Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 17.457, is amended to read:

17.457 RESTRICTED SPECIES.

Subd. 1. Definitions. (a) The definitions in this subdivision apply to this section.

(b) "Commissioner" means the commissioner of agriculture or the commissioner's designee.

c) "Restricted species" means Eurasian wild pigs and their hybrids (Sus scrofa subspecies and Sus scrofa domesticus), excluding domestic hogs (Sus scrofa domesticus).

(d) "Release" means an intentional introduction or accidental escape of a species from the control of the owner or responsible party.

Subd. 2. Importation; possession; release of restricted species. It is unlawful for a person to import, possess, propagate, transport, or release restricted species, except as provided unless the person has a permit as described in subdivision 3.

Subd. 3. Permits. (a) The commissioner may issue permits for the transportation, possession, purchase, or importation of restricted species for scientific, research, educational, or commercial purposes. A permit issued under this subdivision may be revoked by the commissioner if the conditions of the permit are not met by the permittee or for any unlawful act or omission, including accidental escapes.

(b) The commissioner may issue permits for a person to possess and raise a restricted species for commercial purposes if the person was in possession of the restricted species on March 1, 1993. Under the permit, the number of breeding stock of the restricted species in the possession of the person may not increase by more than 25 percent and the person must comply with the certification requirements in subdivision 4.

(c) A person may possess a restricted species without a permit for a period not to exceed two days for the purpose of slaughtering the restricted species for human consumption.

Subd. 4. Notice of escape release of restricted species. In the event of an escape release of a restricted species, the owner must notify within 24 hours a conservation officer and the Board of Animal Health and is responsible for the recovery of the species. The commissioner may capture or destroy the escaped released animal at the owner's expense.

Subd. 5. Enforcement. This section may be enforced by an enforcement officer under sections 97A.205 and 97A.211 and by the commissioner under sections 17.982 to 17.984.

Subd. 6. Penalty. A person who violates subdivision 2, 4, or 7 is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Subd. 7. Certification and Identification requirements. (a) A person who possesses restricted species on July 1, 1993, must submit certified numbers of restricted species in the person's possession to the Board of Animal Health by June 1, 1993.

Permits.

Subd. 6.

Enforcement.

Definitions.

A restricted species in the possession of a person must be marked in a permanent fashion to identify ownership. The restricted species must be marked as soon as practicable after birth or purchase.

Subd. 8. Containment. The commissioner, in consultation with the commissioner of natural resources, shall develop criteria for approved containment measures for restricted species with the assistance of producers of restricted species.

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 17.983, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. Administrative penalties; citation. If a person has violated a provision of chapter 25 or 31B, or 32D, the commissioner may issue a written citation to the person by personal service or by certified mail. The citation must describe the nature of the violation and the statute or rule alleged to have been violated; state the time for correction, if applicable; and the amount of any proposed fine. The citation must advise the person to notify the commissioner in writing within 30 days if the person wishes to appeal the citation. If the person fails to appeal the citation, the citation is the final order and not subject to further review.

Subd. 9. Bond; security. A person who possesses restricted species must file a bond or deposit provide proof of insurance or file a security bond with the commissioner in the form and in the an amount determined by the commissioner to pay for the potential costs and damages that would be caused by an escape the release of a restricted species.

Subd. 10. Fee. The commissioner shall may impose a fee for permits in an amount sufficient to cover the costs of issuing the permits and for facility inspections. The fee may not exceed $50. Fee receipts must be deposited in the general fund.

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 17.710, is amended to read:

(a) A production contract entered into, renewed, or amended on or after July 1, 1999, between an agricultural producer and a processor of agricultural products must not contain provisions that prohibit the producer from disclosing terms, conditions, and prices contained in the contract. Any provision prohibiting disclosure by the producer is void.

(b) A contract entered into, renewed, or amended on or after July 1, 2023, between an agricultural producer and an entity buying, selling, certifying, or otherwise participating in a market for stored carbon must not contain provisions that prohibit the producer from disclosing terms, conditions, and prices contained in the contract. Any provision prohibiting disclosure by the producer is void.

Effective date. This section is effective July 1, 2023.
EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective August 1, 2023.

Subd. 2. Control of purple loosestrife and nonnative Phragmites. An owner of nonfederal lands underlying public waters or wetlands designated under section 103G.201 is not required to control or eradicate purple loosestrife or nonnative Phragmites below the ordinary high water level of the public water or wetland. The commissioner of natural resources is responsible for control and eradication of purple loosestrife and nonnative Phragmites on public waters and wetlands designated under section 103G.201, except those located upon lands owned in fee title or managed by the United States. The officers, employees, agents, and contractors of the commissioner of natural resources must distribute the list to county agricultural inspectors, local weed inspectors, and their appointed agents. The commissioner of natural resources shall, by June 1 of each year, compile a priority list of purple loosestrife and nonnative Phragmites infestations to be controlled with herbicides in designated public waters. The commissioner of natural resources must distribute the list to county agricultural inspectors, local weed inspectors, and their appointed agents. The commissioner of natural resources shall control listed purple loosestrife and nonnative Phragmites infestations in priority order within the limits of funding allocated for that purpose. This procedure shall supersede the other provisions for control of noxious weeds set forth elsewhere in this chapter. The responsibility of the commissioner of natural resources to control and eradicate purple loosestrife and nonnative Phragmites on public waters and wetlands located on private lands and the authority to enter upon private lands ends ten days after receipt by the commissioner of a written statement from the landowner that the landowner assumes all responsibility for control and eradication of purple loosestrife and nonnative Phragmites under sections 18.78 to 18.88. State officers, employees, agents, and contractors of the commissioner of natural resources are not liable in a civil action for trespass committed in the discharge of their duties under this section and are not liable to anyone for damages, except for damages arising from gross negligence.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective August 1, 2023.

Subd. 1c. Minimum risk pesticide. "Minimum risk pesticide" means a pesticide or class of pesticides that is exempt from the United States Environmental Protection Agency's registration requirements under section 25(b) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act in Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, section 152.25(b).

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective August 1, 2023.
Sec. 6. [18B.091] PESTICIDES ON MEDICAL CANNABIS.

A person working on behalf of an approved medical cannabis manufacturer may apply minimum risk pesticide for growing medical cannabis as defined in section 152.22, subdivision 6, unless:

(1) the commissioner determines that the product label prohibits the use of minimum risk pesticide on medical cannabis;

(2) the commissioner, in consultation with the commissioner of health, determines that the continued use of minimum risk pesticide would cause unreasonable adverse effects on human health; or

(3) the commissioner determines that the continued use of minimum risk pesticide would cause unreasonable adverse effects on the environment.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective August 1, 2023.

Sec. 7.

Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 18D.321, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. Notice of appeal.

(a) After service of an order, a person has 45 days from receipt of the order to notify the commissioner in writing that the person intends to contest the order.

(b) If the person fails to notify the commissioner that the person intends to contest the order, the order is a final order of the commissioner and not subject to further judicial or administrative review.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective August 1, 2023.

Sec. 8.

Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 18F.01, is amended to read:

18F.01 PURPOSE.

The purpose of sections 18F.01 to 18F.13 is to establish permits and conditions for the release of certain genetically engineered agriculturally related organisms to protect humans and the environment from the potential for significant adverse effects of those releases.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective August 1, 2023.

Sec. 9.

Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 18F.02, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:


EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective August 1, 2023.
Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 18F.02, is amended by adding a subdivision to
read:

Subd. 7a. Regulated organism. "Regulated organism" means a genetically engineered
organism that is not exempt from federal regulations or that is not yet authorized for
commercial use by the appropriate federal agency in the Coordinated Framework.

Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 18F.07, is amended to read:

18F.07 GENETICALLY ENGINEERED AGRICULTURALLY RELATED
ORGANISM PERMIT.

Subdivision 1. Requirement. A person may not conduct a release of a genetically
engineered agriculturally related organism until a permit for the release has been obtained
from the commissioner of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) or Environmental
Protection Agency (EPA) or an agency in the Coordinated Framework has determined that
the organism is exempt from regulation. The commissioner may accept a USDA or EPA
permit or may review a USDA or EPA permit and add additional requirements to ensure
that the proposed release of a genetically engineered agriculturally related organism would
not create a hazard to the agricultural, forest, or horticultural interests of this state or the
state's general environmental quality. Each release of a genetically engineered agriculturally
related organism requires a new permit until the USDA or the EPA determines
by rule that the proposed use of the genetically engineered agriculturally related organism is
no longer subject to regulation under this chapter.

Subd. 2. Permit application and review. (a) After reviewing a completed application,
the commissioner may issue a genetically engineered agriculturally related organism permit
if the commissioner determines that the applicant has adequately demonstrated that the
proposed release does not have the potential for unreasonable adverse effects on the
environment. If the commissioner reviews a USDA or EPA permit, the commissioner may
prescribe recommended terms and conditions, including but not limited to the period for the
genetically engineered agriculturally related organism permit, the amount or number of
genetically engineered agriculturally related organisms to be used, monitoring activities,
department inspection schedules, reporting of experiment results, and experiment termination
procedures. A person may not violate terms or conditions of a permit issued under this
section. If the commissioner determines that its
request that the USDA or EPA not issue the

Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 18F.02, is amended by adding a subdivision to
read:

Subd. 7a. Regulated organism. "Regulated organism" means a genetically engineered
organism that is not exempt from federal regulations or that is not yet authorized for
commercial use by the appropriate federal agency in the Coordinated Framework.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective August 1, 2023.
a permit if the commissioner determines that the release of the genetically engineered
agriculturally related organism would create a hazard to the agricultural, forest, or
horticultural interests of this state or the state’s general environmental quality.

(c) The commissioner shall publish a notice of the proposed release at the earliest
opportunity in the EQB Monitor and shall notify the chair of the county board and, if
applicable, the Tribal council of any reservation where the organism will be released.

Subd. 3. Application. A person shall file an application for a genetically engineered
agriculturally related organism permit with the commissioner. The application must include:
(1) the name and address of the applicant;
(2) any United States Environmental Protection Agency, United States Department of
Agriculture, or other federal agency regulatory application or approval document, if required
under federal law or rule;
(3) the purpose or objectives of the agriculturally related organism;
(4) the name, address, and telephone number of cooperators or participants in this state;
(5) the amount or number of organisms, materials, cultures, or seeds to be shipped or
used in this state; and
(6) other information requested by the commissioner.

Subd. 4. Application fee. An application for a permit for a genetically engineered
agriculturally related organism must be accompanied by a nonrefundable application fee
of $125.

Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 18F.13, is amended to read:

18F.13 EXEMPTIONS.

(a) The commissioner may provide exemptions to the requirements to prepare an
environmental assessment worksheet and obtain a permit for the release of genetically engineered
agriculturally related organisms for which substantial evidence, including past releases, has
shown that the organism can be released without adverse effects on humans and the
environment must recognize federal exemptions for the regulation of genetically engineered
organisms.

(b) The commissioner may provide exemptions from the requirements to prepare an
environmental assessment worksheet and obtain a permit for release of genetically engineered
agriculturally related organisms for which substantial evidence, including past releases, has
shown that the organism can be released under alternative oversight without adverse effects.

Sec. 12. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 18F.13, is amended to read:

18F.13 EXEMPTIONS.

(a) The commissioner may provide exemptions to the requirements to prepare an
environmental assessment worksheet and obtain a permit for the release of genetically engineered
agriculturally related organisms for which substantial evidence, including past releases, has
shown that the organism can be released without adverse effects on humans and the
environment must recognize federal exemptions for the regulation of genetically engineered
organisms.

(b) The commissioner may provide exemptions from the requirements to prepare an
environmental assessment worksheet and obtain a permit for release of genetically engineered
agriculturally related organisms for which substantial evidence, including past releases, has
shown that the organism can be released under alternative oversight without adverse effects.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective August 1, 2023.
Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 18G.02, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. Biological control agent. "Biological control agent" means a parasite, parasitoid, predator, pathogen, or competitive organism intentionally released by humans for the purpose of biological control with the intent of causing a reduction of a host or prey population.

Sec. 11. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 18G.02, subdivision 6, is amended to read:

Subd. 6. Compliance agreement. "Compliance agreement" means a written agreement between an entity and a regulatory agency to achieve compliance with regulatory requirements.

Sec. 12. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 18G.02, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 12a. Individual. "Individual" means a single human being who is not the sole proprietor of a registered business related to plant protection or export certification.

Sec. 13. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 18G.02, subdivision 14, is amended to read:

Subd. 14. Infested. "Infested" means a plant that has been overrun by that contains an unacceptable level of plant pests, including weeds, or contains or harbors plant pests in a quantity that may threaten other plants.

Sec. 14. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 18G.02, subdivision 15, is amended to read:

Subd. 15. Invasive species. "Invasive species" means an exotic or nonnative species whose introduction and establishment causes, or may cause, economic or environmental harm or harm to human health.

Sec. 15. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 18G.02, subdivision 16, is amended to read:

Subd. 16. Mark. "Mark" means an official indicator affixed by the commissioner for purposes of identification or separation, to, on, around, or near, plants or plant material known or suspected to be infested or infected with a plant pest or that otherwise needs to be managed.
be distinguished from other plants or materials. This includes, but is not limited to, paint, markers, tags, seals, stickers, tape, ribbons, signs, or placards.

8.15 Sec. 16. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 18G.02, subdivision 20, is amended to read:

8.16 Subd. 20. Person. "Person" means an individual, a registered business such as a firm, corporation, partnership, association, trust, joint stock company, or unincorporated organization, or sole proprietorship; the state; a state agency; or a political subdivision.

8.20 Sec. 17. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 18G.02, subdivision 22, is amended to read:

8.22 Subd. 22. Phyto sanitary certificate or export certificate. "Phytosanitary certificate" or "export certificate" means a document authorized or prepared by a duly authorized federal or state official that affirms, declares, or verifies that an article, product, shipment, or any other officially regulated article meets applicable, legally established, plant pest regulations, including this chapter.

8.26 Sec. 18. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 18G.02, subdivision 24, is amended to read:

8.27 Subd. 24. Plant pest. "Plant pest" includes, but is not limited to, an invasive species or any pest of plants, agricultural commodities, horticultural products, nursery stock, or noncultivated plants by organisms such as insects, snails, nematodes, fungi, viruses, bacterium, microorganisms, mycoplasma-like organisms, weeds, plants, and parasitic plants.

8.30 Sec. 19. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 18G.02, subdivision 30, is amended to read:

8.32 Subd. 30. Significant damage or harm. "Significant damage" or "harm" means a level of adverse impact that results in unacceptable economic damage, injury, or loss that exceeds the cost of control for a particular crop plant.

8.34 Sec. 20. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 18G.03, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

8.36 Subdivision 1. Entry and inspection. (a) The commissioner may enter and inspect a public or private place that might harbor plant pests and may require that the owner destroy or treat plant pests, plants, or other material.
If the owner fails to properly comply with a directive of the commissioner, the commissioner may have any necessary work done at the owner's expense. The commissioner shall notify the owner of the deadline for paying those expenses. If the owner does not reimburse the commissioner for an expense within a time specified by the commissioner, the expense is a charge upon the county as provided in subdivision 4.

If a plant pest infestation or infection threatens plants of an area in the state, the commissioner may take any measures necessary to eliminate or alleviate the potential significant damage or harm.

The commissioner may issue and enforce written or printed "stop-sale" orders, compliance agreements, and other directives and requests to the owner or custodian of any plants or articles infested or infected with a harmful plant pest.

If the commissioner determines that satisfactory control or mitigation of the pest has been achieved, the order must be released.

In order to prevent the introduction or spread of dangerous or injurious plant pests, the commissioner may issue orders for necessary control measures. These orders may indicate the type of specific control to be used, the compound or material, the manner or the time of application, and who is responsible for carrying out the control order. Control orders may include directions to control or abate the plant pest to an acceptable level; eradicate the plant pest; restrict the movement of the plant pest or any material, article, appliance, plant, or means of conveyance suspected to be carrying the plant pest; or destroy plants or plant products infested or infected with a plant pest. Material suspected of being infested or infected with a plant pest may be confiscated by the commissioner.

These orders may indicate the type of specific control to be used, the compound or material, the manner or the time of application, and who is responsible for carrying out the control order. Control orders may include directions to control or abate the plant pest to an acceptable level; eradicate the plant pest; restrict the movement of the plant pest or any material, article, appliance, plant, or means of conveyance suspected to be carrying the plant pest; or destroy plants or plant products infested or infected with a plant pest. Material suspected of being infested or infected with a plant pest may be confiscated by the commissioner.

This section is effective August 1, 2023.
EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective August 1, 2023.

Sec. 23. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 18G.06, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

10.15 Subd. 2. Quarantine notice. (a) The commissioner may issue orders to take prompt regulatory action in plant pest emergencies on regulated articles. If continuing quarantine action is required, a formal quarantine may be imposed. Orders may be issued to retain necessary quarantine action on a few properties if eradication treatments have been applied and continuing quarantine action is no longer necessary for the majority of the regulated area.

10.16 (b) The commissioner may place an emergency regulation or quarantine in effect without prior public notice in order to take immediate regulatory action to prevent the introduction or establishment of a plant pest.

10.20 (c) The commissioner may enter into cooperative agreements with the United States Department of Agriculture and other federal, state, city, or county agencies to assist in the enforcement of federal quarantines. The commissioner may adopt a quarantine or regulation against a plant pest or an area not covered by a federal quarantine. The commissioner may seize, destroy, or require treatment of products moved from a federally regulated area if they were not moved in accordance with the federal quarantine regulations or, if certified, they were found to be infested with the pest organism.

10.25 (d) The commissioner may impose a quarantine against a plant pest that is not quarantined in other states to prevent the spread of the plant pest within this state. The commissioner may enact a quarantine against a plant pest of regional or national significance even when no federal domestic quarantine has been adopted. These quarantines regulate intrastate movement between quarantined and nonquarantined areas of this state. The commissioner may enact a parallel state quarantine if there is a federal quarantine applied to a portion of the state.

10.30 (e) The commissioner may impose a state exterior quarantine if the plant pest is not established in this state but is established in other states. State exterior quarantines may be enacted even if no federal domestic quarantine has been adopted. The commissioner may issue control orders at destinations necessary to prevent the introduction or spread of plant pests.

Sec. 24. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 18G.06, subdivision 5, is amended to read:

10.35 Subd. 5. Public notification of a state quarantine or emergency regulation. (a) For plant pest threats of imminent concern, the commissioner may declare an emergency quarantine or enact emergency orders.

10.40 (b) If circumstances permit, public notice and a public hearing must be held to solicit comments regarding the proposed state quarantine. If a plant pest threat is of imminent concern and there is insufficient time to allow full public comment on the proposed quarantine or enact emergency orders.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective August 1, 2023.

Sec. 26. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 18G.06, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

10.45 Subd. 2. Quarantine notice. (a) The commissioner may issue orders to take prompt regulatory action in plant pest emergencies on regulated articles. If continuing quarantine action is required, a formal quarantine may be imposed. Orders may be issued to retain necessary quarantine action on a few properties if eradication treatments have been applied and continuing quarantine action is no longer necessary for the majority of the regulated area.

10.50 (b) The commissioner may place an emergency regulation or quarantine in effect without prior public notice in order to take immediate regulatory action to prevent the introduction or establishment of a plant pest.

10.55 (c) The commissioner may enter into cooperative agreements with the United States Department of Agriculture and other federal, state, city, or county agencies to assist in the enforcement of federal quarantines. The commissioner may adopt a quarantine or regulation against a plant pest or an area not covered by a federal quarantine. The commissioner may seize, destroy, or require treatment of products moved from a federally regulated area if they were not moved in accordance with the federal quarantine regulations or, if certified, they were found to be infested with the pest organism.

10.60 (d) The commissioner may impose a quarantine against a plant pest that is not quarantined in other states to prevent the spread of the plant pest within this state. The commissioner may enact a quarantine against a plant pest of regional or national significance even when no federal domestic quarantine has been adopted. These quarantines regulate intrastate movement between quarantined and nonquarantined areas of this state. The commissioner may enact a parallel state quarantine if there is a federal quarantine applied to a portion of the state.

10.65 (e) The commissioner may impose a state exterior quarantine if the plant pest is not established in this state but is established in other states. State exterior quarantines may be enacted even if no federal domestic quarantine has been adopted. The commissioner may issue control orders at destinations necessary to prevent the introduction or spread of plant pests.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective August 1, 2023.
quarantine, the commissioner may impose an emergency quarantine until a state quarantine

can be implemented.

(c) Upon establishment of a state quarantine, and upon institution of modifications or
repeal, notices must be sent to the principal parties of interest, including federal and state
authorities, and to organizations representing the public involved in the restrictive measures.

Sec. 25. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 18G.10, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. Phytosanitary and export certificates. An exporter of plants or plant products
desiring to originate shipments from Minnesota to a foreign country requiring a phytosanitary
certificate or export certificate must submit an application to the commissioner. Application
for phytosanitary certificates or export certificates must be made on forms provided or
approved by the commissioner or the USDA. The commissioner may conduct inspections
of plants, plant products, or facilities for persons that have applied for or intend to apply
for a phytosanitary certificate or export certificate from the commissioner.

The commissioner may issue a phytosanitary certificate or export certificate if the plants
or plant products satisfactorily meet the requirements of the importing state or foreign
country and the United States Department of Agriculture requirements. The requirements
of the destination states or countries must be met by the applicant.

Sec. 26. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 18G.10, subdivision 5, is amended to read:

Subd. 5. Certificate fees. (a) The commissioner shall assess fees sufficient to recover
all costs for the inspection, service, and work performed in carrying out the issuance of a
phytosanitary certificate or export certificate.

(b) If laboratory analysis or other technical analysis is required to issue a certificate, the
commissioner must set and collect the fee to recover this additional cost.

(c) The certificate fee is $75 or a fee amount, not to exceed $300, that is sufficient to
recover all processing costs for each phytosanitary or export certificate issued. The certificate
fee is in addition to any mileage or inspection time charges that are assessed.

(d) For services provided for in subdivision 7 that are goods and services provided for
the direct and primary use of a private individual, business, or other entity, the commissioner
must set and collect the fees to cover the cost of the services provided.

Sec. 27. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 18G.10, subdivision 6, is amended to read:

Subd. 6. Certificate denial or cancellation. The commissioner may deny or cancel the
issuance of a phytosanitary or export certificate for any of the following reasons:

Certificate fees.

Subd. 4. Phytosanitary and export certificates. An exporter of plants or plant products
desiring to originate shipments from Minnesota to a foreign country requiring a phytosanitary
certificate or export certificate must submit an application to the commissioner. Application
for phytosanitary certificates or export certificates must be made on forms provided or
approved by the commissioner or the USDA. The commissioner may conduct inspections
of plants, plant products, or facilities for persons that have applied for or intend to apply
for a phytosanitary certificate or export certificate from the commissioner.

The commissioner may issue a phytosanitary certificate or export certificate if the plants
or plant products satisfactorily meet the requirements of the importing state or foreign
country and the United States Department of Agriculture requirements. The requirements
of the destination states or countries must be met by the applicant.

Sec. 28. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 18G.10, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. Phytosanitary and export certificates. An exporter of plants or plant products
desiring to originate shipments from Minnesota to a foreign country requiring a phytosanitary
certificate or export certificate must submit an application to the commissioner. Application
for phytosanitary certificates or export certificates must be made on forms provided or
approved by the commissioner or the USDA. The commissioner may conduct inspections
of plants, plant products, or facilities for persons that have applied for or intend to apply
for a phytosanitary certificate or export certificate from the commissioner.

The commissioner may issue a phytosanitary certificate or export certificate if the plants
or plant products satisfactorily meet the requirements of the importing state or foreign
country and the United States Department of Agriculture requirements. The requirements
of the destination states or countries must be met by the applicant.

SEC. 30. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 18G.10, subdivision 6, is amended to read:

Subd. 6. Certificate denial or cancellation. The commissioner may deny or cancel the
issuance of a phytosanitary or export certificate for any of the following reasons:
(1) failure of the plants or plant products to meet quarantine, regulations, and requirements imposed by the country, state, or other jurisdiction for which the phytosanitary or export certificate is being requested;

(2) failure to completely or accurately provide the information requested on the application form;

(3) failure to ship the exact plants or plant products which were inspected and approved;

or

(4) failure to pay any fees or costs due the commissioner.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective August 1, 2023.

Subdivision 1.

Plant pest and invasive species research.

Districts may conduct research to prevent the introduction or spread of harmful plant pests. The cooperative agreements may include provisions of joint funding of any control treatment.

If a harmful plant pest infestation or infection occurs and cannot be adequately controlled by individual persons, individuals, entities, owners, tenants, or local units of government, the commissioner may conduct the necessary control measures independently or on a cooperative basis with federal or other units of government.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective August 1, 2023.

Sec. 28. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 18G.11, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1.

Detection and control agreements.

The commissioner may enter into cooperative agreements with organizations, persons, entities, civic groups, governmental agencies, or other organizations to adopt and execute plans to detect and control areas infested or infected with harmful plant pests. The cooperative agreements may include provisions of joint funding of any control treatment.

If a harmful plant pest infestation or infection occurs and cannot be adequately controlled by individual persons, individuals, entities, owners, tenants, or local units of government, the commissioner may conduct the necessary control measures independently or on a cooperative basis with federal or other units of government.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective August 1, 2023.

Sec. 29. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 18G.12, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1.

Plant pest and invasive species research.

The commissioner shall conduct research to prevent the introduction or spread of invasive species and plant pests that are also terrestrial invasive species into the state and to investigate the feasibility of their control or eradication.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective August 1, 2023.

Sec. 30. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 18G.12, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2.

Statewide program.

The commissioner shall establish a statewide program to prevent the introduction and the spread of harmful plant pests that are also terrestrial invasive species. To the extent possible, the program must provide coordination of efforts among governmental entities and private organizations.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective August 1, 2023.
Subd. 8. **Etiolated growth.**
resulting from the exclusion of sunlight

Subd. 9. **Etiolated growth.**
Etiolated growth is evidenced by pale, yellowish or
white plants and weak, spindly stems.

Sec. 34. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 18H.02, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **Agent.** "Agent" means a person who, on behalf of another person
entity, receives on consignment, contracts for, or solicits for sale on commission, a plant
product from a producer or supplier of the product or negotiates the consignment or purchase
of a plant product on behalf of another person entity.

Sec. 35. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 18H.02, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **Annual.** "Annual" means a plant growing in Minnesota with a life cycle of less
than one year when grown in Minnesota.

Sec. 36. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 18H.02, subdivision 8, is amended to read:

Subd. 8. **Consignee.** "Consignee" means a person to whom a plant, nursery
stock, horticultural product, or plant product is shipped for handling, planting, sale, resale,
or any other purpose.

Sec. 37. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 18H.02, subdivision 9, is amended to read:

Subd. 9. **Consignor.** "Consignor" means a person who ships or delivers to a
consignee a plant, nursery stock, horticultural product, or plant product for handling, planting,
sale, resale, or any other purpose.

Sec. 38. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 18H.02, subdivision 12, is amended to read:

Subd. 12. **Distribute.** "Distribute" means offer for sale, sell, barter, give away, ship,
deliver for shipment, receive and deliver, offer to deliver, receive on consignment, contract
for, solicit for sale on commission, or negotiate the consignment or purchase in this state.

Sec. 39. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 18H.02, subdivision 12b, is amended to read:

Subd. 12b. **Etiolated growth.** "Etiolated growth" means impaired and atypical growth
resulting from the exclusion of sunlight, plant growth with reduced or no chlorophyll
production due to a lack of sunlight. Etiolated growth is evidenced by pale, yellowish or
white plants and weak, spindly stems.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective August 1, 2023.
Sec. 40. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 18H.02, subdivision 12c, is amended to read:

Subd. 12. Individual. "Individual" means a human being who is not the sole proprietor of a registered business selling plants for planting.

Sec. 41. Minnesota Statutes 2022, subdivision 14, is amended to read:

Subd. 14. Infested. "Infested" means a plant or plant material from other plants or materials has been overrun by or to otherwise distinguish the plants or plant material from other plants or materials. This includes, but is not limited to, paint, markers, tags, seals, stickers, tape, ribbons, signs, or placards.

Sec. 42. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 18H.02, subdivision 20, is amended to read:

Sec. 43. Minnesota Statutes 2022, subdivision 16, is amended to read:

Subd. 16. Mark. "Mark" means an official indicator affixed by the commissioner for purposes of identification or separation to, on, around, or near plants or plant material known or suspected to be infested or infected with a plant pest or to otherwise distinguish the plants or plant material from other plants or materials. This includes, but is not limited to, paint, markers, tags, seals, stickers, tape, ribbons, signs, or placards.

Sec. 44. Minnesota Statutes 2022, subdivision 18, is amended to read:

Subd. 18. Nursery certificate. "Nursery certificate" means a document issued by the commissioner recognizing that a person or entity is eligible to sell, offer for sale, or distribute certified nursery stock at a particular location under a specified business name.

Sec. 45. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 18H.02, subdivision 20, is amended to read:

Subd. 20. Nursery stock. "Nursery stock" means a plant intended for planting or propagation, including, but not limited to, trees, shrubs, vines, perennials, biennials, grafts, cuttings, and budded plants that may be sold for propagation, whether cultivated or wild, and all viable parts of these plants. Nursery stock does not include:

(1) field and forage crops or sod;
Sec. 43. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 18H.02, subdivision 24, is amended to read:

 Sec. 44. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 18H.02, subdivision 26, is amended to read:

 Sec. 45. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 18H.02, subdivision 28, is amended to read:

 Sec. 46. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 18H.02, subdivision 24a, is amended to read:

 Sec. 47. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 18H.02, subdivision 25, is amended to read:

 Sec. 48. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 18H.02, subdivision 24, is amended to read:

 Sec. 49. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 18H.02, subdivision 26, is amended to read:

 Sec. 50. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 18H.02, subdivision 28, is amended to read:

 Section is effective August 1, 2023.
plants, including but not limited to insects, snails, nematodes, fungi, viruses, bacteria, microorganisms, mycoplasma-like organisms, weeds, and parasitic plants.

Sec. 48. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 18H.02, subdivision 32, is amended to read:

Subd. 32. Sales location. "Sales location" means a fixed location from which certified nursery stock is displayed or distributed or displayed with the intent to sell.

Sec. 49. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 18H.02, subdivision 33, is amended to read:

Subd. 33. Tree spade. "Tree spade" means a mechanical device or machinery capable of removing nursery stock, root system, and soil from the planting site.

Sec. 50. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 18H.03, subdivision 6, is amended to read:

Subd. 6. Dissemination of information. The commissioner may disseminate information among growers relative to the treatment of nursery stock in both prevention and elimination of to prevent or eliminate the attack by of plant pests and diseases.

Sec. 51. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 18H.04, is amended to read:

18H.04 ADOPTION OF RULES.

The commissioner may adopt rules to carry out the purposes of this chapter. The rules may include, but are not limited to, rules in regard to labeling and the maintenance of viability and vigor of nursery stock. Rules of the commissioner that are in effect on July 1, 2003, relating to plant protection, nursery inspection, or the Plant Pest Act remain in effect until they are superseded by new rules.

Sec. 52. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 18H.05, is amended to read:

18H.05 NURSERY CERTIFICATE REQUIREMENTS.

(a) No person may offer for sale or distribute certified nursery stock as a nursery stock grower or dealer without first obtaining the appropriate nursery stock certificate from the commissioner. The commissioner may not issue a certificate to an entity who does not sell certified nursery stock. Certificates are issued solely for these purposes and may not be used for other purposes.

(b) A certificate issued by the commissioner expires on December 31 of the year it is issued.


EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective August 1, 2023.

Sec. 54. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 18H.04, is amended to read:

18H.04 ADOPTION OF RULES.

The commissioner may adopt rules to carry out the purposes of this chapter. The rules may include, but are not limited to, rules in regard to labeling and the maintenance of viability and vigor of nursery stock. Rules of the commissioner that are in effect on July 1, 2003, relating to plant protection, nursery inspection, or the Plant Pest Act remain in effect until they are superseded by new rules.

Sec. 55. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 18H.05, is amended to read:

18H.05 NURSERY CERTIFICATE REQUIREMENTS.

(a) No person may offer for sale or distribute certified nursery stock as a nursery stock grower or dealer without first obtaining the appropriate nursery stock certificate from the commissioner. The commissioner may not issue a certificate to an entity who does not sell certified nursery stock. Certificates are issued solely for these purposes and may not be used for other purposes.

(b) A certificate issued by the commissioner expires on December 31 of the year it is issued.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective August 1, 2023.
is necessary if the business entity is changed or if the membership of a partnership is changed, or for renewal on a form furnished established by the commissioner which that must contain:

(1) the name and address, and contact information of the applicant;

the number of locations to be operated by the applicant and their addresses, and

(2) the assumed business name of the applicant;

(3) the type of business to be operated and, if the applicant is an agent, the principals the applicant represents; and

(4) the address of the sales location;

(5) the source or sources of purchased nursery stock.

(6) No person entity may:

(1) falsely claim to be a certified dealer, grower, broker, or agent;

(2) make willful false statements when applying for a certificate; or

(3) sell or distribute certified nursery stock to an uncertified nursery stock dealer who is required to be certified or nursery stock grower.

(7) Certificates issued by the commissioner must should be prominently displayed to the public in the place of business where certified nursery stock is sold or distributed.

(8) The commissioner may refuse to issue a certificate for cause.

(9) Each grower or dealer is entitled to one sales location under the certificate of the grower or dealer. Each additional sales location maintained by the person entity requires the payment of the full certificate fee for each additional sales outlet.

(10) A grower who is also a dealer is certified only as a grower for that specific site. A certificate is personal to the applicant and may not be transferred. A new certificate is necessary if the business entity is changed or if the membership of a partnership is changed, whether or not the business name is changed.
(k) The certificate issued to a dealer or grower applies to the particular premises named in the certificate. However, if prior approval is obtained from the commissioner, the place of business may be moved to the other premises or location without an additional certificate fee.

(l) A collector of nursery stock from the wild is required to obtain a dealer's certificate from the commissioner and is subject to all the requirements that apply to the inspection of nursery stock. All collected nursery stock must be labeled as "collected from the wild."

EFFECTIVE DATE.
This section is effective August 1, 2023.

Subd. 2.
Occasional sales.
(a) An individual may offer nursery stock for sale and be exempt from the requirement to obtain a nursery stock certificate if:

(1) the gross sales of all nursery stock in a calendar year do not exceed $2,000; and

(2) all nursery stock sold or distributed by the individual is intended for planting in Minnesota.

(b) A municipality may offer certified nursery stock for sale and be exempt from the requirement to obtain a nursery stock certificate if:

(1) all nursery stock offered for sale or distributed is intended for planting by residents of the municipality on public property or public easements within the municipal boundary;

(2) all nursery stock purchased or procured for resale or distribution is grown in Minnesota and has been certified by the commissioner; and

(3) the municipality submits to the commissioner before any sale or distribution of nursery stock a list of all suppliers who provide the municipality with nursery stock.

(4) The commissioner may prescribe the conditions of the exempt nursery sales under this subdivision and may conduct routine inspections of the nursery stock offered for sale.

EFFECTIVE DATE.
This section is effective August 1, 2023.
Sec. 57. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 18H.07, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 3a. Waiver of fees. (a) A nonprofit organization or an individual may offer for sale certified nursery stock and be exempt from the requirement to pay certificate fees if:

(1) sells or distributes certified nursery stock on ten or fewer days in a calendar year;

(2) uses the proceeds from certified nursery stock sales or distributions for nonprofit purposes; and

(3) obtains a nursery stock certificate.

(b) A municipality may offer for sale certified nursery stock and be exempt from the requirement to pay certificate fees if:

(1) all nursery stock offered for sale or distributed is intended for planting by residents of the municipality on public property or public easements in the municipality;

(2) all nursery stock purchased or procured for resale or distribution is grown in Minnesota and has been certified by the commissioner; and

(3) the municipality obtains a live plant dealer certificate.

(c) The commissioner may prescribe the conditions of nursery fee waivers and may conduct routine inspections of nursery stock offered for sale.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective August 1, 2023.

Sec. 58. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 18H.07, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. Reinspection; additional or optional inspection fees. If a reinspection is required or an additional inspection is needed or requested, a fee may be assessed based on mileage and inspection time as follows:

(1) mileage must be charged at the current United States Internal Revenue Service reimbursement rate; and

(2) inspection time must be charged at a rate sufficient to recover all inspection costs, including the driving time to and from the location in addition to the time spent conducting the inspection.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective August 1, 2023.

Sec. 59. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 18H.08, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. Services and fees. The commissioner may make small lot inspections or perform other necessary services for which another charge is not specified. For these services, the commissioner may set a fee plus expenses that will recover the cost of performing this service. The commissioner may set an additional acreage fee for inspection
of seed production fields for exporters in order to meet domestic and foreign plant quarantine requirements.

Sec. 57. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 18H.09, is amended to read:

18H.09 NURSERY STOCK CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS.

(a) All nursery stock growing at sites identified by nursery stock dealers or nursery stock growers and submitted for inspection must be inspected by the commissioner within the previous 12 months prior to sale and found apparently free from quarantine and regulated nonquarantine pests as well as significantly dangerous or potentially damaging plant pests.

(b) Nursery stock must be accessible to the commissioner for inspection during regular business hours. Weeds or other growth that hinder a proper inspection are grounds to suspend or withhold a certificate or require a reinspection for which a fee may be charged.

(c) Inspection reports issued to growers must contain a list of the plant pests found at the time of inspection. Withdrawal-from-distribution or other orders are considered part of the inspection reports. A withdrawal-from-distribution or other order must contain a list of plants withdrawn from distribution and the location of the plants.

(d) The commissioner may post signs to delineate mark sections withdrawn from distribution or subject to other special circumstances. These signs must remain in place until the commissioner removes them or grants written permission to the grower to remove the signs.

(e) Inspection reports issued to dealers must outline the violations involved and corrective actions to be taken including withdrawal-from-distribution orders which would specify nursery stock that could not be distributed from a certain area.

(f) Optional inspections of plants may be conducted by the commissioner upon request by any person or subject to other special circumstances.

(g) The commissioner may waive a site inspection under the following conditions:

(1) the nursery stock is not going to be sold within 12 months;

(2) the nursery stock will not be moved out of Minnesota; and

(3) the nursery site or stock is not subject to certification requirements associated with a state or federally regulated or quarantined plant pest.

All nursery stock originating from out of state and offered for sale in Minnesota must have been inspected by the appropriate state or federal agency during the previous 12 months and found free from quarantine and regulated nonquarantine pests as well as significantly dangerous or potentially damaging plant pests.

(d) The commissioner may waive a site inspection under the following conditions:

(1) the nursery stock is not going to be sold within 12 months;

(2) the nursery stock will not be moved out of Minnesota; and

(3) the nursery site or stock is not subject to certification requirements associated with a state or federally regulated or quarantined plant pest.

This section is effective August 1, 2023.
EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective August 1, 2023.

Sec. 61. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 18H.10, is amended to read:

18H.10 STORAGE OF NURSERY STOCK.

(a) All nursery stock must be kept and displayed under conditions of temperature, light, and moisture sufficient to maintain the viability and vigor of the nursery stock.

(b) Packaged dormant nursery stock must be stored under conditions that retard growth, prevent etiolated growth, and protect its viability.

(c) Balled and burlapped nursery stock being held for sale to the public must be kept in a moisture-holding material approved by the commissioner and not toxic to plants. The moisture-holding material must adequately cover and protect the ball of earth and must be kept moist at all times. The commissioner may approve alternative nursery stock management practices to maintain the viability of balled and burlapped stock.

This section is effective August 1, 2023.

Sec. 59. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 18H.12, is amended to read:

18H.12 DAMAGED, DISEASED, INFESTED, OR MISREPRESENTED STOCK.

(a) No person may knowingly offer to distribute, advertise, or display nursery stock that is infested or infected with quarantine or regulated nonquarantine pests or significant dangerous or potentially damaging plant pests, including noxious weeds or nursery stock that is in a dying condition, desiccated, frozen or damaged by freezing, or materially damaged in any way.

(b) No person may knowingly offer to distribute, advertise, or display nursery stock that may result in the capacity and tendency or effect of deceiving any purchaser or prospective purchaser as to the quantity, size, grade, kind, species name, age, variety, maturity, condition, vigor, hardness, number of times transplanted, growth ability, growth characteristics, rate of growth, time required before flowering or fruiting, price, origin, place where grown, or any other material respect.

(c) Upon discovery or notification of damaged, diseased, infested, or misrepresented stock, the commissioner may place a stop sale and a withdrawal from distribution order on the material. The order makes it an illegal action to distribute, give away, destroy, alter, or tamper with the plants.

(d) The commissioner may conspicuously mark all plants, materials, and articles known or suspected to be infected or infested with quarantine or regulated nonquarantine pests or significant dangerous or potentially damaging plant pests. The commissioner shall notify the persons, owners, or the tenants in possession of the premises or area in question of the existence of the plant pests.
Sec. 60. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 18H.13, is amended to read:

18H.13 SHIPMENT OF NURSERY STOCK INTO MINNESOTA.

Subdivision 1. Identification of origin. Proof of valid nursery certification and origin of all nursery stock must accompany the shipment. It is the shared responsibility of both the consignee and consignor to examine all shipments for the presence of current and applicable nursery stock certifications for all plant material from all sources of stock in each shipment.

Subd. 2. Reciprocity. An entity residing outside the state may distribute nursery stock in Minnesota if:

(1) the entity is duly certified under the nursery laws of the state where the nursery stock originates and the laws of that state are essentially equivalent to the laws of Minnesota as determined by the commissioner; and

(2) the entity complies with this chapter and the rules governing nursery stock distributed in Minnesota.

Subd. 3. Reciprocal agreements. The commissioner may cooperate with and enter into reciprocal agreements with other states regarding licensing and movement of nursery stock. Reciprocal agreements with other states do not prevent the commissioner from prohibiting the distribution in Minnesota of any nursery stock that fails to meet minimum criteria for nursery stock of Minnesota certified growers, dealers, or both. An official directory of certified nurseries and related nursery industry businesses from other states is acceptable in lieu of individual nursery certificates.

Subd. 4. Foreign nursery stock. An entity receiving a shipment of nursery stock from a foreign country that has not been inspected and released by the United States Department of Agriculture at the port of entry must notify the commissioner of the arrival of the shipment, its contents, and the name of the consignor. The entity must hold the shipment unopened until inspected or released by the commissioner.

Subd. 2. Radioactive material. The commissioner may cooperate with and enter into reciprocal agreements with other states regarding the licensing and movement of radioactive material. The commissioner may cooperate with the commissioner of the neighboring state in investigating and enforcing the laws of the neighboring state.

Subd. 3. Reciprocal agreements. The commissioner may cooperate with and enter into reciprocal agreements with other states regarding the licensing and movement of radioactive material. The commissioner may cooperate with the commissioner of the neighboring state in investigating and enforcing the laws of the neighboring state.

Sec. 63. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 18H.13, is amended to read:

18H.13 SHIPMENT OF NURSERY STOCK INTO MINNESOTA.

Subdivision 1. Identification of origin. Proof of valid nursery certification and origin of all nursery stock must accompany the shipment. It is the shared responsibility of both the consignee and consignor to examine all shipments for the presence of current and applicable nursery stock certifications for all plant material from all sources of stock in each shipment.

Subd. 2. Reciprocity. An entity residing outside the state may distribute nursery stock in Minnesota if:

(1) the entity is duly certified under the nursery laws of the state where the nursery stock originates and the laws of that state are essentially equivalent to the laws of Minnesota as determined by the commissioner; and

(2) the entity complies with this chapter and the rules governing nursery stock distributed in Minnesota.

Subd. 3. Reciprocal agreements. The commissioner may cooperate with and enter into reciprocal agreements with other states regarding licensing and movement of nursery stock. Reciprocal agreements with other states do not prevent the commissioner from prohibiting the distribution in Minnesota of any nursery stock that fails to meet minimum criteria for nursery stock of Minnesota certified growers, dealers, or both. An official directory of certified nurseries and related nursery industry businesses from other states is acceptable in lieu of individual nursery certificates.

Subd. 4. Foreign nursery stock. An entity receiving a shipment of nursery stock from a foreign country that has not been inspected and released by the United States Department of Agriculture at the port of entry must notify the commissioner of the arrival of the shipment, its contents, and the name of the consignor. The entity must hold the shipment unopened until inspected or released by the commissioner.
Subd. 5. Transportation companies. An entity who acts as the representative of a transportation company, private carrier, commercial shipper, common carrier, express parcel carrier, or other transportation entity, and receives, ships, or otherwise distributes a carload, box, container, or any package of plants, plant materials, or nursery stock, that does not have all required certificates attached as required or fails to immediately notify the commissioner is in violation of this chapter.

Sec. 61. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 18H.14, is amended to read:

18H.14 LABELING AND ADVERTISING OF NURSERY STOCK.

(a) Plants, plant materials, or nursery stock must not be labeled or advertised with false or misleading information including, but not limited to, the scientific name, variety, place of origin, and hardiness zone as defined by the United States Department of Agriculture and growth habit.

(b) All nonhardy nursery stock as designated by the commissioner must be labeled correctly for hardiness or be labeled "nonhardy" in Minnesota.

(c) An entity may not offer for distribution plants, plant materials, or nursery stock, represented by some specific or special form of notation, including, but not limited to, "free from" or "grown free of," unless the plants are produced under a specific program approved by the commissioner to address the specific plant properties addressed in the special notation claim.

(d) Nursery stock collected from the wild state must be inspected and certified prior to sale and at the time of sale must be labeled "Collected from the Wild." The label must remain on each plant or clump of plants while it is offered for sale and during the distribution process. The collected stock may be grown in nursery rows at least two years, after which the plants may be sold without the labeling required by this paragraph.

(e) An entity selling at retail or providing to an end user An entity may not label or advertise an annual plant, bedding plant, or other plant, plant material, or nursery stock as beneficial to pollinators if the annual plant, bedding plant, plant material, or nursery stock has: (1) been treated with a systemic insecticide that: (i) has a pollinator protection box on the label; or (ii) has a pollinator, bee, or honey bee precautionary statement in the environmental hazards section of the insecticide product label; and (2) a concentration in its flowers or leaves greater than the no observed adverse effect level of a systemic insecticide.

The commissioner shall enforce this paragraph as provided in chapter 18J.

Subd. 5. Transportation companies. An entity who acts as the representative of a transportation company, private carrier, commercial shipper, common carrier, express parcel carrier, or other transportation entity, and receives, ships, or otherwise distributes a carload, box, container, or any package of plants, plant materials, or nursery stock, that does not have all required certificates attached as required or fails to immediately notify the commissioner is in violation of this chapter.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective August 1, 2023.
For the purposes of paragraph (e):

1) "systemic insecticide" means an insecticide that is both absorbed by the plant and translocated through the plant's vascular system; and

2) "no observed adverse effect level" means the level established by the United States Environmental Protection Agency for acute oral toxicity for adult honeybees.

Sec. 62. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 18H.15, is amended to read:

18H.15 VIOLATIONS.

(a) An entity who offers to distribute nursery stock that is uncertified, uninspected, or falsely labeled or advertised possesses an illegal regulated commodity that is considered infested or infected with harmful plant pests and subject to regulatory action and control. If the commissioner determines that the provisions of this section have been violated, the commissioner may order the destruction of all of the plants unless the entity:

1) provides proper phytosanitary preclearance, phytosanitary certification, or nursery stock certification;

2) agrees to have the plants, plant materials, or nursery stock returned to the consignor; and

3) provides proper documentation, certification, or compliance to support advertising claims.

(b) The plant owner is liable for all costs associated with a withdrawal-from-distribution order or the quarantine, treatment, or destruction of plants. The commissioner is not liable for actual or incidental costs incurred by an entity due to the commissioner's actions. The commissioner must be reimbursed by the owner of the plants for the actual expenses incurred in carrying out a withdrawal-from-distribution order or the quarantine, treatment, or destruction of any plants.

(c) It is unlawful for an entity to:

1) misrepresent, falsify, or knowingly distribute, sell, advertise, or display damaged, mislabeled, misrepresented, infested, or infected nursery stock;

(d) The commissioner may consider reference values from other states, peer-reviewed literature, or other appropriate sources.

EFFECTIVE DATE: This section is effective August 1, 2023.
(2) fail to obtain a nursery certificate as required by the commissioner;  
(3) fail to renew a nursery certificate, but continue business operations;  
(4) fail to display a nursery certificate;  
(5) refuse to submit to a nursery inspection;  
(6) fail to provide the cooperation necessary to conduct a successful nursery inspection;  
(7) offer for sale uncertified plants, plant materials, or nursery stock;  
(8) possess an illegal regulated commodity;  
(9) violate or disobey a commissioner's order;  
(10) violate a quarantine issued by the commissioner;  
(11) fail to obtain phytosanitary certification for plant material or nursery stock brought into Minnesota;  
(12) deface, mutilate, or destroy a nursery stock certificate, phytosanitary certificate, or phytosanitary preclearance certificate, or other commissioner mark, permit, or certificate;  
(13) fail to notify the commissioner of an uncertified shipment of plants, plant materials, or nursery stock;  
(14) transport uncertified plants, plant materials, or nursery stock in Minnesota; or  
(15) sell nursery stock to an uncertified nursery stock dealer who is required to be certified.

Sec. 63. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 18H.18, is amended to read:

**18H.18 CONSERVATION OF CERTAIN WILDFLOWERS.**

Subdivision 1. Restrictions on collecting. No person entity shall distribute any species of orchids (Orchidaceae), any gentian (Gentiana), arbutus (Epigaea repens), lilies (Lilium species), coneflowers (Echinacea species), bloodroot (Sanguinaria canadensis), mayapple (Podophyllum peltatum), any species of trillium (Trillium species), or lotus (Nelumbo lutea), which have been collected in any manner from any public or private property without the written permission of the property owner. Plants listed in this subdivision that are intended to be offered for sale must have written authorization from the commissioner.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective August 1, 2023.
Subd. 2. Collection without sale. Wildflower collection from public or private land for the purpose of transplanting the plants to a person's or entity's private property and not offering for immediate sale, requires the written permission from the property owner of the land on which the wildflowers are growing.

Subd. 3. Collection with intent to sell or distribute wildflowers. (a) The wildflowers listed in this section may be offered for immediate sale only if the plants are to be used for scientific or herbarium purposes.

(b) The wildflowers listed in this section must not be collected and sold commercially unless the plants are: (1) growing naturally, collected, and cultivated on the collector's property; or (2) collected through the process described in subdivision 2 and transplanted and cultivated on the collector's property for at least one growing season before the sale.

(c) The collector must obtain a written permit from the commissioner before the plants may be offered for commercial sale.

(d) A wildflower listed under this section that is sold commercially must be individually labeled with a department permit number.

Sec. 67. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 18J.08, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. Notice of appeal. (a) After service of an order, a person has 45 days from receipt of the order to notify the commissioner in writing that the person intends to contest the order.

(b) If the person fails to notify the commissioner that the person intends to contest the order, the order is a final order of the commissioner and not subject to further judicial or administrative review.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective August 1, 2023.

Sec. 68. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 32D.02, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. Power and authority. For the purpose of enforcing this chapter, the commissioner and the commissioner's assistants, agents, and employees have the power and authority granted under chapter 34A and sections 31.02 to 31.171.

Sec. 64. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 32D.02, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. Power and authority. For the purpose of enforcing this chapter, the commissioner and the commissioner's assistants, agents, and employees have the power and authority granted under chapter 34A and sections 31.02 to 31.171.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective August 1, 2023.

Sec. 65. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 32D.09, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. Permitting. No person shall operate a dairy plant in this state unless the dairy plant, equipment, and water supply and plumbing system have been first approved by the

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective August 1, 2023.

Sec. 66. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 32D.09, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. Permitting. No person shall operate a dairy plant in this state unless the dairy plant, equipment, and water supply and plumbing system have been first approved by the
commissioner and a permit issued to operate the same. A permit may be revoked by the commissioner for due cause pursuant to section 34A.06.

Sec. 66. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 34A.04, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

"Subdivision 1. Enforcement required. (a) The commissioner shall enforce this chapter and chapters 28, 28A, 29, 30, 31, 31A, 32D, and 34. To carry out the enforcement duties under these chapters, the commissioner may, upon presenting appropriate credentials, during regular working hours and at other reasonable times, inspect premises subject to the commissioner's enforcement and licensing authority; require information from persons with information relevant to an inspection; and inspect and copy relevant papers and records, including business records.
(b) The commissioner may administer oaths, take and cause to be taken depositions of witnesses, and issue subpoenas, and may petition the district court in the county in which the premises is located to compel compliance with subpoenas or to permit an inspection.
(c) Violations of chapters 28, 28A, 29, 30, 31A, 32D, and 34, or rules adopted under chapters 28, 28A, 29, 30, 31A, 32D, and 34, are a violation of this chapter.
(d) Upon the request of the commissioner, county attorneys, sheriffs, and other officers having authority in the enforcement of the general criminal laws shall take action to the extent of their authority necessary or proper for the enforcement of this chapter or standards, stipulations, and agreements of the commissioner."
An eligible producer of advanced biofuel shall not transfer the producer's eligibility for payments under this section to an advanced biofuel facility at a different location.

A producer that ceases production for any reason is ineligible to receive payments under this section until the producer resumes production.

Renewable chemical production for which payment has been received under section 41A.17, and biomass thermal production for which payment has been received under section 41A.18, are not eligible for payment under this section.

Biobutanol is eligible under this section.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective August 1, 2023.

Sec. 72. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 41A.17, subdivision 6, is amended to read:

Subd. 6. Eligibility for participants after April 1, 2023. (a) A facility eligible for payment under this program must source from Minnesota at least 80 percent biobased content from Minnesota. For the purposes of this subdivision, "biobased content" means a chemical, polymer, monomer, or plastic that is not sold primarily for use as food, feed, or fuel and that has a biobased percentage of at least 51 percent as determined by testing representative samples using American Society for Testing and Materials specification D6866 of the biomass used to produce a renewable chemical. If a facility is sited 50 miles or less from the state border, biobased content must be from agricultural or forestry sources or from solid waste. The facility must be located in Minnesota, must begin production at a specific location after April 1, 2023, and before June 30, 2025, and must not begin production of more than 250,000 pounds or more of chemicals quarterly before January 1, 2015. Eligible facilities include existing companies and facilities that are adding production capacity, or retrofitting existing capacity, as well as new companies and facilities. Eligible renewable chemical facilities must produce at least 750,000 pounds of renewable chemicals quarterly. Renewable chemicals produced through processes that are fully commercial before January 1, 2000, are not eligible.

(b) No payments shall be made for renewable chemical production that occurs after June 30, 2035, for those eligible renewable chemical producers under paragraph (a);
33.15 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective August 1, 2023.

Sec. 73. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 41A.18, subdivision 6, is amended to read:

33.16 Subd. 6. Eligibility for participants after April 1, 2023. (a) A facility eligible for payment under this section must source from Minnesota at least 80 percent raw materials from Minnesota of the biomass used for biomass thermal production. If a facility is sited 50 miles or less from the state border, raw materials should be biomass that the facility uses for biomass thermal production may be sourced from out of state when at least 80 percent of the biomass is sourced from within a 100-mile radius of the facility or from Minnesota. Raw materials Biomass must be from agricultural or forestry sources. The facility must be located in Minnesota, must have begun production at a specific location after April 1, 2023, and before June 30, 2025; and must not begin before July 1, 2015. Eligible facilities include existing companies and facilities that are adding production capacity, or retrofitting existing capacity, as well as new companies and facilities. Eligible biomass thermal production facilities must produce at least 250 MMBtu of biomass thermal quarterly.

33.30 (b) No payments shall be made for biomass thermal production that occurs after June 30, 2035, for those eligible biomass thermal producers under paragraph (a).

33.31 (c) An eligible producer of biomass thermal production shall not transfer the producer's eligibility for payments under this section to a biomass thermal production facility at a different location.

33.32 (d) A producer that ceases production for any reason is ineligible to receive payments under this section until the producer resumes production.

33.33 Subd. 7. Biofuel production for which payment has been received under section 41A.16, and renewable chemical production for which payment has been received under section 41A.17, are not eligible for payment under this section.

34.1 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective August 1, 2023.

Sec. 74. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 156.001, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

34.9 Subd. 5a. **Direct supervision.** "Direct supervision" means:

(1) when a supervising veterinarian or licensed veterinary technician is in the immediate area and within audible or visual range of an animal and the unlicensed veterinary employee treating the animal;

(2) the supervising veterinarian has met the requirements of a veterinarian-client-patient relationship under section 156.16, subdivision 12; and

(3) the supervising veterinarian assumes responsibility for the professional care given to an animal by a person working under the veterinarian's direction.
EFFECTIVE DATE: This section is effective July 1, 2025.

Sec. 75. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 156.001, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 7a. Licensed veterinary technician. "Licensed veterinary technician" means a person licensed by the board under section 156.077.

EFFECTIVE DATE: This section is effective July 1, 2025.

Sec. 76. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 156.001, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 10b. Remote supervision. "Remote supervision" means:

1. a veterinarian is not on the premises but is acquainted with the keeping and care of an animal by virtue of an examination of the animal or medically appropriate and timely visits to the premises where the animal is kept;

2. the veterinarian has given written or oral instructions to a licensed veterinary technician for ongoing care of an animal and is available by telephone or other form of immediate communication; and

3. the employee treating the animal timely enters into the animal's medical record documentation of the treatment provided, and the documentation is reviewed by the veterinarian.

EFFECTIVE DATE: This section is effective July 1, 2025.

Sec. 77. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 156.001, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 12. Veterinary technology. "Veterinary technology" means the science and practice of providing professional support to veterinarians, including the direct supervision of unlicensed veterinary employees. Veterinary technology does not include veterinary diagnosis, prognosis, surgery, or medication prescription.

EFFECTIVE DATE: This section is effective July 1, 2025.

Sec. 78. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 156.07, is amended to read:

156.07 LICENSE RENEWAL.

Persons licensed under this chapter shall conspicuously display their license in their principal place of business.

Persons now qualified to practice veterinary medicine licensed in this state, or who shall hereafter be licensed by the Board of Veterinary Medicine to engage in the practice as veterinarians or veterinary technicians, shall periodically renew their license in a manner prescribed by the board. The board shall establish license renewal fees and continuing
education requirements. The board may establish, by rule, an inactive license category at a lower fee, for licensees not actively engaged in the practice of veterinary medicine or veterinary technology within the state of Minnesota. The board may assess a charge for delinquent payment of a renewal fee.

Any person who is licensed to practice veterinary medicine or veterinary technology in this state pursuant to this chapter, shall be entitled to receive a license to continue to practice upon making application to the board and complying with the terms of this section and rules of the board.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2025.

Sec. 79. [156.0721] INSTITUTIONAL LICENSURE.

Subdivision 1. Application and eligibility. (a) Any person who seeks to practice veterinary medicine while employed by the University of Minnesota and who is not eligible for a regular license shall make a written application to the board for an institutional license using forms provided for that purpose or in a format accepted by the board. The board shall issue an institutional license to practice veterinary medicine to an applicant who:

1. has obtained the degree of doctor of veterinary medicine or its equivalent from a nonaccredited college of veterinary medicine; A graduate from an accredited college and an applicant who has earned ECFVG or PAVE certificates should apply for a regular license to practice veterinary medicine;

2. has passed the Minnesota Veterinary Jurisprudence Examination;

3. is a person of good moral character, as attested by five notarized reference letters from adults not related to the applicant, at least two of whom are licensed veterinarians in the jurisdiction where the applicant is currently practicing or familiar with the applicant’s clinical abilities as evidenced in clinical rotations;

4. has paid the license application fee;

5. provides proof of employment by the University of Minnesota;

6. certifies that the applicant understands and agrees that the institutional license is valid only for the practice of veterinary medicine associated with the applicant's employment as a faculty member, intern, resident, or locum of the University of Minnesota College of Veterinary Medicine or other unit of the University of Minnesota;

7. provides proof of graduation from a veterinary college;

8. completed a criminal background check as defined in section 214.075; and

9. provides other information and proof as the board may require by rules and regulations.
(b) The University of Minnesota may submit the applications of its employees who seek
an institutional license in a compiled format acceptable to the board, with any license
application fees in a single form of payment.

c) The fee for a license issued under this subdivision is the same as for a regular license
to practice veterinary medicine in the state. License payment and renewal deadlines, late
payment fees, and other license requirements are also the same as for a regular license to
practice veterinary medicine.

(d) The University of Minnesota may be responsible for timely payment of renewal fees
and submission of renewal forms.

Subd. 2. Scope of practice. (a) An institutional license holder may practice veterinary
medicine only as related to the license holder's regular function at the University of
Minnesota. A person holding only an institutional license in this state must be remunerated
for the practice of veterinary medicine in the state solely from state, federal, or institutional
funds and not from the patient-owner beneficiary of the license holder's practice efforts.

(b) A license issued under this section must be canceled by the board upon receipt of
information from the University of Minnesota that the holder of the license has left or is
otherwise no longer employed at the University of Minnesota in this state.

(c) An institutional license holder must abide by all laws governing the practice of
veterinary medicine in the state and is subject to the same disciplinary action as any other
veterinarian licensed in the state.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective August 1, 2023.

Sec. 80. [156.076] DIRECT SUPERVISION; UNLICENSED VETERINARY
EMPLOYEES.

(a) An unlicensed veterinary employee may only administer medication or render
auxiliary or supporting assistance under the direct supervision of a licensed veterinarian or
licensed veterinary technician.

(b) This section does not prohibit:

1. the performance of generalized nursing tasks ordered by the veterinarian and
performed by an unlicensed employee on inpatient animals during the hours when a
veterinarian is not on the premises; or

2. under emergency conditions, an unlicensed employee from rendering lifesaving aid
and treatment to an animal in the absence of a veterinarian if the animal is in a life-threatening
condition and requires immediate treatment to sustain life or prevent further injury.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2025.
Sec. 81. [156.077] LICENSED VETERINARY TECHNICIANS;

Subdivision 1. Licensure; practice. (a) The board shall issue a license to practice as a veterinary technician to an applicant who satisfies the requirements in this section and those imposed by the board in rule. A licensed veterinary technician may practice veterinary technology. A person may not use the title "veterinary technician" or the abbreviation "LVT" unless licensed by the board.

(b) The board may adopt by rule additional licensure requirements or definitions for veterinary technician titles.

Subd. 2. Applicants; qualifications. Application for a license to practice veterinary technology in this state shall be made to the board on a form furnished by the board and accompanied by evidence satisfactory to the board that the applicant is at least 18 years of age, is of good moral character, and has met the following requirements:

1) graduated from a veterinary technology program accredited or approved by the American Veterinary Medical Association or Canadian Veterinary Medical Association;
2) received a passing score for the Veterinary Technician National Examination;
3) received a passing score for the Minnesota Veterinary Technician Jurisprudence Examination; and
4) completed a criminal background check.

Subd. 3. Required with application. A completed application must contain the following information and material:

1) the application fee set by the board, which is not refundable if permission to take the jurisprudence examination is denied for good cause;
2) proof of graduation from a veterinary technology program accredited or approved by the American Veterinary Medical Association or Canadian Veterinary Medical Association;
3) affidavits from at least two licensed veterinarians and three adults who are not related to the applicant that establish how long, when, and under what circumstances the references have known the applicant and any other facts that may enable the board to determine the applicant's qualifications; and
4) if the applicant has served in the armed forces, a copy of the applicant's discharge papers.

Subd. 4. Temporary alternative qualifications. (a) The board shall consider an application for licensure submitted by a person before July 1, 2030, if the person provides evidence satisfactory to the board that the person:
(1) is a certified veterinary technician in good standing with the Minnesota Veterinary
Medical Association; or
(2) has at least 4,160 hours actively engaged in the practice of veterinary technology
within the previous five years;
(b) Each applicant under this subdivision must also submit to the board affidavits from
at least two licensed veterinarians and three adults who are not related to the applicant that
establish how long, when, and under what circumstances the references have known the
applicant and any other facts that may enable the board to determine the applicant's
qualifications;
EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2025.
Sec. 82. [156.078] NONRESIDENTS; LICENSED VETERINARY TECHNICIANS.
A credentialed veterinary technician duly admitted to practice in any state,
commonwealth, territory, or district of the United States or province of Canada that desires
permission to practice veterinary technology in this state shall submit an application to the
board on a form furnished by the board. The board shall review an application for transfer
if the applicant submits:
(1) a copy of a diploma from an accredited or approved college of veterinary technology
or certification from the dean, registrar, or secretary of an accredited or approved college
of veterinary technology or a certificate of satisfactory completion of the PAVE program;
(2) if requesting waiver of examination, evidence of meeting licensure requirements in
the state of the applicant's original licensure;
(3) affidavits of two licensed practicing doctors of veterinary medicine or veterinary
technicians residing in the United States or Canadian licensing jurisdiction in which the
applicant is or was most recently practicing, attesting that they are well acquainted with the
applicant, that the applicant is a person of good moral character, and that the applicant has
been actively engaged in practicing or teaching in such jurisdiction;
(4) a certificate from the agency that regulates the conduct of practice of veterinary
technology in the jurisdiction in which the applicant is or was most recently practicing,
stating that the applicant is in good standing and is not the subject of disciplinary action or
pending disciplinary action;
(5) a certificate from all other jurisdictions in which the applicant holds a currently active
license or held a license within the past ten years, stating that the applicant is and was in
good standing and has not been subject to disciplinary action;
(6) in lieu of the certificates in clauses (4) and (5), certification from the Veterinary
Information Verification Agency that the applicant's licensure is in good standing.
(7) a fee as set by the board in form of check or money order payable to the board, no part of which shall be refunded should the application be denied; 
(8) score reports on previously taken national examinations in veterinary technology, certified by the Veterinary Information Verification Agency or evidence of employment as a veterinary technician for at least three years; 
(9) proof that the applicant received a passing score for the Minnesota Veterinary Technician Jurisprudence Examination; and 
(10) proof of a completed criminal background check.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2025.

Sec. 83. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 156.12, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. Authorized activities. No provision of this chapter shall be construed to prohibit:

(a) a person from rendering necessary gratuitous assistance in the treatment of any animal when the assistance does not amount to prescribing, testing for, or diagnosing, operating, or vaccinating and when the attendance of a licensed veterinarian cannot be procured; 
(b) a person who is a regular student in an accredited or approved college of veterinary medicine from performing duties or actions assigned by instructors or preceptors or working under the direct supervision of a licensed veterinarian; 
(c) a veterinarian regularly licensed in another jurisdiction from consulting with a licensed veterinarian in this state; 
(d) the owner of an animal and the owner's regular employee from caring for and administering to the animal belonging to the owner, except where the ownership of the animal was transferred for purposes of circumventing this chapter; 
(e) veterinarians who are in compliance with subdivision 6 section 156.0721 and who are employed by the University of Minnesota from performing their duties with the College of Veterinary Medicine, College of Agriculture, Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory, Agricultural Experiment Station, Agricultural Extension Service, School of Public Health, School of Nursing, or other unit within the university; or a person from lecturing or giving instructions or demonstrations at the university or in connection with a continuing education course or seminar to veterinarians or pathologists at the University of Minnesota Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory; 
(f) any person from selling or applying any pesticide, insecticide or herbicide; 
(g) any person from engaging in bona fide scientific research or investigations which reasonably requires experimentation involving animals;
41.4 (h) any employee of a licensed veterinarian from performing duties other than diagnosis;
41.5 prescription or surgical correction under the direction and supervision of the veterinarian;
41.6 who shall be responsible for the performance of the employee;
41.7 (i) a graduate of a foreign college of veterinary medicine from working under the direct
41.8 personal instruction, control, or supervision of a veterinarian faculty member of the College
41.9 of Veterinary Medicine; University of Minnesota in order to complete the requirements
41.10 necessary to obtain an ECFVG or PAVE certificate;
41.11 (j) a licensed chiropractor registered under section 148.01, subdivision 1a, from practicing
41.12 animal chiropractic; or
41.13 (k) a person certified by the Emergency Medical Services Regulatory Board under
41.14 chapter 144E from providing emergency medical care to a police dog wounded in the line
41.15 of duty.

41.16 EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective August 1, 2023.

41.17 Sec. 84. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 156.12, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

41.18 Subd. 4. Titles. It is unlawful for a person who has not received a professional degree
41.19 from an accredited or approved college of veterinary medicine, or ECFVG or PAVE
41.20 certification, or an institutional license under section 156.0721 to use any of the following
41.21 titles or designations: Veterinary, veterinarian, animal doctor, animal surgeon, animal dentist,
41.22 animal chiropractor, animal acupuncturist, or any other title, designation, word, letter,
41.23 abbreviation, sign, card, or device tending to indicate that the person is qualified to practice
41.24 veterinary medicine.

41.25 EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective August 1, 2023.

41.26 Sec. 85. REPEALER.

Sec. 67. REPEALER.

Subdivision 1. Genetically engineered organisms. Minnesota Statutes 2022, sections
18F.02, subdivisions 2 and 9; and 18F.12, are repealed.

Subd. 2. Plant protection and nurseries. Minnesota Statutes 2022, sections 18G.02,
subdivisions 12, 17, 21, 25, and 29; 18H.02, subdivisions 10, 12a, 29, 31, 32a, and 34; and
18H.06, subdivision 1, are repealed.

Subd. 3. Dairy law. Minnesota Statutes 2022, sections 17.984; and 32D.03, subdivision
5, are repealed.