

# MINNESOTA STATUTES 1979 SUPPLEMENT

## 116H.15 MINNESOTA ENERGY AGENCY

or 325.986, or has violated any court order issued under sections 116H.01 to 116H.15, 325.985, or 325.986, the court may impose a civil penalty of not more than \$10,000 for each violation. These penalties shall be paid to the general fund in the state treasury.

[ *Ex1979 c 2 s 33* ]

## 116H.22 Funds for schools and governing bodies.

Funds to pay part or all of the actual costs of maxi-audits and energy conservation measures performed by or for schools and governing bodies shall be available from legislative appropriations made for that purpose in accordance with the priorities established in section 116H.23.

[ *Ex1979 c 2 s 34* ]

## 116H.23 Priorities for funding.

All applications for funding shall be made to the director of the Minnesota energy agency. Applications shall be accompanied by a report on the energy using characteristics of the building and any other information the director may reasonably require. A school or local government may apply to the director to receive reimbursement for up to the reasonable costs of mini-audits or maxi-audits performed pursuant to section 116H.124 or 116H.126. Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, schools and local governments which submit their maxi-audits or mini-audits to the director prior to or on December 31, 1980 may use the state funds received to pay part of or all of the reasonable costs of energy conservation measures. In the event that the applicant receives federal funds pursuant to the National Energy Conservation Policy Act, P.L. 95-619, which funds are intended to be used to pay part or all of the costs of a mini-audit or maxi-audit, the applicant shall receive state funds, which, when combined with federal funds received, equal the reasonable costs of the mini-audit or maxi-audit. The director shall not prior to December 31, 1980, order maxi-audits for more than one-third of the buildings for which building energy reports are submitted.

[ *Ex1979 c 2 s 35* ]

## CHAPTER 116I. PIPELINES

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### 116I.01 Definitions.

Subdivision 1. As used in sections 116I.01 to 116I.11, the terms defined in this section have the meanings given them, unless otherwise provided or indicated by the context.

Subd. 2. "Construction" means any clearing of land, excavation, or other action that would adversely affect the natural environment of a pipeline route but does not include changes needed for temporary use of a route for purposes other than installation of a pipeline, for securing survey or geological data, or for the repair or replacement of an existing pipeline within the existing right-of-way.

Subd. 3. "Pipeline" means pipe located in this state which is used to transport natural or synthetic gas at a pressure of more than 90 pounds per square inch, or to transport crude petroleum or petroleum fuels or oil or their derivatives, coal, anhydrous ammonia or any mineral slurry to a distribution center or storage facility which is located within or outside of this state.

Subd. 4. "Cultivated agricultural land" means land which is used to raise agricultural crops, is capable of use for that purpose or is plowed, fallow or contains harvested crop residue or is pasture land.

[ *1979 c 194 s 1* ]

PIPELINES 116I.03

**116I.02 Pipeline proposal; acquisition of easements; public meetings.**

Subdivision 1. Any person proposing to construct or operate a pipeline shall comply with the provisions of this section before negotiating or acquiring any easement or right-of-way agreement for that purpose. Any person who negotiates or acquires an easement without complying with the provisions of this section is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

Subd. 2. Any person proposing to construct or operate a pipeline shall so notify the environmental quality board and the county board of each county through which the pipeline will be constructed. The notice shall include a description of the route on which the pipeline is proposed to be located, the size and type of pipeline to be constructed, the types of commodities to be carried and the construction and operational characteristics of the pipeline. The proposed route shall be described in sufficient detail so that the owners or lessees of property on which the route is located can be identified. Notice to the environmental quality board shall be accompanied by a fee of \$25,000 for preparation of an information book as provided in section 116I.03 and for expenses incurred by state agencies to participate in public meetings as provided in section 116I.04. All fees received are appropriated to the environmental quality board for its own use and for distribution to state agencies for these purposes. The environmental quality board shall refund any amount that exceeds the actual cost to the board of preparing the information book, including necessary revisions, and to state agencies for participating in the public meetings.

If the pipeline route described in the notice is changed to the extent that, in any county, 20 percent or more of the owners or lessees of property on which the new route is located were not owners or lessees of property on which the other route was located, the person proposing to construct and operate the pipeline shall notify the environmental quality board and the county board of that county of the change in the proposed route. No additional fee shall be required for a notice of change of a proposed route.

Subd. 3. No person shall negotiate or acquire an easement or right-of-way agreement for the purpose of constructing and operating a pipeline until 30 days after:

(a) A public meeting has been held as provided in section 116I.04 in the county in which the right-of-way in question is located; and

(b) That person has provided to the owner or lessee from whom the easement or agreement is acquired a copy of the information book prepared pursuant to section 116I.03. If the original information book is revised pursuant to section 116I.03, each owner or lessee of property which the original route did not affect shall be provided with a copy of the revised book.

[ 1979 c 194 s 2 ]

**116I.03 Information book.**

Within 45 days after receiving the notification and fee required by section 116I.02 the environmental quality board shall prepare and make available to the person proposing to construct the pipeline sufficient copies of an information book for owners and lessees of property along the pipeline route. The board may allow the person proposing the pipeline to prepare the book at his own expense subject to approval of the book by the board. The information book shall contain at least the following information:

(1) A description of the pipeline proposed for construction, including the proposed route, types of commodities to be carried, size of the line and construction and operational characteristics;

(2) Explanation of the steps which must be taken to acquire right-of-way for the pipeline and of the rights and alternatives of the owner;

(3) Explanation of the legal requirements that must be met in constructing the pipeline; and

(4) Explanation of the county inspection procedure and instructions for contacting the inspector in the event of noncompliance with legal requirements.

Within 45 days after receiving notification of a change in a proposed route the board shall prepare and make available or shall approve a revision of the original infor-

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mation book so that a description of the new route and any other required information relevant to the new route is incorporated in the book.

[ 1979 c 194 s 3 ]

### 116I.04 Public meetings required.

Within 60 days of receiving notification as provided in section 116I.02 the county board of each county in which the pipeline route is proposed to be located shall hold a public meeting as provided in this section. If a county board receives a required notification of a change in the proposed pipeline route in that county, the board shall hold an additional public meeting as provided in this section within 30 days after receiving that notification. The purpose of a public meeting held pursuant to this section shall be to provide information to the public concerning:

(1) The pipeline proposed for construction, including the proposed route, the size of the pipeline, types of commodities to be carried and construction and operating characteristics; and

(2) The legal requirements which must be met in acquiring easements and in constructing and operating the pipeline.

Notice and agenda of the public meeting shall be given by the county board at least ten days but no earlier than 45 days before the meetings. Notice shall be by publication in a legal newspaper of the county and a newspaper of general circulation in the area in which the public meeting is to be held and written notice to the clerk of each town and incorporated municipality in the county. State agencies authorized to issue permits required for construction or operation of the pipeline shall participate in the public meetings in each county. The agencies shall explain the procedures for issuing the permits and the manner in which the public may participate in those procedures.

[ 1979 c 194 s 4 ]

### 116I.05 Interstate gas pipelines; federal eminent domain; conditions not applicable.

Any person that proposes to construct or operate an interstate natural gas pipeline and that has power to acquire an easement or right-of-way agreement for that pipeline by an action in eminent domain under the authority of the federal Natural Gas Act, Title 15, United States Code, Chapter 15B, shall not be required to comply with the provisions of sections 116I.02 to 116I.04 as a condition of acquiring the easement or right-of-way pursuant to that action.

[ 1979 c 194 s 5 ]

### 116I.06 Protection of public facilities and cultivated agricultural land.

Subdivision 1. **Depth of cover.** Unless waived in the manner provided in subdivisions 2 or 3, any pipeline installed after May 26, 1979 shall be buried with a minimum level cover of not less than 4-1/2 feet in all areas where the pipeline crosses the right-of-way of any public drainage facility or any county, town or municipal street or highway and where the pipeline crosses cultivated agricultural land. Where the pipeline crosses the right-of-way of any drainage ditch, the pipeline shall be at least 4-1/2 feet below the authorized depth of the ditch, unless waived in the manner provided in subdivisions 2 and 3.

Subd. 2. **Waiver of depth requirement.** In any easement granting right-of-way for a pipeline over cultivated agricultural land the grantor of the easement may waive the minimum depth of cover requirement of subdivision 1 with respect to all or part of the pipeline to be buried under that land. A waiver of the minimum depth of cover requirement of subdivision 1 shall be effective only if the waiver:

(a) Is separately and expressly stated in the easement agreement and includes an express statement by the grantor acknowledging that he has read and understood the waiver;

(b) Is printed in capital letters and in language understandable to an average person not learned in law; and

(c) Is separately signed or initialed by the grantor.

Subd. 3. **Waiver and rules of political subdivisions.** Any political subdivision authorized by law to approve the use of the right-of-way of any public drainage facility or any public street or highway for a pipeline may:

(1) Waive the minimum depth of cover requirement of subdivision 1 if the depth of cover or other means approved for the use of the right-of-way adequately protects the health and safety of the public; or

(2) Adopt and enforce by ordinance or resolution reasonable rules or regulations establishing a greater depth of cover than the minimum required in subdivision 1 and other measures for protection of public roads and drainage facilities under their jurisdiction.

Subd. 4. **Interstate gas pipelines; exemption.** Subdivisions 1 to 3 shall not apply to interstate natural gas pipelines subject to safety regulations under the federal Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act of 1968, Public Law 90-481, as amended.

Subd. 5. **Agricultural protection standards.** A county board may establish by ordinance reasonable standards and conditions for pipeline construction which are necessary to protect and restore cultivated agricultural land crossed by a pipeline and to mitigate the adverse impact of pipeline construction on the productive use of that land. The standards may include but shall not be limited to standards and conditions concerning restoration of drainage tile and drainage patterns, soil compaction and removal of rocks and debris after construction. A county adopting standards and conditions for pipeline construction shall consult with adjacent counties and other counties in the same development region and shall endeavor to adopt standards and conditions which are reasonably uniform with standards and conditions in adjacent counties and in other counties in that region.

Subd. 6. **Inspection fee.** Before beginning construction a person proposing to construct a pipeline shall pay an inspection fee to the treasurer of each county through which the pipeline will be constructed. The fee shall be in the amount of \$500 for each mile or fraction of a mile of pipeline that will be constructed in the county.

Subd. 7. **County inspector.** The county board of each county through which a pipeline will be constructed shall designate an inspector who shall conduct on site inspections of the construction to determine whether the pipeline is constructed in compliance with the provisions of this section and ordinances or resolutions adopted pursuant to this section. The inspector shall promptly report to the county board any failure or refusal to comply with the provisions of this section or ordinances or resolutions adopted pursuant to this section and shall issue a written notice to the person constructing the pipeline specifying the violation and the action to be taken in order to comply.

During on site inspection the inspector shall maintain a written log which shall include a record of comments and complaints concerning the pipeline construction made by owners and lessees of land crossed by the pipeline and by local officials. The log shall note in particular any complaints concerning failure to settle damage claims filed by any owner or lessee or failure to comply with the terms of an easement agreement. The log, reports and other records of the inspector shall be preserved by the county board.

Subd. 8. **Equitable relief.** The provisions of subdivision 1 or of ordinances or resolutions adopted pursuant to subdivisions 3 and 5 may be enforced by injunction, action to compel performance or other appropriate equitable relief in the district court of the county in which the violation occurs. The relief may be sought by petition of the county attorney or the attorney of the political subdivision that adopted the ordinance or resolution violated or in which the violation occurs.

Subd. 9. **Criminal penalty.** Any person who violates the provisions of subdivision 1 or any ordinance or resolution adopted pursuant to subdivisions 3 and 5 is guilty of a misdemeanor for each offense.

Subd. 10. **Civil penalty.** When the court finds that any person has violated the provisions of subdivision 1 or any ordinance or resolution adopted pursuant to subdivisions 3 and 5 or has violated any court order issued under subdivision 8 the court may

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impose a civil penalty of not more than \$5,000 for each violation. These penalties shall be paid to the county in which the violation occurred.

[ 1979 c 194 s 6 ]

## 116I.07 Limitation of liability.

Subdivision 1. **General rule.** Any owner or lessee of any real property or any person acting with the authority of that owner or lessee who, in the ordinary conduct of agricultural operations upon that property, causes any injury to any underground pipeline, shall not be liable for any of the direct or incidental costs of repairing, restoring or replacing the pipeline in the absence of a showing of gross negligence or willful or wanton misconduct.

“Ordinary conduct of agricultural operations”, as that term is used in this subdivision, does not include well drilling or other excavation but includes the installation or repair of agricultural drainage tile subject to the provisions of subdivision 2.

Subd. 2. **Notice requirement.** An owner or lessee of any real property or a person acting with his authority who installs or repairs agricultural drainage tile on that property shall be relieved of liability as provided in subdivision 1 only if that owner, lessee or other person acting with his authority notifies the designated agent of the owner or operator of the pipeline of the intention to install or repair drainage tile on the property at least seven days before that work commences. An owner or operator of a pipeline shall provide to the county auditor of each county in which that pipeline is located the name, address and phone number of the individual to whom notice shall be given as provided in this subdivision. Notice is effective if made in writing by certified mail to this designated agent of the owner or operator of the pipeline.

[ 1979 c 194 s 7 ]

## 116I.08 Reversion of easements.

Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, all easement interests acquired after May 26, 1979 for the purpose of constructing and operating a pipeline shall revert to the then fee owner if the pipeline ceases operation for a period of five years.

[ 1979 c 194 s 8 ]

## 116I.09 Recording of survey points.

The permanent location of monuments or markers found or placed in a survey of right-of-way for a pipeline route shall be placed on record in the office of the county recorder or registrar of titles by the owner of the pipeline. No fee shall be charged for recording this information.

[ 1979 c 194 s 9 ]

## 116I.10 Severability.

If any provision of sections 116I.01 to 116I.11 is found to be unconstitutional and void with respect to pipelines transporting one or more of the substances enumerated in section 116I.01, subdivision 3, the provision shall remain effective with respect to pipelines transporting any of the other enumerated substances. This provision shall supplement any general law on the subject of severability.

[ 1979 c 194 s 10 ]

## 116I.11 Savings provision.

Sections 116I.02 to 116I.04 shall not apply to a pipeline if, on or before May 26, 1979:

(a) An application for a certificate of need has been filed for the pipeline pursuant to section 116H.13 and easements have been acquired for at least 85 percent of the length of the proposed pipeline right-of-way; or

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(b) 'An environmental impact statement has been prepared, pursuant to chapter 116D concerning the construction of the pipeline and the environmental quality board has determined that the statement is adequate under that chapter.

[ 1979 c 194 s 11 ]

### CHAPTER 117. EMINENT DOMAIN

Sec. 117.46	Repealed.	Sec. 117.47	Permits; licenses.
117.461	Repealed.		

**117.46** [ Repealed, 1979 c 145 s 2 ]

**117.461** [ Repealed, 1979 c 145 s 2 ]

**117.47** Permits; licenses.

The commissioner of natural resources may grant permits and licenses or leases on and across lands owned by the state to any corporation or association engaged in or preparing to engage in the business of mining and beneficiating taconite as defined in section 298.23, or semi-taconite as defined in section 298.34, for the purpose of providing the corporation or association necessary easements, rights of way and surface rights over, through and across such lands for the erection and maintenance of pipe lines, pole lines, conduits, sluiceways, roads, railroads and tramways. The commissioner may grant permits and licenses or leases for flowage rights, rights to transport crude ore, concentrates or waste materials over such state owned lands, and may lease state owned lands for the depositing of stripping, lean ores, tailings, or waste products of such business. Such permits, licenses or leases, may also authorize the use of state owned lands by such corporation or association for plants and other buildings necessary to the proper carrying on of such business and may grant water rights and other rights requisite to the construction of wharves, piers, breakwaters, or similar facilities necessary to the carrying on of such business or the shipment of the products thereof. The commissioner may also license the flooding of state lands in connection with any permit or authorization for the use of public waters issued by the legislature or issued by the commissioner pursuant to law. Such permits, licenses, and leases shall be upon such conditions and for such consideration and for such period of time as the commissioner may determine. The county auditor, with the approval of the county board, is authorized to grant permits, licenses and leases for all such purposes across tax-forfeited lands not held by the state free from any trust in favor of any and all taxing districts, upon such conditions and for such consideration and for such period of time as the county board may determine. Any proceeds from the granting of such permits, licenses or leases shall be apportioned and distributed as other proceeds from the sale or rental of tax-forfeited lands.

[ 1979 c 145 s 1 ]

### CHAPTER 120. DEFINITIONS; GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 120.075	Attendance; previous enrollment; families.	Sec. 120.80	Early graduation.
120.17	Handicapped children.	120.81	Minnesota educational computing consortium, receipts.
120.171	Repealed.	120.83	Purchase of annuities for employees.
120.78	Fuel conservation reports.		

#### **120.075 Attendance; previous enrollment; families.**

Subdivision 1. Any pupil who, pursuant to the provisions of Minnesota Statutes 1976, Section 120.065, or Minnesota Statutes, 1977 Supplement, Section 123.39, Subdivision 5a, was enrolled on January 1, 1978, in a school district of which he was not a resident may continue in enrollment in that district.

Subd. 2. Any child who was under school age on January 1, 1978, but who otherwise would have qualified pursuant to the provisions of Minnesota Statutes 1976, Section 120.065, or Minnesota Statutes, 1977 Supplement, Section 123.39, Subdivision 5a, for enrollment in a school district of which he was not a resident may enroll in that district.

Subd. 3. Any pupil enrolled on January 1, 1978, in a non-public school, as defined in section 123.932, subdivision 3, located in a district of which he was not a resident who