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S.F. No. 3631 – Environment Policy Omnibus (2nd Engrossment)

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Article 1 – Electronic License System

Section 1 [Modification of Cross Reference] makes a technical conforming change to a statute to reflect a change made by another section.

Section 2 [Repeal of Temporary Identification Number Assignment] repeals language that authorized the DNR to assign a temporary identification number to the purchaser of a hunting or fishing license to reflect the fact that there will no longer be a delay between purchasing a license and receiving the license.

Section 3 [Nomenclature Modernization] changes a reference in current statute to snowmobile trail “sticker” to snowmobile trail “pass.”

Section 4 [Repeal of Wild Rice License Oath Requirement] repeals a requirement that applicants for a wild rice dealer’s license make a written oath.

Sections 5 & 6 [Modification of Cross References] make technical conforming changes to reflect a change made by another section.

Section 7 [Vehicle State Trail Pass Changes] changes a reference in current statute to a vehicle state trail pass “sticker” to vehicle state trail pass. Requires the pass to be “available to be viewed” as opposed to being “viewable.”

Section 8 [Nomenclature Modernization] repeals references to “stickers” in connection with state trail passes and nontrail use registrations.

Section 9 [Modification of Cross Reference] makes a technical conforming change to a statute to reflect a change made by another section.

Section 10 [Snowmobile State Trail Pass Changes] replaces references to “stickers” with references to “passes.” Replaces a requirement that a sticker be affixed to the snowmobile with a requirement that a pass be available for inspection.

Section 11 & 12 [Nomenclature Modernization] replace references to “stickers” with references to “passes” in connection with snowmobile state trail passes.

Section 13 [Modification of Cross Reference] makes a technical conforming change to a statute to reflect a change made by another section.

Sections 14 through 17 [Repeal of Requirement to Sign Ski Pass] repeal language requiring that a cross-country ski pass be signed.

Section 18 [Modification of Cross Reference] makes a technical conforming change to a statute to reflect a change made by another section.

Section 19 [Access to Forest Roads] requires DNR to allow commercial minnow trappers, leech trappers, fur trappers, and loggers to have access to forest roads.

Section 20 [Repeal of Tagging Requirement for Bonus Permits] removes the requirement to tag from the definition of bonus permit.

Section 21 [Definition of Validation] defines the term “validation,” which is used in several sections that follow.

Section 22 [Immunity for Damage to Electronic Devices] provides immunity to conservation officers for damage to electronic devices that occurs during inspection of electronic licenses so long as the officer is exercising due care.

Section 23 [Invalidation of License] allows invalidation of a license when revoked and seized.

Section 24 [Technical Changes] makes technical changes by repealing language that is no longer needed.

Section 25 [Repeal of Requirement to Take Oath to Obtain Duplicate Licenses] repeals the requirement to take an oath attesting to the facts of the loss of the original license before obtaining a duplicate license.

Sections 26 & 27 [Replacement License Changes] repeal requirements to submit the original license before obtaining a replacement license for various types of game. Modifies tagging language.

Section 28 [Invalidation and Reinstatement of Electronic Licenses] allows invalidation and reinstatement of electronic licenses by conservation officers in certain circumstances.

Section 29 [Temporary Exemption from Licensure Requirement] authorizes DNR to temporarily exempt residents and nonresidents from the requirement to possess a game or fish license in the event of a disruption to the ELS.

Section 30 through 35 [Repeal of Tagging Language] repeal language related to turkey tags and stamps as these will no longer be required under the new ELS.

Section 36 [Repeal of Requirement That Application Be in Writing] repeals a requirement that applications for licenses be in writing.

Section 37 [Repeal of One Day Angling Books] repeals statutory authority for DNR to issue one day angling license books and one day angling licenses.

Section 38 [Big Game Validation Requirements] replaces tagging requirement language for transporting big game with language requiring a validation for the appropriate type of animal instead.

Section 39 through 41 [Replacement of Tagging with Validation Requirements] replaces language requiring tagging with language requiring validation.

Section 42 [Replacement of Tagging with Endorsement Requirements] replaces tagging requirements with requirements to obtain an endorsement or validation, depending on the species of fish.

Section 43 [Repeal of Tagging Language] repeals a reference to now obsolete tagging requirements.

Section 44 [Bear Applications Need Not Be Made on a Form] repeals requirement for bear licenses applications to be made on a form.

Sections 45 through 48 [Repeal of Tagging Language] repeal now obsolete references to tagging and replace it with validation or endorsement language, where applicable.

Section 49 [Repeal of Signature Requirement] repeals the requirement that nonresident licenses be signed.

Section 50 [Repeal of Tagging Requirement for Shelters] repeals requirement that shelters on ice be physically tagged.

Section 51 [Rulemaking] authorizes the DNR to use the good cause rulemaking exemption to adopt changes to rules in conformance with the bill.

Section 52 [Repealer] repeals the statutory definition of “license identification number” and the statute requiring the sale of one-day paper fishing licenses.

Section 53 [Effective Date] makes the article effective upon full implementation of the new ELS. Requires the DNR to notify the Revisor of Statutes when this has occurred.

Article 2 – Board of Water and Soil Resources

Section 1 [Defining Minnesota Public Drainage Manual] adds a definition of the Minnesota Public Drainage Manual to Minnesota Statutes.

Section 2 [Ensuring Soil Health Is State Policy] adds ensuring continued soil health to the statute that governs soil and water conservation policy and permissible activities of soil and water conservation districts (SWCDs).

Section 3 [BWSR Approval Not Required to Move SWCD Office] repeals the requirement to obtain BWSR approval to move the principal office of a SWCD.

Section 4 through 7 [Conforming Changes] make technical changes in response to the repeal of Section 103A.206, which was duplicative of another statute. Section 7 also recognizes that SWCDs have a role in soil and water implementation practices beyond what the statute currently recognizes.

Sections 8 through 10 [Technical Changes] modify various statutes to recognize that SWCDs have a role in soil and water implementation practices beyond what the statutes currently recognize.

Section 11 [Public Comment and Hearing Required/Comprehensive Plans] requires SWCDs to hold a hearing and accept public comments before submitting a comprehensive plan to BWSR. Makes various technical changes.

Section 12 and 13 [Technical Changes] modify various statutes to recognize that SWCDs have a role in soil and water implementation practices beyond what the statutes currently recognize.

Section 14 [BWSR Can Require Compensation for Operations and Maintenance] authorizes SWCDs to require compensation for operations and maintenance provided on privately-owned land.

Section 15 [SWCDs May Apply for State Funding] expands authority for SWCDs to apply for funding from state sources. Current law authorizes SWCDs to apply for funding from federal sources only.

Section 16 [Technical Change] makes a technical change to clean up the statute.

Section 17 [SWCDs May Work with Multiple Partners] authorizes SWCDs to work with multiple partners when implementing soil and water conservation projects.

Section 18 [SWCDs May Obtain Loans] authorizes SWCDs to obtain loans to accomplish their statutory duties.

Section 19 [Expanding Definition of “Engineer”] expands the definition of “engineer” to acknowledge that multiple professional disciplines are often involved in watershed projects.

Section 20 [Modernizing Watershed District Purposes Statute] modernizes watershed district statutes to reduce redundancies, harmonize the statute with the Wetland Conservation Act, and for other purposes.

Section 21 [Technical Changes] makes technical clean up changes to the statute that governs filing a petition to establish a watershed district.

Section 22 [Acknowledging That Some Areas have Fewer Than 50 Resident Owners] modifies the statute governing watershed district boundary changes to acknowledge that in some areas there may be fewer than 50 resident owners.

Section 23 [Requiring Mailed Notice of Boundary Change Hearings] requires that watershed districts be notified by mail at least ten days before hearings on proposed watershed district boundary changes.

Section 24 [Managers May Seek Withdrawal of Watershed District Territory] authorizes managers to seek withdrawal of territory from a watershed district.

Section 25 [Managers May Seek Enlargement of Watershed District Territory] authorizes managers to seek enlargement of the territory included in a watershed district.

Section 26 [Notice of Watershed District Enlargement] requires watershed district managers to file an order enlarging a watershed district with the auditor of each county affected by the watershed district, the commissioner, and the watershed district.

Section 27 [Termination Hearings Can Be Held Outside of District] authorizes a watershed district termination hearing to be held at publicly accessible facilities outside the district when such facilities are not available within the district itself.

Section 28 [Distribution of Watershed District Managers in Multicounty Districts] requires proportional distribution of managers among counties affected by a multicounty watershed district.

Section 29 [Equitable Staggering of Multicounty District Manager Terms] ensures the equitable staggering of watershed district manager terms in a multicounty watershed district.

Section 30 [Majority of Managers Required for Petition to Increase Number of Managers] requires the majority of the managers of a watershed district, not a mere quorum, to sign a petition to increase the number of watershed district managers.

Section 31 [Process for Increasing Number of Watershed District Managers] adds details to the statutory subdivision that governs decisions to increase the number of watershed district managers. The added details include a requirement to make certain findings and filing requirements.

Section 32 [Staff Can Receive Records of Appointments] allows staff to receive records of appointments of watershed district managers.

Section 33 [Increasing Time for First Meeting of Watershed District Managers] increasing from 10 to 30 the number of days within which the first meeting of watershed district managers must occur.

Section 34 [Calling of Meetings Must Accord with Open Meetings Law] requires that meetings of watershed district managers be called in accordance with Minnesota's open meetings law (Chapter 13D).

Section 35 [Aligning Meeting Requirements with Open Meetings Law] aligns language governing meetings of watershed district managers with the requirements of Minnesota's open meetings law.

Section 36 [Tribal Representation on Advisory Committees] adds a tribal representative to watershed district advisory committees, where available.

Section 37 [Watershed Districts May Dispose of Property] authorizes watershed district managers to dispose of real or personal property when the property no longer serves the purposes of the district.

Section 38 [Clarifying Extent of Watershed District Rulemaking] clarifies that watershed district manager's rulemaking authority is limited to implementing their regulatory authority.

Section 39 [Authorizing Additional Forms of Financial Assurance] authorizes watershed district managers to allow forms of financial assurance other than bonds in connection with permit applications.

Section 40 [Submitting Annual Audit Reports] requires watershed district managers to submit annual audit reports to BWSR and to the state auditor's office.

Section 41 [Removing Watershed District Managers] authorizes removal of a watershed district manager for violation of a watershed district code of ethics, where applicable, or for malfeasance, nonfeasance, or misfeasance.

Section 42 [Various Watershed Management Plan Changes] makes various changes to the statute governing watershed management plans including:

- Clarifying that participation in comprehensive watershed management planning (1WIP) does not affect a district's authority to adopt and maintain a watershed management plan.
- Making technical modifications to reflect the fact that metropolitan watersheds are covered separately under Chapter 103B of the statutes (see § 103B.231).
- Providing a 60-day timeframe for review of proposed watershed management plans.
- Making watershed district managers, instead of BWSR, responsible for giving notice and holding hearings on proposed watershed management plans.
- Requiring additional information to be submitted to BWSR for final plan review.
- Authorizing BWSR to disapprove of parts of a proposed plan that it finds do not conform to Chapter 103D.
- Clarifying that it is the watershed district that takes the final step to adopt the plan.
- Providing a plan amendment process.

Section 43 [Managers Are Responsible for Revising Plan] imposes on the district managers, rather than both the managers and BWSR, the duty to revise the watershed management plan once every ten years.

Section 44 [Allowing Staff to Perform Administrative Task] allows district staff to perform an administrative task related to providing notice of certain orders.

Sections 45 [Lowering Threshold for Manager-Initiated Projects] allows a majority of watershed district managers to initiate a watershed district project. Current law requires unanimous consent among managers to initiate a management-initiated project.

Section 46 [Petitioners May Request Alternate Sources of Project Funding] allows a project petition to include a request that managers use sources other than assessment to fund some or all of a watershed district project.

Section 47 [Technical Change] moves statutory language that is currently located in § 103D.711 to § 103D.705.

Section 48 [Process for Manager-Initiated Projects] consolidates the process to be followed when watershed projects are initiated by watershed district managers.

Section 49 [Terminating Manager-Initiated Projects] clarifies that watershed district managers may terminate manager-initiated projects at any time and makes various technical changes to the statutes.

Section 50 [Technical Change] makes a technical change to acknowledge that some projects may not be funded with assessments.

Section 51 through 52 [Conforming Changes] make a technical conforming change to a cross reference to reflect changes made elsewhere in the bill.

Section 53 and 54 [Whether Benefits Outweigh Costs Is Property-Specific] provide that for a proposed project, the determination of whether benefits are greater than costs must be made for each property to be assessed.

Section 55 [Allowing Staff to Perform Administrative Task] allows certain documents to be filed with staff of a watershed district instead of only with the secretary of the district.

Section 56 [Managers Must Approve Project Contracts] provides that managers must approve any contract for a watershed district project.

Section 57 [Conforming Change] makes a conforming change to reflect statutory changes made elsewhere.

Section 58 [Extending Alternative Drainage System Repair Cost Apportionment] extends the availability of the alternative method for apportioning drainage repair costs available under § 103E.729 to July 31, 2029. It would otherwise expire on July 31, 2024.

Section 59 [Definition of County “With Jurisdiction” for Buffer Law Requirements] clarifies that in order for BWSR to determine that a county has jurisdiction for purposes of § 103F.48, the county must be implementing its rule and not merely have adopted it. This section also clarifies that the determination is revocable by BWSR.

Sections 60 through 68 [Moving Definitions from Rule to Statute] moves from rules to statute various definitions related to the protection of water resources (Chapter 103F).

Section 69 [Reinvest in Minnesota (RIM) Reserve Requirement Modifications] modifies the lands that are eligible for inclusion in the RIM Reserve program by:

- Allowing inclusion of floodplain land
- Allowing inclusion of environmentally sensitive land, including grasslands, peatlands, shorelands, karst geology, trout stream watersheds, and forest lands in priority areas.
- Repealing the minimum size requirement of 5 acres

- Repealing the requirement that most land have been in agricultural crop production for two of the previous 5 years

This section would also require conservation easements to prohibit mining on land enrolled in the program, enumerates various participant requirements in statute that are currently enumerated in rule, and would make other changes to the program.

Section 70 through 72 [Moving Requirements from Rule to Statute] makes statutory various requirements of the RIM Reserve program that are currently in rule.

Section 73 [Splitting of Projects] current law prohibits the splitting of a project under Chapter 103G for the “sole” purpose of acquiring exemptions from otherwise applicable requirements. This section repeals the word “sole” so that splitting a project for this purpose is prohibited even where it is not the sole reason for the splitting of the project.

Section 74 [Modernizing Definition of Wetland Type] repeals the current definition of “wetland type” that is based on outdated typing and replaces it with a definition that relies on a hydrogeomorphic method.

Section 75 [Modernizing Definition of Wetland] modifies the definition of “wetland” in response to the United States Supreme Court decision in *Sackett v. Environmental Protection Agency* (598 U.S. 691, 2023). The change ensures that wetlands are protected to the same extent as they were prior to *Sackett*.

Section 76 [Conforming Change] makes a technical conforming change in response to the changes made in section 75.

Section 77 [Wetland Replacement Plan Exemptions] repeals exemptions to the requirement to prepare a wetland replacement plan that have no federal counterpart and replaces them with an exemption that does.

Section 78 [Drainage-Related Wetland Replacement Changes] repeals an exemption to the requirement to prepare a wetland replacement plan for draining certain agricultural land and makes various statutory changes to reflect the repeal of the type-based definition of wetland type by Section 74.

Section 79 [Utility-Related Wetland Replacement Changes] modifies utility-related exemptions to the requirement to prepare a wetland replacement plan to better align with similar federal exemptions.

Section 80 [De Minimis Wetland Replacement Changes] modifies the impacts that do not require a wetland replacement plan because they fall within the de minimis exemption to the requirement to prepare a wetland replacement plan.

Section 81 [Protection of Watercourses That Are Not Public Waters] requires the board to provide for the protection or mitigation of impacts to the public values of watercourses that are not public waters.

Section 82 [Conforming Change] makes a technical conforming change in response to changes made elsewhere in the bill.

Section 83 [Wetland Banking Project Review Timelines] requires BWSR to establish by rule timelines for wetland banking project review and comment.

Section 84 [Wetland Banking Program May Include Monetary Payments] clarifies that BWSR may administer a wetland banking program that may include monetary payments, which is required in order for Minnesota’s programs to be federally recognized.

Section 85 [Revisor Instruction] requires the Revisor of Statutes to make various technical changes to the statutes to conform them to the changes made in this act.

Section 86 [Repealer] repeals various statutes and rules, including:

- § 103A.206 – Being repealed because it is largely duplicative of § 103C.005
- § 103D.315, subd. 4 – Requiring watershed district managers to adopt a seal
- § 103D.405, subd. 2-6 – Governing the revision of watershed management plans
- § 103D.411 – Governing amendment of watershed management plans
- §§ 103D.601, 103D.605, subd. 1-5, 103D.611 – Watershed district project procedures
- § 103F.511, subd. 8b – Defining “Reinvest in Minnesota reserve program”
- § 103F.950 – Beaver Damage Control Grants

- Minnesota Rules Part, 8400.3000; 8400.3030; 8400.3110; 8400.3210; 8400.3260; 400.3300; 400.3400; 8400.3460; 8400.3600; 8400.3610; 8400.3630; 8400.3700; 8400.3730; 400.3800; 8400.3830; and 8400.3930 (Easement Programs)

Article 3 – Other Provisions

Section 1 [Investment of Financial Assurance Money Under Permit to Mine] allows the State Board of Investment to invest money collected as part of the financial assurance provided under a permit to mine and appropriates that money to the commissioner of natural resources for financial assurance purposes.

Section 2 [Forest Industry Data Definition] adds a definition of “forestry industry data” to the Data Practices Act.

Section 3 [More Timely Transfer of School Trust Lands Proceeds] allows the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to deposit net income from school trust lands into the Permanent School Fund and for certified costs to be transferred to the Forest Management Investment Account in a more timely manner when the Legislative Permanent School Fund Commission does not meet.

Sections 4 through 10 [Treatment of Native Rough Fish] adds “native rough fish” to various statutes so that treatment of and concern for native rough fish is on par with the treatment and concern provided in statute for game fish. Removes common carp from the definition of rough fish.

Section 11 [Authority to Transfer Bison] authorizes DNR to request that the Department of Administration allow donation or conveyance of bison to a governmental or nonprofit organization within or outside of Minnesota, or to sell the bison, when it would benefit the state’s natural resources or bison management.

Section 12 [Data on Forest Industry] makes certain forest industry data in possession of the DNR private data on individuals or nonpublic data, as applicable, under the Data Practices Act.

Section 13 [Release of Threatened or Endangered Species Prohibited] prohibits the release of endangered or threatened species.

Section 14 [Permitting of Importation of Threatened or Endangered Species] current law provides that the main statute protecting threatened or endangered species (§ 84.0895) does not prohibit importation into the state of wild animals, wild plants, or parts of wild animals or plants, that are legally imported into the United States or legally acquired and exported from another territory, state, possession, or political subdivision of the United States. This section repeals that language.

Section 15 [Definition of Native Prairie] modifies the definition of “native prairie” to be more inclusive of lands that may have been plowed in the past.

Section 16 [Native Prairie Easements on School Trust Lands] allows DNR to acquire native prairie easements on school trust lands after consultation with the school trust lands director.

Section 17 [Native Prairie Bank Modifications] modifies the terms under which the DNR makes payments for native prairie easements and authorizes the acquisition in fee of native prairie bank land subject to certain requirements.

Section 18 [Treatment of Native Rough Fish] adds “native rough fish” to a state statute so that treatment of and concern for native rough fish is on par with the treatment and concern provided in statute for game fish.

Section 19 [ReLeaf Program Wood Utilization] allows the ReLeaf Program to provide grants and technical assistance to support new and emerging urban and community wood utilization efforts, reducing wood waste.

Section 20 [Removal of DNR Seedling Cap] removes the current cap on DNR seedling production.

Section 21 [Authority to Supply Plug Seedlings] allows the DNR to grow and sell plug seedlings for us on private land. Current law allows the agency to supply private landowners with only bare root seedlings.

Section 22 [Extension of Minerals Coordinating Committee] extends the Minerals Coordinating Committee, which is charged with planning for diversified mineral development in the state, from 2026 to 2036.

Sections 23 through 25 [Treatment of Native Rough Fish] adds “native rough fish” to various statutes so that treatment of and concern for native rough fish is on par with the treatment and concern provided in statute for game fish.

Section 26 [Definition of Taxidermist] adds a definition of taxidermist to the game and fish statutes.

Section 27 [Fish and Wildlife Advisory Committee] modernizes the statute that creates the DNR citizen oversight committees to conform with how what is now called the Fish and Wildlife Advisory Committee actual operates.

Section 28 [Treatment of Native Rough Fish] adds “native rough fish” to a state statute so that treatment of and concern for native rough fish is on par with the treatment and concern provided in statute for game fish. Distinguishes common carp from other fish.

Sections 29 through 32 [Cross References/Overworking or Mistreating Animals] adds a cross reference to the statute that prohibits overworking or mistreating animals (§ 343.21) to various game and fish statutes concerned with mistreatment of animals. Section 29 also makes a change to reflect the new statutory treatment of native rough fish.

Section 33 [Digital Proof of Game and Fish Licenses] allows digital proof of a game and fish license to be used in lieu of a paper license.

Section 34 [Treatment of Native Rough Fish] adds “native rough fish” to a state statute so that treatment of and concern for native rough fish is on par with the treatment and concern provided in statute for game fish.

Section 35 [Disposal of Cervid Carcasses] requires taxidermists to dispose of all cervid carcasses, cervid parts, and related biosolids, that are not returned to the customer to a disposal facility or transfer station that is permitted to accept it. Requires retention of related records.

Section 36 [Rulemaking Authority] extends existing rulemaking authority to include matters related to the disposal of cervid carcasses.

Sections 37 [Treatment of Native Rough Fish] adds “native rough fish” to a statute so that treatment of and concern for native rough fish is on par with the treatment and concern provided in statute for game fish.

Section 38 [Importation of Cervidae Carcasses] allows importation of fixed taxidermy mounts as well as antlers attached to skull caps and whole skulls when cleaned of brain tissue. Requires Cervidae heads transported into Minnesota to be delivered to a taxidermist within 48 hours of entering the state.

Sections 39 [Treatment of Native Rough Fish] adds “native rough fish” to a statute so that treatment of and concern for native rough fish is on par with the treatment and concern provided in statute for game fish.

Section 40 [Creation of Apprentice Trapper Certification] creates an apprentice trapper certification, which would allow a person to purchase a trapping license without having completed trapper education if they were accompanied by a licensed trapper over age 18 while setting or tending traps.

Section 41 [Conforming Change] makes a confirming change to reflect the creation of apprentice trapper certification.

Sections 42 and 43 [Treatment of Native Rough Fish] adds “native rough fish” to various statutes

so that treatment of and concern for native rough fish is on par with the treatment and concern provided in statute for game fish. Removes common carp from the definition of rough fish.

Section 44 [Ground Blind Blaze Orange Requirements] makes the blaze orange requirements for ground blinds on public lands applicable to deer hunters only and not to turkey, waterfowl, or bear hunters.

Section 45 [Treatment of Native Rough Fish] adds “native rough fish” to a statute so that treatment of and concern for native rough fish is on par with the treatment and concern provided in statute for game fish.

Section 46 [Shotgun Zone Modification] modification of shotgun use area so that it consists solely of Blue Earth, Dodge, Freeborn, Mower, Nicollet, and Olmsted Counties until such time as those counties elect not to be a part of the shotgun use area.

Section 47 [Notice and Meeting Changes for Experimental Waters] repeals language requiring the DNR to hold a public meeting before establishing, vacating, or modifying the designation of experimental waters and replaces it with language authorizing the meeting to be virtual. Makes various related changes to notice requirements.

Section 48 [Notice and Meeting Changes for Special Management Waters] repeals language requiring the DNR to hold a public meeting before establishing, vacating, or modifying the designation of special management waters and replaces it with language authorizing the meeting to be virtual. Makes various related changes to notice requirements.

Sections 49 through 61 [Treatment of Native Rough Fish] adds “native rough fish” to various statutes so that treatment of and concern for native rough fish is on par with the treatment and concern provided in statute for game fish. Removes common carp from the definition of rough fish. Some of these sections also standardize angling season dates.

Section 62 [Trout Fishing Season Modification] modifies trout fishing seasons.

Sections 63 through 72 [Treatment of Native Rough Fish] adds “native rough fish” to various statutes so that treatment of and concern for native rough fish is on par with the treatment and concern provided in statute for game fish.

Section 73 [Rulemaking Authority Has Not Expired] clarifies that certain DNR rulemaking authority has not expired.

Section 74 [Correction of Unintended Fee Change] corrects an unintended fee change passed during the 2023 legislative session.

Section 75 [Rulemaking Authority Has Not Expired] clarifies that certain DNR rulemaking authority has not expired.

Section 76 [PCA Must Encourage Use of Waste Heat] gives the PCA the power and duty to encourage practices that enable the recovery and use of waste heat from wastewater treatment operations.

Section 77 [Regulation of Houseboat Discharges of Gray Water] allows certain counties to regulate discharges of gray water from commercial houseboats.

Section 78 [Use of Certain Precast Concrete Tanks] provides that precast reinforced concrete tanks that has one or more openings in the exterior walls or tank bottom meet minimum standards and criteria for subsurface sewage treatment systems if certain criteria are met.

Section 79 [Waste Composition Studies Required] requires an owner of certain waste facilities to perform a waste composition study every ten years.

Section 80 [Conforming Change] repeals a reporting requirement because it is superseded by the statute enacted in Section 78.

Section 81 [Manure Management Plan Required] requires applicators of manure in certain drinking water supply management areas to follow a manure management plan approved by the PCA.

Section 82 [Codification of Resilient Communities Act] codifies the Minnesota resilient community assistance program in statute.

Section 83 [PCA Must Encourage Use of Waste Heat] gives the PCA the power and duty to encourage practices that enable the recovery and use of waste heat from wastewater treatment operations.

Section 84 [Repeal of Sunset of Rulemaking Authority] removes the sunset on authority for DNR to adopt emergency rules to ensure adequate bait supplies are available in this state.

Section 85 [Shotgun Zone Modification Report] requires the DNR to report to the appropriate legislative committees on the effect of modifying the shotgun zone on deer hunting and deer populations.

Section 86 [Management of Kittson Central Elk Herd] authorizes DNR to manage the Kittson Central elk herd population for genetic diversification and herd health by allowing the herd to grow by 30% compared to its 2023 level.

Section 87 [Rulemaking] authorizes the DNR to use the good cause rulemaking exemption to amend rules to reflect the statutory changes made in the bill.

Section 88 [Revisor Instruction] instructs the revisor to make certain technical statutory changes.

Section 89 [Repealer] repeals a statute that is superseded by the statute enacted in section 78.