

ENGROSSED LEGISLATIVE BILL 36

Introduced by Brandt, 32.

A BILL FOR AN ACT relating to natural resources; to amend sections 37-440, 46-740, and 81-15,160, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, and sections 37-438, 37-451, 37-455, 37-1214, 37-1802, 37-1803, 39-891, 39-893, 39-1301, 39-1302, 39-1309, and 39-1320, Revised Statutes Cumulative Supplement, 2024; to adopt the Safe Battery Collection and Recycling Act; to provide penalties; to create and change the use of funds; to state and change provisions relating to legislative intent, findings, declarations, and purposes; to establish the Home Weatherization Clearinghouse; to provide duties; to change fees; to change provisions relating to the issuance of certain permits under the Game Law; to provide for a mitigation bank or an in-lieu fee program relating to the incidental taking of threatened or endangered species; to provide for payment of a sum in lieu of ad valorem taxes lost by the county as prescribed; to change provisions relating to ground water allocation and the use of integrated management plans, rules, or orders; to harmonize provisions; and to repeal the original sections.

Be it enacted by the people of the State of Nebraska,

Section 1. Sections 1 to 17 of this act shall be known and may be cited as the Safe Battery Collection and Recycling Act.

Sec. 2. For purposes of the Safe Battery Collection and Recycling Act:

(1)(a) Battery containing product means a product that contains or is packaged with a covered battery.

(b) Battery containing product does not include computers, small-scale servers, computer monitors, electronic keyboards and mice, printers, fax machines, scanners, televisions, digital video disc players and recorders, video cassette recorders, digital converter boxes, cable receivers, satellite receivers, portable digital music players, and video game consoles;

(2) Battery stewardship organization means an organization designated by a producer or a group of five or more producers that directly implements a battery stewardship plan approved by the department under section 4 of this act;

(3)(a) Covered battery means a portable battery or a medium format battery.

(b) Covered battery does not include:

(i) A battery that is contained in a medical device regulated under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, 21 U.S.C. 301 et seq., and that is not designed or marketed for sale or resale at retail locations for personal use;

(ii) A battery that contains an electrolyte as a free liquid or a product that contains such a battery;

(iii) A battery designed to power a motor vehicle, part of a motor vehicle, or a component part of a motor vehicle assembled by, or for, a vehicle manufacturer or franchised dealer, including replacement parts for use in a motor vehicle;

(iv) A battery in a product that is not intended or designed to be easily removable from the product;

(v) A battery or battery containing product that is being recalled for safety reasons; or

(vi) A battery or battery containing product offered for resale by a business that, as part of its operations, offers products for resale to other businesses or to consumers;

(4) Department means the Department of Environment and Energy;

(5) Medium format battery means any of the following:

(a) For batteries that are not capable of being recharged, a battery that weighs more than four and four-tenths pounds but not more than twenty-five pounds; or

(b) For rechargeable batteries, a battery that weighs more than eleven pounds or that has a rating of more than three hundred watt-hours, or both, but that does not weigh more than twenty-five pounds or have a rating of more than

two thousand watt-hours;

(6) Portable battery means any of the following:

(a) For batteries that are not capable of being recharged, a battery that weighs no more than four and four-tenths pounds; or

(b) For rechargeable batteries, a battery that weighs no more than eleven pounds and that has a rating of no more than three hundred watt-hours;

(7)(a) Producer means a person that sells, offers for sale, or distributes for sale a covered battery or battery containing product in or into this state and that is any of the following:

(i) If the covered battery or battery containing product is sold under a brand of the battery's or product's manufacturer, the person that manufactures the battery or product;

(ii) If the covered battery or battery containing product is sold under a retail brand or under a brand owned by a person other than the battery's or product's manufacturer, the person that owns the brand;

(iii) If subdivisions (7)(a)(i) and (ii) of this section do not apply, the person that is the licensee of a brand or trademark under which the covered battery or battery containing product is sold, offered for sale, or distributed for sale in or into this state, regardless of whether the trademark is registered in this state;

(iv) If subdivisions (7)(a)(i) through (iii) of this section do not apply to any person within the United States, the person that is the importer of record for the covered battery or battery containing product into the United States for the purpose of selling, offering for sale, or distributing for sale the battery or product in or into this state; or

(v) If subdivisions (7)(a)(i) through (iv) of this section do not apply to any person with a commercial presence in this state, the person who first sells, offers for sale, or distributes for sale the covered battery or battery containing product in or into this state.

(b) Producer does not include a person that only sells, offers for sale, or distributes for sale a battery containing product if the battery is supplied

by another producer that has designated a battery stewardship organization to implement a battery stewardship plan and if the producer certifies this fact in writing to the person that only sells, offers for sale, or distributes for sale the battery containing product;

(8) Rechargeable battery means a battery that contains one or more voltaic or galvanic cells electrically connected to produce electric energy and that is designed to be recharged;

(9)(a) Recycling means preparing batteries for use in manufacturing processes or for recovery of usable materials and delivering the materials for use.

(b) Recycling does not include:

(i) Destruction by incineration or other processes;

(ii) Land disposal of recyclable materials; and

(iii) Reuse, repair, or any other process through which batteries are returned in their original form;

(10) Recycling efficiency rate means the percentage calculated by dividing the weight of components and materials recycled by a battery stewardship organization by the weight of covered batteries collected by the battery stewardship organization; and

(11) Retailer means a person that sells or offers for sale a covered battery in or into this state.

Sec. 3. (1) Beginning January 1, 2028, no producer or retailer may sell, offer for sale, or distribute for sale in or into this state any covered battery or battery containing product unless the producer of the covered battery or battery containing product is a member of a battery stewardship organization operating under a battery stewardship plan approved by the department under section 4 of this act. This subsection does not apply to a retailer if the website maintained by the department under section 9 of this act lists, as of the date a battery or product is made available for retail sale, the producer or brand of the battery or product as being covered by a battery stewardship plan approved by the department under section 4 of this

act.

(2) Beginning January 1, 2028, no producer or retailer may sell, offer for sale, or distribute for sale in or into this state any covered battery or battery containing product unless the covered battery or battery in the battery containing product is marked with an identification of the producer of the battery. This subsection does not apply if the battery is less than one-half inch in diameter or does not contain a surface with a length that exceeds one-half inch.

(3) Beginning January 1, 2029, no producer or retailer may sell, offer for sale, or distribute for sale in or into this state any covered battery or battery containing product unless the covered battery or battery in the battery containing product is marked to ensure proper collection and recycling by:

(a) Identifying the chemistry of the battery; and

(b) Including an indication that the battery should not be disposed of as household waste. This subdivision does not apply if the battery is less than one-half inch in diameter or does not contain a surface with a length that exceeds one-half inch.

(4) A producer, retailer, or battery stewardship organization may not charge a point-of-sale fee to consumers to cover the costs of implementing a battery stewardship plan approved by the department under section 4 of this act.

Sec. 4. (1) Each battery stewardship organization shall submit a battery stewardship plan to the department for review and approval by January 1, 2027.

(2) A battery stewardship plan shall have a term of no more than five years and shall include all of the following:

(a) The names and contact information for each producer member covered under a battery stewardship organization's plan;

(b) The brands of all of the covered batteries that the battery stewardship organization's producer members sell, offer for sale, or distribute for sale in or into this state. All such brands shall be covered by the battery stewardship plan;

(c) Performance goals under the plan and a process for achieving these goals. Performance goals shall include target recycling efficiency rates of at least sixty percent for rechargeable batteries and seventy percent for batteries that are not capable of being recharged and goals for public awareness, convenience, and accessibility;

(d) A process for making retailers aware of the prohibitions contained in section 3 of this act;

(e) Consumer awareness goals and a description of the education and outreach strategy that the battery stewardship organization will implement pursuant to section 7 of this act;

(f) A process for making available to collection sites, for voluntary use, signage, written materials, and other promotional materials to inform consumers of the available end-of-life management options for covered batteries collected under the battery stewardship plan;

(g) Collection site safety training procedures related to covered battery collection activities at collection sites, including a description of operating protocols to reduce risks of spills or fires, response protocols in the event of a spill or fire, and protocols for safe management of damaged batteries that are returned to collection sites;

(h) A method for fully funding the battery stewardship organization's plan in a manner that equitably distributes the plan's costs among the members of the battery stewardship organization;

(i) Provisions for collecting covered batteries at no cost, regardless of the brand or producer of the covered battery, on a continuous, convenient, visible, and accessible basis and a description of how the battery stewardship organization will comply with section 6 of this act;

(j) The addresses of collection sites that will accept covered batteries under the plan and the criteria used to determine whether an entity may serve as a collection site;

(k) The names of proposed service providers, including sorters, transporters, and processors, to be used for the final disposition of

batteries;

(1) Provisions for recordkeeping, tracking, and documenting the management and disposition of collected covered batteries; and

(m) An explanation for any delay anticipated by the battery stewardship organization in managing medium format batteries.

(3) A battery stewardship organization whose battery stewardship plan is approved under this section shall submit a new plan to the department for approval no less than once every five years. If the performance goals under the previously approved plan have not been met, the new plan shall include corrective measures to be implemented by the battery stewardship organization to meet those performance goals, which may include improvements to the collection site network or increased expenditures dedicated to education and outreach.

(4) A battery stewardship organization whose battery stewardship plan is approved under this section shall provide plan amendments to the department for approval when proposing any material changes to an approved plan.

(5)(a) Within one hundred twenty days after receiving a proposed battery stewardship plan or a proposed amendment described in subsection (4) of this section, the department shall approve, conditionally approve, or deny the plan or amendment.

(b) If the department denies the plan or amendment:

(i) The department shall notify the battery stewardship organization of the denial in writing and explain how the proposed plan or amendment does not comply with the Safe Battery Collection and Recycling Act;

(ii) The battery stewardship organization shall submit a revised plan or amendment or notice of plan or amendment withdrawal within sixty days after the denial; and

(iii) The department shall approve or deny the revised plan or amendment within ninety days after resubmittal. The denial of a revised plan or amendment may be appealed, and the appeal shall be in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act.

(6) A battery stewardship organization operating under a plan approved by the department under this section shall notify the department within ninety days of a producer beginning or ceasing participation in the battery stewardship organization, or within ninety days of adding or removing a processor or transporter under the approved plan.

(7) A battery stewardship organization shall pay a fee to the department upon approval of a plan under this section or on January 1, 2027, whichever is later, and on an annual basis thereafter. The amount of the fee shall be set by the department and shall be sufficient to cover all costs incurred by the department to administer and enforce the Safe Battery Collection and Recycling Act for fiscal year 2027-28 and each fiscal year thereafter. Through June 30, 2027, the department shall use the Waste Reduction and Recycling Incentive Fund to pay all costs incurred by the department to implement, administer, and enforce the act. Fees paid under this subsection shall be remitted to the State Treasurer for credit to the Battery Stewardship Cash Fund.

Sec. 5. A battery stewardship organization implementing a battery stewardship plan approved under section 4 of this act shall:

(1) Be responsible for all costs associated with implementing the plan;

(2) Reimburse local governmental units for demonstrable costs incurred as a result of a local government facility or solid waste facility serving as a collection site under the plan; and

(3) Collect charges from participating producers sufficient to cover the costs of implementation, including battery collection, transportation, and processing, education and outreach, program evaluation, and payment of the annual fee to the department under section 4 of this act.

Sec. 6. (1) A battery stewardship organization implementing a battery stewardship plan approved under section 4 of this act shall do all of the following:

(a) Provide for the collection of all covered batteries from any person, regardless of the chemistry or brand of the battery, on a free, continuous, convenient, visible, and accessible basis;

(b) Provide to collection sites under the plan, at no cost to the sites, suitable collection containers for covered batteries that are segregated from other solid waste, or make alternative arrangements for the collection of such batteries at the site, with the agreement of the collection site;

(c) Ensure that medium format batteries are collected only at household hazardous waste collection sites or other staffed collection sites that meet applicable federal, state, and local requirements for managing medium format batteries;

(d) Provide for the collection of damaged and defective batteries, by persons trained to handle and ship such batteries, at collection sites and at each permanent household hazardous waste facility and each household hazardous waste collection event provided by the department. As used in this subdivision, damaged and defective batteries means batteries that have been damaged or that have been identified by the manufacturer as being defective for safety reasons and that have the potential to produce a dangerous evolution of heat or fire or short circuit;

(e) Ensure statewide collection opportunities for all covered batteries;

(f) Coordinate activities with others, such as electronic waste recyclers and other battery stewardship organizations, to provide efficient delivery of services and avoid unnecessary duplication of effort and expense. A battery stewardship organization shall use existing public and private waste collection services and facilities, transporters, consolidators, processors, and retailers if cost effective, mutually agreeable, and otherwise practical;

(g) For portable batteries, provide all of the following within three years after approval of the battery stewardship plan:

(i) At least one permanent collection site within a fifteen-mile radius for at least ninety-five percent of state residents; and

(ii) At least one permanent collection site, collection service, or collection event for every thirty thousand residents of a county;

(h) For medium format batteries, provide all of the following within three years after approval of the battery stewardship plan:

(i) At least ten permanent collection sites in this state. Such sites shall be reasonably dispersed throughout the state; and

(ii) A collection event at least once every three years in each county that does not have a permanent collection site, which shall provide for the collection of all medium format batteries, including damaged and defective medium format batteries; and

(i) Use as a collection site or the site of a collection event any entity that meets the criteria for a collection site or collection event under an approved battery stewardship plan and that requests to serve as a collection site or collection event, up to the number of collection sites required to comply with subdivisions (1)(g) and (h) of this section.

(2) A battery stewardship organization implementing a battery stewardship plan approved under section 4 of this act may issue a warning to, suspend, or terminate a collection site or service that does not comply with the criteria contained in the approved plan or that poses an immediate concern to health and safety.

(3) A battery stewardship organization is not required to provide for the collection of battery containing products, covered batteries that remain contained in a battery containing product at the time of delivery to a collection site or collection event, or batteries or battery containing products being recalled for safety reasons. A battery stewardship organization may seek reimbursement from the producer of a battery or battery containing product being recalled for safety reasons for the costs incurred in collecting, transporting, or processing such batteries and products.

Sec. 7. A battery stewardship organization implementing a battery stewardship plan approved under section 4 of this act shall do all of the following to promote the implementation of the plan:

(1) Develop and maintain a website;

(2) Develop and place advertisements on social media or other relevant media platforms;

(3) Develop promotional materials about the program and about the

restrictions on disposing of covered batteries under section 12 of this act;

(4) Develop and distribute collection site safety training procedures to collection sites to help ensure proper management of covered batteries at collection sites;

(5) Provide consumer-focused educational materials, to each collection site used under the plan, that are accessible by customers of retailers that sell covered batteries or battery containing products;

(6) Provide safety information related to covered battery collection activities to the operator of each collection site used under the plan, including appropriate protocols to reduce risks of spills or fires, to respond to a spill or fire, and to manage a collected damaged or defective battery;

(7) Provide educational materials to the operator of each collection site used under the plan for the management of recalled batteries;

(8) Upon request by a retailer or other potential collection site, provide educational materials describing collection opportunities for covered batteries;

(9) Coordinate with other battery stewardship organizations implementing a battery stewardship plan in providing education and outreach under this section; and

(10) Conduct a survey, during the first year of implementing a battery stewardship plan and once every five years thereafter, of public awareness of the outreach efforts undertaken pursuant to this section. The battery stewardship organization shall share the results of the surveys with the department.

Sec. 8. (1) No later than June 1, 2029, and no later than June 1 of each year thereafter, a battery stewardship organization implementing a battery stewardship plan approved under section 4 of this act shall submit to the department a report that includes:

(a) A summary financial statement documenting the financing of the plan and an analysis of plan costs and expenditures, including an analysis of the plan's expenses, such as collection, transportation, recycling, education, and

administrative overhead. The summary financial statement shall be sufficiently detailed to provide transparency that funds collected from producers are spent on plan implementation in this state;

(b) The weight, by chemistry, of covered batteries collected under the plan;

(c) The weight of materials recycled from covered batteries collected under the plan, in total, and by method of battery recycling;

(d) A calculation of the recycling efficiency rate under the plan;

(e) A list of all facilities used in the processing or disposition of covered batteries under the plan and a summary of any violations of environmental laws and regulations during the previous three years at each facility;

(f) For each facility used for the final disposition of covered batteries under the plan, a description of how the facility recycled or otherwise managed batteries and battery components;

(g) The weight and chemistry of covered batteries sent to each facility that is used for the final disposition of batteries. This information may be approximated based on extrapolations of national or regional data for programs in operation in multiple states;

(h) The estimated aggregate sales, by weight and chemistry, of covered batteries, including covered batteries contained in or packaged with battery containing products, sold in this state by the battery stewardship organization's participating producers for each of the previous three calendar years;

(i) A description of how collected batteries were managed and recycled, including a discussion of best available technologies and the recycling efficiency rate;

(j) A description of education and outreach efforts supporting plan implementation, including:

(i) A summary of education and outreach provided to consumers, collection sites, manufacturers, distributors, and retailers to promote the collection and

recycling of covered batteries;

(ii) A description of how that education and outreach met the requirements of section 7 of this act;

(iii) Samples of education and outreach materials;

(iv) A summary of coordinated education and outreach efforts with any other battery stewardship organizations implementing a battery stewardship plan; and

(v) A summary of any changes made during the previous calendar year to education and outreach activities;

(k) A list of all collection sites used to implement the plan, an address for each listed site, a link to the website of each listed site, if available, and an up-to-date map indicating the location of each site;

(l) A description of methods used to collect, transport, and recycle covered batteries under the plan;

(m) A summary of progress made toward the performance goals under the plan, and an explanation of why performance goals were not met, if applicable;

(n) An evaluation of the effectiveness of education and outreach activities; and

(o) If a battery stewardship organization has disposed of covered batteries through energy recovery, incineration, or landfilling during the preceding calendar year of plan implementation, the steps that the battery stewardship organization will take to make the recycling of covered batteries cost-effective, when possible, or to otherwise increase battery recycling efficiency rates achieved by the battery stewardship organization.

(2) After five years of implementation of an approved battery stewardship plan, a battery stewardship organization or a producer member of such organization shall hire an independent third party to conduct a one-time audit of the battery stewardship plan and plan operation. The auditor shall examine the effectiveness of the battery stewardship plan in collecting and recycling covered batteries. The auditor shall also examine the cost-effectiveness of the plan and compare it to the cost-effectiveness of collections plans and programs

for covered batteries in other jurisdictions. A copy of such audit shall be submitted to the department.

Sec. 9. (1) Subject to subsection (2) of this section, the department shall include on its website:

(a) A copy of all battery stewardship plans approved under section 4 of this act and any amendments to such plans;

(b) The names of the producer members covered under an approved battery stewardship plan;

(c) A list of brands of covered batteries covered under an approved battery stewardship plan; and

(d) A copy of each annual report submitted to the department under subsection (1) of section 8 of this act.

(2) Any proprietary information submitted to the department under this section shall not be included on the department's website and shall not be subject to public disclosure pursuant to sections 84-712 to 84-712.09.

Sec. 10. A producer, retailer, or battery stewardship organization is not liable for any claim of a violation of antitrust laws or laws relating to fraudulent, deceptive, or unfair methods of competition or trade practices arising from conduct that complies with a battery stewardship plan approved under section 4 of this act.

Sec. 11. (1) Nothing in the Safe Battery Collection and Recycling Act prevents or prohibits a person from offering or performing a fee-based household collection service or a mail-back service for covered batteries or a recycler located in this state from offering a fee-based battery collection service for covered batteries independently of a battery stewardship organization if:

(a) The services are performed and facilities are operated in compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local laws and requirements; and

(b) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, all batteries collected by the person or recycler from customers in this state are provided to a battery stewardship organization implementing a battery stewardship plan

approved under section 4 of this act. After providing collected batteries to a battery stewardship organization, any transport and processing of such batteries by the battery stewardship organization shall be done at the battery stewardship organization's expense. A battery stewardship organization may refuse to accept batteries from any such person or recycler if the department is notified of the reason for such refusal.

(2) A person or recycler described in subsection (1) of this section may keep the covered batteries collected from customers in this state for purposes of recycling if such person or recycler provides collection data and recycling data to the department. Such data shall include (a) the weight, by chemistry, of covered batteries collected, (b) the weight of materials recycled from covered batteries collected, in total and by method of battery recycling, (c) a calculation of such person's or recycler's recycling efficiency rate, (d) a list of all facilities used in the processing or disposition of covered batteries and a summary of any violations of environmental laws and regulations during the previous three years at each facility, (e) a description of how each facility used for the final disposition of covered batteries recycled or otherwise managed batteries and battery components, and (f) the weight and chemistry of covered batteries sent to each facility that is used for the final disposition of batteries. Such person or recycler shall not receive compensation from a battery stewardship organization for any batteries collected, transported, or recycled under this subsection.

Sec. 12. (1) Beginning January 1, 2028, all of the following shall apply:

(a) A person may dispose of a covered battery only by delivery to a collection site or collection event operated under a battery stewardship plan approved under section 4 of this act, unless the battery is regulated as hazardous waste;

(b) No person may knowingly cause or allow the mixing of a covered battery with recyclable materials that are intended for processing and sorting at a material recovery facility;

(c) No person may knowingly cause or allow the mixing of a covered battery

with municipal waste that is intended for disposal at a landfill;

(d) No person may knowingly cause or allow the disposal of a covered battery in a landfill;

(e) No person may knowingly cause or allow the mixing of a covered battery with waste that is intended for burning or incineration; and

(f) No person may knowingly cause or allow the burning or incineration of a covered battery.

(2) An owner or operator of a solid waste facility may not be found in violation of this section if the facility has posted in a conspicuous location a sign stating that covered batteries shall be managed through collection sites established by a battery stewardship organization and are not accepted for disposal.

(3) A solid waste collector may not be found in violation of this section for a covered battery placed in a disposal container by a third party.

(4) Unless the department is notified of the reason, a battery stewardship organization shall not refuse to accept covered batteries that are inadvertently received by a recycling or solid waste facility if the batteries are properly packaged.

Sec. 13. (1) Any person who violates the Safe Battery Collection and Recycling Act, other than a violation of section 12 of this act, shall be subject to a civil penalty of ten thousand dollars for each violation. Any person who fails to pay the fee required under subsection (7) of section 4 of this act shall also be subject to a civil penalty of ten thousand dollars.

(2) A person who knowingly makes a false material statement to the department related to a battery stewardship plan submitted under section 4 of this act shall be guilty of a Class IV felony.

(3) The Attorney General or the county attorney of any county in which a violation of the act occurs may, in addition to any other penalty, bring an action to enjoin any person from violating the act, other than a violation of section 12 of this act.

(4) All civil penalties collected pursuant to this section shall be

remitted to the State Treasurer for distribution in accordance with Article VII, section 5, of the Constitution of Nebraska.

Sec. 14. (1) The department shall review and evaluate the studies and assessments carried out by Illinois, Vermont, and Washington regarding whether products or batteries that are not currently covered by the Safe Battery Collection and Recycling Act should be covered at a later date. The department may review similar studies or assessments carried out by any other state or person.

(2) No later than May 30, 2028, the department shall electronically submit a report to the Natural Resources Committee of the Legislature. The report shall include the findings and recommendations of any study or assessment reviewed by the department under this section. The report may include recommendations for legislation based on the department's evaluation of the studies and assessments reviewed by the department.

Sec. 15. (1) A battery stewardship organization implementing an approved battery stewardship plan may bring a civil action or actions to recover costs, damages, and fees, as specified in this subsection, from a producer who sells or otherwise makes available in Nebraska covered batteries or battery containing products not included under an approved plan in violation of the requirements of the Safe Battery Collection and Recycling Act. An action under this subsection may be brought against one or more defendants. An action under this subsection shall only be brought against a defendant producer if the battery stewardship organization incurs costs in Nebraska, including legal fees and expenses and reasonable incremental administrative and program promotional costs, in excess of one thousand dollars to collect, transport, and recycle or otherwise dispose of the covered batteries or battery containing products of a nonparticipating producer.

(2) A battery stewardship organization implementing an approved battery stewardship plan may bring a civil action against a producer of a recalled battery to recover costs associated with handling the recalled battery, including legal fees and expenses.

(3) A battery stewardship organization implementing an approved battery stewardship plan may bring a civil action against another battery stewardship organization that underperforms on its battery collection obligations under the Safe Battery Collection and Recycling Act by failing to collect and provide for the end-of-life management of batteries in an amount roughly equivalent to costs imposed on the plaintiff battery stewardship organization by virtue of the failures of the defendant battery stewardship organization, plus legal fees and expenses.

Sec. 16. The Battery Stewardship Cash Fund is created. The fund shall consist of fees collected under section 4 of this act. The fund shall be administered by the department and shall only be used for purposes of carrying out the Safe Battery Collection and Recycling Act. Any money in the fund available for investment shall be invested by the state investment officer pursuant to the Nebraska Capital Expansion Act and the Nebraska State Funds Investment Act.

Sec. 17. The department may adopt and promulgate rules and regulations to carry out the Safe Battery Collection and Recycling Act.

Sec. 18. (1) The Legislature hereby finds and declares that Nebraska is experiencing a persistent and present crisis in regards to affordable quality housing, as evidenced by lower inventory than required to support and sustain a healthy housing market. Housing inventory and availability are critical elements in population attraction and retention, workforce development, economic development, and individual family health and economic self-sufficiency. In addition to housing inventory and the availability of homes, another factor that may hinder population attraction is the quality of homes. One measurement of housing quality is age. As such, Nebraska must streamline and maximize all existing housing, weatherization, and home improvement programs to expand access to affordable quality homes and renovate and modernize existing aging housing inventory to meet modern standards.

(2) The Home Weatherization Clearinghouse is established within the Department of Environment and Energy.

(3) The clearinghouse shall:

(a) Establish a hub for information about the availability and application processes of and eligibility for grants, loans, or other programs that fund home weatherization projects, whether administered by the department, other state or local agencies, nonprofit organizations, or the federal government; and

(b) Assist in coordination efforts by state and local agencies to optimize the execution of home weatherization projects.

(4) The Department of Environment and Energy shall utilize existing staff to carry out this section.

Sec. 19. Section 37-438, Revised Statutes Cumulative Supplement, 2024, is amended to read:

37-438 (1) The commission shall devise annual, temporary, disabled veteran, and active-duty military permits.

(2) The annual permit may be purchased by any person and shall be valid through December 31 in the year for which the permit is issued. The fee for the annual permit for a resident motor vehicle shall be not more than fifty dollars per permit. The fee for the annual permit for a nonresident motor vehicle shall be two times the fee for a resident motor vehicle. The commission shall establish such fees by the adoption and promulgation of rules and regulations.

(3) A temporary permit may be purchased by any person and shall be valid until noon of the day following the date of issue. The fee for the temporary permit for a resident motor vehicle shall be not more than ten dollars. The fee for the temporary permit for a nonresident motor vehicle shall be two times the fee for a resident motor vehicle. The commission shall establish such fees by the adoption and promulgation of rules and regulations. The commission may issue temporary permits which are either valid for any area or valid for a single area.

(4)(a) A veteran who is a resident of Nebraska shall, upon application and without payment of any fee, be issued one disabled veteran permit for a resident motor vehicle if the veteran:

(i) Was discharged or separated with a characterization of honorable or general (under honorable conditions); and

(ii)(A) Is rated by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs as fifty percent or more disabled as a result of service in the armed forces of the United States; or

(B) Is receiving a pension from the United States Department of Veterans Affairs as a result of total and permanent disability, which disability was not incurred in the line of duty in the military service.

(b) All disabled veteran permits issued pursuant to this subsection shall be perpetual and shall become void only upon termination of eligibility as provided in this subsection.

(5) An active-duty military permit may be purchased by any individual who is active-duty military and shall be valid through December 31 in the year for which the permit is issued. The fee for the active-duty military permit is five dollars, regardless of residency. To qualify for an active-duty military permit, the individual shall present:

(a) Such individual's military identification card; and

(b) Proof that such individual is stationed at a military base located in Nebraska for active-duty military service.

(6) The commission may offer permits or combinations of permits at temporarily reduced rates for specific events or during specified timeframes.

(7) The commission may adopt and promulgate rules and regulations to carry out this section.

Sec. 20. Section 37-440, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, is amended to read:

37-440 (1) The commission shall prescribe the type and design of permits and the method for displaying permits on the driver's side of the windshield of motor vehicles.

(2) The permits may be procured from the central and district offices of the commission, at areas of the Nebraska state park system where commission offices are maintained, from self-service vending stations at designated park

areas, from designated commission employees, through Internet sales from the commission's website, from appropriate offices of county government, and from various private persons, firms, or corporations designated by the commission as permit agents. The commission and county offices or private persons, firms, or corporations designated by the commission as permit agents shall be entitled to collect and retain an issuing fee pursuant to section 37-406.

Sec. 21. Section 37-451, Revised Statutes Cumulative Supplement, 2024, is amended to read:

37-451 (1) The commission may issue permits for hunting mountain sheep and may adopt and promulgate separate and, when necessary, different rules and regulations therefor within the limitations prescribed in subsection (1) of section 37-447 and section 37-452 for hunting deer. Such rules and regulations shall include provisions allowing persons who find dead mountain sheep, or any part of a mountain sheep, to turn over to the commission such mountain sheep or part of a mountain sheep. The commission may dispose of such mountain sheep or part of a mountain sheep as it deems reasonable and prudent. Except as otherwise provided in this section, the permits shall be issued to residents of Nebraska.

(2) The commission shall, pursuant to section 37-327, establish and charge a nonrefundable application fee of not more than thirty-four dollars for permits issued only to residents. Any number of resident-only permits, as authorized by the commission, shall be awarded by random drawing to eligible applicants. No permit fee shall be charged in addition to the nonrefundable application fee.

(3) No more than two additional permits may be authorized and issued pursuant to an auction open to residents and nonresidents. The number of such permits shall not exceed the number of those awarded pursuant to subsection (2) of this section. The auction shall be conducted according to rules and regulations prescribed by the commission. Any money derived from the sale of permits by auction shall be used only for perpetuation and management of mountain sheep, elk, and deer.

(4) If the commission determines to limit the number of permits issued for any or all management units, the commission shall by rule and regulation determine eligibility requirements for the permits.

(5) A person may obtain only one mountain sheep permit in his or her lifetime, except that an auction permit issued in accordance with subsection (3) of this section to harvest a mountain sheep shall not count against such total.

(6) Any person violating the rules and regulations adopted and promulgated pursuant to this section shall be guilty of a Class III misdemeanor and shall be fined at least five hundred dollars upon conviction.

Sec. 22. Section 37-455, Revised Statutes Cumulative Supplement, 2024, is amended to read:

37-455 (1) The commission may issue a limited permit for deer, antelope, wild turkey, or elk to a person who is a qualifying landowner or leaseholder or a member of such person's immediate family as described in this section. The commission may issue nonresident landowner limited permits after preference has been given for the issuance of resident permits as provided in rules and regulations adopted and promulgated by the commission. Except as provided in subsection (4) of this section, a permit shall be valid during the predetermined period established by the commission pursuant to sections 37-447 to 37-450, 37-452, 37-456, or 37-457. Upon receipt of an application in proper form as prescribed by the rules and regulations of the commission, the commission may issue (a) a limited deer, antelope, or wild turkey permit valid for hunting on all of the land which is owned or leased by the qualifying landowner or leaseholder if such lands are identified in the application or (b) a limited elk permit valid for hunting on the entire elk management unit of which the land of the qualifying landowner or leaseholder included in the application is a part.

(2)(a) The commission shall adopt and promulgate rules and regulations prescribing procedures and forms and create requirements for documentation by an applicant or permittee to determine whether the applicant or permittee is a

Nebraska resident and is a qualifying landowner or leaseholder of the described property or is a member of the immediate family of such qualifying landowner or leaseholder. The commission may adopt and promulgate rules and regulations that create requirements for documentation to designate one qualifying landowner among partners of a partnership or officers or shareholders of a corporation that owns or leases eighty acres or more of farm or ranch land for agricultural purposes and among beneficiaries of a trust that owns or leases eighty acres or more of farm or ranch land for agricultural purposes. Only a person who is a qualifying landowner or leaseholder or a member of such person's immediate family may apply for a limited permit. An applicant may apply for no more than one permit per species per year except as otherwise provided in subsection (4) of this section and the rules and regulations of the commission. For purposes of this section, member of a person's immediate family means and is limited to the spouse of such person, any child or stepchild of such person or of the spouse of such person, any spouse of any such child or stepchild, any grandchild or stepgrandchild of such person or of the spouse of such person, any spouse of such grandchild or stepgrandchild, any sibling of such person sharing ownership in the property, and any spouse of any such sibling.

(b) The conditions applicable to permits issued pursuant to sections 37-447 to 37-450, 37-452, 37-456, or 37-457, whichever is appropriate, shall apply to limited permits issued pursuant to this section, except that the commission may pass commission orders for species harvest allocation pertaining to the sex and age of the species harvested which are different for a limited permit than for other hunting permits. For purposes of this section, white-tailed deer and mule deer shall be treated as one species.

(3)(a) To qualify for a limited permit to hunt deer or antelope, the applicant shall be a Nebraska resident who (i) owns or leases eighty acres or more of farm or ranch land for agricultural purposes or a member of such person's immediate family or (ii) is the partner, officer, shareholder, or beneficiary designated as the qualifying landowner by a partnership, corporation, or trust as provided in the rules and regulations under

subdivision (2)(a) of this section or a member of the immediate family of the partner, officer, shareholder, or beneficiary. The number of limited permits issued annually per species for each farm or ranch shall not exceed the total acreage of the farm or ranch divided by eighty. The fee for a limited permit to hunt deer or antelope shall be one-half the fee for the regular permit for such species.

(b) A nonresident of Nebraska who owns three hundred twenty acres or more of farm or ranch land in the State of Nebraska for agricultural purposes or a member of such person's immediate family may apply for a limited deer or antelope permit. The number of limited permits issued annually per species for each farm or ranch shall not exceed the total acreage of the farm or ranch divided by three hundred twenty. The fee for such a permit to hunt deer or antelope shall be one-half the fee for a nonresident permit to hunt such species.

(c) The commission may adopt and promulgate rules and regulations providing for the issuance of an additional limited deer permit to a qualified individual for the taking of a deer without antlers at a fee equal to or less than the fee for the original limited permit.

(4)(a) In addition to any limited permit to hunt deer issued to a qualifying landowner under subsection (3) of this section, the commission shall issue up to eight limited permits to hunt deer during the three days of Saturday through Monday immediately preceding the opening day of firearm deer hunting season to any qualifying landowner meeting the requirements of subdivision (b) of this subsection and designated members of his or her immediate family. The fee for each permit issued under this subsection shall be five dollars. Permits shall be issued subject to the following:

(i) No more than eight permits may be issued per qualifying landowner to the landowner or designated members of his or her immediate family, except that no more than one permit shall be issued per person for the qualifying landowner or any designated member of his or her immediate family;

(ii) Of the eight permits that may be issued, no more than six permits may

be issued to persons who are younger than nineteen years of age and no more than two permits may be issued to persons who are nineteen years of age or older; and

(iii) For a Nebraska resident landowner, the number of permits issued shall not exceed the total acreage of the farm or ranch divided by eighty, and for a nonresident landowner, the number of permits issued shall not exceed the total acreage of the farm or ranch divided by three hundred twenty.

(b) For purposes of this subsection, the qualifying criteria for a Nebraska resident described in subdivisions (3)(a)(i) and (ii) of this section and the ownership criteria for a nonresident of Nebraska described in subdivision (3)(b) of this section apply.

(c) The commission may adopt and promulgate rules and regulations to carry out this subsection.

(5)(a) To qualify for a limited permit to hunt wild turkey, the applicant shall be a Nebraska resident who (i) owns or leases eighty acres or more of farm or ranch land for agricultural purposes or a member of such person's immediate family or (ii) is the partner, officer, shareholder, or beneficiary designated as the qualifying landowner by a partnership, corporation, or trust as provided in the rules and regulations under subdivision (2)(a) of this section or a member of the immediate family of the partner, officer, shareholder, or beneficiary. The number of limited permits issued annually per season for each farm or ranch shall not exceed the total acreage of the farm or ranch divided by eighty. An applicant may apply for no more than one limited permit per season. The fee for a limited permit to hunt wild turkey shall be one-half the fee for the regular permit to hunt wild turkey.

(b) A nonresident of Nebraska who owns three hundred twenty acres or more of farm or ranch land in the State of Nebraska for agricultural purposes or a member of such person's immediate family may apply for a limited permit to hunt wild turkey. Only one limited wild turkey permit per three hundred twenty acres may be issued annually for each wild turkey season under this subdivision. The fee for such a permit to hunt shall be one-half the fee for a nonresident

permit to hunt wild turkey.

(6)(a) To qualify for a limited permit to hunt elk, (i) the applicant shall be (A) a Nebraska resident who owns three hundred twenty acres or more of farm or ranch land for agricultural purposes, or is the partner, officer, shareholder, or beneficiary designated as the qualifying landowner by a partnership, corporation, or trust as provided in the rules and regulations under subdivision (2)(a) of this section, (B) a Nebraska resident who leases six hundred forty acres or more of farm or ranch land for agricultural purposes or has a combined total of six hundred forty leased and owned acres of farm or ranch land used for agricultural purposes, or is the partner, officer, shareholder, or beneficiary designated as the qualifying landowner by a partnership, corporation, or trust as provided in the rules and regulations under subdivision (2)(a) of this section, (C) a nonresident of Nebraska who owns at least one thousand two hundred eighty acres of farm or ranch land for agricultural purposes, or is the partner, officer, shareholder, or beneficiary designated as the qualifying landowner by a partnership, corporation, or trust as provided in the rules and regulations under subdivision (2)(a) of this section, or (D) a member of such owner's or lessee's immediate family and (ii) the qualifying farm or ranch land of the applicant shall be within an area designated as an elk management zone by the commission in its rules and regulations.

(b) An applicant shall not be issued a limited bull elk permit more than once every three years, and the commission may give preference to a person who did not receive a limited elk permit or a specified type of limited elk permit during the previous years.

(c) The fee for a resident landowner limited permit to hunt elk shall not exceed one-half the fee for the regular permit to hunt elk. The fee for a nonresident landowner limited permit to hunt elk shall not exceed three times the cost of a resident elk permit.

(d) The number of applications allowed for limited elk permits for each farm or ranch shall not exceed the total acreage of the farm or ranch divided

by the minimum acreage requirements established for the property. No more than one person may qualify for the same described property.

Sec. 23. Section 37-1214, Revised Statutes Cumulative Supplement, 2024, is amended to read:

37-1214 (1) Except as otherwise provided in section 37-1211, the owner of each motorboat shall register such vessel or renew the registration every three years as provided in section 37-1226. The owner of such vessel shall file an initial application for a certificate of number pursuant to section 37-1216 with a county treasurer on forms approved and provided by the commission. The application shall be signed by the owner of the vessel, shall contain the year manufactured, and shall be accompanied by a registration fee for the three-year period of twenty-eight dollars for Class 1 boats, fifty-one dollars for Class 2 boats, seventy-two dollars and fifty cents for Class 3 boats, and one hundred twenty dollars for Class 4 boats. Of each motorboat registration fee, not more than ten dollars may be used for the Aquatic Invasive Species Program.

(2) The owner of a motorboat not registered in Nebraska shall purchase an aquatic invasive species stamp for the Aquatic Invasive Species Program valid for one calendar year prior to launching into any waters of the state. The cost of such one-year stamp shall be established pursuant to section 37-327 and be not more than thirty dollars plus an issuance fee pursuant to section 37-406. Such one-year stamp may be purchased electronically or through any vendor authorized by the commission to sell other permits and stamps issued under the Game Law pursuant to section 37-406. The aquatic invasive species stamp shall be permanently affixed on the starboard and rearward side of the vessel. The proceeds from the sale of stamps shall be remitted to the State Game Fund.

(3) This subsection applies beginning on an implementation date designated by the Director of Motor Vehicles in cooperation with the commission. The director shall designate an implementation date on or before January 1, 2021, for motorboat registration. In addition to the information required under subsection (1) of this section, the application for registration shall contain (a)(i) the full legal name as defined in section 60-468.01 of each owner or

(ii) the name of each owner as such name appears on the owner's motor vehicle operator's license or state identification card and (b)(i) the motor vehicle operator's license number or state identification card number of each owner, if applicable, and one or more of the identification elements as listed in section 60-484 of each owner, if applicable, and (ii) if any owner is a business entity, a nonprofit organization, an estate, a trust, or a church-controlled organization, its tax identification number.

Sec. 24. Section 37-1802, Revised Statutes Cumulative Supplement, 2024, is amended to read:

37-1802 The Legislature finds and declares as follows:

(1) The future vibrancy of the people, communities, and businesses of Nebraska depends on reliable sources of water;

(2) While it is in the state's best interest to retain control over its water supplies, much of the state's water resources are currently underutilized;

(3) In 2019, the state experienced historic flooding along the Platte River which caused loss of life and over one billion dollars in damage to private and public property and infrastructure;

(4) Well-planned flood control is critical to the future of the people, communities, and businesses of Nebraska;

(5) In light of the disruption from the COVID-19 pandemic and the trend toward a remote workforce around the country, people around the country are rethinking where they want to work, live, and raise a family. As people consider where to live, access to sustainable water resources and outdoor recreational opportunities will be important considerations in making Nebraska a competitive choice for the future;

(6) The state's lakes and rivers help Nebraskans enjoy the water resources in our state and make Nebraska an even more attractive place to live and raise a family;

(7) The state's water resources provide economic benefits to the people, communities, and businesses of Nebraska by helping to attract visitors from

other states and boosting local economies;

(8) In 2021, the Legislature passed LB406, which established the Statewide Tourism And Recreational Water Access and Resource Sustainability Special Committee of the Legislature. The committee was tasked with conducting studies on:

(a) The need to protect public and private property, including use of levee systems, enhance economic development, and promote private investment and the creation of jobs along the Platte River and its tributaries from Columbus, Nebraska, to Plattsmouth, Nebraska;

(b) The need to provide for public safety, public infrastructure, land-use planning, recreation, and economic development in the Lake McConaughy region of Keith County, Nebraska; and

(c) The socioeconomic conditions, recreational and tourism opportunities, and public investment necessary to enhance economic development and to catalyze private investment in the region in Knox County, Nebraska, that lies north of State Highway 12 and extends to the South Dakota border and includes Lewis and Clark Lake and Niobrara State Park;

(9) After considerable study, the Statewide Tourism And Recreational Water Access and Resource Sustainability Special Committee identified the following potential opportunities:

(a) Marina construction projects or other projects identified to expand water access or recreational opportunities at Lake McConaughy and the Lewis and Clark State Recreation Area; and

(b) Projects to increase access to and the enjoyment of Niobrara State Park through the construction of an event center and lodge or through other projects identified to increase recreational opportunity and the enjoyment of Niobrara State Park;

(10) It is in the public interest to expand water access and recreational opportunities at Lake McConaughy and the Lewis and Clark State Recreation Area through the construction of new marinas or through infrastructure projects identified to improve access to the areas for recreational opportunities and

water access; and

(11) It is in the public interest to increase access to and the enjoyment of Niobrara State Park through the construction of an event center and lodge or through projects identified to increase recreational opportunity and the enjoyment of Niobrara State Park.

Sec. 25. Section 37-1803, Revised Statutes Cumulative Supplement, 2024, is amended to read:

37-1803 (1) The purposes of the Water Recreation Enhancement Act are to administer and carry out the following projects:

(a) Marina construction projects or other projects identified to improve water access or recreational opportunities at Lake McConaughy and the Lewis and Clark State Recreation Area; and

(b) Projects to increase access to and the enjoyment of Niobrara State Park through the construction of an event center and lodge or through other projects identified to increase recreational opportunity and enjoyment of Niobrara State Park.

(2) The Game and Parks Commission is granted all power necessary to carry out the purposes of the Water Recreation Enhancement Act, including, but not limited to, the power to:

(a) Enter into contracts, including, but not limited to, contracts relating to the provision of construction services, management services, legal services, auditor services, and other consulting services or advice as the commission may require in the performance of its duties; and

(b) Enter into public-private partnerships to carry out the purposes of the act.

(3) It is the intent of the Legislature that the Game and Parks Commission engage local stakeholders as the commission carries out the projects authorized in this section.

(4) It is also the intent of the Legislature to encourage political subdivisions that hold a Federal Energy Regulatory Commission license and that own land in and around the projects authorized in this section to enter into

contracts with public and private entities for the use, lease, and purchase of such land whenever possible in order to increase economic development and recreational opportunities, particularly when covenants, easements, and other instruments can ensure such economic development complies with the rules and regulations of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

(5) No member of the Game and Parks Commission or any employee of the commission shall have a financial interest, either personally or through an immediate family member, in any purchase, sale, or lease of real property relating to a project authorized in this section or in any contract entered into by the commission relating to a project authorized in this section. For purposes of this subsection, immediate family member means a spouse, child, sibling, parent, grandparent, or grandchild.

Sec. 26. Section 39-891, Revised Statutes Cumulative Supplement, 2024, is amended to read:

39-891 (1) Recognizing that obstructions on or near the boundary of the State of Nebraska impede commerce and travel between the State of Nebraska and adjoining states, the Legislature hereby declares that bridges over these obstructions are essential to the general welfare of the State of Nebraska.

(2) Providing bridges over these obstructions and for the safe and efficient operation of such bridges is deemed an urgent problem that is the proper concern of legislative action.

(3) Such bridges, properly planned, designated, and managed, provide a safe passage for highway traffic to and from the state highway system and encourage commerce and travel between the State of Nebraska and adjoining states which increase the social and economic progress and general welfare of the state.

(4) It is recognized that bridges between the State of Nebraska and adjoining states are not and cannot be the sole concern of the State of Nebraska. The nature of such bridges requires that a high degree of cooperation be exercised between the State of Nebraska and adjoining states in all phases of planning, construction, maintenance, and operation if proper benefits are to

be realized.

(5) It is also recognized that parties other than the State of Nebraska may wish to erect and control bridges between the State of Nebraska and adjoining states and that the construction, operation, and financing of such bridges have previously been authorized by the Legislature. Such bridges also benefit the State of Nebraska, and it is not the intent of the Legislature to abolish such power previously granted.

(6) To this end, it is the intention of the Legislature to supplement sections 39-1301 to 39-1393 and section 30 of this act, relating to state highways, in order that the powers and authority of the department relating to the planning, construction, maintenance, acquisition, and operation of interstate bridges upon the state highway system may be clarified within a single act.

(7) Acting under the direction of the Director-State Engineer, the department, with the advice of the State Highway Commission and the consent of the Governor, is given the power to enter into agreements with the United States and adjoining states, subject to the limitations imposed by the Constitution and the provisions of the Interstate Bridge Act of 1959.

(8) The Legislature intends to place a high degree of trust in the hands of those officials whose duty it may be to enter into agreements with adjoining states and the United States for the planning, development, construction, acquisition, operation, maintenance, and protection of interstate bridges.

(9) In order that the persons concerned may understand the limitations and responsibilities for planning, constructing, acquiring, operating, and maintaining interstate bridges upon the state highway system, it is necessary that the responsibilities for such work shall be fixed, but it is intended that the department, acting under the Director-State Engineer, shall have sufficient freedom to enter into agreements with adjoining states regarding any phase of planning, constructing, acquiring, maintaining, and operating interstate bridges upon the state highway system in order that the best interests of the State of Nebraska may always be served. The authority of the department to

enter into agreements with adjoining states, as granted in the act, is therefore essential.

(10) The Legislature hereby determines and declares that the provisions of the act are necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health, and safety, for the promotion of the general welfare, and as a contribution to the national defense.

Sec. 27. Section 39-893, Revised Statutes Cumulative Supplement, 2024, is amended to read:

39-893 The provisions of the Interstate Bridge Act of 1959 are intended to be cumulative to, and not amendatory of, sections 39-1301 to 39-1393 and section 30 of this act.

Sec. 28. Section 39-1301, Revised Statutes Cumulative Supplement, 2024, is amended to read:

39-1301 (1) Recognizing that safe and efficient highway transportation is a matter of important interest to all of the people in the state, the Legislature hereby determines and declares that an integrated system of highways is essential to the general welfare of the State of Nebraska.

(2) Providing such a system of facilities and the efficient management, operation, and control thereof are recognized as urgent problems and the proper objectives of highway legislation.

(3) Adequate highways provide for the free flow of traffic, result in low cost of motor vehicle operation, protect the health and safety of the citizens of the state, increase property values, and generally promote economic and social progress of the state.

(4) It is the intent of the Legislature to consider of paramount importance the convenience and safety of the traveling public in the location, relocation, or abandonment of highways.

(5) In designating the highway system of this state, as provided by sections 39-1301 to 39-1393 and section 30 of this act, the Legislature places a high degree of trust in the hands of those officials whose duty it shall be, within the limits of available funds, to plan, develop, construct, operate,

maintain, and protect the highway facilities of this state, for present as well as for future uses.

(6) The design, construction, maintenance, operation, and protection of adequate state highway facilities sufficient to meet the present demands as well as future requirements will, of necessity, require careful organization, with lines of authority definitely fixed, and basic rules of procedure established by the Legislature.

(7) To this end, it is the intent of the Legislature, subject to the limitations of the Constitution and such mandates as the Legislature may impose by sections 39-1301 to 39-1393 and section 30 of this act, to designate the Director-State Engineer and the department, acting under the direction of the Director-State Engineer, as direct custodian of the state highway system, with full authority in all departmental administrative details, in all matters of engineering design, and in all matters having to do with the construction, maintenance, operation, and protection of the state highway system.

(8) The Legislature intends to declare, in general terms, the powers and duties of the Director-State Engineer, leaving specific details to be determined by reasonable rules and regulations which may be promulgated by him or her. It is the intent of the Legislature to grant authority to the Director-State Engineer to exercise sufficient power and authority to enable him or her and the department to carry out the broad objectives stated in this section.

(9) While it is necessary to fix responsibilities for the construction, maintenance, and operation of the several systems of highways, it is intended that the State of Nebraska shall have an integrated system of all roads and streets to provide safe and efficient highway transportation throughout the state. The authority granted in sections 39-1301 to 39-1393 and section 30 of this act to the Director-State Engineer and to the political or governmental subdivisions or public corporations of this state to assist and cooperate with each other is therefor essential.

(10) The Legislature hereby determines and declares that sections 39-1301 to 39-1393 and section 30 of this act are necessary for the preservation of the

public peace, health, and safety, for promotion of the general welfare, and as a contribution to the national defense.

Sec. 29. Section 39-1302, Revised Statutes Cumulative Supplement, 2024, is amended to read:

39-1302 For purposes of sections 39-1301 to 39-1393 and section 30 of this act, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) Abandon means to reject all or part of the department's rights and responsibilities relating to all or part of a fragment, section, or route on the state highway system;

(2) Alley means an established passageway for vehicles and pedestrians affording a secondary means of access in the rear to properties abutting on a street or highway;

(3) Approach or exit road means any highway or ramp designed and used solely for the purpose of providing ingress or egress to or from an interchange or rest area of a highway. An approach road shall begin at the point where it intersects with any highway not a part of the highway for which such approach road provides access and shall terminate at the point where it merges with an acceleration lane of a highway. An exit road shall begin at the point where it intersects with a deceleration lane of a highway and shall terminate at the point where it intersects any highway not a part of a highway from which the exit road provides egress;

(4) Arterial highway means a highway primarily for through traffic, usually on a continuous route;

(5) Beltway means the roads and streets not designated as a part of the state highway system and that are under the primary authority of a county or municipality, if the location of the beltway has been approved by (a) record of decision or finding of no significant impact and (b) the applicable local planning authority as a part of the comprehensive plan;

(6) Business means any lawful activity conducted primarily for the purchase and resale, manufacture, processing, or marketing of products, commodities, or other personal property or for the sale of services to the

public or by a nonprofit corporation;

(7) Channel means a natural or artificial watercourse;

(8) Commercial activity means those activities generally recognized as commercial by zoning authorities in this state, and industrial activity means those activities generally recognized as industrial by zoning authorities in this state, except that none of the following shall be considered commercial or industrial:

(a) Outdoor advertising structures;

(b) General agricultural, forestry, ranching, grazing, farming, and related activities, including wayside fresh produce stands;

(c) Activities normally or regularly in operation less than three months of the year;

(d) Activities conducted in a building principally used as a residence;

(e) Railroad tracks and minor sidings; and

(f) Activities more than six hundred sixty feet from the nearest edge of the right-of-way of the road or highway;

(9) Connecting link means the roads, streets, and highways designated as part of the state highway system and which are within the corporate limits of any city or village in this state;

(10) Controlled-access facility means a highway or street especially designed for through traffic and over, from, or to which owners or occupants of abutting land or other persons have no right or easement or only a controlled right or easement of access, light, air, or view by reason of the fact that their property abuts upon such controlled-access facility or for any other reason. Such highways or streets may be freeways, or they may be parkways;

(11) Department means the Department of Transportation;

(12) Displaced person means any individual, family, business, or farm operation which moves from real property acquired for state highway purposes or for a federal-aid highway;

(13) Easement means a right acquired by public authority to use or control property for a designated highway purpose;

(14) Expressway means a divided arterial highway for through traffic with full or partial control of access which may have grade separations at intersections;

(15) Extreme weather event means a weather event that generates extraordinary costs related to such event for construction, reconstruction, relocation, improvement, or maintenance occurring on or after January 1, 2023, resulting from weather conditions including, but not limited to, snow, rain, drought, flood, storm, extreme heat, or extreme cold;

(16) Family means two or more persons living together in the same dwelling unit who are related to each other by blood, marriage, adoption, or legal guardianship;

(17) Farm operation means any activity conducted primarily for the production of one or more agricultural products or commodities for sale and home use and customarily producing such products or commodities in sufficient quantity to be capable of contributing materially to the operator's support;

(18) Faulty engineering means a defect in the design of, construction of, workmanship on, or the materials or systems used on a project that results in failure of a component part or the structural integrity of a structure and that such failure causes damage;

(19) Federal-aid primary roads means roads, streets, and highways, whether a part of the state highway system, county road systems, or city streets, which have been designated as federal-aid primary roads by the Nebraska Department of Transportation and approved by the United States Secretary of Transportation and shown on the maps provided for in section 39-1311;

(20) Freeway means an expressway with full control of access;

(21) Frontage road means a local street or road auxiliary to an arterial highway for service to abutting property and adjacent areas and for control of access;

(22) Full control of access means that the right of owners or occupants of abutting land or other persons to access or view is fully controlled by public authority having jurisdiction and that such control is exercised to give

preference to through traffic by providing access connections with selected public roads only and by prohibiting crossings or intersections at grade or direct private driveway connections;

(23) Grade separation means a crossing of two highways at different levels;

(24) Highway means a road or street, including the entire area within the right-of-way, which has been designated a part of the state highway system;

(25) Highway approach means the portion of a county road located within the right-of-way of a highway;

(26) Individual means a person who is not a member of a family;

(27) Interchange means a grade-separated intersection with one or more turning roadways for travel between any of the highways radiating from and forming part of such intersection;

(28) Map means a drawing or other illustration or a series of drawings or illustrations which may be considered together to complete a representation;

(29) Mileage means the aggregate distance in miles without counting double mileage where there are one-way or divided roads, streets, or highways;

(30) Parking lane means an auxiliary lane primarily for the parking of vehicles;

(31) Parkway means an arterial highway for noncommercial traffic, with full or partial control of access, and usually located within a park or a ribbon of park-like development;

(32) Relinquish means to surrender all or part of the rights and responsibilities relating to all or part of a fragment, section, or route on the state highway system to a political or governmental subdivision or public corporation of Nebraska;

(33) Right of access means the rights of ingress and egress to or from a road, street, or highway and the rights of owners or occupants of land abutting a road, street, or highway or other persons to a way or means of approach, light, air, or view;

(34) Right-of-way means land, property, or interest therein, usually in a

strip, acquired for or devoted to a road, street, or highway;

(35) Road means a public way for the purposes of vehicular travel, including the entire area within the right-of-way. A road designated as part of the state highway system may be called a highway, while a road in an urban area may be called a street;

(36) Roadside means the area adjoining the outer edge of the roadway. Extensive areas between the roadways of a divided highway may also be considered roadside;

(37) Roadway means the portion of a highway, including shoulders, for vehicular use;

(38) Separation structure means that part of any bridge or road which is directly overhead of the roadway of any part of a highway;

(39) State highway purposes has the same meaning set forth in subsection (2) of section 39-1320;

(40) State highway system means the roads, streets, and highways shown on the map provided for in section 39-1311 as forming a group of highway transportation lines for which the Nebraska Department of Transportation shall be the primary authority. The state highway system shall include, but not be limited to, rights-of-way, connecting links, drainage facilities, and the bridges, appurtenances, easements, and structures used in conjunction with such roads, streets, and highways;

(41) Street means a public way for the purposes of vehicular travel in a city or village and shall include the entire area within the right-of-way;

(42) Structure means anything constructed or erected, the use of which requires permanent location on the ground or attachment to something having a permanent location;

(43) Title means the evidence of a person's right to property or the right itself;

(44) Traveled way means the portion of the roadway for the movement of vehicles, exclusive of shoulders and auxiliary lanes;

(45) Unzoned commercial or industrial area for purposes of control of

outdoor advertising means all areas within six hundred sixty feet of the nearest edge of the right-of-way of the interstate and federal-aid primary systems which are not zoned by state or local law, regulation, or ordinance and on which there is located one or more permanent structures devoted to a business or industrial activity or on which a commercial or industrial activity is conducted, whether or not a permanent structure is located thereon, the area between such activity and the highway, and the area along the highway extending outward six hundred feet from and beyond each edge of such activity and, in the case of the primary system, may include the unzoned lands on both sides of such road or highway to the extent of the same dimensions if those lands on the opposite side of the highway are not deemed scenic or having aesthetic value as determined by the department. In determining such an area, measurements shall be made from the furthest or outermost edges of the regularly used area of the commercial or industrial activity, structures, normal points of ingress and egress, parking lots, and storage and processing areas constituting an integral part of such commercial or industrial activity;

(46) Visible, for purposes of section 39-1320, in reference to advertising signs, displays, or devices, means the message or advertising content of such sign, display, or device is capable of being seen without visual aid by a person of normal visual acuity. A sign shall be considered visible even though the message or advertising content may be seen but not read;

(47) Written instrument means a deed or any other document that states a contract, agreement, gift, or transfer of property; and

(48) Zoned commercial or industrial areas means those areas within six hundred sixty feet of the nearest edge of the right-of-way of the Highway Beautification Control System defined in section 39-201.01, zoned by state or local zoning authorities for industrial or commercial activities.

Sec. 30. (1) The department may establish, use, and operate a mitigation bank or an in-lieu-fee program in accordance with applicable state and federal laws.

(2) The purpose of the mitigation bank or in-lieu-fee program is to

provide compensatory mitigation for the following when compensatory mitigation is required for any transportation project administered by the department:

(a) The taking of threatened or endangered species or such species' habitat;

(b) The dredging or filling of wetlands; and

(c) Restoration, creation, enhancement, or preservation of habitats, wetlands, or other resources.

(3) State regulatory agencies shall make a good faith effort to use and give priority to the mitigation bank and in-lieu-fee program established by the department when consulting on or reviewing mitigation plans for the impacts of any transportation project administered by the department.

(4) If the department establishes a mitigation bank or an in-lieu-fee program pursuant to subsection (1) of this section, the department may:

(a) Enter into one or more cooperative agreements with a state or local public agency or private party, including for-profit and not-for-profit entities, for the establishment, use, operation, and maintenance of the mitigation bank or in-lieu-fee program;

(b) Acquire title to real property through purchase, bequest, donation, or eminent domain for use with the mitigation bank or in-lieu-fee program to mitigate the impacts of any transportation project administered by the department;

(c) Establish or restore habitats, wetlands, and natural resources for threatened and endangered species and impacts to the environment and natural resources across Nebraska;

(d) Provide a consistent and simplified approach to address mitigation requirements associated with permits or authorizations issued by federal and state agencies;

(e) Streamline the permitting and consultation process, minimize delays in permit decisions, and decrease the burden on permit applicants regarding planning and performing compensatory mitigation for the following relating to any transportation project administered by the department:

- (i) The taking of any threatened or endangered species;
 - (ii) The loss of any habitat of such species; and
 - (iii) Any adverse effect on any environmental or natural resources;
- (f) Increase the ecological efficiency and effectiveness of compensatory mitigation;
- (g) Replace impacted acres of land by providing for the establishment of a net increase in suitable acres, functions, and values for threatened and endangered species, habitats, wetlands, and other natural resources by using a fair, reasonable, and practicable ratio of compensatory mitigation acres to offset the impacts of any transportation project administered by the department;
- (h) Achieve a net increase in conservation land functions and values for threatened and endangered species, habitats, wetlands, and other natural resources impacted by any transportation project administered by the department; and
- (i) Provide research and educational opportunities to advance the understanding and conservation of threatened and endangered species, habitats, wetlands, and other natural resources impacted by any transportation project administered by the department.

(5) Any state agency, local agency, public party, or private party, including any for-profit or not-for-profit entity, that owns the mitigation bank acquired to restore, enhance, preserve, or create habitat or wetlands shall also pay a sum in lieu of ad valorem taxes lost by the county. This subsection (5) only applies to property acquired after July 1, 2026.

(6) The department may adopt and promulgate rules and regulations to carry out this section.

Sec. 31. Section 39-1309, Revised Statutes Cumulative Supplement, 2024, is amended to read:

39-1309 (1) The map prepared by the State Highway Commission showing a proposed state highway system in Nebraska, filed with the Clerk of the Legislature and referred to in the resolution filed with the Legislature on

February 3, 1955, is hereby adopted by the Legislature as the state highway system on September 18, 1955, except that a highway from Rushville in Sheridan County going south on the most feasible and direct route to the Smith Lake State Recreation Grounds shall be known as state highway 250 and shall be a part of the state highway system.

(2) The state highway system may be redesignated, relocated, redetermined, or recreated by the department with the written advice of the State Highway Commission and the consent of the Governor. In redesignating, relocating, redetermining, or recreating the several routes of the state highway system, the following factors, except as provided in section 39-1309.01, shall be considered: (a) The actual or potential traffic volumes and other traffic survey data, (b) the relevant factors of construction, maintenance, right-of-way, and the costs thereof, (c) the safety and convenience of highway users, (d) the relative importance of each highway to existing business, industry, agriculture, enterprise, and recreation and to the development of natural resources, business, industry, agriculture, enterprise, and recreation, (e) the desirability of providing an integrated system to serve interstate travel, principal market centers, principal municipalities, county seat municipalities, and travel to places of statewide interest, (f) the desirability of connecting the state highway system with any state park, any state forest reserve, any state game reserve, the grounds of any state institution, or any recreational, scenic, or historic place owned or operated by the state or federal government, (g) the national defense, and (h) the general welfare of the people of the state.

(3) Any highways not designated as a part of the state highway system as provided by sections 39-1301 to 39-1393 and section 30 of this act shall be a part of the county road system, and the title to the right-of-way of such roads shall vest in the counties in which the roads are located.

Sec. 32. Section 39-1320, Revised Statutes Cumulative Supplement, 2024, is amended to read:

39-1320 (1) The department is hereby authorized to acquire, either

temporarily or permanently, lands, real or personal property or any interests therein, or any easements deemed to be necessary or desirable for present or future state highway purposes by gift, agreement, purchase, exchange, condemnation, or otherwise. Such lands or real property may be acquired in fee simple or in any lesser estate. It is the intention of the Legislature that all property leased or purchased from the owner shall receive a fair price.

(2) State highway purposes, as referred to in subsection (1) of this section or otherwise in sections 39-1301 to 39-1393 and section 30 of this act, shall include provision for, but shall not be limited to, the following:

(a) The construction, reconstruction, relocation, improvement, and maintenance of the state highway system and highway approaches. The right-of-way for such highways shall be of such width as is deemed necessary by the department;

(b) Adequate drainage in connection with any highway, cuts, fills, or channel changes and the maintenance thereof;

(c) Controlled-access facilities, including air, light, view, and frontage and service roads to highways;

(d) Weighing stations, shops, storage buildings and yards, and road maintenance or construction sites;

(e) Road material sites, sites for the manufacture of road materials, and access roads to such sites;

(f) The preservation of objects of attraction or scenic value adjacent to, along, or in close proximity to highways and the culture of trees and flora which may increase the scenic beauty of such highways;

(g) Roadside areas or parks adjacent to or near any highway;

(h) The exchange of property for other property to be used for rights-of-way or other purposes set forth in subsection (1) or (2) of this section if the interests of the state will be served and acquisition costs thereby reduced;

(i) The maintenance of an unobstructed view of any portion of a highway so as to promote the safety of the traveling public;

(j) The construction and maintenance of stock trails and cattle passes;

(k) The erection and maintenance of marking and warning signs and traffic signals;

(l) The construction and maintenance of sidewalks and highway illumination;

(m) The control of outdoor advertising which is visible from the nearest edge of the right-of-way of the Highway Beautification Control System as defined in section 39-201.01 to comply with the provisions of 23 U.S.C. 131, as amended;

(n) The relocation of or giving assistance in the relocation of individuals, families, businesses, or farm operations occupying premises acquired for state highway or federal-aid road purposes; and

(o) The establishment and maintenance of wetlands to replace or to mitigate damage to wetlands affected by highway construction, reconstruction, or maintenance. The replacement lands shall be capable of being used to create wetlands comparable to the wetlands area affected. The area of the replacement lands may exceed the wetlands area affected. Lands may be acquired to establish a large or composite wetlands area, sometimes called a wetlands bank, not larger than an area which is one hundred fifty percent of the lands reasonably expected to be necessary for the mitigation of future impact on wetlands brought about by highway construction, reconstruction, or maintenance during the six-year plan or program as required by section 39-2115 or an annual plan or program under section 39-2118. For purposes of this section, wetlands shall have the definition found in 33 C.F.R. 328.3(c).

(3) The procedure to condemn property authorized by subsection (1) of this section or elsewhere in sections 39-1301 to 39-1393 and section 30 of this act shall be exercised in the manner set forth in sections 76-704 to 76-724 or as provided by section 39-1323, as the case may be.

Sec. 33. Section 46-740, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, is amended to read:

46-740 (1) If allocation is adopted for use of ground water for irrigation purposes in a management area, the permissible withdrawal of ground water shall

be allocated equally per irrigated acre except as permitted by subsections (4) through (6) of section 46-739. Such allocation shall specify the total number of acre-inches that are allocated per irrigated acre per year, except that the district may allow a ground water user to average his or her allocation over any reasonable period of time. A ground water user may use his or her allocation on all or any part of the irrigated acres to which the allocation applies or in any other manner approved by the district.

(2) Except as permitted pursuant to subsections (4) through (6) of section 46-739, if annual rotation or reduction of irrigated acres is adopted for use of ground water for irrigation purposes in a management area, the nonuse of irrigated acres shall be a uniform percentage reduction of each landowner's irrigated acres within the management area or a subarea of the management area. Such uniform reduction may be adjusted for each landowner based upon crops grown on his or her land to reflect the varying consumptive requirements between crops.

(3)(a) If allocations to any municipality have been made prior to November 1, 2005, such allocations shall remain in full force and effect, but may be amended by the appropriate natural resources district. Unless allocations have been made prior to November 1, 2005, no integrated management plan, rule, or order shall limit the use of ground water by a municipality, within an area determined by the Department of Natural Resources to be fully appropriated pursuant to section 46-714 or designated as overappropriated pursuant to section 46-713, except that on and after January 1, 2026, any new or expanded commercial or industrial user served by a municipal water source that commences water use at a rate in excess of twenty-five million gallons annually, expands water use to a rate in excess of twenty-five million gallons annually, or at any time exceeds water use of twenty-five million gallons annually shall be subject to the controls of an integrated management plan, rule, or order and provide a mitigation report to the natural resources district within which such user is located. The mitigation report shall include (i) annual water use, (ii) annual volume of water returned to the municipal system or discharged to

another location, (iii) source of water used to mitigate the new or expanded consumptive use, and (iv) any other information deemed necessary by the applicable natural resources district or the Department of Natural Resources. The mitigation report shall be approved by the applicable natural resources district and the Department of Natural Resources prior to January 1, 2026, or prior to commencement of the new or expanded use.

(b) Each integrated management plan, rule, or order within an area determined by the Department of Natural Resources to be fully appropriated pursuant to section 46-714 or designated as overappropriated pursuant to section 46-713 may require annual water use and water consumption reporting from municipalities.

(4) Unless an integrated management plan, rule, or order is established, adopted, or issued prior to November 1, 2005, no integrated management plan, rule, or order shall limit the use of ground water by a nonmunicipal commercial or industrial water user within an area determined by the department to be fully appropriated pursuant to section 46-714 or designated as overappropriated pursuant to section 46-713, until January 1, 2026, except that:

(a) Prior to January 1, 2026, the minimum annual allocation for a nonmunicipal commercial or industrial user shall be the greater of either (i) the amount specified in a permit issued pursuant to the Industrial Ground Water Regulatory Act or (ii) the amount necessary to achieve the commercial or industrial use, including all new or expanded uses that consume less than twenty-five million gallons annually. Any increases in the consumptive use of water by a nonmunicipal commercial or industrial water user that result in a decrease in streamflow shall be addressed by the integrated management plan pursuant to controls or incentive programs adopted pursuant to section 46-715;

(b) Prior to January 1, 2026, any new or expanded single commercial or industrial development served by a nonmunicipal well within an area determined by the department to be fully appropriated pursuant to section 46-714 or designated as overappropriated pursuant to section 46-713 which, after July 14, 2006, commences water use resulting in the consumptive use of water in amounts

greater than twenty-five million gallons annually may be subject to controls adopted pursuant to section 46-715. This subdivision does not apply to a water user described in this subdivision that is regulated by the Industrial Ground Water Regulatory Act and the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission;

(c) On and after January 1, 2026, the base amount for an annual allocation to a nonmunicipal commercial or industrial user within an area determined by the department to be fully appropriated pursuant to section 46-714 or designated as overappropriated pursuant to section 46-713 shall be the amount specified in subdivision (4)(a) or (b) of this section;

(d) On and after January 1, 2026, increases in the consumptive use of water by a nonmunicipal commercial or industrial water user that result in a decrease in streamflow shall be subject to the controls of an integrated management plan, rule, or order; and

(e) Any reduction in consumptive use associated with new nonmunicipal industrial or commercial uses of less than twenty-five million gallons, during the period between July 14, 2006, and January 1, 2026, shall accrue to the benefit of the natural resources district within which such nonmunicipal industrial or commercial user is located.

Sec. 34. Section 81-15,160, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, is amended to read:

81-15,160 (1) The Waste Reduction and Recycling Incentive Fund is created. The department shall deduct from the fund amounts sufficient to reimburse itself for its costs of administration of the fund. The fund shall be administered by the department. The fund shall consist of proceeds from the fees imposed pursuant to the Waste Reduction and Recycling Incentive Act.

(2) The fund may be used for purposes which include, but are not limited to:

(a) Technical and financial assistance to political subdivisions for creation of recycling systems and for modification of present recycling systems;

(b) Recycling and waste reduction projects, including public education,

planning, and technical assistance;

(c) Market development for recyclable materials separated by generators, including public education, planning, and technical assistance;

(d) Capital assistance for establishing private and public intermediate processing facilities for recyclable materials and facilities using recyclable materials in new products;

(e) Programs which develop and implement composting of yard waste and composting with sewage sludge;

(f) Technical assistance for waste reduction and waste exchange for waste generators;

(g) Programs to assist communities and counties to develop and implement household hazardous waste management programs;

(h) Capital assistance for establishing private and public facilities to manufacture combustible waste products and to incinerate combustible waste to generate and recover energy resources, except that no disbursements shall be made under this section for scrap tire processing related to tire-derived fuel;

(i) Grants for reimbursement of costs to cities of the first class, cities of the second class, villages, and counties of five thousand or fewer population for the deconstruction of abandoned buildings. Eligible deconstruction costs will be related to the recovery and processing of recyclable or reusable material from the abandoned buildings; and

(j) Administrative costs of the department in fiscal years 2025-26 and 2026-27 to implement, administer, and enforce the Safe Battery Collection and Recycling Act.

(3) Grants up to one million five hundred thousand dollars annually shall be available until June 30, 2029, for new scrap tire projects only, if acceptable scrap tire project applications are received. Eligible categories of disbursement under section 81-15,161 may include, but are not limited to:

(a) Reimbursement for the purchase of crumb rubber generated and used in Nebraska, with disbursements not to exceed fifty percent of the cost of the crumb rubber;

(b) Reimbursement for the purchase of tire-derived product which utilizes a minimum of twenty-five percent recycled tire content, with disbursements not to exceed twenty-five percent of the product's retail cost;

(c) Participation in the capital costs of building, equipment, and other capital improvement needs or startup costs for scrap tire processing or manufacturing of tire-derived product, with disbursements not to exceed fifty percent of such costs or five hundred thousand dollars, whichever is less;

(d) Participation in the capital costs of building, equipment, or other startup costs needed to establish collection sites or to collect and transport scrap tires, with disbursements not to exceed fifty percent of such costs;

(e) Cost-sharing for the manufacturing of tire-derived product, with disbursements not to exceed twenty dollars per ton or two hundred fifty thousand dollars, whichever is less, to any person annually;

(f) Cost-sharing for the processing of scrap tires, with disbursements not to exceed twenty dollars per ton or two hundred fifty thousand dollars, whichever is less, to any person annually;

(g) Cost-sharing for the use of scrap tires for civil engineering applications for specified projects, with disbursements not to exceed twenty dollars per ton or two hundred fifty thousand dollars, whichever is less, to any person annually;

(h) Disbursement to a political subdivision up to one hundred percent of costs incurred in cleaning up scrap tire collection and disposal sites; and

(i) Costs related to the study provided in section 81-15,159.01.

The director shall give preference to projects which utilize scrap tires generated and used in Nebraska.

(4) Priority for grants made under section 81-15,161 shall be given to grant proposals demonstrating a formal public/private partnership except for grants awarded from fees collected under subsection (6) of section 13-2042.

(5) Grants awarded from fees collected under subsection (6) of section 13-2042 may be renewed for up to a five-year grant period. Such applications shall include an updated integrated solid waste management plan pursuant to

section 13-2032. Annual disbursements are subject to available funds and the grantee meeting established grant conditions. Priority for such grants shall be given to grant proposals showing regional participation and programs which address the first integrated solid waste management hierarchy as stated in section 13-2018 which shall include toxicity reduction. Disbursements for any one year shall not exceed fifty percent of the total fees collected after rebates under subsection (6) of section 13-2042 during that year.

(6) Any person who stores waste tires in violation of section 13-2033, which storage is the subject of abatement or cleanup, shall be liable to the State of Nebraska for the reimbursement of expenses of such abatement or cleanup paid by the department.

(7) The department may receive gifts, bequests, and any other contributions for deposit in the Waste Reduction and Recycling Incentive Fund. Transfers may be made from the fund to the General Fund at the direction of the Legislature. Any money in the Waste Reduction and Recycling Incentive Fund available for investment shall be invested by the state investment officer pursuant to the Nebraska Capital Expansion Act and the Nebraska State Funds Investment Act.

Sec. 35. The Research Excellence Cash Fund is created. The fund shall be administered by the University of Nebraska. The fund shall consist of money from gifts, grants, or bequests designated for the fund and transfers authorized by the Legislature. The fund may be used to support research-based investments in data, data collection, and ongoing research critical to the Nebraska economy, including, but not limited to, the Nebraska Mesonet system. No money appropriated or transferred from the fund shall be used for electronic-related equipment or electronic-related components manufactured or supplied by a foreign adversary as identified in 15 C.F.R. 791.4, as such regulation existed on February 7, 2025, for data gathering equipment that will be or is located within a ten-mile radius of a military installation as defined in section 70-1001.01. Any money in the fund available for investment shall be invested by the state investment officer pursuant to the Nebraska Capital

Expansion Act and the Nebraska State Funds Investment Act.

Sec. 36. Original sections 37-440, 46-740, and 81-15,160, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, and sections 37-438, 37-451, 37-455, 37-1214, 37-1802, 37-1803, 39-891, 39-893, 39-1301, 39-1302, 39-1309, and 39-1320, Revised Statutes Cumulative Supplement, 2024, are repealed.

PRESIDENT OF THE LEGISLATURE

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the within LB 36 was passed by the One Hundred Ninth Legislature of Nebraska at its First Session on the day of 20.....

CLERK OF THE LEGISLATURE

Approved:

..... 20....., o'clockM.

GOVERNOR