

H.F. No. 2310 – Environment, Natural Resources, Climate, and Energy Omnibus Finance (Chapter 60)

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Article 1 – Environment and Natural Resources Appropriations

[See spreadsheet]

Article 2 – Environment and Natural Resources Trust Fund

[See spreadsheet]

Article 3 – Pollution Control Agency

Section 1 [Definition of Microplastic] adds a definition of microplastic to the Pollution Control Agency (PCA) statutes.

Section 2 [Definition of Nanoplastic] adds a definition of nanoplastic to the PCA statutes.

Section 3 [Definition of Plastic] adds a definition of plastic to the PCA statutes.

Section 4 [Chloride Reduction Training Authority] establishes the PCA’s power to operate a chloride reduction training program and to charge the existing fee in statute.

Section 5 [Duty to Notify of Sewage Discharges] requires a publicly owned treatment works or a publicly or privately owned domestic sewer system owner to notify the public and affected drinking water facilities of a sewage discharge.

Section 6 [Definition of Environmental Justice Area] adds a definition of environmental justice area to the PCA statutes.

Section 7 [Definition of Waste Treated Seed] adds a definition of waste treated seed to the PCA statutes.

Section 8 [Paint Stewardship Program Modifications] makes various modifications to the paint stewardship program, including adding a requirement that the financial reserve not exceed 75% of annual operating expenses, allowing the PCA to rewrite a stewardship plan after multiple inadequate submissions, and clarifying the language of the statute.

Sections 9 through 13 [Capital Assistance Program Modifications] modify the capital assistance program statute that helps local governments pay for and expand their solid waste and materials management infrastructure. These sections expand the alternatives to disposal that the program must encourage local communities to undertake, require applicants to evaluate a proposed project's impact on climate change and environmental justice areas, increase maximum grant awards, and make related conforming changes.

Sections 14 and 15 [Broadening of Curbside Recycling and Composting Grant Program] broaden the program that provides competitive grants to political subdivisions and Tribes for curbside recycling and composting to also include waste reduction and reuse.

Sections 16 [Prohibited Methods for Disposing of Waste Treated Seeds] prohibits certain methods of disposing of waste treated seeds.

Section 17 [Voluntary Investigation and Cleanup Program Account Revenue] provides that the first \$350,000 of money received annually by the Pollution Control Agency through the voluntary investigation and cleanup program must be deposited in the remediation fund. Any revenue received in excess of this amount is appropriated to the agency to administer the program.

Section 18 [East Metro Private Well Testing Report Date Change] modifies the month that the annual east metro private well testing report is due.

Section 19 [3M Settlement Report Change] modifies the due dates of certain reports related to the 3M settlement.

Section 20 [Objectionable Odor Prohibition] prohibits emission of an objectionable odor in the metropolitan area and creates a complaint and management process to implement the prohibition.

Section 21 [Prohibition on Products Containing PFAS] prohibits the sale of enumerated items containing PFAS beginning January 1, 2025 and requires manufacturers of PFAS-containing products to file a notice with the PCA about the PFAS contents of the products beginning January 1, 2026. Contains certain exemptions. Authorizes the Pollution Control Agency to prohibit the sale of additional PFAS-containing items between 2025 and 2032, at which time all PFAS-containing items are prohibited from sale in the state unless expressly exempted by the agency after certain findings are made.

Section 22 [Per Diem for Public EQB Members] increase the per diem for public members of the Environmental Quality Board (EQB) to \$125.

Section 23 [Compostable Labeling Requirement] prohibits labeling of bags, food or beverage products, or packaging as "biodegradable," "degradable," "decomposable," or "compostable" unless the product meets certain technical standards. Beginning January 1, 2026, a product must be certified by a third party as meeting the standards before it can be offered for sale in this state.

Section 24 [Lead and Cadmium in Consumer Products] prohibits the importing, manufacturing, selling, or distributing of enumerated consumer products with lead or cadmium levels that exceed the levels set forth in the statute.

Sections 25 through 27 [PFAS-Containing Firefighting Foam] prohibit the manufacture, sale, or use of Class B firefighting foam containing PFAS, subject to certain exceptions.

Section 28 [Waste Treated Seed Rulemaking] requires the PCA, in consultation with the commissioner of agriculture and the University of Minnesota, to adopt rules under Minnesota Statutes, chapter 14, providing for the safe and lawful disposal of waste treated seed.

Section 29 [Petroleum Tank Release Cleanup Report] requires PCA to submit a report on the Petroleum Tank Release Cleanup Program.

Section 30 [PFAS Manufacturers Fee Work Group] requires the PCA to review options for collecting a fee from manufacturers of PFAS in the state and to submit a report and recommendations to the chairs and ranking minority members of the appropriate legislative committees.

Section 31 [Temporary Exemption for Terminals and Oil Refineries] provides a temporary exemption to the prohibition on PFAS-containing Class B firefighting foam for terminals and oil refineries.

Section 32 [Firefighter Turnout Gear Report] requires the PCA and others to submit a report to the appropriate legislative committees regarding PFAS in turnout gear by January 15, 2024.

Section 33 [PFAS Water Quality Standards] requires the PCA to adopt water quality standards for PFAS and related chemicals.

Section 34 [Perfluorooctane Sulfonate Health Risk Limit] requires the Commissioner of Health to modify the health risk limit for perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS).

Section 35 [Resource Management Report] requires the PCA to conduct a study and prepare a report that includes a pathway to implementing resource management policies, programs, and infrastructure sufficient to reduce the amount of materials disposed of in landfills or incinerators statewide by more than 90 percent by 2045 or sooner.

Section 36 [Solar Panel Recycling Report] requires the commissioner of the PCA, in consultation with the commissioners of commerce and employment and economic development, to prepare a report on developing a statewide system to reuse and recycle solar photovoltaic modules and installation components.

Section 37 [Revisor Instruction] requires the Revisor of Statutes to change the word “master plan” to “plan” in certain sections of Chapter 473.

Section 38 [Repealer] repeals certain PCA reporting requirements and existing lead and cadmium statutes that are superseded by new statutory sections enacted in this article.

Article 4 – Natural Resources

Section 1 [Restored Prairie Definition] adds a definition of “restored prairie” to the natural resources statutes.

Section 2 [Repeal of Requirement to File Permit Application in Quadruplicate] repeals a requirement that applications for licenses permitting the passage of utilities over public lands and water be filed in quadruplicate.

Sections 3 through 5 [Utility Crossing License Fee Restructuring/Increase] increases the fee for obtaining a new or renewed utility crossing license.

Section 6 [Transfer of Off-Highway Motorcycles] allows current owners, not just registered owners, to apply for a transfer of ownership of an off-highway motorcycle.

Section 7 [Issuance of Snowmobile Registration Decal] requires a snowmobile registration number to be printed on a registration decal issued at the time of registration and requires the decal to be permanently affixed to the snowmobile in a clearly visible manner.

Section 8 [Display of Snowmobile Registration Decal] requires a snowmobile registration decal to be affixed to a particular part of the snowmobile, depending on when the snowmobile was made.

Section 9 [Snowmobile Manufacturer Requirements] makes statutory a requirement that is currently in rules (6100.5700, subp. 4) for snowmobile manufacturers to provide an area of certain dimensions on a snowmobile’s cowling for placement of a snowmobile registration decal.

Section 10 [Transfer of Snowmobiles] allows current owners, not just registered owners, to apply to transfer ownership of a snowmobile.

Section 11 [Conforming Changes] narrows the Department of Natural Resource’s (DNR) rulemaking authority to reflect changes made in another section of the bill.

Section 12 [Crossing of Highways by Snowmobiles] allows road authorities to approve safe locations for the crossing of highways by snowmobiles.

Section 13 [Minimum Penalty for OHV Related Violations at Civil Penalty Amounts] requires that the minimum penalty assessed for violations of Section 84.90 be the amount required under Section 84.775.

Section 14 [Transfer of ATVs] allows current owners of ATVs, not just registered owners, to apply to transfer ownership of a snowmobile.

Section 15 [Insecticides on State Lands] prohibits use of a pesticide containing an insecticide in a wildlife management area, state park, state forest, aquatic management area, or scientific and natural area if the insecticide is from the neonicotinoid class of insecticides or contains chlorpyrifos.

Section 16 [Minnesota Naturalist Corps Program] amends the statute that directs the DNR to develop a Minnesota Naturalist Corps program to support state parks. This section requires that the agency not just develop the program but that they implement it and that it supports not just state parks but also state trails.

Section 17 [Minnesota Naturalist Corps Modifications] amends the qualifications to enroll in the Minnesota Naturalist Corps by repealing a requirement that a person be a permanent resident of the state and have completed at least one year of postsecondary education.

Section 18 [Revision of Statewide AIS Plan] requires the DNR to revise the statewide aquatic invasive species (AIS) plan every five years and to include and to address the impacts of climate change on AIS management in the plan.

Section 19 [AIS Decontamination When Equipment is Offsite] allows a conservation officer to order decontamination of water-related equipment even where the equipment necessary to do so is not available on site.

Section 20 [Luce Line Trail Connection] amends the statutory definition of the Luce Line Trail to include a connection to Greenleaf Lake State Recreation Area.

Section 21 [Reservation Policy Authority] provides the DNR authority to develop reservation policies for lodging facilities, day-use facilities, tours, educational programs, seminars, events, and rentals.

Section 22 [Definition of Other Commercial Operation] adds a definition of “other commercial operation” to the statutes. The definition is added as part of the watercraft fee changes made elsewhere in this article.

Section 23 [Watercraft Safety Definitions] defines terms used in connection with new watercraft safety and boater education requirements.

Section 24 [Issuance of Watercraft Operator’s Permit] requires the DNR to issue a watercraft operator’s permit to a person 12 years of age or older who completes the watercraft safety course and test administered by the DNR or a similar course approved by the DNR.

Section 25 [Watercraft Operator’s Permit Required] will eventually require all nonexempt persons 12 and older who were born after June 30, 1987, to obtain a watercraft operator’s permit to operate a motorboat, including a personal watercraft.

Section 26 [Watercraft Safety Program] requires the DNR to establish a water safety course and testing program for personal watercraft and watercraft operators and to create a short boater safety examination to be administered by motorboat rental businesses to renters of motorboats.

Section 27 [Motorboat Rental Businesses] imposes various requirements on motorboat rental businesses, including a requirement to create a list of authorized users, to provide personal floatation devices, to provide a summary of applicable motorboat regulations to motorboat renters, and to administer a short test on the regulations. This section also prohibits renting to anyone under age 18. Resort businesses are exempt from motorboat rental requirements.

Section 28 [Technical Change] makes a conforming change to reflect changes made elsewhere in the bill.

Section 29 through 34 [Watercraft Fee Increases] increase various watercraft fees.

Section 35 [Per Diem for Forest Resources Council Members] increases the allowable per diem for members of the Minnesota Forest Resources Council to \$125.

Section 36 [Extension of Sustainable Forest Resources Act] extends the Sustainable Forest Resources Act for an additional five years. The act is currently set to expire in 2028, but this section would extend that to 2033.

Section 37 [Deadline for Timber Payments] replaces the current requirement that payment for timber cut from state lands be paid within 30 days of the statement with a requirement that payment be postmarked by that date.

Section 38 [Native Swan Definition] adds a definition of “native swan” to the natural resources statutes.

Section 39 [Definition of Unloaded] modernizes the definition of an unloaded firearm to account for advances in firearm technology.

Section 40 [Wanton Waste] exempts common carp from the prohibition on wantonly wasting or destroying a usable part of a protected wild animal.

Section 41 [Hunting and Fishing Licenses Must Be Paperless by Default] requires the DNR to issue angling, trapping, and hunting licenses in a paperless format except where a person requests a paper license. This section becomes effective on March 1, 2026.

Section 42 [Walk-In Access Program Expansion] expands the walk-in access program to include birdwatching, nature photography, and similar compatible uses.

Section 43 [WMA Access by Persons with Disabilities] modernizes the statute that authorizes the DNR to permit people with disabilities to use motor vehicles in wildlife management areas. Repeals the requirement that the access be for hunting purposes.

Section 44 [Deer Stands in Certain WMAs Sunset Repeal] repeals a sunset on authority to leave deer stands overnight in certain wildlife management areas.

Section 45 [Minimum Penalty for OHV Related Violations at Civil Penalty Amounts] requires that the minimum penalty for violations of Section 97B.001 be the amount required under Section 84.775.

Section 46 [Conforming Change] makes a conforming change related to section 47.

Section 47 [DNR Regulation of Taking of Certain Wild Animals] directs the commissioner of natural resources to prescribe conditions and issue permits to take wild animals during activities covered under a federal incidental take permit issued under Section 10(a)(1)(B) of the Endangered Species Act.

Section 48 [Paperless Licenses Technical Change] makes a technical change to reflect the changes made in section 41 relating to paperless licenses.

Section 49 [Establishing Residency with Driver’s License Application] allows a person to use a driver’s license application receipt to establish residency for resident game and fish license purposes if the receipt is at least 60 days old.

Section 50 [Paperless Licenses Technical Change] makes a technical change to reflect the changes made in section 41 relating to paperless licenses.

Section 51 [Issuance of Big Game License After Conviction] clarifies that the prohibition on obtaining a big game license for three years after conviction of certain game and fish violations also applies to using big game licenses purchased prior to conviction.

Section 52 [Resident Angling Licenses for Military Spouses] authorizes DNR to issue a resident angling license to the spouse of a person in the armed forces that is stationed in the state.

Section 53 [Resident Angling Licenses for National Guard Spouses] authorizes DNR to issue a resident angling license to the spouse of a person in the National Guard that is stationed in the state.

Section 54 [Repeal of Turtle Seller License Fees] repeals language that sets a fee for turtle seller’s licenses and turtle seller’s apprentice licenses to reflect the fact that these licenses will no longer be issued.

Section 55 [Permissible Firearms; Big Game and Wolves] modernizes the statute that governs which firearms may be used to take big game and wolves to reflect advances in firearm technology.

Section 56 [Crossbow Hunting During Archery Season] allows a crossbow to be used by a licensed hunter during archery seasons until June 30, 2025. Current law already allows a crossbow to be used during firearms season and allows persons age 60 or older to use a crossbow during archery season.

Section 57 [Blaze Orange Required for Persons in Ground Blinds] requires a person in a fabric or synthetic ground blind on public land to have blaze orange on top of the blind or on each side of the blind.

Sections 58 and 59 [Technical Corrections] make technical corrections to deer hunting statutes.

Section 60 [Deer and Elk Causing Damage] authorizes nonlethal scaring, hazing, chasing, or harassing of deer or elk that are causing damage to agricultural crops. Requires deaths of deer or elk from these activities to be reported.

Section 61 [Native Swan-Related Violations Are Gross Misdemeanor] provides that a person who takes, harasses, destroys, buys, sells, possesses, transports, or ships a native swan in violation of the game and fish laws is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

Section 62 [Methods for Removing Rough Fish and Catfish] repeals language authorizing the DNR to remove lake whitefish with seines, nets, and other devices, and also repeals language authorizing the DNR to remove catfish with seines, nets, and other devices on the Minnesota-Wisconsin boundary waters.

Section 63 [Two-Line Angling] authorizes anglers to use two lines in the Minnesota River

downstream of the Granite Falls dam and in the Mississippi River downstream of St. Anthony Falls.

Section 64 [Technical Correction] makes a technical correction to correct a date range.

Section 65 [Technical Change] makes a technical change to conform with the changes made in Section 66.

Section 66 [Storing Garbage and Waste on Ice] prohibits persons using a conveyance on the ice of state waters from storing garbage or other waste on the ice unless it is placed in a container that is secured to the conveyance and not placed directly on the ice.

Section 67 [Spearing of Cisco Authorized] authorizes cisco (tulibee) to be taken by spearing.

Section 68 [Spearing of Cisco from Dark Houses] provides that cisco (tulibee) may only be speared from dark houses.

Sections 69 through 71 [Technical Corrections] make a technical change to correct date ranges.

Section 72 [Recreational Turtle License Required to Take Turtles] requires a recreational turtle license to take, possess, or transport turtles. This is in addition to an existing requirement to possess an angling license for these purposes. This section also provides that turtles taken from the wild are for personal use only and may not be resold.

Section 73 [Exemptions to Turtle License Requirements] repeals several existing exemptions to the requirement to possess turtle licenses and adds several new exemptions to the license requirements.

Section 74 [Turtle Taking Methods] prohibits taking turtles with traps or commercial equipment.

Section 75 [Turtle Species Limits] prohibits possessing more than 3 snapping turtles or more than 3 western painted turtles except in certain circumstances. This section also makes technical changes that repeal language that is no longer needed.

Section 76 [Technical Change] makes a technical change to correct a date range.

Sections 77 through 79 [Sustainable Diversion Definitions] add definitions related to the new sustainable diversion limits provision on groundwater appropriation enacted in section 85.

Section 80 [DNR Orders and Investigations] authorizes the DNR to adopt, issue, reissue, modify, deny, revoke, enter into, or enforce reasonable orders, schedules of compliance, and stipulation agreements, to issue notices of violation, and to take various other actions in enforcing Chapter 103G.

Section 81 [Duty of Candor] prohibits making a false statement or failing to disclose relevant information to the commissioner in connection with Chapter 103G.

Section 82 [Reporting of Fish Kills] defines a fish kill as an incident leading to the death of 25 or more fish and requires a state or county staff person or official who learns of a fish kill in public waters to report the location of the fish kill to the Minnesota State Duty Officer. The Minnesota

State Duty Officer, in turn, must alert certain state agencies within one hour, and the incident must be posted to the Environmental Quality Board (EQB) Monitor in its next scheduled posting.

Section 83 [Fish Kill Response Protocol] requires the commissioners of agriculture, health, and natural resources, and the commissioner of the Pollution Control Agency to develop a protocol for steps state agencies responding to a fish kill must take to ascertain the cause of the fish kill as well as to inform the public of potential hazards.

Section 84 [Water Use Permit Summer Surcharge Increase] increases the water use permit summer surcharge.

Section 85 [Groundwater Appropriations Must Avoid Known Negative Impacts to Surface Waters] provides that groundwater appropriations may be authorized only if they avoid known negative impacts to surface waters. This section also authorizes the DNR to use a sustainable diversion limit to avoid negative impacts to surface waters.

Section 86 [Consideration of Cumulative Withdrawal Rates to Protect Groundwater] requires the DNR to consider monthly and annual cumulative withdrawal rates when establishing water appropriation limits to protect groundwater.

Section 87 [DNR APO Authority Clarification] clarifies that the DNR may issue administrative penalty orders for violations of water appropriations permits and not just for appropriations of water without a permit.

Section 88 [DNR APO Penalty Amounts] raises from \$20,000 to \$40,000 the maximum penalty that a DNR administrative penalty order may impose.

Section 89 [Forgiveness of APO Penalties] provides that when corrective action has been taken, penalties under an administrative penalty order must be forgiven. This section provides further that penalties resulting from repeated serious violations are not forgivable.

Section 90 [Conforming Change] makes a conforming change in response to changes made in another section.

Section 91 [Chapter 103G Penalties & Enforcement] provides the DNR with various civil penalty, injunction authority, and other mechanisms for enforcing Chapter 103G.

Section 92 [Water Use Permit Application Fee Increase for Certain Activities] increases the water use permit application for certain activities.

Section 93 [Tribal Notification of Permit Applications] requires applicants for DNR permits to provide copies of the application and related documentation to the Tribal chair of a reservation or Tribal community within which the proposed action is proposed to be undertaken.

Section 94 [Tribal Consultation on Permit Applications] allows an Indian Tribe to submit recommendations to the DNR with respect to permit applications that affect a reservation or Tribal community and to request consultation on the permit application.

Section 95 [Watercraft Operator’s Permit Information on Driver’s Licenses] adds language to the statutes that facilitates the inclusion of watercraft operator’s permit information on driver’s licenses.

Section 96 [Lottery in Lieu Changes] raises from 72.43% to 81.56% the percentage of lottery-in-lieu revenue that must be deposited in the game and fish fund and the natural resources fund. Requires that an additional 1.5% be deposited in both a new regional parks and trails account in the natural resources fund and a new outdoor recreational opportunities for underserved communities account in the natural resources fund.

Section 97 [Upper Sioux Agency State Park Transfer] requires the DNR to convey for no consideration all state-owned land within the boundaries of Upper Sioux Agency State Park to the Upper Sioux Community.

Section 98 [Required Rulemaking] requires the DNR to modify rules to conform to changes made in this article with respect to snowmobile decals and the walk-in-access program.

Section 99 [Registration Decal Format Transition] facilitates the transition from older format snowmobile registration decals to those required under the changes made in the bill.

Section 100 [Report on Feral Pigs and Mink] requires the DNR, in cooperation with the Board of Animal Health, to report to the appropriate legislative committees clarifying the relative duties of each agency with respect to managing feral pigs and mink.

Section 101 [Recommendations to Prevent Fish Kills in the Driftless Area] by January 15, 2024, requires the commissioners of agriculture, health, and natural resources, and the commissioner of the Pollution Control Agency to make recommendations to the legislature for statutory and rules changes that, if implemented, would help prevent fish kills within the boundaries of the Department of Natural Resources Paleozoic Plateau ecological section.

Section 102 [Prohibition on Turtle Seller License Renewal] prohibits transfer or renewal of a turtle seller’s license.

Section 103 [Swan Restitution Values; Rule Amendments] requires the DNR to amend its rules to increase the restitution value for certain swan species.

Section 104 [Native Fish Conversation/Report] requires the DNR to submit a written update on the progress of identifying necessary protection and conservation measures for native fish currently defined as rough fish under Minnesota statutes. This section also requires DNR to submit a subsequent report with recommendations for policy and legislative changes to facilitate sufficient protection of these fish.

Section 105 [City of Lake Elmo Water Use Permits] authorizes the DNR to issue necessary permits for the City of Lake Elmo to construct and operate a new water supply well and to appropriate groundwater in amounts contemplated in its most recently approved water supply plan.

Section 106 [Moratorium on Water Appropriation Permit Modifications] prohibits the DNR from reducing allowable amounts of groundwater appropriations under a White Bear Lake area water appropriations permit issued or amended prior to January 2023.

Section 107 [Analysis of Crossbow Hunting’s Effect on Deer Population] requires the DNR to analyze the effect that allowing persons under age 60 to hunt with a crossbow during regular archery seasons has had on deer populations in this state.

Section 108 [Outreach to Southeast Asians] requires the DNR to recruit and hire at least 3.5 full-time equivalent positions to engage in outreach to members of Southeast Asian communities in Minnesota about hunting and fishing opportunities and regulations in this state.

Section 109 [Ensuring Adequate Bait Supply] authorizes the DNR to adopt emergency rules to ensure adequate bait supply in this state, notwithstanding various statutes that would otherwise prohibit bait importation. This section also requires the DNR and stakeholders to make recommendations to the legislature to ensure adequate supply in the future.

Section 110 [Reducing AIS Contamination in Trout Streams] requires the DNR and stakeholders to make recommendations for statutory and program changes to reduce the risk of aquatic invasive species contamination in Minnesota trout streams.

Section 111 [Revisor Instruction] requires the Revisor of Statutes to make certain technical changes.

Section 112 [Repealer] repeals certain statutes and rules to conform to changes made elsewhere in this article related to snowmobiles, watercraft operation, and turtles. This section also repeals rule language related to certain sales of basins to the DNR.

Article 5 – Water and Soil Resources

Section 1 [Per Diem for BWSR Members] increases the per diem for appointed Board of Water and Soil Resources (BWSR) members to \$125.

Section 2 [BWSR Agreements with Other Entities] authorizes BWSR to enter into agreements, including grant agreements, with Tribal nations, federal agencies, higher education institutions, local governments, and private sector organizations to carry out programs and other responsibilities authorized by statute.

Section 3 [Work with Stakeholders on Conservation Practices] requires BWSR to work with Tribal nations and other stakeholders to foster mutual understanding and provide recommendations for standardized specifications related to conservation practices.

Section 4 [Work with Stakeholders to Enhance Native Vegetation] requires BWSR to work with state and federal agencies, Tribal nations, academic institutions, local governments, practitioners, and stakeholders to foster mutual understanding and to provide recommendations for standardized specifications to establish and enhance native vegetation. Authorizes BWSR to convene work groups for this purpose.

Section 5 [Easement Stewardship Accounts Modifications] expands permissible uses of the water and soil conservation easement stewardship account to include repairing or replacing structures and requires BWSR to consider the estimated annualized costs for repairing and replacing water control structures in determining the amount of the financial contribution to the account it seeks when it acquires a conservation easement.

Section 6 [Lawns to Legumes Program] statutorily establishes the Lawns to Legumes program.

Section 7 [Habitat-Friendly Utilities Program] authorizes BWSR to provide financial and technical assistance to promote the successful establishment of native vegetation as part of utility projects, including solar and wind projects, pipelines, and electrical transmission corridors.

Section 8 [Habitat-Enhancement Landscape Program] authorizes BWSR to provide financial and technical assistance to establish or enhance areas of diverse native vegetation.

Section 9 [Expansion of Permissible Uses of Cost-Share Program Money] expands permissible uses of money provided under what is currently known as the BWSR cost-share program. Currently, that money can be used for practices for erosion or sedimentation control or water quality improvement, but this section would expand permissible uses to include improvements related to water quantity, habitat enhancement, plant biodiversity, energy conservation, or climate adaptation, resiliency, or mitigation. This section is one of several sections related to the cost-share program that facilitate its transformation from a cost-share program into a more general program providing technical and financial assistance.

Section 10 [Expansion of Permissible Uses of Cost-Share Program Money] expands permissible uses of cost-share program money by limiting permissible uses to include projects identified in state-approved plans that are related to water and natural resources and established under chapters 103B, 103C, 103D, 103F, 103G, and 114D.

Section 11 [Cost-Share Program Conforming Changes; Repeal of Contract Requirements] makes various conforming changes to reflect changes to the cost-share program statutes made elsewhere in the article. This section also repeals statutory language governing the length of a cost-share contract and penalties to be paid for nonperformance.

Section 12 [Cost-Share Program Conforming Changes] makes various conforming changes to reflect changes to the cost-share program statutes made elsewhere in the bill.

Section 13 [Cost-Share Program Inspections] requires inspection of conservation practices to determine if the land occupier is in compliance with design, operation, and maintenance specifications.

Section 14 [Technical Changes] makes technical changes to a statute that governs watershed district projects.

Section 15 [Establishment of Soil Health Practices Program] requires BWSR to establish a soil health practices program to provide technical and financial assistance to support no till, field borders, prairie strips, cover crops, and other practices designed to produce soil health practices that achieve water quality, soil productivity, climate change resiliency, or carbon sequestration benefits. Under the program, BWSR would provide support to local units of government, private sector organizations, and farmers.

Section 16 [RIM Purposes Expansion] expands the purposes of the Reinvest in Minnesota Resources Law to include establishing perennial vegetation, restoring and enhancing marginal land, and protecting environmentally sensitive areas, including wellhead protection areas, grasslands, peatlands, shorelands, and forest lands in priority areas.

Section 17 [Grasslands Definition] adds a definition of grasslands to Minnesota Statutes Chapter 103F.

Section 18 [Restored Prairie Definition] adds a definition of “restored prairie” to the water and soil resources statutes.

Section 19 [Establishment of Reinvest in Minnesota Working Lands Program] requires BWSR to establish a Reinvest in Minnesota Working Lands Program that would complement the existing Reinvest in Minnesota Reserve Program.

Section 20 [Wetland Banking Program Rules] requires BWSR’s wetland value replacement plan rules to address mitigating and banking other water and water-related resources.

Section 21 [Drainage Workgroup Recommendations] requires the Drainage Workgroup established by BWSR to develop and report recommendations on the definition of outlet adequacy and public notice requirements for proposed drainage activities.

Section 22 [Repealer] repeals various statutes and rules related to the BWSR cost-share program in conformance with changes made elsewhere in this article.

Article 6 – State Lands

Section 1 [Enrollment of Land Burdened by Easements in Forests for the Future Program] authorizes the DNR to enroll land in the Minnesota Forests for the Future program that is burdened by a preexisting easement where the preexisting easement is acceptable to the commissioner. Current law prohibits enrollment of land that is subject to an encumbrance.

Section 2 [St. Louis County Land Exchange] authorizes St. Louis County to require that the exchange partner for certain lands provide lands valued at 125% of the value of the lands that St. Louis County plans to convey to the exchange partner.

Section 3 [Additions to State Parks] expands the statutory boundary of Frontenac State Park (Goodhue County) and William O’Brien State Park (Washington County).

Section 4 [Addition to State Park] expands the statutory boundary of Riverlands State Forest.

Section 5 [Private Sale of Surplus Land Bordering Public Water; Aitkin County]

Section 6 [Public Sale of Surplus State Land Bordering Public Water; Becker County]

Section 7 [Public Sale of Surplus State Land Bordering Public Water; Becker County]

Section 8 [Private Sale of Tax-Forfeited Land; Beltrami County]

Section 9 [Private Sale of Tax-Forfeited Land; Beltrami County]

Section 10 [Private Sale of Surplus Land Bordering Public Water; Crow Wing County]

Section 11 [Private Sale of Tax-Forfeited Land; Itasca County]

Section 12 [Public or Private Sale of Surplus State Land Bordering Public Water; Kandiyohi County]

Section 13 [Private Sale of Tax-Forfeited Lands; Koochiching County]

Section 14 [Private Sale of Tax-Forfeited Lands; St. Louis County]

Section 15 [Private Sale of Tax-Forfeited Lands; St. Louis County]

Section 16 [Private Sale of Tax-Forfeited Lands; St. Louis County]

Section 17 [Private Sale of Tax-Forfeited Lands; St. Louis County]

Section 18 [Private Sale of Tax-Forfeited Lands; St. Louis County]

Section 19 [Private Sale of Tax-Forfeited Lands; St. Louis County]

Section 20 [Private Sale of Tax-Forfeited Lands; St. Louis County]

Section 21 [Private Sale of Surplus Land Bordering Public Water; Sherburne County]

Section 22 [Lease; Tax-Forfeited Land; St. Louis County]

Section 23 [Exchange of State Land; St. Louis County]

Section 24 [Private Sale of Land; St. Louis County]

Section 25 [Land Transfer; City of Duluth]

Section 26 [Effective Date] makes this article effective the day following final enactment.

Article 7 – Farmed Cervidae

Section 1 [Escaped Farmed Cervidae] requires an owner to immediately notify the commissioner of natural resources of the escape of a farmed cervid if the cervid is not returned within 24 hours of escape. This section also governs ownership of escaped cervidae; allows a person with a hunting license to kill and possess escaped farmed cervidae without being liable to the owner for loss of the animal under certain conditions; requires escaped farmed cervidae that are killed to be tested for chronic wasting disease (CWD); and makes the owner responsible for proper disposal of a deceased CWD-positive escaped cervid and for paying any costs associated with the escaped cervid. This section is effective September 1, 2023.

Section 2 [Fencing Requirements for Farmed Cervidae] requires fencing for farmed cervidae to be constructed and maintained in a manner that prevents physical contact between farmed cervidae and free-roaming cervidae. This section also allows the Board of Animal Health or the DNR to determine the adequacy of fencing; requires fencing deficiencies to be repaired immediately if the deficiency allows entry or exit of farmed or wild cervidae; and requires that all other deficiencies be fixed within a reasonable time not to exceed 14 days. This section is effective September 1, 2024.

Section 3 [Prohibition Against New White-Tailed Deer Farms] prohibits new registrations of white-tailed deer farms. Allows transfer or sale of a white-tailed deer farm registration one time only and only to an immediate family member. Transfer or sale may only be approved once the BAH has verified that the herd is in good standing and the applicant has paid a \$500 fee. This section is effective the day following final enactment.

Section 4 [Effects of CWD Detection] prohibits moving a farmed white-tailed deer from a CWD-positive herd to another location, and requires the owner of premises where CWD has been detected to cooperate with inspections by the appropriate state agencies and prohibits raising farmed cervidae on the premises for ten years. This section also requires written disclosure to a purchaser of the property of the date the herd was depopulated and notice of the requirements and limitations that apply to the property as a result of CWD having been detected on it. Finally, the owner must file a notice containing related information with the appropriate county recorder or registrar of titles. This section is effective July 1, 2023.

Section 5 [CWD Liability] provides that a herd owner is civilly liable to a person injured by the owner's sale or unlawful disposal of farmed cervidae that the owner knew or reasonably should have known were infected with or exposed to CWD. Provides further that a herd owner is liable to the state for costs associated with the owner's unlawful disposal of farmed cervidae infected with or exposed to CWD. This section is effective July 1, 2023.

Section 6 [Live Cervid and Cervidae Semen Importation Prohibition] prohibits the importation of live cervidae from a state or province in which Chronic Wasting Disease has been detected during the previous 5 years unless the animal to be imported has tested negative for the diseases using a live animal test. Live cervidae and cervidae semen can be imported only from a herd that has been subject to a CWD herd certification program and has achieved the highest level of certification. This section contains certain exceptions related to zoos and orphaned cervidae. This section is effective July 1, 2023.

Section 7 [Cooperation with Board of Animal Health] authorizes the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to contract with, or enter into an interagency agreement with, the Board of Animal Health to administer some or all of the statutes that govern farmed white-tailed deer once those duties are transferred to the DNR. This section is effective July 1, 2023.

Section 8 [Federal CWD Money Report] requires the commissioner of agriculture, in consultation with the commissioner of natural resources and the Board of Animal Health, to annually report to the appropriate legislative committees on the receipt and expenditure of federal money received for purposes relating to Chronic Wasting Disease. This section is effective July 1, 2023.

Section 9 [Consultation with the Center for Prion Research] requires BAH and the DNR to consult with the Minnesota Center for Prion Research and Outreach at the University of Minnesota in the administration of § 35.155 (farmed cervidae provisions). This section is effective July 1, 2023.

Section 10 [Notification of CWD Infections Required] requires the BAH to promptly notify affected local and Tribal governments when an animal in a farmed cervidae herd tests positive for CWD. This section is effective July 1, 2023.

Section 11 [Live Animal Testing of Farmed Cervidae Required] requires BAH to test

each farmed white-tailed deer for CWD using a live animal test once the test is approved for that purpose by the USDA. Additional tests must be performed on any farmed white-tailed deer prior to movement and whenever required by protocols to be developed by the Board of Animal Health. This section is effective July 1, 2023.

Section 12 [Transfer of White-Tailed Deer-Related Duties] transfers the responsibility for administering and enforcing statutes and rules regulating farmed white-tailed deer from BAH to the DNR, effective July 1, 2023.

Section 13 [Revisor Instruction] requires the revisor of statutes to make changes to Minnesota Statutes necessary to conform the statutes to this article's transfer of authority over farmed white-tailed deer from the Board of Animal Health to the DNR.

Section 14 [Repealer] repeals the statutory subdivision that conferred concurrent authority over farmed white-tailed Cervidae on both the DNR and the Board of Animal Health.

Article 8 – Environmental Justice

Section 1 [Distribution of Large PCA Settlements] requires that 40% of any settlement of litigation, or of a matter that could have resulted in litigation, in excess of \$250,000 or more must be distributed to the community health board where the permitted facility is located. The community health board must submit a report to the appropriate legislative committees on the expenditure of the money one year after receipt.

Section 2 [Air Toxics Emissions Reporting] requires owners and operators of facilities in the metropolitan area that have been issued an air quality permit by the PCA to annually report air toxics emissions from each permitted facility.

Section 3 [Cumulative Impacts] requires a cumulative impacts analysis to be undertaken by an applicant for a new or renewed major air permit or state air permit for a facility located in or within one mile of an environmental justice that is located in the metropolitan area or in a city of the first class. When the PCA determines that a cumulative impacts analysis is required, the applicant must hold public meetings and the PCA must consider both the analysis and comments when making the permit decision. Permits for facilities to be located in environmental justice areas that will have a cumulative adverse effect must be denied unless the PCA enters into a community benefit agreement with the facility owner or operator. This section requires permit applicants to bear the costs of complying with and administering this section.

Section 4 [Public Informational Meetings] authorizes the commissioner to require owners or operators of facilities issued an air permit that are subject to an enforcement action that results in payment of a civil penalty to hold in person meetings with the community where the facility is located to share information about the facility's operations and to discuss community concerns.

Section 5 [Air Toxics Rulemaking] requires the PCA to adopt rules to regulate metropolitan facilities that emit air toxics.

Section 6 [Community Air Monitoring Systems; Pilot Grant Program] creates a pilot program for community air-monitoring systems to monitor air pollution levels in communities.

Article 9 – Environment and Natural Resources Miscellaneous Provisions

Section 1 [Unreasonable Adverse Effects on the Environment Definition Modification]

modifies the definition of “unreasonable adverse effects on the environment” in Chapter 18B to include unreasonable risks of the use of seed treated with pesticides.

Section 2 [Prohibition on Mishandling Pesticide-Treated Seeds] prohibits misuse, mishandling, and improper disposal of pesticide-treated seed.

Sections 3 and 4 [Certain Cities May Ban Use of Pollinator-Lethal Pesticides] authorize cities of the first class to enact ordinances prohibiting the use of pollinator-lethal pesticides.

Section 5 [Ban on Treated Seed for Food, Feed, Oil, or Ethanol] prohibits the use or sale as food, feed, oil, or ethanol feedstock of any seed treated with neonicotinoid pesticide.

Section 6 [Treated Seed Guidance] requires the commission of agriculture, in consultation with the commissioner of the PCA, to develop consumer guidance regarding the proper use and disposal of pesticide-treated seeds.

Section 7 [MN Zoological Board Member Per Diem Increase] increases the per diem for Minnesota Zoological Board members to \$125.

Section 8 [Cogeneration Facility Purchase Agreement Modification] modifies a biomass power purchase agreement statute.

Section 9 [St. Louis County Environmental Trust Fund Modification] authorizes St. Louis County to use up to 50 percent of the principal in an environmental trust fund established under Section 373.475 in calendar years 2023, 2024, and 2025, and up to 10 percent annually thereafter for renewable and climate change related economic development and environmental projects in the county. Renames the fund the Mary C. Murphy Trust Fund.

Section 10 [Metropolitan Cities Inflow and Infiltration Grants] establishes a program to provide grants to metropolitan cities for capital improvements in municipal wastewater collection systems to reduce the amount of inflow and infiltration to the Metropolitan Council’s sanitary sewer disposal system.

Section 11 [Community Wastewater Costs Report] requires the Metropolitan Council to annually submit a report to the appropriate legislative committees providing a summary of the average monthly wastewater costs for metropolitan communities during the previous calendar year.

Section 12 [50-Year Clean Water Plan Scope of Work] requests that the University of Minnesota Water Council to develop a scope of work, timeline, and budget for a plan to promote and protect clean water in Minnesota for the next 50 years.

Article 10 – Climate and Energy Finance

[See spreadsheet]

Article 11 – Renewable Development Account Appropriations

[See spreadsheet]

Article 12 – Energy Policy

Section 1 [Buy Clean and Buy Fair Minnesota] requires new construction of state buildings with more than 50,000 square feet, certain renovations of more than 50,000 square feet, and construction or reconstruction of more than two miles of trunk highway to only use carbon steel rebar, structural steel, concrete, or asphalt paving mixture that does not exceed the maximum acceptable global warming potential, as determined by the commissioner of administration.

Section 2 [Sustainable Building Guidelines Must Include Resiliency] requires sustainable building design guidelines for state buildings to incorporate resiliency guidelines to encourage design that allows buildings to adapt to projected climate-related changes that are reflected in both acute events and chronic trends.

Section 3 [Preference Order for Purchase of State Vehicles] establishes a four-tier preference order for purchase of state vehicles with electric vehicles being the highest preference and gasoline or diesel fueled vehicles being the lowest tier. Higher preference vehicles may be rejected only if they are incapable of performing the work for which they are being purchased or the total cost of ownership would be more than 10% higher than the next vehicle type.

Section 4 [Technical Changes] makes conforming changes to reflect the statutory changes made in section 3.

Section 5 [RDA Projects Are Subject to Prevailing Wage Requirements/Diversity Report] requires payment of prevailing wages on construction projects that receive funds from the renewable development account. Specifies that the construction projects are also subject to prevailing wage reporting and record keeping requirements and enforcement by the Department of Labor and Industry. This section also requires that a project receiving funding from the renewable development account must submit the diversity report required by § 216C.51 and makes changes related to the Prairie Island payments required under the statute amended by Section 15.

Section 6 [Solar Rewards Modifications] increases the amount that the public utility subject to § 116C.779 must allocate to the solar energy production incentive program and requires that a certain portion of this funding must be reserved for solar energy systems whose installation meets applicable low-income standards.

Sections 7 and 8 [Air Ventilation Program Act] requires the commissioner of commerce to establish an air ventilation program to provide grants to reimburse school boards for heating, ventilation, and air conditioning assessment reports, related testing, and upgrades to improve the health, safety, and HVAC system efficiency.

Section 9 [Dealers Must Employ Persons Knowledgeable about Electric Vehicles] requires dealers of new motor vehicles to employ at least one person who has had training on the fundamentals of electric vehicles and related issues.

Section 10 [Utility Reporting Due Date Modification] modifies the month in which a utility report is due.

Section 11 [Intervenor Compensation Statute Applicability] makes an existing statute governing compensation for intervenors in rate proceedings before the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) inapplicable until the statute created by Section 25 expires on July 1, 2031.

Section 12 [Transportation Electrification Plans] requires a public utility to submit a transportation electrification plan to the commission by November 1, 2023, which may include an educational component, utility investment, research and demonstration projects, and rate structures or programs that encourage electric vehicle charging that optimizes grid operation. Allows the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) to approve cost recovery for prudent and reasonable investments made or expenses incurred by a public utility in the administration and implementation of a transportation electrification plan.

Section 13 [Customer Access to Electricity Usage Data] requires a utility to provide a customer with the customer's electricity usage data within ten days of a request when needed to facilitate interconnection of a qualifying facility on behalf of the customer.

Section 14 [Community Solar Garden Transition] modifies the community solar garden program effective January 1, 2024, by capping the annual capacity that may be included in the program; requiring new gardens to have a capacity of no more than 5 megawatts and to have at least 25 individual subscribers per megawatt; providing compensation rates based on the type of subscriber; and by making various other modifications.

Section 15 [Prairie Island Nuclear Power Plant Settlement Payments] requires the utility that is subject to Section 116C.779 to make additional payments to the Prairie Island Indian Community in the event that a new settlement resolving the dispute about continued operation of the Prairie Island Nuclear Power Plant is entered into. This section is effective January 1, 2024.

Section 16 [Distributed Solar Energy Standard] requires that by 2030 public utilities generate certain proportions of total retail electric retail sales from solar energy generating systems that have ten megawatts or less and are constructed or procured after August 1, 2023.

Section 17 [Technical Change] makes a technical change to conform to the changes made in another section.

Section 18 [Utility Customer Dispute Resolution] requires residential customer complaints against a public utility to be filed with the PUC's consumer affairs office. If the customer is not satisfied with the resolution of the dispute by the consumer affairs office, the customer may file an appeal with the commission, which can either be dismissed, resolved through an informal proceeding before the commission, or referred to the Office of Administrative Hearings for a contested case. Judicial review of decisions is made available.

Section 19 [Definition of Low-Income Household] modifies the definition of low-income household for energy conservation and optimization program purposes.

Section 20 [Approval of Projects to Modernize Transmission and Distribution System] authorizes the PUC to approve projects to modernize the energy transmission and distribution system when the project is in the public interest.

Section 21 [Forecast of Necessary Distribution System Upgrades] requires a public utility that owns a nuclear generating plant to annually forecast distribution system upgrades necessary to accommodate the interconnection of customer distributed energy generation projects.

Section 22 [LWECS Certification of Need Exemption] exempts from certificate of need requirements large wind energy conversion systems if a site permit application under chapter 216E (Electric Power Facility Permits) or 216F (Wind Energy Conversion Systems) has been submitted by an independent power producer.

Section 23 [Modification of Threshold Requiring PUC Approval] modifies the dollar amount threshold that triggers the requirement for a public utility to obtain PUC approval before selling, acquiring, leasing, or renting any plant as an operating unit or system. The current threshold is \$100,000 and this section would raise that to \$1,000,000.

Section 24 [Commerce Assessment] raises from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 the amount that the Department of Commerce may assess per fiscal year to pay for grid reliability analyses and to perform regional and national duties.

Section 25 [Compensation for Certain PUC Proceeding Participants] authorizes the PUC to order a public utility to compensate certain nonprofits and Indian tribes who materially assist the commission in a PUC proceeding. This section also contains per proceeding, per recipient, and per utility caps on compensation received or paid. This section expires on July 1, 2031.

Sections 26 and 27 [Transfer of Solar for Schools Program] transfers administration of the Solar for Schools Program to the Department of Commerce.

Sections 28 through 33 [Preweatherization Program Establishment] establish a preweatherization program in the Department of Commerce to provide grants for preweatherization services to income-eligible households in Minnesota. Grants are also available through a competitive process to educational institutions, certified training centers, labor organizations, and nonprofits for training and developing programs for careers in the weatherization industry.

Section 34 [Energy Benchmarking] requires certain properties of more than 50,000 square feet to participate in energy benchmarking to make a building's owners, tenants, and potential tenants aware of the building's energy consumption levels and patterns, and how the building's energy use compares with that of similar buildings nationwide.

Section 35 [Electric School Bus Deployment Program] creates a program in the Department of Commerce to provide grants to accelerate the deployment of electric school buses by paying for up to 95% of a school district's or transportation service provider's cost to purchase one or more electric school buses or to convert fossil-fuel-powered buses into electric school buses. Grants may also be used to deploy related infrastructure. The deadline for applications is December 31, 2026.

Section 36 [Solar for Schools Modifications] expands eligibility for the solar for schools program to Tribal contract schools and any other public school district deemed appropriate by the commissioner; facilitates renewable development account participation in the program; extends the program through 2032; and makes various other changes.

Section 37 [Solar on Public Buildings Program Establishment] Establishes a solar on public buildings grant program to provide grants to stimulate the installation of solar energy generating

systems on public buildings. Utilities and developers may apply for the grants on behalf of local government buildings. Applications must be submitted by June 30, 2026.

Section 38 [Distributed Energy Resources System Upgrade Program] establishes a distributed energy resources system upgrade program in the Department of Commerce to provide funding to the utility subject to section 116C.779 to complete infrastructure upgrades necessary to enable electricity customers to interconnect distributed energy resources.

Section 39 [Energy Storage Incentive Program] requires the public utility subject to § 116C.779 to develop and operate a program to provide lump sum grants of up to \$5,000 to customers to reduce the costs of purchasing and installing on-site energy storage systems.

Section 40 [Electric Vehicle Rebates] provides rebates of up to \$2,500 for the purchase or lease of an eligible new electric vehicle and \$600 for the purchase or lease of an eligible used electric vehicle. Only new vehicles with an MSRP of \$55,000 or less are eligible, and only used vehicles with a purchase price of \$25,000 or less are eligible. The rebate program expires on June 30, 2027.

Section 41 [Dealer Grants to Cover Costs of Manufacturer Certification] creates a grant program to provide grants of up to \$40,000 to dealers of new motor vehicles to offset the costs of obtaining the training and equipment required by electric vehicle manufacturers in order to certify a dealer to sell electric vehicles produced by the manufacturer.

Sections 42 through 44 [PACE Loan Program Modifications] modifies the commercial PACE loan program to allow the financing of land and water improvements on farmland under the program.

Section 45 [Residential Electric Panel Upgrade Grant Program] establishes a residential electric panel upgrade grant program to provide financial assistance to owners of single-family residences and multifamily buildings to upgrade residential electric panels.

Section 46 [Residential Heat Pump Rebate Program] establishes a residential heat pump rebate program to provide rebates of up to \$4,000 to eligible applicants that purchase and install a heat pump in the applicant's Minnesota residence.

Section 47 [Public Utility Diversity Reporting] requires each public utility to file an annual diversity report with the commissioner.

Section 48 [Definition of Energy Storage System] adds a definition of “energy storage system” to Chapter 216E.

Sections 49 through 59 [Technical and Conforming Changes]

Section 60 [Gas and Hazardous Liquid Definitions] adds definitions of “gas” and “hazardous liquid” to the pipeline chapter (216G).

Section 61 [Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Goal Modifications] modifies the statewide greenhouse gas emission reduction goals.

Section 62 [Report Due Date Modification] modifies the date a Department of Commerce report is due.

Sections 63 through 65 [Restrictions on Single-Family Solar Installations Prohibited] prohibits a private entity from refusing to permit the owner of a single-family dwelling to install, maintain, or use a roof-mounted solar energy system.

Section 66 [Extension of GUIC Sunset] extends by five years the sunset of a law that allows a gas utility to recover gas utility infrastructure costs. The original law was set to expire in 2015, and is currently set to expire in 2023, without this extension.

Section 67 [Energy Storage System Siting Rulemaking] authorizes the PUC to adopt rules governing the siting of energy storage systems.

Section 68 [Local Climate Action Grant Program] establishes a local climate action grant program in the PCA to provide grants to support local jurisdictions address climate change.

Section 69 [Transfer of Unencumbered RDA Funds] requires transfer of certain unencumbered funds to the Solar for Schools Program.

Section 70 [Report on Decommissioning of Allen S. King Coal Plant] requires the public utility that owns the Allen S. King coal plant to provide a plan and a detailed timeline to decommission and demolish the electric generation facility and remediate pollution at the electric generation facility site.

Section 71 [Tribal Advocacy Council on Energy] requires the commissioner of commerce to provide technical support and subject matter expertise to assist and help facilitate any efforts taken by the 11 federally recognized Indian Tribes in Minnesota to establish a Tribal advocacy council on energy.

Section 72 [Electric Grid Resiliency Grants] establishes a program to provide grants to consumer-owned utilities or their associated trade associations for projects that develop or improve distributed energy resources in the state, help provide flexibility to electric utilities or consumers, lead to lower rates, provide environmental benefits, increase the resilience of an electric grid, are power generation or storage resources located near load centers, or develop programs to enhance the safety of personnel performing duties exposing them to potential electrical hazards.

Section 73 [Community Solar Gardens Study] requires the Commissioner of Commerce to contract for a third party to study the community solar garden program to compare the program with similar programs in other states and related matters.

Section 74 [Utility Energy Storage System Capacity Study] requires the Department of Commerce to study the optimal capacity of energy storage systems required to be installed by electric utilities located in Minnesota by 2030, 2035, and 2034 in order to achieve certain goals.

Section 75 [Public Utilities Docket; Interconnection] requires the PUC to open a docket to establish interconnection procedures that allow customer-sited distributed generation projects up to 40 kilowatts alternative current in capacity to be processed according to certain schedules.

Section 76 [Supporting Investment in Green Fertilizer] authorizes the commissioner of agriculture to award grants to cooperatives to invest in green fertilizer production facilities.

Section 77 [Revisor Instruction] requires the Revisor of Statutes to make certain conforming technical changes to Minnesota Rules.

Section 78 [Repealer] repeals a statute that is no longer necessary in light of the transfer of administration of the Solar for Schools Program to the Department of Commerce.