual sewage treatment system at the direction and under the personal supervision of a person licensed under this section.

A person constructing an individual sewage treatment system under clause (2) must consult with a site evaluator or designer before beginning construction. 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.

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

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

(e) Licenses may be issued only upon successful completion of the required examination and submission of proof of sufficient experience, proof of general liability insurance, and a corporate surety bond in the amount of at least \$10,000.

(f) Notwithstanding paragraph (e), the examination and proof of experience are not required for an individual sewage treatment system professional who, on the effective date of the rules adopted under subdivision 1, holds a certification attained by examination and experience under a voluntary certification program administered by the agency.

(g) Local units of government may not require additional local licenses for individual sewage treatment system professionals.

(h) A pumper whose annual gross revenue from pumping systems is \$9,000 or less and whose gross revenue from pumping systems during the year ending May 11, 1994, was at least \$1,000 is not subject to training requirements in rules adopted under subdivision 1, except for any training required for initial licensure.

(i) Until December 31, 2010, no other professional license is required to:

(1) design, install, maintain, or inspect an individual sewage treatment system with a flow of 10,000 gallons of water per day or less if the system designer, installer, maintainer, or inspector is licensed under this subdivision and the local unit of government has not adopted additional requirements; and

(2) operate an individual sewage treatment system with a flow of 10,000 gallons of water per day or less if the system operator is licensed as a system designer, installer, maintainer, or inspector under this subdivision and the local unit of government has not adopted additional requirements.

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

Sec. 74. Minnesota Statutes 2006, section 115B.17, subdivision 15, is amended to read:

Subd. 15. **Acquisition of property.** The agency may acquire, by purchase or donation, ~~an interest~~ interests in real property, including easements, ~~restrictive environmental covenants~~ under chapter 114E, and leases, that the agency determines ~~is~~ are necessary for response action. ~~The validity and duration of a restrictive covenant or nonpossessory easement acquired under this subdivision shall be determined in the same manner as the validity and duration of a conservation easement under chapter 84C, unless the duration is otherwise provided in the agreement.~~ The agency may acquire an easement by condemnation only if the agency is unable, after reasonable efforts, to acquire an interest in real property by purchase or donation. The provisions of chapter 117 govern condemnation proceedings by the agency under this subdivision. A donation of an interest in real property to the agency is not effective until the agency executes a certificate of acceptance. The state is not liable under this chapter solely as a result of acquiring an

interest in real property under this subdivision. Agency approval of an environmental covenant under chapter 114E is sufficient evidence of acceptance of an interest in real property where the agency is expressly identified as a holder in the covenant.

Sec. 75. Minnesota Statutes 2006, section 116.07, subdivision 2a, is amended to read:

Subd. 2a. **Exemptions from standards.** No standards adopted by any state agency for limiting levels of noise in terms of sound pressure which may occur in the outdoor atmosphere shall apply to (1) segments of trunk highways constructed with federal interstate substitution money, provided that all reasonably available noise mitigation measures are employed to abate noise, (2) an existing or newly constructed segment of a highway, provided that all reasonably available noise mitigation measures, as approved by the commissioners of the Department of Transportation and Pollution Control Agency, are employed to abate noise, (3) except for the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, an existing or newly constructed segment of a road, street, or highway under the jurisdiction of a road authority of a town, statutory or home rule charter city, or county, except for roadways for which full control of access has been acquired, (4) skeet, trap or shooting sports clubs, or (5) motor vehicle race events conducted at a facility specifically designed for that purpose that was in operation on or before July 1, ~~1983~~ 1996. Nothing herein shall prohibit a local unit of government or a public corporation with the power to make rules for the government of its real property from regulating the location and operation of skeet, trap or shooting sports clubs, or motor vehicle race events conducted at a facility specifically designed for that purpose that was in operation on or before July 1, ~~1983~~ 1996.

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

Sec. 76. Minnesota Statutes 2006, section 116.23, is amended to read:

116.23 PROHIBITION AND RESTRICTIONS.

Subdivision 1. Nutrient concentrations. No person shall manufacture for use or sale in Minnesota or import into Minnesota for resale any cleaning agent or chemical water conditioner which contains a prescribed nutrient in a concentration that is greater than the prescribed maximum permissible concentration of that nutrient in that cleaning agent or chemical water conditioner.

Subd. 2. Residential dishwasher detergent. No person shall sell, distribute, offer, or expose for sale at retail any household dishwasher detergent that contains more than 0.5 percent phosphorus by weight. This subdivision does not apply to the sale or distribution of detergents for commercial or institutional dishwashing purposes.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2010.

Sec. 77. Minnesota Statutes 2006, section 169A.35, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.** As used in this section:

- (1) "alcoholic beverage" has the meaning given it in section 340A.101, subdivision 2;
- (2) "distilled spirits" has the meaning given it in section 340A.101, subdivision 9;
- (3) "motor vehicle" does not include motorboats in operation, or off-road recreational vehicles except when being operated on a roadway or shoulder of a roadway that is not

part of a grant-in-aid trail or trail designated for that vehicle by the commissioner of natural resources;

(4) "possession" means either that the person had actual possession of the bottle or receptacle or that the person consciously exercised dominion and control over the bottle or receptacle; and

(5) "3.2 percent malt liquor" has the meaning given it in section 340A.101, subdivision 19.

Sec. 78. Minnesota Statutes 2006, section 373.01, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Public corporation; listed powers.** (a) Each county is a body politic and corporate and may:

(1) Sue and be sued.

(2) Acquire and hold real and personal property for the use of the county, and lands sold for taxes as provided by law.

(3) Purchase and hold for the benefit of the county real estate sold by virtue of judicial proceedings, to which the county is a party.

(4) Sell, lease, and convey real or personal estate owned by the county, and give contracts or options to sell, lease, or convey it, and make orders respecting it as deemed conducive to the interests of the county's inhabitants.

(5) Make all contracts and do all other acts in relation to the property and concerns of the county necessary to the exercise of its corporate powers.

(b) No sale, lease, or conveyance of real estate owned by the county, except the lease of a residence acquired for the furtherance of an approved capital improvement project, nor any contract or option for it, shall be valid, without first advertising for bids or proposals in the official newspaper of the county for three consecutive weeks and once in a newspaper of general circulation in the area where the property is located. The notice shall state the time and place of considering the proposals, contain a legal description of any real estate, and a brief description of any personal property. Leases that do not exceed \$15,000 for any one year may be negotiated and are not subject to the competitive bid procedures of this section. All proposals estimated to exceed \$15,000 in any one year shall be considered at the time set for the bid opening, and the one most favorable to the county accepted, but the county board may, in the interest of the county, reject any or all proposals.

(c) Sales of personal property the value of which is estimated to be \$15,000 or more shall be made only after advertising for bids or proposals in the county's official newspaper, on the county's Web site, or in a recognized industry trade journal. At the same time it posts on its Web site or publishes in a trade journal, the county must publish in the official newspaper, either as part of the minutes of a regular meeting of the county board or in a separate notice, a summary of all requests for bids or proposals that the county advertises on its Web site or in a trade journal. After publication in the official newspaper, on the Web site, or in a trade journal, bids or proposals may be solicited and accepted by the electronic selling process authorized in section 471.345, subdivision 17. Sales of personal property the value of which is estimated to be less than \$15,000 may be made either on competitive bids or in the open market, in the discretion of the county board. "Web site" means a specific, addressable location provided on a server connected to the

Internet and hosting World Wide Web pages and other files that are generally accessible on the Internet all or most of a day.

(d) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein, the county may, when acquiring real property for county highway right-of-way, exchange parcels of real property of substantially similar or equal value without advertising for bids. The estimated values for these parcels shall be determined by the county assessor.

(e) If real estate or personal property remains unsold after advertising for and consideration of bids or proposals the county may employ a broker to sell the property. The broker may sell the property for not less than 90 percent of its appraised market value as determined by the county. The broker's fee shall be set by agreement with the county but may not exceed ten percent of the sale price and must be paid from the proceeds of the sale.

(f) A county or its agent may rent a county-owned residence acquired for the furtherance of an approved capital improvement project subject to the conditions set by the county board and not subject to the conditions for lease otherwise provided by paragraph (a), clause (4), and paragraphs (b), (c), (d), (e), and (g).

(g) In no case shall lands be disposed of without there being reserved to the county all iron ore and other valuable minerals in and upon the lands, with right to explore for, mine and remove the iron ore and other valuable minerals, nor shall the minerals and mineral rights be disposed of, either before or after disposition of the surface rights, otherwise than by mining lease, in similar general form to that provided by section 93.20 for mining leases affecting state lands. The lease shall be for a term not exceeding 50 years, and be issued on a royalty basis, the royalty to be not less than 25 cents per ton of 2,240 pounds, and fix a minimum amount of royalty payable during each year, whether mineral is removed or not. Prospecting options for mining leases may be granted for periods not exceeding one year. The options shall require, among other things, periodical showings to the county board of the results of exploration work done.

(h) Notwithstanding anything in this subdivision to the contrary, the county may, when selling real property owned in fee simple that cannot be improved because of noncompliance with local ordinances regarding minimum area, shape, frontage, or access, proceed to sell the nonconforming parcel without advertising for bid. At the county's discretion, the real property may be restricted to sale to adjoining landowners or may be sold to any other interested party. The property shall be sold to the highest bidder, but in no case shall the property be sold for less than 90 percent of its fair market value as determined by the county assessor. All owners of land adjoining the land to be sold shall be given a written notice at least 30 days before the sale. This paragraph shall be liberally construed to encourage the sale of nonconforming real property and promote its return to the tax roles.

Sec. 79. Minnesota Statutes 2006, section 473.1565, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

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, 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 Advisory Committee established in subdivision 2.

Sec. 80. Minnesota Statutes 2006, section 473.859, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **Public facilities plan.** A public facilities plan shall describe the character, location, timing, sequence, function, use and capacity of existing and future public facilities of the local governmental unit. A public facilities plan must be in at least such detail as may be necessary to establish existing or potential effects on or departures from metropolitan system plans and to protect metropolitan system plans. A public facilities plan shall contain at least the following parts:

(1) a transportation plan describing, designating and scheduling the location, extent, function and capacity of existing and proposed local public and private transportation services and facilities;

(2) a sewer policy plan describing, designating and scheduling the areas to be sewered by the public system, the existing and planned capacities of the public system, the standards and conditions under which the installation of private sewer systems will be permitted, and to the extent practicable, the areas not suitable for public or private systems because of public health, safety and welfare considerations;

(3) a parks and open space plan describing, designating and scheduling the existing and proposed parks and recreation open spaces within the jurisdiction; and

(4) a water supply plan ~~including~~ as described in section 103G.291, subdivision 3.

~~(i) a description of the existing water supply system, including the source of water, well and treatment plant locations, and major supply lines; an inventory of commercial and industrial users; an indication of the community's intent to make future changes or additions to the system, including projections for population and industrial and commercial use and the methods by which this growth will be served;~~

~~(ii) a statement of the community's objectives, policies, and standards for operating the water supply system;~~

~~(iii) a conservation program that contains the goals of the program, demand and supply conservation techniques to be used, an evaluation of pricing methods that could be used to reduce demand, the conditions under which conservation actions would occur, a process for reducing nonessential uses according to the priority system under section 103G.261, and the education program that will be used to inform the public of the need to conserve and the methods available to achieve conservation;~~

~~(iv) an emergency preparedness or contingency plan, as described in section 103G.291, subdivision 3;~~

~~(v) an indication of the possibility for joint efforts with neighboring communities or other public entities for sharing water sources and treatment, interconnection for routine or emergency supply, pursuit of alternative supplies, and water source protection;~~

~~(vi) a statement of the water supply problems that the community experiences or expects to experience and any proposed solutions, especially those that would impact other communities or the region, and~~

~~(vii) a wellhead protection plan prepared in accordance with rules adopted by the commissioner of health under section 103I.101, subdivision 5, clause (9).~~

Sec. 81. Laws 2006, chapter 251, section 16, is amended to read:

Sec. 16. **PHOSPHORUS RULE; REPORT.**

(a) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, a provision of a Minnesota Pollution Control Agency rule establishing new or changed limits on phosphorus discharges from a new or existing wastewater facility must not take effect until ~~July 1, 2007~~ May 1, 2008.

(b) The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency must report to the legislature by February 1, 2007, on a proposed or adopted rule changing limits on phosphorus discharges. The report must address scientific justification for the new rule and the impact the proposed or adopted rule will have on needed funding to implement the Clean Water Legacy Act.

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

Sec. 82. Laws 2007, chapter 57, article 1, section 4, subdivision 8, is amended to read:

Subd. 8. Ecological Services	16,175,000	14,476,000
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Appropriations by Fund

General	8,597,000	6,531,000
Natural Resources	3,696,000	3,994,000
Game and Fish	3,882,000	3,951,000

~~\$1,194,000~~ \$1,157,000 the first year and
~~\$1,227,000~~ \$1,187,000 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, \$100,000 the first year

and \$100,000 the second year may be used for nongame information, education, and promotion.

\$1,612,000 the first year and \$1,636,000 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 commissioner must report to the legislative chairs on environmental finance for money appropriated in this subdivision on grassland/wetland complexes with specific outcomes, including acres of wetlands and prairie grasses and forbs of a local ecotype preserved, restored, and enhanced during the 2008-2009 biennium.

\$2,938,000 in the first year and \$4,385,000 in the second year, of which \$1,968,000 the first year and \$2,195,000 the second year are from ~~the invasive species account in the natural resources fund for~~ management, public awareness, assessment and monitoring, research, law enforcement, and water access inspection to prevent the spread of invasive species, grants to manage invasive plants in public waters, technical assistance to grant applicants for improving lake quality, and management of terrestrial invasive species on state-administered lands. Priority shall be given to preventing the spread of aquatic invertebrates, including, but not limited to, zebra mussels, spiny waterflea, and round goby. An applicant for a grant to manage invasive plants in public waters must have a workable plan for improving water quality and reducing the need for additional treatment. Grants may not be made for chemicals that are likely endocrine disruptors. A plan to prevent the introduction of asian carp into Minnesota waters must be made available to the public by November 1, 2007.

\$125,000 the first year is to support a technical advisory committee and for land management units that manage grass lands in order to develop plans to optimize native prairie seed harvest and replanting

on state-owned lands. The work must use best management practices with an outcome of ensuring the survival of the native prairie remaining in Minnesota and to estimate the value of the seeds. Maximizing seed harvest may include allowing seed producers to keep a portion of the seed as compensation for supplying equipment and labor. The Department of Natural Resources in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture and the Board of Water and Soil Resources shall establish the technical advisory committee which has the expertise to develop (1) criteria to identify public and private marginal lands which could be used to produce native prairie seeds of a local eco-type or restore native prairies that could be used to produce clean energy, (2) guidelines for production that ensure high carbon sequestration, protection of wildlife and waters, and minimization of inputs and that do not compromise the survival of the native prairie remaining in Minnesota, and (3) recommendations for incentives that will result in the production of native prairie seeds of a local eco-type or restore native prairies. In addition to agency members, the advisory committee shall have one member from each of two statewide farm organizations, one member from a statewide sustainable farmer organization, one member each from three statewide rural economic development organizations, one member each from three statewide environmental organizations, and one member each from three statewide wildlife or conservation organizations. No person registered as a lobbyist under Minnesota Statutes, section 10A.03, may serve on the technical advisory committee. The technical committee shall work with the NextGen Energy Board to develop a clean energy program. A report on outcomes from the technical committee is due December 15, 2007, to the legislative finance chairs on environment and natural resources.

\$50,000 in the first year is for the commissioner, in consultation with the Environmental Quality Board, to report to the house and senate committees having

jurisdiction over environmental policy and finance by February 1, 2008, on the Mississippi River critical area program. The report shall include the status of critical area plans, zoning ordinances, the number and types of revisions anticipated, and the nature and number of variances sought. The report shall include recommendations that adequately protect and manage the aesthetic integrity and natural environment of the river corridor.

\$2,250,000 the first year is to support the identification of impaired waters and develop plans to address those impairments, as required by the federal Clean Water Act, in accordance with Minnesota Statutes, chapter 114D. This is a onetime appropriation.

\$477,000 the first year and \$477,000 the second year are for the reinvest in Minnesota programs of game and fish, critical habitat, and wetlands established under Minnesota Statutes, section 84.95, subdivision 2.

\$350,000 the first year is for a grant to the International Wolf Center for building renovations.

\$500,000 the first year is for a grant to the city of Wabasha for programming at the National Bald Eagle Center.

\$100,000 the first year is for a grant to the Wildlife Rehabilitation Center of Minnesota to retire loans incurred by the center for construction of its facility in the city of Roseville and to complete educational technology infrastructure at the center.

\$115,000 in the first year and \$116,000 in the second year is for the Project Wild program. Of this amount, \$35,000 in the first year and \$36,000 in the second year are from the natural resources fund, and \$40,000 in the first year and \$40,000 in the second year are from the game and fish fund.

\$110,000 in the first year and \$150,000 each in the second year is from the all-terrain vehicle account in the natural resources fund for developing and maintaining all-terrain vehicle trails and environmental review.

The appropriations under this section to assess and address impaired waters in accordance with the federal Clean Water Act and Minnesota Statutes, chapter 114D, are available until June 30, 2009.

Sec. 83. **RULE AMENDMENTS.**

The commissioner of natural resources may use the good cause exemption under Minnesota Statutes, section 14.388, subdivision 1, clause (3), to amend rules to conform to sections 27 and 51 to 54. Minnesota Statutes, section 14.386, does not apply to the rulemaking under this section except to the extent provided under Minnesota Statutes, section 14.388.

Sec. 84. **LAKE TROUT REPORT.**

By February 1, 2008, the commissioner of natural resources must review and report to the legislative policy committees with jurisdiction over natural resources on the pros and cons of changing the winter lake trout season so that it would be open from the Saturday nearest January 1 to March 31.

Sec. 85. **ACCESS TO MINNESOTA OUTDOORS PLAN.**

Subdivision 1. **Walk-in access plan.** (a) The commissioner of natural resources shall prepare a plan for a walk-in public access program under which the commissioner may encourage owners and operators of privately held land to voluntarily make that land available for walk-in access by the public for hunting and fishing under programs administered by the commissioner.

(b) As part of the plan, the commissioner shall explore entering into contracts with the owners or lessees of land to establish voluntary walk-in public access for hunting, fishing, or other wildlife-dependent recreational activities.

(c) In the plan, the commissioner must describe:

(1) the costs and benefits that private land access will provide the public, such as hunting, fishing, bird watching, and related outdoor activities; and

(2) the types of game, fish, and wildlife habitat improvements made to the land that will enhance public uses.

(d) The commissioner shall explore the effectiveness and public and private cost of walk-in public access programs in other states and recommend walk-in program options for public access to private lands for hunting, fishing, and related recreational activities.

Subd. 2. **Other law.** Nothing in the plan may preempt trespass and liability laws. Recommendations submitted by the commissioner of natural resources under subdivision 3 shall include any changes to Minnesota Statutes, sections 604A.20 to 604A.27, necessary to ensure that landowners are not exposed to additional liability as a result of the walk-in access program.

Subd. 3. **Report.** The commissioner must present the walk-in public access plan to the house and senate committees with jurisdiction over natural resources policy and finance, with recommendations on program implementation, by January 15, 2008.

Sec. 86. **RULE AMENDMENTS.**

The commissioner of natural resources shall amend Minnesota Rules, parts 6262.0100, subpart 5, item D, and 6266.0700, subpart 3, to allow an angler in a fish house or dark house to possess fillets of a fish with size restrictions if the angler is preparing and using the fish for a meal. The commissioner may use the good cause exemption under Minnesota Statutes, section 14.388, subdivision 1, clause (3), to adopt rules according to this section and Minnesota Statutes, section 14.386, does not apply except as provided under Minnesota Statutes, section 14.388.

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

Sec. 87. **CORMORANT DIETARY STUDY.**

The Department of Natural Resources shall conduct a dietary study of the cormorant population on Lake of the Woods, in consultation with local units of governments bordering Lake of the Woods. The cost of the study shall be paid by local units of government associated with the study.

Sec. 88. **PUBLIC MEETINGS REQUIRED; CONSTRUCTION OF MOORING FACILITIES.**

The commissioner of natural resources shall hold at least two public meetings in the north central lakes area of the state to inform the public of and gather public input regarding the conditions and criteria under Minnesota Rules, part 6115.0211, subpart 4a, item C, for permitted mooring facilities and docks.

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

Sec. 89. **GAME AND FISH BUDGETARY OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE.**

The senate Subcommittee on Committees of the Committee on Rules and Administration and the speaker of the house of representatives shall each appoint one member of their respective bodies to serve as a member of the Game and Fish Budgetary Oversight Committee appointed under Minnesota Statutes, section 97A.055, subdivision 4b, paragraph (c). The appointments must be made no later than September 1, 2007. The terms of the members appointed under this section expire June 30, 2009.

Sec. 90. **LEECH LAKE FISHERY.**

By January 15, 2008, the commissioner of natural resources must report to the chairs of the house of representatives and senate committees having jurisdiction over environment and natural resource policy on the status of the Leech Lake fishery.

Sec. 91. **AQUATIC PLANT RULEMAKING.**

By January 15, 2008, the commissioner of natural resources shall report to the senate and house of representatives committees on natural resource policy on proposed aquatic plant management rule changes. The rule changes must not be finally adopted before April 1, 2008.

Sec. 92. **BIG ISLAND.**

In accordance with Minnesota Statutes, section 83A.02, the commissioner of natural resources shall initiate a process to rename Big Island on Pelican Lake in St. Louis County.

Sec. 93. **MINNESOTA TRAVEL GREEN PROGRAM.**

(a) The director of Explore Minnesota Tourism shall develop a Minnesota travel green program to recognize tourism businesses that have made a commitment to reduce their environmental impact. A Minnesota travel green program must be a voluntary program designed to promote the Explore Minnesota brand and give the state and hospitality business participants a marketing edge, promote smart business practices, reduce costs, educate travelers, promote Minnesota travel, and protect the environment.

(b) In developing the program, the director shall actively seek the ideas, advice, and participation of:

- (1) the Minnesota travel and tourism industry;
- (2) the Explore Minnesota Tourism Council;
- (3) the University of Minnesota Tourism Center;
- (4) the commissioner of natural resources;
- (5) the commissioner of the Pollution Control Agency;
- (6) the Minnesota Environmental Initiative;
- (7) the International Ecotourism Society;
- (8) Renewing The Countryside organization;
- (9) statewide lodging and hospitality associations;
- (10) private industry sponsors; and
- (11) other interested organizations.

(c) The director shall:

- (1) research other states' similar programs;
- (2) determine criteria that must be met in order for a business to participate in the program;
- (3) determine who will evaluate the criteria in relation to a particular business;
- (4) estimate the level of private sector partnership participation;
- (5) determine the marketing techniques that will have the most impact; and
- (6) establish a timeline and budget to get the program up and running.

(d) The director shall present the recommendations to the legislative committees with jurisdiction over the environment and tourism, along with draft legislation to codify the program.

Sec. 94. **APPEALS BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT.**

(a) A county, with a city of the first class, encompassing over 5,000 square miles must establish as a pilot program an Appeals Board of Zoning Adjustment to review determinations made by the Board of Zoning Adjustment. The Appeals Board of Zoning

Adjustment shall be an intermediary appeal process that may be accessed prior to appealing a decision to the district court. Members shall serve a three-year term.

(b) Paragraph (a) expires two years after the effective date of this section.

Sec. 95. ISTS LICENSING REPORT.

The commissioner of the Pollution Control Agency must report to the legislative committees with jurisdiction on environmental policy by February 15, 2008, after consulting with officials from the Minnesota Onsite Wastewater Association; the Minnesota Society of Professional Engineers; the American Council of Engineering Companies; the Minnesota Association of Professional Soil Scientists; the Minnesota Board of Architecture, Engineering, Land Surveying, Landscape Architecture, Geoscience, and Interior Design; the Geoscience Professional Organization; the University of Minnesota Water Resources Center; the Association of Minnesota Counties; the League of Minnesota Cities; the Coalition of Greater Minnesota Cities; the Minnesota Association of Small Cities; and the Minnesota Association of Townships, on further issues relating to the licensing of individual sewage treatment systems.

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

Sec. 96. REPEALER.

Minnesota Statutes 2006, sections 84.928, subdivision 8; 85.015, subdivision 11; 97A.475, subdivision 38; and 97C.365; and Laws 2006, chapter 236, article 1, section 2, are repealed.

**ARTICLE 2
STATE LANDS**

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2006, section 84.0272, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **Minimal value acquisition.** (a) Notwithstanding subdivision 1, if the commissioner determines that lands or interests in land have a value less than ~~\$5,000~~ \$100,000, the commissioner may acquire the lands for the value determined by the commissioner without an appraisal. The commissioner shall make the determination based upon ~~available information including, but not limited to:~~

(1) up to the most recent assessed market value of the land or interests in land as determined by the county assessor of the county in which the land or interests in land is located, plus ten percent;

(2) a sale price of the land or interests in land, provided the sale occurred within the past year;

(3) the sale prices of comparable ~~land or~~ Department of Natural Resources land sales or acquisitions of interests in land located in the vicinity and sold within the past year; or

(4) an appraisal of the land or interests in land conducted within the past year.

(b) In the event the value is ~~minimal~~ less than \$1,000, the commissioner may add a transaction incentive, provided that the sum of the incentive plus the value of the land does not exceed \$1,000.

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2006, section 84.0274, subdivision 5, is amended to read:

Subd. 5. **Owner's rights.** When the state proposes to purchase in fee or any lesser interest in land which will be administered by the commissioner of natural resources, the landowner shall have the following rights:

(a) The right to be informed of the specific intended use of the property and of any change in the intended use of the property which occurs during the acquisition process. The owner shall also be informed that the documents regarding the purchase will be public records if the land is purchased by the state;

(b) The right to be paid a fair price for the property. The price shall include the fair market value of the land plus:

(1) All necessary incidental costs such as abstracting and recording fees related to the sale. The costs of clearing title defects, paying taxes, and attorney's fees are not reimbursable; and

(2) Any penalties incurred by the owner where the property is security for a loan or advance of credit that contains a provision requiring or permitting the imposition of a penalty if the loan or advance of credit is prepaid;

(c) The right to payment, at the owner's election, in a lump sum or in up to four annual installments;

(d) The right to have the property fairly appraised by the state. The state's appraiser shall physically inspect the property and ~~shall allow the owner along~~ the owner shall be allowed to accompany the appraiser when the appraisal is made. The state's appraiser shall certify in the appraisal report to having physically inspected the property and having given the landowner an opportunity to ~~go along~~ accompany the appraiser on inspections. ~~Notwithstanding section 13.44, subdivision 3, before an offer is made, the landowner shall be given a resume of the state's certified appraisal. The resume shall include the appraiser's conclusions as to value, acreage and type of land, value of buildings and other improvements, value of timber, special damages and any special elements of value informed of the value determined pursuant to section 84.0272;~~

(e) The right to retain a qualified independent appraiser to conduct an appraisal at any time prior to certification of the state's appraisal of the property and to be reimbursed for appraisal fees as provided in section 117.232, subdivision 1, if the land is sold to the state and to have that appraisal considered along with the state's in certifying the selling price;

(f) The right to have the state acquire the property by means of condemnation upon the owner's request with the agreement of the commissioner;

(g) The right to receive or waive relocation assistance, services, payments and benefits as provided in sections 117.52 and 117.521;

(h) The right to accept the state's offer for the property and contest the state's offer for relocation and moving expenses;

(i) The right to continue occupancy of the property until full payment is received, provided that when the owner elects to receive payment in annual installments pursuant to clause (c), the owner may retain occupancy until the first payment is made; and

(j) The right to seek the advice of counsel regarding any aspect of the land transaction.

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2006, section 93.55, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Forfeiture; failure to record.** If the owner of a mineral interest fails to record the verified statement required by section 93.52, before January 1, 1975, as to any interests owned on or before December 31, 1973, or within one year after acquiring ~~such the~~ interests as to interests acquired after December 31, 1973, ~~and not previously recorded under section 93.52~~, the mineral interest shall forfeit to the state after notice and opportunity for hearing as provided in this section. However, before completing the procedures set forth in subdivision 2, the commissioner of natural resources may lease the severed mineral interest as provided in subdivisions 1a and 3.

Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2006, section 93.55, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 1b. **Exemption for forfeiture.** Notwithstanding subdivision 1, a severed mineral interest for which a statement was recorded as required under section 93.52, but for which no new statement was recorded when the interest was subsequently conveyed on or after December 31, 1969, but before July 1, 2007, is not subject to forfeiture if: (1) substantial compliance can be shown as provided in subdivision 2, and (2) a new statement is recorded within one year of any conveyance of ownership on or after July 1, 2007.

Sec. 5. **ADDITIONS TO STATE PARKS.**

Subdivision 1. **[85.012] [Subd. 16.] Flandrau State Park, Brown County.** The following area is added to Flandrau State Park, Brown County: that part of Lot 2, Block One, Conklin Addition in the city of New Ulm, Brown County, Minnesota, according to the plat of record in the Office of the County Recorder, Brown County, Minnesota, described as follows: beginning at the southerly most corner of Lot 2, Block One, Conklin Addition in the city of New Ulm, Brown County, Minnesota; thence North 55 degrees 29 minutes 26 seconds East (assumed bearing) along the southeasterly line of said Lot 2 a distance of 107.92 feet; thence South 60 degrees 45 minutes 57 seconds West a distance of 102.48 feet to the westerly line of Lot 2; thence South 02 degrees 33 minutes 23 seconds East along said westerly line of Lot 2 a distance of 11.10 feet to the point of beginning; containing 508 square feet, more or less, and subject to easements of record in said County and State.

Subd. 2. **[85.012] [Subd. 59.] Whitewater State Park, Winona County.** The following area is added to Whitewater State Park, Winona County: that part of the Southeast Quarter of Section 18, Township 107 North, Range 10 West, Winona County, Minnesota, described as follows: commencing at the southwest corner of the Northwest Quarter of Section 17, Township 107 North, Range 10 West; thence on an assumed bearing of South 89 degrees 26 minutes 39 seconds East along the south line of said Northwest Quarter, 303.04 feet; thence continue South 89 degrees 26 minutes 39 seconds East along said south line 1327.79 feet; thence South 00 degrees 33 minutes 21 seconds West, 300.00 feet; thence North 89 degrees 26 minutes 39 seconds West parallel with said south line, 1027.83 feet; thence South 00 degrees 33 minutes 21 seconds West, 300.00 feet; thence North 89 degrees 26 minutes 39 seconds West parallel with said south line, 597 feet, more or less, to the intersection with the east line of the Southeast Quarter of said Section 18 being also the POINT OF BEGINNING; thence North 89 degrees 26 minutes 39 seconds West parallel with said south line, 330 feet, more or less, to the centerline of a township road; thence North 16 degrees 01 minutes 55 seconds West along said centerline, 170.44 feet; thence northwesterly along said centerline on a tangential curve concave southwesterly, having a central angle of 10 degrees 57 minutes 52 seconds, radius of

2426.00 feet, for an arc length of 464.25 feet to the north line of said Southeast Quarter of Section 18; thence North 89 degrees 48 minutes 48 seconds East along the north line of said Southeast Quarter, 547.06 feet to the southwest corner of said Northwest Quarter; thence South 00 degrees East, a distance of 600 feet, more or less, along the said east line to the POINT OF BEGINNING. Containing 5.78 acres, more or less.

Sec. 6. DELETIONS FROM STATE PARKS.

[85.012] [Subd. 16.] Flandrau State Park, Brown County. The following area is deleted from Flandrau State Park, Brown County: that part of Outlot 293 in the city of New Ulm, according to the Plat of the City of New Ulm, of record in the Office of the County Recorder, Brown County, Minnesota, described as follows: commencing at the southerly most corner of Lot 2, Block One, Conklin Addition in the city of New Ulm, Brown County, Minnesota; thence North 55 degrees 29 minutes 26 seconds East (assumed bearing), along the southeasterly line of said Lot 2, a distance of 107.92 feet to the point of beginning; thence continuing North 55 degrees 29 minutes 26 seconds East, along said southerly line of Lot 2, a distance of 80.95 feet, to the easterly most corner of said Lot 2; thence South 19 degrees 33 minutes 58 seconds East, along the southeasterly prolongation of the easterly line of said Lot 2, a distance of 10.0 feet; thence South 62 degrees 31 minutes 07 seconds West, 78.97 feet to the point of beginning, containing 391 square feet, more or less, and subject to easement of record in said county and state.

Sec. 7. PUBLIC SALE OF SURPLUS STATE LAND BORDERING PUBLIC WATER; AITKIN COUNTY.

(a) Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, section 92.45, the commissioner of natural resources may sell by public sale the surplus land bordering public water that is described in paragraph (c).

(b) The conveyance must be in a form approved by the attorney general. The attorney general may make necessary changes to the legal description to correct errors and ensure accuracy.

(c) The land that may be sold is located in Aitkin County and is described as follows:

(1) Government Lot 3, Section 24, Township 50 North, Range 25 West, containing 5.8 acres, more or less; and

(2) Government Lot 4, Section 24, Township 50 North, Range 25 West, containing 0.9 acres, more or less.

(d) The land borders the Willow River and is not contiguous to other state lands. The Department of Natural Resources has determined that the land is not needed for natural resource purposes.

Sec. 8. PUBLIC SALE OF SURPLUS STATE LAND BORDERING PUBLIC WATER; AITKIN COUNTY.

(a) Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, section 92.45, the commissioner of natural resources may sell by public sale the surplus land bordering public water that is described in paragraph (c).

(b) The conveyance must be in a form approved by the attorney general. The attorney general may make necessary changes to the legal description to correct errors and ensure accuracy.

(c) The land that may be sold is located in Aitkin County and is described as follows: Government Lot 2, Section 8, Township 48 North, Range 25 West, containing 34.6 acres, more or less.

(d) The land borders Gun Lake. The Department of Natural Resources has determined that school trust management interests would best be served if the land was sold.

Sec. 9. **PUBLIC SALE OF CONSOLIDATED CONSERVATION LAND BORDERING PUBLIC WATER; AITKIN COUNTY.**

(a) Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, section 92.45, and the classification provisions of Minnesota Statutes, chapters 84A and 282, Aitkin County may sell by public sale the consolidated conservation land bordering public water that is described in paragraph (c).

(b) The conveyance must be in a form approved by the attorney general. The attorney general may make necessary changes to the legal description to correct errors and ensure accuracy.

(c) The land that may be sold is located in Aitkin County and is described as follows: Government Lot 1, Section 7, Township 47 North, Range 26 West, containing 1.25 acres, more or less.

(d) The land borders the Mississippi River and is not contiguous to other state lands. The Department of Natural Resources has determined that the land is not needed for natural resource purposes.

Sec. 10. **PRIVATE SALE OF CONSOLIDATED CONSERVATION LAND; AITKIN COUNTY.**

(a) Notwithstanding the classification and public sale provisions of Minnesota Statutes, chapters 84A and 282, the commissioner of natural resources may sell by private sale the consolidated conservation land that is described in paragraph (c).

(b) The conveyance must be in a form approved by the attorney general. The attorney general may make necessary changes to the legal description to correct errors and ensure accuracy. The consideration for the conveyance must be for no less than the appraised value of the land and timber and survey costs. Proceeds shall be disposed of according to Minnesota Statutes, chapter 84A.

(c) The land that may be sold is located in Aitkin County and is described as follows: the North 370 feet of the East 590 feet of the Southeast Quarter of the Northeast Quarter, Section 24, Township 48 North, Range 24 West, containing 5.0 acres, more or less.

(d) The land will be sold "as is" to the current leaseholder who will assume responsibility for any site cleanup needed due to the use of the land for a concrete plant by the previous leaseholder. The Department of Natural Resources has determined that the land is not needed for natural resource purposes.

Sec. 11. **PUBLIC SALE OF CONSOLIDATED CONSERVATION LAND; AITKIN COUNTY.**

(a) Notwithstanding the classification provisions of Minnesota Statutes, chapters 84A and 282, Aitkin County may sell by public sale the consolidated conservation land that is described in paragraph (c).

(b) The conveyance must be in a form approved by the attorney general. The attorney general may make necessary changes to the legal description to correct errors and ensure accuracy.

(c) The land that may be sold is located in Aitkin County and is described as follows: the Northeast Quarter of the Northeast Quarter, Section 21, Township 47 North, Range 26 West, containing 40 acres, more or less.

(d) The land is not contiguous to other state lands. The Department of Natural Resources has determined that the land is not needed for natural resource purposes.

Sec. 12. CONVEYANCE OF SURPLUS STATE LAND BORDERING PUBLIC WATER; BELTRAMI COUNTY.

(a) Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, sections 92.45, 94.09, and 94.10, the commissioner of natural resources may convey to a governmental subdivision of the state for no payment the surplus land bordering public water that is described in paragraph (c).

(b) The conveyance must be in a form approved by the attorney general. The attorney general may make necessary changes to the legal description to correct errors and ensure accuracy. The conveyance must provide that the land described in paragraph (c) be used for the public and reverts to the state if the governmental subdivision fails to provide for public use or abandons the public use of the land.

(c) The land that may be conveyed is located in Beltrami County and is described as follows: that part of Government Lot 3, Section 4, Township 146 North, Range 34 West, described as follows: starting from meander corner number 4, which is located on the north section line of Section 4, Township 146 North, Range 34 West, 1518.0 feet in an easterly direction from the northwest corner of said section; thence South 16 degrees 17 minutes East a distance of 131.6 feet; thence South 46 degrees 35 minutes East a distance of 206.8 feet; thence South 6 degrees 37 minutes East a distance of 89.4 feet; thence South 14 degrees 32 minutes East a distance of 139.0 feet; thence South 10 degrees 34 minutes West a distance of 221.5 feet; thence South 83 degrees 46 minutes West a distance of 178.5 feet to the starting point; thence South 47 degrees 15 minutes West a distance of 275.0 feet; thence South 38 degrees 53 minutes East a distance of 285.7 feet; thence North 61 degrees 27 minutes East a distance of 122.0 feet; thence North 73 degrees 47 minutes East a distance of 300.0 feet; thence North 12 degrees 40 minutes West a distance of 37.6 feet; thence North 20 degrees 30 minutes West a distance of 113.5 feet; thence North 51 degrees 15 minutes West a distance of 320.7 feet; thence South 38 degrees 15 minutes West a distance of 116.8 feet to the starting point, containing 3.5 acres, more or less.

(d) The land borders Grant Lake and is not contiguous to other state lands. The land was donated to the state for use as a public campground and is used by local residents as a day-use park. The Department of Natural Resources has determined that the state's land management interests would best be served if the land were conveyed to a local unit of government.

Sec. 13. LAND EXCHANGE; LAND BORDERING PUBLIC WATERS IN BELTRAMI COUNTY.

(a) Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, section 94.342, subdivision 3, the commissioner of natural resources may, with the approval of the Land Exchange Board as required under the Minnesota Constitution, article XI, section 10, and according to Minnesota Statutes, sections 94.343 to 94.347, exchange with Beltrami County the land bordering public waters that is described in paragraph (b) for land of substantially equal value that borders public water.

(b) The land to be conveyed is located in Beltrami County and is described as:

(1) that part of the Southeast Quarter of the Southeast Quarter west of County State-Aid Highway 14, Section 32, Township 147 North, Range 34 West;

(2) the Southeast Quarter of the Southwest Quarter of the Southeast Quarter, Section 32, Township 147 North, Range 34 West; and

(3) that part of the Northeast Quarter of the Northeast Quarter west of County State-Aid Highway 14 and north of the haul road, Section 5, Township 146 North, Range 34 West.

Sec. 14. PRIVATE SALE OF SURPLUS STATE LAND BORDERING PUBLIC WATER; CASS COUNTY.

(a) Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, sections 92.45, 94.09, and 94.10, the commissioner of natural resources may sell by private sale the surplus land bordering public water that is described in paragraph (c).

(b) The conveyance must be in a form approved by the attorney general. The attorney general may make necessary changes to the legal description to correct errors and ensure accuracy. The commissioner may sell the land to the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe for less than the value of the land as determined by the commissioner, but the conveyance must provide that the land be used for the public and reverts to the state if the band fails to provide for public use or abandons the public use of the land. The commissioner may include conservation restrictions in the conveyance deed to ensure the property is maintained as open space.

(c) The land that may be sold is located in Cass County and is described as follows:

(1) Government Lot 3, Section 14, Township 142 North, Range 29 West, containing 35.54 acres, more or less; and

(2) Government Lot 6, Section 14, Township 142 North, Range 29 West, containing 2.06 acres, more or less.

(d) The land is located on Bear Island in Leech Lake and is not contiguous to other state lands. The Department of Natural Resources has determined that the land is not needed for natural resource purposes.

Sec. 15. PRIVATE SALE OF SURPLUS STATE LAND BORDERING PUBLIC WATER; CASS COUNTY.

(a) Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, sections 92.45, 94.09, and 94.10, the commissioner of natural resources may sell by private sale the surplus land bordering public water that is described in paragraph (c).

(b) The conveyance must be in a form approved by the attorney general. The attorney general may make necessary changes to the legal description to correct errors and ensure accuracy.

(c) The land that may be sold is located in Cass County and is described as follows: that part of Government Lot 7, Section 28, Township 142 North, Range 26 West, described as follows: commencing at the south quarter corner of said Section 28, from which the southwest corner of said Section 28 bears, based on the Cass County Coordinate System of NAD 1983, South 89 degrees 44 minutes 53 seconds West, 2775.06 feet; thence North 52 degrees 48 minutes 53 seconds West, 1326.13 feet to the southeast corner of that particular tract of land conveyed to the state of Minnesota and filed for record on November 9, 1961, in Book 121 of Deeds, Page 598, and to a railroad spike on the centerline of County State-Aid Highway 4; thence North 52 degrees 12 minutes 27 seconds West, 221.06 feet along the southwesterly line of said particular tract of land conveyed to the state of Minnesota and the centerline of County State-Aid Highway 4 to a spike; thence North 51 degrees 01 minutes 41 seconds West, 111.72 feet along the southwesterly line of said particular tract of land conveyed to the state of Minnesota and the centerline of County State-Aid Highway 4 to a mag nail and the point of beginning of the land to be described; thence continuing North 51 degrees 01 minutes 41 seconds West, 41.42 feet along the southwesterly line of said particular tract of land conveyed to the state of Minnesota and the centerline of County State-Aid Highway 4 to a mag nail; thence North 13 degrees 19 minutes 36 seconds East, 144.63 feet to a 3/4" x 24" rebar with plastic cap stamped "MN DNR LS 17005" (DNR MON); thence continuing North 13 degrees 19 minutes 36 seconds East, 5 feet, more or less, to the water's edge of Little Sand Lake; thence southeasterly, a distance of 50 feet, more or less, along said water's edge to a line which bears North 13 degrees 19 minutes 36 seconds East from the point of beginning; thence South 13 degrees 19 minutes 36 seconds West, 5 feet, more or less, to a DNR MON, thence continuing South 13 degrees 19 minutes 36 seconds West, 129.22 feet to the point of beginning and there terminating. Containing 0.12 acres, more or less, subject to existing road easements.

(d) The land is located on Little Sand Lake. The sale will be to the adjoining landowner in conjunction with an acquisition to resolve an unintentional trespass by the state which occurred when the Department of Natural Resources constructed a water access site.

Sec. 16. PUBLIC SALE OF SURPLUS STATE LAND BORDERING PUBLIC WATER; COOK COUNTY.

(a) Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, section 92.45, the commissioner of natural resources may sell by public sale the surplus land bordering public water that is described in paragraph (c).

(b) The conveyance must be in a form approved by the attorney general. The attorney general may make necessary changes to the legal description to correct errors and ensure accuracy.

(c) The land that may be sold is located in Cook County and is described as follows: the Northwest Quarter of the Northeast Quarter, Section 33, Township 63 North, Range 3 East, containing 40 acres, more or less.

(d) The land borders Mons Creek and was acquired in a land exchange in 2003. The Department of Natural Resources has determined that school trust management interests would best be served if the land was sold.

Sec. 17. **PUBLIC SALE OF SURPLUS STATE LAND BORDERING PUBLIC WATER; COOK COUNTY.**

(a) Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, section 92.45, the commissioner of natural resources may sell by public sale the surplus land bordering public water that is described in paragraph (c).

(b) The conveyance must be in a form approved by the attorney general. The attorney general may make necessary changes to the legal description to correct errors and ensure accuracy.

(c) The land that may be sold is located in Cook County and is described as follows:

(1) Outlot A & Caribou Backlot, Cook County. Outlot A of White Sky, according to the plat on file and of record in the Office of the Recorder for Cook County, Minnesota, containing 0.74 acres, more or less; and

(2) that part of Government Lot 4, Section 2, Township 60 North, Range 3 West, lying northerly of Cook County Road 4, southerly of the plat of White Sky, and westerly of Lot 1, Block 1 of White Sky First Addition, according to the plats on file and of record in the Office of the Recorder for Cook County, containing 1.02 acres, more or less.

(d) The land borders Caribou Lake. The Department of Natural Resources has determined that school trust management interests would best be served if the lands were sold.

Sec. 18. **PUBLIC SALE OF SURPLUS STATE LAND BORDERING PUBLIC WATER; COOK COUNTY.**

(a) Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, section 92.45, the commissioner of natural resources may sell by public sale the surplus land bordering public water that is described in paragraph (c).

(b) The conveyance must be in a form approved by the attorney general. The attorney general may make necessary changes to the legal description to correct errors and ensure accuracy.

(c) The land that may be sold is located in Cook County and is described as follows: that part of Government Lot 10, Section 35, Township 65 North, Range 1 West, more fully described as follows: being the easterly 863.9 feet of Government Lot 10, EXCEPT the southerly 40.3 feet thereof. The west and south boundary lines being perpendicular to and parallel with the south boundary of Government Lot 10, respectively. Containing 3.3 acres, more or less.

(d) The land borders West Bearskin Lake, was acquired in a land exchange in 2000, and is not contiguous to other state lands. The Department of Natural Resources has determined that school trust management interests would best be served if the land was sold.

Sec. 19. **PRIVATE SALE OF TAX-FORFEITED LAND BORDERING PUBLIC WATER; CROW WING COUNTY.**

(a) Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, sections 92.45 and 282.018, subdivision 1, and the public sale provisions of Minnesota Statutes, chapter 282, Crow Wing County may sell by private sale, under Minnesota Statutes, section 282.01, subdivision 7a, the

tax-forfeited land bordering public water that is described in paragraph (c), under the remaining provisions of Minnesota Statutes, chapter 282.

(b) The conveyance must be in a form approved by the attorney general. The attorney general may make changes to the land description to correct errors and ensure accuracy. Prior to the sale, the commissioner of revenue shall grant a permanent conservation easement according to Minnesota Statutes, section 282.37, to protect aquatic habitat. The easement must be approved by the Crow Wing County Board and the commissioner of natural resources.

(c) The land to be sold is located in Crow Wing County and is described as: Government Lot 1, Section 26, Township 138 North, Range 27 West, city of Fifty Lakes.

(d) The county has determined that the county's land management interests would best be served if the land was returned to private ownership.

Sec. 20. PRIVATE SALE OF TAX-FORFEITED LAND BORDERING PUBLIC WATER; CROW WING COUNTY.

(a) Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, sections 92.45 and 282.018, subdivision 1, and the public sale provisions of Minnesota Statutes, chapter 282, Crow Wing County may sell to the city of Crosby the tax-forfeited land bordering public water that is described in paragraph (c), under the remaining provisions of Minnesota Statutes, chapter 282.

(b) The conveyance must be in a form approved by the attorney general. The attorney general may make changes to the land description to correct errors and ensure accuracy.

(c) The land to be sold is located in Crow Wing County and is described as:

Of a tract of land lying south of the herein described line and being out of and part of the Southeast Quarter of the Northwest Quarter, Section 11, Township 46 North, Range 29 West, except part to the city of Crosby, Crow Wing County, Minnesota, said line described as follows: Commencing at the center of Section 11, thence South 88 degrees 59 minutes 19 seconds West, coincident with the south line of said Southeast Quarter of the Northwest Quarter, 1291.01 feet to the southwest corner of said Southeast Quarter of the Northwest Quarter; thence North 02 degrees 09 minutes 21 seconds East, coincident with the west line of said Southeast Quarter of the Northwest Quarter, 531.93 feet to the point of beginning of the line herein described; thence through and across said Southeast Quarter of the Northwest Quarter of the following 21 courses and distances:

- (1) South 71 degrees 26 minutes 55 seconds East, 27.36 feet;
- (2) South 33 degrees 07 minutes 48 seconds East, 34.76 feet;
- (3) South 87 degrees 03 minutes 06 seconds East, 64.17 feet;
- (4) South 61 degrees 33 minutes 20 seconds East, 45.74 feet;
- (5) South 72 degrees 07 minutes 59 seconds East, 112.59 feet;
- (6) South 77 degrees 44 minutes 53 seconds East, 56.34 feet;
- (7) North 70 degrees 49 minutes 46 seconds East, 83.42 feet;
- (8) South 76 degrees 32 minutes 31 seconds East, 94.57 feet;
- (9) North 80 degrees 41 minutes 54 seconds East, 33.03 feet;
- (10) North 83 degrees 09 minutes 05 seconds East, 41.90 feet;

- (11) North 68 degrees 51 minutes 01 seconds East, 175.87 feet;
- (12) South 58 degrees 17 minutes 34 seconds East, 54.35 feet;
- (13) South 80 degrees 01 minutes 47 seconds East, 43.42 feet;
- (14) North 36 degrees 43 minutes 03 seconds East, 84.81 feet;
- (15) North 60 degrees 06 minutes 12 seconds East, 57.47 feet;
- (16) South 83 degrees 31 minutes 42 seconds East, 90.21 feet;
- (17) North 73 degrees 59 minutes 37 seconds East, 57.44 feet;
- (18) South 65 degrees 21 minutes 29 seconds East, 81.38 feet;
- (19) North 86 degrees 47 minutes 22 seconds East, 75.46 feet;
- (20) North 47 degrees 10 minutes 02 seconds East, 52.07 feet; and
- (21) North 63 degrees 13 minutes 46 seconds East, 48.20 feet

to the point of termination from which the point of commencing bears South 01 degrees 27 minutes 31 seconds West, 572.34 feet.

(d) The county has determined that the county's land management interests would best be served if the land was sold to the city of Crosby.

Sec. 21. CONVEYANCE OF TAX-FORFEITED LAND BORDERING PUBLIC WATER; DAKOTA COUNTY.

(a) Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, sections 92.45, 103F.535, and 282.018, subdivision 1, and the public sale provisions of Minnesota Statutes, chapter 282, Dakota County may sell or convey to the township of Ravenna for no consideration the tax-forfeited land bordering public water that is described in paragraph (c).

(b) The conveyance must be in a form approved by the attorney general and provide that the land reverts to the state if the township of Ravenna stops using the land for the public purpose described in paragraph (d). The conveyance is subject to restrictions imposed by the commissioner of natural resources. The attorney general may make changes to the land description to correct errors and ensure accuracy.

(c) The land to be conveyed is located in Dakota County and is described as: Unplatted, Section 21, Township 114, Range 16, Southeast Quarter of the Southwest Quarter, less various tracts, except West 870 feet of South 729.29 feet, except part of North 594 feet lying west of Ravenna Trail, except South 480 feet lying east of West 870 feet, except beginning at the northwest corner of the Southeast Quarter of the Southwest Quarter East 22R South 20R southwest to point on west line 22R South of beginning North 22R to beginning, except parcels 33-02100-030-53, 33-02100-040-53, 33-02100-050-53, 33-02100-060-53, and 33-02100-080-53. (Dakota County tax identification number 33-02100-018-54).

(d) The county has determined that the land is needed by the township of Ravenna for drainage and access to culverts.

Sec. 22. PRIVATE SALE OF SURPLUS STATE LAND; HENNEPIN COUNTY.

(a) Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, sections 94.09 and 94.10, the commissioner of natural resources may sell by private sale to a governmental subdivision the surplus land that is described in paragraph (c).

(b) The conveyance must be in a form approved by the attorney general. The attorney general may make necessary changes to the legal description to correct errors and ensure accuracy. The commissioner may sell the land to a governmental subdivision of the state for less than the value of the land as determined by the commissioner, but the conveyance must provide that the land described in paragraph (c) be used for the public and reverts to the state if the governmental subdivision fails to provide for public use or abandons the public use of the land. The commissioner may include conservation restrictions in the conveyance deed to ensure the property is maintained as open space.

(c) The land that may be sold is located in Hennepin County and is described as follows:

(1) the Northwest Quarter of Southwest Quarter, Section 36, Township 120 North, Range 22 West, less road right-of-way, containing 39 acres, more or less;

(2) the east six and two-thirds acres of the West Half of the Southeast Quarter of the Southwest Quarter, Section 36, Township 120 North, Range 22 West, less road right-of-way, containing 6.67 acres, more or less; and

(3) the West Quarter of the East Half of the Southeast Quarter of the Southwest Quarter, Section 36, Township 120 North, Range 22 West, less road right-of-way, containing 4.87 acres, more or less.

(d) The land was conveyed to the state for wild game reservation purposes. Due to adjacent residential use and local zoning restrictions, the land is no longer available for hunting purposes. The Department of Natural Resources has determined that the state's land management interests would best be served if the lands were conveyed to a local unit of government.

Sec. 23. PRIVATE SALE OF SURPLUS STATE LAND BORDERING PUBLIC WATER; HENNEPIN COUNTY.

(a) Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, sections 92.45, 94.09, and 94.10, the commissioner of natural resources may sell by private sale to a governmental subdivision the surplus land bordering public water that is described in paragraph (c).

(b) The conveyance must be in a form approved by the attorney general. The attorney general may make necessary changes to the legal description to correct errors and ensure accuracy. The commissioner may sell the land to a governmental subdivision of the state for less than the value of the land as determined by the commissioner, but the conveyance must provide that the land described in paragraph (c) be used for the public and reverts to the state if the governmental subdivision fails to provide for public use or abandons the public use of the land.

(c) The land that may be sold is located in Hennepin County and is described as follows: all that part of the Northwest Quarter of the Southwest Quarter and Government Lot 2, Section 25, Township 120 North, Range 22 West, lying north and westerly of the following described line: beginning at a point on the west line of said section 830.19 feet South of the west 1/4 corner thereof; thence North 36 degrees 55 minutes East, 109.88

feet; thence North 00 degrees 00 minutes, 1217.3 feet more or less to the water's edge of Haydens Lake. Subject to existing road easements. Containing 1.9 acres, more or less.

(d) The land was purchased by the state for a water access site but has never been used as a water access site. The Department of Natural Resources has determined that the state's land management interests would best be served if the land was conveyed to a local unit of government.

Sec. 24. PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SALE OF SURPLUS STATE LAND BORDERING PUBLIC WATER; KITTSON COUNTY.

(a) Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, sections 92.45, 94.09, and 94.10, the commissioner of natural resources may sell by public or private sale the surplus land bordering public water that is described in paragraph (c).

(b) The conveyance must be in a form approved by the attorney general. The attorney general may make necessary changes to the legal description to correct errors and ensure accuracy. The commissioner may sell the land to a governmental subdivision of the state for less than the value of the land as determined by the commissioner, but the conveyance must provide that the land be used for the public and reverts to the state if the governmental subdivision fails to provide for public use or abandons the public use of the land.

(c) The land that may be sold is located in Kittson County and is described as follows:

(1) Parcel 1: Lot 7, Block 4, Park Addition to Bronson, lying in the Southwest Quarter of the Southwest Quarter, Section 30, Township 161 North, Range 46 West, containing 0.92 acres, more or less;

(2) Parcel 2: that part of Lots 5 and 6, Block 4, Park Addition to Bronson, lying in the Southwest Quarter of the Southwest Quarter, Section 30, Township 161 North, Range 46 West, more particularly described as follows: commencing at the midpoint of the west line of said Lot 5, which point is 33 feet East of the west line of said Southwest Quarter of the Southwest Quarter of Section 30; thence East and parallel to the south line of said Lot 5, a distance of 157 feet; thence South on a straight line at right angles to the immediately preceding line of this description to the center of the south branch of Two Rivers; thence northwesterly along the center line of said south branch of Two Rivers to its intersection with a north and south line parallel to the west line of said Southwest Quarter of the Southwest Quarter of Section 30, and distant 33 feet East therefrom, which line is also the west line of said Block 4; thence North along said west line of said Block 4, to the point of beginning, containing 0.39 acres, more or less;

(3) Parcel 12: that part of Block 4, of the Park Addition to the village of Bronson, Kittson County, Minnesota, which may be more particularly described as follows: Lot 6, Block 4, with the exception of a tract consisting of the westerly 157 feet of said Lot 6, deeded to the Olof Locken Post, No. 315, of the American Legion, containing 0.68 acres, more or less; ALSO the following described portion of Lot 8 of said Block 4: commencing at a point on the west line of said Lot 8, 140 feet North of the southwest corner of said Lot 8; thence North along said west line of Lot 8, a distance of 68 feet; thence East at right angles to the said west line of Lot 8 to the east line of said Lot 8; thence South along the east line of said Lot 8, a distance of 68 feet; thence West at right angles to said east line of Lot 8 to the point of beginning, containing 0.05 acres, more or less; EXCEPTING therefrom the following described tract of land: commencing at the northeast corner of Block 4 in Park Addition to the village of Lake Bronson; thence South at right angles a

distance of 265 feet to the point of beginning; thence West at right angles a distance of 143 feet; thence South at right angles a distance of 111 feet to the center of the Two Rivers; thence East at right angles a distance of 143 feet to the east line of Lot 8; thence North at right angles a distance of 111 feet to the point of beginning, being a part of Lot 6 and Lot 8 of Block 4, containing altogether 0.75 acres, more or less; and

(4) Parcel 13: that part of Lot 8, Block 4 of the Park Addition to the village of Bronson, Kittson County, Minnesota, which may be more particularly described as follows: the South 140 feet of said Lot 8, Block 4, containing 0.10 acres, more or less; ALSO the following portion of said Lot 8: commencing at a point on the west line of said Lot 8, 208 feet North of the southwest corner of said Lot 8; thence North along said west line of Lot 8, a distance of 5.6 feet; thence East at right angles to said west line of Lot 8 to the east line of said Lot 8, thence South along said east line of Lot 8, a distance of 5.8 feet; thence West at right angles to said east line of Lot 8, to the point of beginning, containing 0.004 acres, more or less; containing altogether 0.104 acres, more or less.

(d) The land borders South Branch Two Rivers and is not contiguous to other state lands. The land was acquired for park purposes but was not included in a state park. The Department of Natural Resources has determined that the land is not needed for natural resource purposes.

Sec. 25. PRIVATE SALE OF SURPLUS STATE LAND; KITTSON COUNTY.

(a) Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, sections 94.09 and 94.10, the commissioner of natural resources may sell by private sale the surplus land that is described in paragraph (c).

(b) The conveyance must be in a form approved by the attorney general. The attorney general may make necessary changes to the legal description to correct errors and ensure accuracy.

(c) The land that may be sold is located in Kittson County and is described as follows: a parcel of land in the Southwest Quarter of the Southeast Quarter of Section 30, Township 161 North, Range 46 West, more particularly described as follows: beginning at a point which is 33 feet North of the south line and 422 feet East of the west line of said Southwest Quarter of the Southeast Quarter; thence East parallel to said south line, 726 feet; thence North parallel to said west line, 300 feet; thence West parallel to said south line, 726 feet; thence South parallel to said west line, 300 feet to the point of beginning. Containing 5.00 acres, more or less.

(d) The sale may be to multiple parties, including the county for the county highway right-of-way, the township for the township road, and adjoining landowners to resolve unintentional agricultural trespasses. The Department of Natural Resources has determined that the land is not needed for natural resource purposes.

Sec. 26. PRIVATE SALE OF SURPLUS STATE LAND; LAKE COUNTY.

(a) Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, sections 94.09 and 94.10, the commissioner of natural resources may sell by private sale the surplus land that is described in paragraph (c).

(b) The conveyance must be in a form approved by the attorney general. The attorney general may make necessary changes to the legal description to correct errors and ensure accuracy.

(c) The land that may be sold is located in Lake County and is described as follows: that part of the Northeast Quarter of the Southwest Quarter, Section 16, Township 57 North, Range 6 West, described as follows: commencing at the southeast corner of said Northeast Quarter of the Southwest Quarter marked by a DNR survey marker (3/4 inch x 18 inch rebar with an orange cap marked MN DNR LS 16098); thence North 89 degrees 11 minutes 24 seconds West based on the Lake County Coordinate System North Shore Zone, NAD83, 1986 adjustment, along the south line of said Northeast Quarter of the Southwest Quarter, 439.78 feet to a DNR survey marker on the westerly right-of-way of Trunk Highway 61 and the point of beginning; thence continuing North 89 degrees 11 minutes 24 seconds West along said south line 426.27 feet to a DNR survey marker; thence North 00 degrees 48 minutes 36 seconds East 100.00 feet to a DNR survey marker; thence South 89 degrees 11 minutes 24 seconds East 494.20 feet to a DNR survey marker on said westerly right-of-way; thence South 34 degrees 59 minutes 57 seconds West along said westerly right-of-way 120.89 feet, more or less, to the point of beginning. Containing 1.06 acres, more or less.

(d) The sale would be to the adjoining landowner and resolve an unintentional trespass that occurred when a garage was constructed on state-owned land. The Department of Natural Resources has determined that the land is not needed for natural resource purposes.

Sec. 27. PRIVATE SALE OF SURPLUS STATE LAND; LAKE COUNTY.

(a) Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, sections 94.09 and 94.10, the commissioner of natural resources may sell by private sale the surplus land that is described in paragraph (c).

(b) The conveyance must be in a form approved by the attorney general. The attorney general may make necessary changes to the legal description to correct errors and ensure accuracy.

(c) The land that may be sold is located in Lake County and is described as follows: that part of the Northwest Quarter of the Southeast Quarter, Section 16, Township 57 North, Range 6 West, described as follows: commencing at the northwest corner of said Northwest Quarter of the Southeast Quarter marked by a DNR survey marker (3/4 inch x 18 inch rebar with an orange cap marked MN DNR LS 16098); thence South 89 degrees 14 minutes 10 seconds East based on the Lake County Coordinate System North Shore Zone, NAD83, 1986 adjustment, along the north line of said Northwest Quarter of the Southeast Quarter, 191.15 feet to a DNR survey marker and the point of beginning; thence continuing South 89 degrees 14 minutes 10 seconds East along said north line 264.92 feet to a DNR survey marker on the westerly right-of-way of Trunk Highway 61; thence South 34 degrees 59 minutes 57 seconds West along said westerly right-of-way 200.00 feet; thence North 41 degrees 54 minutes 07 seconds West 224.87 feet, more or less, to the point of beginning. Containing 0.50 acres, more or less.

(d) The sale would be to the adjoining landowner and resolve an unintentional trespass that occurred when a garage and house were constructed on state-owned land. The Department of Natural Resources has determined that the land is not needed for natural resource purposes.

Sec. 28. PRIVATE SALE OF TAX-FORFEITED LAND BORDERING PUBLIC WATER; LAKE COUNTY.

(a) Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, sections 92.45 and 282.018, subdivision 1, and the public sale provisions of Minnesota Statutes, chapter 282, Lake County may sell by private sale the tax-forfeited land bordering public water that is described in paragraph (c), under the remaining provisions of Minnesota Statutes, chapter 282.

(b) The conveyance must be in a form approved by the attorney general for a consideration of \$1 and relinquishment of a four-acre parcel of land that Lake County has used for road relocation.

(c) The land to be sold is located in Lake County and is described as: that part of the Southeast Quarter of the Northwest Quarter, north of County State-Aid Highway 14, Section 20, Township 55 North, Range 11 West.

(d) The county has determined that the county's land management interests would best be served if the land was returned to private ownership.

Sec. 29. PUBLIC SALE OF SURPLUS STATE LAND BORDERING PUBLIC WATER; NICOLLET COUNTY.

(a) Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, section 92.45, the commissioner of natural resources may sell by public sale the surplus land bordering public water that is described in paragraph (c).

(b) The conveyance must be in a form approved by the attorney general. The attorney general may make necessary changes to the legal description to correct errors and ensure accuracy.

(c) The land that may be sold is located in Nicollet County and is described as follows:

(1) that part of the Southwest Quarter and that part of the Southeast Quarter, Section 8, Township 109 North, Range 29 West, being described as a strip of land 300.0 feet in width lying adjacent to and northerly of the following described centerline of proposed channel change: commencing at the center of Section 8, Township 109 North, Range 20 West, from which the north quarter corner of said Section 8 bears North 0 degrees 00 minutes East, thence South 0 degrees 00 minutes East for 1280 feet on said quarter line; thence South 90 degrees 00 minutes East for 54.9 feet to road station 40+40 on the centerline of County State-Aid Highway 24 which is the true point of beginning for the centerline of channel change; thence South 75 degrees 58 minutes East for a distance of 553.5 feet on centerline of channel change; thence South 75 degrees 58 minutes East for a distance of 1540.0 feet and there terminating; and from the true point of beginning North 77 degrees 58 minutes West for a distance of 770 feet and there terminating; SAID LANDS ALSO DESCRIBED AS: a strip of land lying and being 300.0 feet each side of the following described centerline of proposed channel change: beginning at a point 1280.0 feet South and 54.9 feet East of the center of Section 8, Township 109 North, Range 29 West; thence easterly on a bearing of South 77 degrees 00 minutes East for a distance of 553.5 feet; thence easterly on a bearing of South 75 degrees 00 minutes East for a distance of 1540.0 feet and there terminating. This includes 3.005 acres in part of the North Half of the Southeast Quarter of Section 8, Township 109 North, Range 29 West, and 10.932 acres in part of Government Lot 2 of Section 8, Township 109 North, Range 29 West. Also from the point of beginning, westerly on a bearing of North 77 degrees 00 minutes West for a distance of 770.0 feet and there terminating. This includes 4.098

acres in part of the Southwest Quarter of Section 8, Township 109 North, Range 29 West. Containing 3.01 acres, more or less; and

(2) that part of the Southwest Quarter and that part of the Southeast Quarter, Section 8, Township 109 North, Range 29 West, Nicollet County, Minnesota, being described as a strip of land 300.0 feet in width lying adjacent to and southerly of the following described centerline of proposed channel change: commencing at the center of Section 8, Township 109 North, Range 20 West, from which the north quarter corner of said Section 8 bears North 0 degrees 00 minutes East; thence South 0 degrees 00 minutes East for 1280 feet on said quarter line; thence South 90 degrees 00 minutes East for 54.9 feet to road station 40+40 on the centerline of County State-Aid Highway 24 which is the true point of beginning for the centerline of channel change; thence South 75 degrees 58 minutes East for a distance of 553.5 feet on centerline of channel change; thence South 75 degrees 58 minutes East for a distance of 1540.0 feet and there terminating; and from the true point of beginning North 77 degrees 58 minutes West for a distance of 770 feet and there terminating; SAID LANDS ALSO DESCRIBED AS: a strip of land lying and being 300.0 feet each side of the following described centerline of proposed channel change: beginning at a point 1280.0 feet South and 54.9 feet East of the center of Section 8, Township 109 North, Range 29 West; thence easterly on a bearing of South 77 degrees 00 minutes East for a distance of 553.5 feet; thence easterly on a bearing of South 75 degrees 00 minutes East for a distance of 1540.0 feet and there terminating. This includes 3.005 acres in part of the North Half of the Southeast Quarter of Section 8, Township 109 North, Range 29 West, and 10.932 acres in part of Government Lot 2 of Section 8, Township 109 North, Range 29 West. Also, from the point of beginning, westerly on a bearing of North 77 degrees 00 minutes West for a distance of 770.0 feet and there terminating. This includes 4.098 acres in part of the Southwest Quarter of Section 8, Township 109 North, Range 29 West. Containing 4.10 acres, more or less.

(d) The land borders the Minnesota River. It was acquired when a new bridge was installed across the river resulting in a realignment of the river channel. The Department of Natural Resources has determined that the land is not needed for natural resource purposes.

Sec. 30. PUBLIC SALE OF SURPLUS STATE LAND BORDERING PUBLIC WATER; RED LAKE COUNTY.

(a) Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, section 92.45, the commissioner of natural resources may sell by public sale the surplus land bordering public water that is described in paragraph (c).

(b) The conveyance must be in a form approved by the attorney general. The attorney general may make necessary changes to the legal description to correct errors and ensure accuracy.

(c) The land that may be sold is located in Red Lake County and is described as follows:

(1) Government Lot 10, Section 31, Township 152 North, Range 40 West, containing 20.17 acres, more or less; and

(2) Government Lot 3, Section 34, Township 152 North, Range 40 West, containing 21.7 acres, more or less.

(d) The land borders the Clearwater River and is not contiguous to other state lands. The Department of Natural Resources has determined that the land is not needed for natural resource purposes.

Sec. 31. PUBLIC SALE OF SURPLUS STATE LAND BORDERING PUBLIC WATER; ST. LOUIS COUNTY.

(a) Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, section 92.45, the commissioner of natural resources may sell by public sale the surplus land bordering public water that is described in paragraph (c).

(b) The conveyance must be in a form approved by the attorney general. The attorney general may make necessary changes to the legal description to correct errors and ensure accuracy.

(c) The land that may be sold is located in St. Louis County and is described as follows: Government Lot 2, except the Northwest Quarter of Lot 2, Section 19, Township 58 North, Range 18 West, containing 30.84 acres, more or less.

(d) The land borders an unnamed tributary to the West Two Rivers Reservoir. The Department of Natural Resources has determined that the land is not needed for natural resource purposes.

Sec. 32. PRIVATE SALE OF SURPLUS STATE LAND; ST. LOUIS COUNTY.

(a) Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, sections 94.09 and 94.10, the commissioner of natural resources may sell by private sale the surplus land that is described in paragraph (c).

(b) The conveyance must be in a form approved by the attorney general. The attorney general may make necessary changes to the legal description to correct errors and ensure accuracy.

(c) The land that may be sold is located in St. Louis County and is described as follows: Government Lot 3, Section 18, Township 68 North, Range 19 West, containing 23.22 acres, more or less.

(d) The sale will be to the University of Minnesota for the off axis NOvA detector project. The Department of Natural Resources has determined that the land is not needed for natural resource purposes.

Sec. 33. LAND EXCHANGE; ST. LOUIS COUNTY.

(a) The commissioner of natural resources shall, with the approval of the Land Exchange Board as required under the Minnesota Constitution, article XI, section 10, and according to Minnesota Statutes, sections 94.343 to 94.347, exchange the land described in paragraph (b). The commissioner shall offer to exchange the land with the holder of Department of Natural Resources lease number 144-011-0587 by December 31, 2007.

(b) The land to be exchanged is located in St. Louis County and is described as follows: that part of Government Lot 1, Section 6, Township 58 North, Range 17 West, containing 1.98 acres more or less, that is subject to Department of Natural Resources lease number 144-011-0587.

Sec. 34. **PRIVATE SALE OF TAX-FORFEITED LAND BORDERING PUBLIC WATER; ST. LOUIS COUNTY.**

(a) Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, sections 92.45 and 282.018, subdivision 1, and the public sale provisions of Minnesota Statutes, chapter 282, St. Louis County may sell by private sale the tax-forfeited land bordering public water that is described in paragraph (c) under the remaining provisions of Minnesota Statutes, chapter 282.

(b) The conveyance must be in a form approved by the attorney general. The attorney general may make changes to the land description to correct errors and ensure accuracy. The conveyance must reserve to the state a 100-foot easement along the shoreline to protect vegetation and allow angling by the public and a 15-foot easement from the public road right-of-way to allow angler walk-in access.

(c) The land to be sold is located in St. Louis County and is described as: Lots 7, 8, and 9, Block 2, Wonderland 1st Addition.

(d) The county has determined that the county's land management interests would best be served if the land was sold to an adjoining landowner.

Sec. 35. **PUBLIC SALE OF TAX-FORFEITED LAND BORDERING PUBLIC WATER; ST. LOUIS COUNTY.**

(a) Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, sections 92.45 and 282.018, subdivision 1, St. Louis County may sell the tax-forfeited land bordering public water that is described in paragraph (c) under the remaining provisions of Minnesota Statutes, chapter 282.

(b) The conveyance must be in a form approved by the attorney general. The attorney general may make changes to the land description to correct errors and ensure accuracy. The conveyance must reserve to the state a 150-foot easement of 75 feet on each side of the centerline of the East Branch of Chester Creek and a 100-foot easement of 50 feet on each side of the centerline of tributaries of Chester Creek.

(c) The land to be sold is located in St. Louis County and is described as:

(1) part of the Northeast Quarter of the Southeast Quarter, Section 9, Township 50 North, Range 14 West; and

(2) Lots 7, 8, 9, 34, 35, 36, 37, 58, 59, 60, and 61 and part of Lot 10, Englewood Farms.

(d) The county has determined that the county's land management interests would best be served if the lands were returned to private ownership.

Sec. 36. **PRIVATE SALE OF TAX-FORFEITED LAND; ST. LOUIS COUNTY.**

(a) Notwithstanding the public sale provisions of Minnesota Statutes, chapter 282, St. Louis County may sell by private sale the tax-forfeited land that is described in paragraph (c) under the remaining provisions of Minnesota Statutes, chapter 282.

(b) The conveyance must be in a form approved by the attorney general. The attorney general may make changes to the land description to correct errors and ensure accuracy.

(c) The land to be sold is located in St. Louis County and is described as:

(1) part of the Southwest Quarter of the Northwest Quarter, Section 1, Township 63 North, Range 18 West;

(2) part of the Southwest Quarter of the Northeast Quarter, Section 28, Township 53 North, Range 13 West; and

(3) part of the Northeast Quarter of the Northeast Quarter, Section 9, Township 58 North, Range 16 West.

(d) The county has determined that the county's land management interests would best be served if the lands were returned to private ownership.

Sec. 37. SPARTA BEACH IN CITY OF GILBERT; ST. LOUIS COUNTY.

(a) This section applies to the land described in paragraph (b), which is owned by the city of Gilbert. The legislature finds that any fill placed along the shoreline below the historical high watermark prior to the effective date of this section does not extend beyond the ordinary low watermark and does not interfere with the public right of navigation or any other public right. Consistent with the common law of the state, the state shall not dispute the right of the owner of the land, or the owner's successors, to enjoy exclusive use of filled land in shallow waters abutting the land, subject only to the limitation that the owner or owner's successors shall not interfere with the public right of navigation.

(b) The land referred to in this section is described as follows:

That part of the North Half of Government Lot 1, Section 35, Township 58 North, Range 17 West of the Fourth Principal Meridian, St. Louis County, Minnesota, described as follows: Starting at a pipe that is on the east side of Differding Road on the north line of the plat of Birch View and assuming that the north line is East and West, thence running North 49 degrees 56 minutes West a distance of 291.00 feet to the place of beginning; thence running South 55 degrees 19 minutes West a distance of 135 feet to the shore of Ely Lake; Starting from the place of beginning, thence running North 29 degrees 01 minutes West a distance of 436.50 feet; thence running North 87 degrees 24 minutes West a distance of 302 feet to the shore of Ely Lake; thence running along the shore to the intersection with the first described.

Sec. 38. PRIVATE SALE OF SURPLUS STATE LAND BORDERING PUBLIC WATER; WASHINGTON COUNTY.

(a) Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, sections 92.45, 94.09, and 94.10, the commissioner of natural resources may sell by private sale the surplus land bordering public water that is described in paragraph (c).

(b) The conveyance must be in a form approved by the attorney general. The attorney general may make necessary changes to the legal description to correct errors and ensure accuracy. The commissioner may only sell the land to a governmental subdivision of the state. The conveyance may be for less than the value of the land as determined by the commissioner, but the conveyance must provide that the land be used for the public and reverts to the state if the governmental subdivision fails to provide for public use or abandons the public use of the land.

(c) The land that may be sold is located in Washington County and is described as follows, Parcels A and B containing altogether 31.55 acres, more or less:

(1) Parcel A: all that part of the North Half of the Southeast Quarter, Section 30, Township 30 North, Range 20 West, bounded by the following described lines: commencing at the east quarter corner of said Section 30; thence on an assumed bearing of North 88 degrees 13 minutes 48 seconds West, 399.98 feet on and along the east-west

quarter line of said Section 30 to the point of beginning; thence North 88 degrees 13 minutes 48 seconds West, 504.57 feet on and along the said east-west quarter line; thence South 17 degrees 54 minutes 26 seconds West, 1377.65 feet to a point on the south 1/16 line of said Section 30; thence South 88 degrees 10 minutes 45 seconds East, 504.44 feet on and along the south 1/16 line of said Section 30; thence North 17 degrees 54 minutes 26 seconds East, 1378.11 feet to the point of beginning; and

(2) Parcel B: all that part of the North Half of the Southeast Quarter, Section 30, Township 30 North, Range 20 West, bounded by the following described lines: commencing at the east quarter corner of said Section 30; thence on an assumed bearing of North 88 degrees 13 minutes 48 seconds West, 904.55 feet along the east-west quarter line of said Section 30 to the point of beginning; thence South 17 degrees 54 minutes 26 seconds West, 1377.65 feet to a point on the south 1/16 line of said Section 30; thence North 88 degrees 10 minutes 45 seconds West, 369.30 feet along said south 1/16 line; thence North 42 degrees 24 minutes 47 seconds West, 248.00 feet; thence North 02 degrees 59 minutes 30 seconds East, 488.11 feet; thence North 47 degrees 41 minutes 19 seconds East, 944.68 feet to a point on the east-west quarter line of said Section 30; thence South 88 degrees 13 minutes 48 seconds East, 236.03 feet along said east-west quarter line to the point of beginning.

(d) The land borders Long Lake and is not contiguous to other state lands. The land was donated to the state with the understanding that the land would be used as a wildlife sanctuary. The Department of Natural Resources has determined that the land is not needed for natural resource purposes.

Sec. 39. CLAIR A. NELSON MEMORIAL FOREST, LAKE COUNTY; TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF APPORTIONMENT OF PROCEEDS FROM TAX-FORFEITED LANDS.

(a) Upon approval of an affected political subdivision within Lake County, the Lake County Board may suspend the apportionment of the balance of net proceeds from tax-forfeited lands within the affected political subdivision under Minnesota Statutes, section 282.08, clause (4), item (iii), and retain the net proceeds. The authority under this paragraph is available until Lake County suspends the apportionment of net proceeds subject to item (iii), in the amount of \$2,200,000, plus any interest costs incurred by the county to purchase land described in this section. The money received by Lake County is to reimburse the county for the purchase in 2006 of 6,085 acres of forest land named the Clair A. Nelson Memorial Forest.

(b) Any revenue derived from acquired land that was reimbursed under paragraph (a) is subject to apportionment as provided in Minnesota Statutes, section 282.08.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective retroactively from January 1, 2006.

Sec. 40. EFFECTIVE DATE.

Sections 1 to 38 are effective the day following final enactment.

Presented to the governor May 22, 2007

Signed by the governor May 25, 2007, 1:04 p.m.