

CHAPTER 116D

STATE ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

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116D.01 PURPOSE.

The purposes of Laws 1973, chapter 412 are: (a) to declare a state policy that will encourage productive and enjoyable harmony between human beings and their environment; (b) to promote efforts that will prevent or eliminate damage to the environment and biosphere and stimulate the health and welfare of human beings; and (c) to enrich the understanding of the ecological systems and natural resources important to the state and to the nation.

History: 1973 c 412 s 1; 1986 c 444

116D.02 DECLARATION OF STATE ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY.

Subdivision 1. The legislature, recognizing the profound impact of human activity on the interrelations of all components of the natural environment, particularly the profound influences of population growth, high density urbanization, industrial expansion, resources exploitation, and new and expanding technological advances and recognizing further the critical importance of restoring and maintaining environmental quality to the overall welfare and development of human beings, declares that it is the continuing policy of the state government, in cooperation with federal and local governments, and other concerned public and private organizations, to use all practicable means and measures, including financial and technical assistance, in a manner calculated to foster and promote the general welfare, to create and maintain conditions under which human beings and nature can exist in productive harmony, and fulfill the social, economic, and other requirements of present and future generations of the state's people.

Subd. 2. In order to carry out the policy set forth in Laws 1973, chapter 412, it is the continuing responsibility of the state government to use all practicable means, consistent with other essential considerations of state policy, to improve and coordinate state plans, functions, programs and resources to the end that the state may:

(a) Fulfill the responsibilities of each generation as trustee of the environment for succeeding generations;

(b) Assure for all people of the state safe, healthful, productive, and aesthetically and culturally pleasing surroundings;

(c) Discourage ecologically unsound aspects of population, economic and technological growth, and develop and implement a policy such that growth occurs only in an environmentally acceptable manner;

(d) Preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage, and maintain, wherever practicable, an environment that supports diversity, and variety of individual choice;

(e) Encourage, through education, a better understanding of natural resources management principles that will develop attitudes and styles of living that minimize environmental degradation;

(f) Develop and implement land use and environmental policies, plans, and standards for the state as a whole and for major regions thereof through a coordinated program of planning and land use control;

(g) Define, designate, and protect environmentally sensitive areas;

(h) Establish and maintain statewide environmental information systems sufficient to gauge environmental conditions;

(i) Practice thrift in the use of energy and maximize the use of energy efficient systems for the utilization of energy, and minimize the environmental impact from energy production and use;

(j) Preserve important existing natural habitats of rare and endangered species of plants, wildlife, and fish, and provide for the wise use of our remaining areas of natural habitation, including necessary protective measures where appropriate;

(k) Reduce wasteful practices which generate solid wastes;

(l) Minimize wasteful and unnecessary depletion of nonrenewable resources;

(m) Conserve natural resources and minimize environmental impact by encouraging extension of product lifetime, by reducing the number of unnecessary and wasteful materials practices, and by recycling materials to conserve both materials and energy;

(n) Improve management of renewable resources in a manner compatible with environmental protection;

(o) Provide for reclamation of mined lands and assure that any mining is accomplished in a manner compatible with environmental protection;

(p) Reduce the deleterious impact on air and water quality from all sources, including the deleterious environmental impact due to operation of vehicles with internal combustion engines in urbanized areas;

(q) Minimize noise, particularly in urban areas;

(r) Prohibit, where appropriate, flood plain development in urban and rural areas; and

(s) Encourage advanced waste treatment in abating water pollution.

History: 1973 c 412 s 2; 1986 c 444

116D.03 ACTION BY STATE AGENCIES.

Subdivision 1. The legislature authorizes and directs that, to the fullest extent practicable the policies, rules and public laws of the state shall be interpreted and administered in accordance with the policies set forth in sections 116D.01 to 116D.06.

Subd. 2. All departments and agencies of the state government shall:

(a) On a continuous basis, seek to strengthen relationships between state, regional, local and federal-state environmental planning, development and management programs;

(b) Utilize a systematic, interdisciplinary approach that will insure the integrated use of the natural and social sciences and the environmental arts in planning and in decision making which may have an impact on the environment; as an aid in accomplishing this purpose there shall be established advisory councils or other forums for consultation with persons in appropriate fields of specialization so as to ensure that the latest and most authoritative findings will be considered in administrative and regulatory decision making as quickly and as amply as possible;

(c) Identify and develop methods and procedures that will ensure that environmental amenities and values, whether quantified or not, will be given at least equal consideration in decision making along with economic and technical considerations;

(d) Study, develop, and describe appropriate alternatives to recommended courses of action in any proposal which involves unresolved conflicts concerning alternative uses of available resources;

(e) Recognize the worldwide and long range character of environmental problems and, where consistent with the policy of the state, lend appropriate support to initiatives, resolutions, and programs designed to maximize interstate, national and international cooperation in anticipating and preventing a decline in the quality of the world environment;

(f) Make available to the federal government, counties, municipalities, institu-

tions and individuals, information useful in restoring, maintaining, and enhancing the quality of the environment, and in meeting the policies of the state as set forth in Laws 1973, chapter 412;

(g) Initiate the gathering and utilization of ecological information in the planning and development of resource oriented projects; and

(h) Undertake, contract for or fund such research as is needed in order to determine and clarify effects by known or suspected pollutants which may be detrimental to human health or to the environment, as well as to evaluate the feasibility, safety and environmental effects of various methods of dealing with pollutants.

History: 1973 c 412 s 3; 1985 c 248 s 70; 1986 c 444

116D.04 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS.

Subdivision 1. [Repealed, 1980 c 447 s 10]

Subd. 1a. For the purposes of sections 116D.01 to 116D.07, the following terms have the meanings given to them in this subdivision.

(a) "Natural resources" has the meaning given it in section 116B.02, subdivision 4.

(b) "Pollution, impairment or destruction" has the meaning given it in section 116B.02, subdivision 5.

(c) "Environmental assessment worksheet" means a brief document which is designed to set out the basic facts necessary to determine whether an environmental impact statement is required for a proposed action.

(d) "Governmental action" means activities, including projects wholly or partially conducted, permitted, assisted, financed, regulated or approved by units of government including the federal government.

(e) "Governmental unit" means any state agency and any general or special purpose unit of government in the state including, but not limited to, watershed districts organized under chapter 112, counties, towns, cities, port authorities, housing authorities, and economic development authorities established under sections 458C.01 to 458C.23, but not including courts, school districts and regional development commissions other than the metropolitan council.

Subd. 2. [Repealed, 1980 c 447 s 10]

Subd. 2a. Where there is potential for significant environmental effects resulting from any major governmental action, the action shall be preceded by a detailed environmental impact statement prepared by the responsible governmental unit. The environmental impact statement shall be an analytical rather than an encyclopedic document which describes the proposed action in detail, analyzes its significant environmental impacts, discusses appropriate alternatives to the proposed action and their impacts, and explores methods by which adverse environmental impacts of an action could be mitigated. The environmental impact statement shall also analyze those economic, employment and sociological effects that cannot be avoided should the action be implemented. To ensure its use in the decision making process, the environmental impact statement shall be prepared as early as practical in the formulation of an action.

(a) The board shall by rule establish categories of actions for which environmental impact statements and for which environmental assessment worksheets shall be prepared as well as categories of actions for which no environmental review is required under this section.

(b) The responsible governmental unit shall promptly publish notice of the completion of an environmental assessment worksheet in a manner to be determined by the board and shall provide copies of the environmental assessment worksheet to the board and its member agencies. Comments on the need for an environmental impact statement may be submitted to the responsible governmental unit during a 30 day period following publication of the notice that an environmental assessment worksheet

has been completed. The responsible governmental unit's decision on the need for an environmental impact statement shall be based on the environmental assessment worksheet and the comments received during the comment period, and shall be made within 15 days after the close of the comment period. The board's chair may extend the 15 day period by not more than 15 additional days upon the request of the responsible governmental unit.

(c) An environmental assessment worksheet shall also be prepared for a proposed action whenever material evidence accompanying a petition by not less than 25 individuals, submitted before the proposed project has received final approval by the appropriate governmental units, demonstrates that, because of the nature or location of a proposed action, there may be potential for significant environmental effects. Petitions requesting the preparation of an environmental assessment worksheet shall be submitted to the board. The chair of the board shall determine the appropriate responsible governmental unit and forward the petition to it. A decision on the need for an environmental assessment worksheet shall be made by the responsible governmental unit within 15 days after the petition is received by the responsible governmental unit. The board's chair may extend the 15 day period by not more than 15 additional days upon request of the responsible governmental unit.

(d) The board may, prior to final approval of a proposed project, require preparation of an environmental assessment worksheet by a responsible governmental unit selected by the board for any action where environmental review under this section has not been specifically provided for by rule or otherwise initiated.

(e) An early and open process shall be utilized to limit the scope of the environmental impact statement to a discussion of those impacts, which, because of the nature or location of the project, have the potential for significant environmental effects. The same process shall be utilized to determine the form, content and level of detail of the statement as well as the alternatives which are appropriate for consideration in the statement. In addition, the permits which will be required for the proposed action shall be identified during the scoping process. Further, the process shall identify those permits for which information will be developed concurrently with the environmental impact statement. The board shall provide in its rules for the expeditious completion of the scoping process. The determinations reached in the process shall be incorporated into the order requiring the preparation of an environmental impact statement.

(f) Whenever practical, information needed by a governmental unit for making final decisions on permits or other actions required for a proposed project shall be developed in conjunction with the preparation of an environmental impact statement.

(g) An environmental impact statement shall be prepared and its adequacy determined within 280 days after notice of its preparation unless the time is extended by consent of the parties or by the governor for good cause. The responsible governmental unit shall determine the adequacy of an environmental impact statement, unless within 60 days after notice is published that an environmental impact statement will be prepared, the board chooses to determine the adequacy of an environmental impact statement. If an environmental impact statement is found to be inadequate, the responsible governmental unit shall have 60 days to prepare an adequate environmental impact statement.

Subd. 3. [Repealed, 1980 c 447 s 10]

Subd. 3a. Within 90 days after final approval of an environmental impact statement, final decisions shall be made by the appropriate governmental units on those permits which were identified as required and for which information was developed concurrently with the preparation of the environmental impact statement. Provided, however, that the 90-day period may be extended where a longer period is required by federal law or state statute or is consented to by the permit applicant. The permit decision shall include the reasons for the decision, including any conditions under which the permit is issued, together with a final order granting or denying the permit.

Subd. 4. [Repealed, 1980 c 447 s 10]

Subd. 4a. The board shall by rule identify alternative forms of environmental review which will address the same issues and utilize similar procedures as an environmental impact statement in a more timely or more efficient manner to be utilized in lieu of an environmental impact statement.

Subd. 5. [Repealed, 1980 c 447 s 10]

Subd. 5a. The board shall, by January 1, 1981, promulgate rules in conformity with this chapter and the provisions of chapter 15, establishing:

(a) The governmental unit which shall be responsible for environmental review of a proposed action;

(b) The form and content of environmental assessment worksheets;

(c) A scoping process in conformance with subdivision 2a, clause (e);

(d) A procedure for identifying during the scoping process the permits necessary for a proposed action and a process for coordinating review of appropriate permits with the preparation of the environmental impact statement;

(e) A standard format for environmental impact statements;

(f) Standards for determining the alternatives to be discussed in an environmental impact statement;

(g) Alternative forms of environmental review which are acceptable pursuant to subdivision 4a;

(h) A model ordinance which may be adopted and implemented by local governmental units in lieu of the environmental impact statement process required by this section, providing for an alternative form of environmental review where an action does not require a state agency permit and is consistent with an applicable comprehensive plan. The model ordinance shall provide for adequate consideration of appropriate alternatives, and shall ensure that decisions are made in accordance with the policies and purposes of Laws 1980, chapter 447;

(i) Procedures to reduce paperwork and delay through intergovernmental cooperation and the elimination of unnecessary duplication of environmental reviews;

(j) Procedures for expediting the selection of consultants by the governmental unit responsible for the preparation of an environmental impact statement; and

(k) Any additional rules which are reasonably necessary to carry out the requirements of this section.

Subd. 6. No state action significantly affecting the quality of the environment shall be allowed, nor shall any permit for natural resources management and development be granted, where such action or permit has caused or is likely to cause pollution, impairment, or destruction of the air, water, land or other natural resources located within the state, so long as there is a feasible and prudent alternative consistent with the reasonable requirements of the public health, safety, and welfare and the state's paramount concern for the protection of its air, water, land and other natural resources from pollution, impairment, or destruction. Economic considerations alone shall not justify such conduct.

Subd. 6a. Prior to the preparation of a final environmental impact statement, the governmental unit responsible for the statement shall consult with and request the comments of every governmental office which has jurisdiction by law or special expertise with respect to any environmental effect involved. Copies of the drafts of such statements and the comments and views of the appropriate offices shall be made available to the public. The final detailed environmental impact statement and the comments received thereon shall precede final decisions on the proposed action and shall accompany the proposal through an administrative review process.

Subd. 7. Regardless of whether a detailed written environmental impact statement is required by the board to accompany an application for a permit for natural resources management and development, or a recommendation, project, or program for action, officials responsible for issuance of aforementioned permits or for other activities described herein shall give due consideration to the provisions of Laws 1973, chapter 412, as set forth in section 116D.03, in the execution of their duties.

Subd. 8. In order to facilitate coordination of environmental decision making and the timely review of agency decisions, the board shall establish by rule a procedure for early notice to the board and the public of natural resource management and development permit applications and other impending state actions having significant environmental effects.

Subd. 9. Prior to the final decision upon any state project or action significantly affecting the environment or for which an environmental impact statement is required, or within ten days thereafter, the board may delay implementation of the action or project by notice to the agency or department and to interested parties. Thereafter, within 45 days of such notice, the board may reverse or modify the decisions or proposal where it finds, upon notice and hearing, that the action or project is inconsistent with the policy and standards of sections 116D.01 to 116D.06. Any aggrieved party may seek judicial review pursuant to chapter 14.

Subd. 10. Decisions on the need for an environmental assessment worksheet, the need for an environmental impact statement and the adequacy of an environmental impact statement may be reviewed by a declaratory judgment action in the district court of the county wherein the proposed action, or any part thereof, would be undertaken. Judicial review under this section shall be initiated within 30 days after the governmental unit makes the decision, and a bond may be required under section 562.02 unless at the time of hearing on the application for the bond the plaintiff has shown that the claim has sufficient possibility of success on the merits to sustain the burden required for the issuance of a temporary restraining order. Nothing in this section shall be construed to alter the requirements for a temporary restraining order or a preliminary injunction pursuant to the Minnesota rules of civil procedure for district courts. The board may initiate judicial review of decisions referred to herein and may intervene as of right in any proceeding brought under this subdivision.

Subd. 11. If the board or governmental unit which is required to act within a time period specified in this section fails to so act, any person may seek an order of the district court requiring the board or governmental unit to immediately take the action mandated by subdivisions 2a and 3a.

Subd. 12. No attempt need be made to tabulate, analyze or otherwise evaluate the potential impact of elections made pursuant to section 116C.63, subdivision 4, in environmental impact statements done for large electric power facilities. It is sufficient for purposes of this chapter that such statements note the existence of section 116C.63, subdivision 4.

History: 1973 c 412 s 4; 1975 c 204 s 74; 1975 c 271 s 6; 1980 c 447 s 1-8; 1980 c 614 s 88; 1982 c 424 s 130; 1985 c 248 s 70; 1986 c 399 art 2 s 1; 1986 c 400 s 1; 1986 c 444; 1Sp1986 c 3 art 2 s 41

116D.045 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS; COSTS.

Subdivision 1. The board shall, no later than January 1, 1977, by rule adopt procedures to assess the proposer of a specific action, when the proposer is a private person, for reasonable costs of preparing and distributing an environmental impact statement on that action required pursuant to section 116D.04. Such costs shall be determined by the responsible agency pursuant to the rules promulgated by the board in accordance with subdivision 5 and shall be assessed for projects for which an environmental impact statement preparation notice has been issued after February 15, 1977.

Subd. 2. In the event of a disagreement between the proposer of the action and the responsible agency over the cost of an environmental impact statement, the responsible agency shall consult with the board, which may modify the cost or determine that the cost assessed by the responsible agency is reasonable.

Subd. 3. The proposer shall pay the assessed cost to the board. All money received pursuant to this subdivision shall be deposited in the general fund.

Subd. 4. No agency or governmental subdivision shall commence with the prepa-

ration of an environmental impact statement until at least one-half of the assessed cost of the environmental impact statement is paid pursuant to subdivision 3. Other laws notwithstanding, no state agency may issue any permits for the construction or operation of a project for which an environmental impact statement is prepared until the assessed cost for the environmental impact statement has been paid in full.

Subd. 5. For actions proposed by a private person there shall be no assessment for preparation and distribution of an environmental impact statement for an action which has a total value less than \$1,000,000. For actions which are greater than \$1,000,000 but less than \$10,000,000, the assessment to the proposer as determined by the agency shall not exceed .3 percent of the total value except that the total value shall not include the first \$1,000,000 of value. For actions the value of which exceed \$10,000,000 but are less than \$50,000,000, an additional charge may be made to the proposer by the agency which will not exceed .2 percent of each 1,000,000 of value over \$10,000,000. For actions which are greater than \$50,000,000 in total value, an additional charge may be made to the proposer by the agency which will not exceed .1 percent of each \$1,000,000 of value over \$50,000,000. The proposer shall pay the assessed cost to the board when a state agency is designated the responsible agency. All money received by the board pursuant to this subdivision shall be deposited in the general fund. The proposer shall pay the assessed cost to the designated lead agency when such agency is a local unit of government.

History: 1976 c 344 s 3

116D.05 [Repealed, 1984 c 655 art 1 s 20]

116D.06 EFFECT OF EXISTING OBLIGATIONS.

Subdivision 1. Nothing in sections 116D.03 to 116D.045 shall in any way affect the specific statutory obligations of any state agency to (a) comply with criteria or standards of environmental quality, (b) coordinate or consult with any federal or state agency, or (c) act or refrain from acting contingent upon the recommendations or certification of any other state agency or federal agency.

Subd. 2. The policies and goals set forth in sections 116D.01 to 116D.06 are supplementary to those set forth in existing authorizations of state agencies.

History: 1973 c 412 s 6; 1984 c 655 art 1 s 21

116D.07 GOVERNOR, REPORT REQUIRED.

The governor shall transmit to the legislature and make public by November 15 of each year an environmental quality report which shall set forth:

(1) The status and condition of the major natural, artificial, or altered environmental classes of the state, including, but not limited to, the air, the aquatic, and the terrestrial environment, including, but not limited to, the forest, dryland, wetland, range, urban, suburban, and rural environment;

(2) Current and foreseeable trends in the quality, management and utilization of such environments and the effects of those trends on the social, economic and other requirements of the state;

(3) The adequacy of available natural resources for fulfilling human and economic requirements of the state in the light of expected population pressures;

(4) A review of the programs and activities, including regulatory activities, of the federal government in the state, the state and local governments, and nongovernmental entities or individuals, with particular reference to their effect on the environment and on the conservation, development and utilization of natural resources;

(5) A program for remedying the deficiencies of existing programs and activities, together with recommendations for legislation;

(6) A review of identified, potentially feasible programs and projects for solving existing and future natural resources problems;

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(7) Measures as may be necessary to bring state government statutory authority, administrative rules and current policies into conformity with the intent, purposes, and procedures set forth in Laws 1973, chapter 412;

(8) The status of statewide natural resources plans; and

(9) A statewide inventory of natural resources projects, consisting of (a) a description of all existing and proposed public natural resources works or improvements to be undertaken in the coming biennium by state agencies or with state funds, (b) a biennial tabulation of initial investment costs and operation and maintenance costs for both existing and proposed projects, (c) an analysis of the relationship of existing state projects to all existing public natural resources works of improvement undertaken by local, regional, state-federal, and federal agencies with funds other than state funds, and (d) an analysis of the relationship of proposed state projects to local, regional, state-federal, and federal plans.

The purpose of this environmental quality report by the governor is to provide the information necessary for the legislature to assess the existing and possible future economic impact on state government of capital investments in and maintenance costs of natural resources works of improvement.

History: 1973 c 412 s 7; 1985 c 248 s 70; 1986 c 444