

Ramsey county on July 1, 1975.

Approved April 11, 1974.

CHAPTER 483—H.F.No.1662
[Coded in Part]

An act relating to pollution; providing for a deputy director and an assistant director of the Minnesota pollution control agency; changing the definition of "solid waste"; giving the pollution control agency power to regulate the storage of solid waste; providing permit authority to govern noise pollution; expanding the definition of "junk yard"; amending Minnesota Statutes 1971, Sections 116.03, Subdivision 1; 116.06, Subdivision 10, and by adding subdivisions; 116.07, Subdivisions 4 and 4a; 116.081, Subdivision 1; and Minnesota Statutes, 1973 Supplement, Sections 43.09, Subdivision 2; 116.07, Subdivision 2; and 161.242, Subdivision 2.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes, 1973 Supplement, Section 43.09, Subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **POLLUTION; REGULATION; UNCLASSIFIED SERVICE.** The unclassified service comprises positions held by state officers or employees who are:

(1) Chosen by election or appointed to fill an elective office;

(2) Heads of department required by law to be appointed by the governor or other elective officers, except the department of public service, and the executive or administrative heads of departments, divisions and institutions specifically established by law, except that with respect to state institutions, the provisions of section 246.02 are hereby continued in effect; provided, this clause shall not apply to heads of divisions now existing in the department of labor and industry, nor to the director of the division of vocational rehabilitation in the department of education;

(3) Except as herein otherwise enlarged, one private secretary to each of the elective officers of this state, and in addition thereto, one deputy, clerk, or employee to the secretary of state, state auditor, and state treasurer;

(4) Seasonal help employed by the commissioner of public safety to assist in the issuance of motor vehicle licenses;

(5) Employees in the office of the governor, and one confidential employee for the governor in the office of the adjutant general;

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(6) Officers and employees of the senate and house of representatives of the legislature including temporary or permanent employees of legislative committees or commissions. Employees of the legislative audit commission, except for the legislative auditor, his deputy, and his confidential secretary, however, shall be employees in the classified civil service of the state;

(7) Teachers, research assistants, student employees on less than half-time pay basis or eligible under terms of the federal economic opportunity act work study program, presidents, deans, and administrative officers in the state colleges; but this clause shall not be construed to include the custodial, clerical, or maintenance employees, or any administrative officers, or clerical workers performing duties in connection with the business administration of these institutions;

(8) Officers and enlisted men in the national guard;

(9) Deputy attorneys general, assistant attorneys general, legal assistants, examiners, three confidential employees, and special counsel to state departments appointed by the attorney general or employed with his authorization;

(10) All courts and all employees thereof, referees, receivers, jurors, and notaries public, except referees and adjusters employed by the department of labor and industry;

(11) Patient and inmate help in state institutions;

(12) Members of the state highway patrol; provided that selection and appointment of highway patrol officers shall be made in accordance with applicable laws governing the classified state civil service.

(13) The deputy commissioner of agriculture , and the deputy director and assistant director of the Minnesota pollution control agency;

(14) One employee of the state treasurer, for the purpose of receiving and safekeeping assets deposited and maintained with the state treasurer, pursuant to Laws 1943, Chapter 591, and whose salary or compensation is to be reimbursed to the state under said act;

(15) Seasonal help employed by the department of taxation.

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 1971, Section 116.03, Subdivision 1, is amended to read:

116.03 **DIRECTOR.** Subdivision 1. (a) The office of director of the pollution control agency is created and is under the supervision and control of the director, who is appointed by the governor by and with the consent of the senate for a four year term, which shall coincide with the term of the governor, and until his successor is duly ap-

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pointed and qualifies. The governor may remove the director at any time at his pleasure. A vacancy in the office of director shall be filled by the governor by and with the consent of the senate, for the unexpired portion of the term.

(b) In order to expedite the establishing and functioning of the pollution control agency, the governor shall forthwith appoint an acting director, who shall have all the powers and duties of the director as provided in sections 116.01 to 116.09. The acting director may be a person in the service of the state at the time of his appointment, and who while serving as acting director is on leave of absence from his regular office or position in the state service. The acting director shall serve as such until the director is appointed and qualifies as such director. Pending the abolishment of the water pollution control commission as specified in section 116.02, subdivision 5, the director or acting director, as the case may be, is the secretary of such commission in lieu of the secretary and executive officer of the state board of health.

(c) The director may appoint a deputy director and an assistant director who shall be in the unclassified service. The director may designate the deputy director to the agency to act in his stead as a member, with all his rights and privileges therein, of any agency, board, committee, or commission that the director is made a member of by law. The designation shall be filed with secretary of state. The salary of the deputy director and of the assistant director shall be provided by law.

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 1971, Section 116.06, Subdivision 10, is amended to read:

Subd. 10. "Solid waste" means garbage, refuse and other discarded solid materials, ~~except animal waste used as fertilizer~~ including solid waste materials and waste ~~sludges~~ resulting from industrial, commercial and agricultural operations, and from community activities, but does not include ~~animal waste used as fertilizer~~, earthen fill, boulders, rock ~~and other materials normally handled in construction operations~~, solids or dissolved material in domestic sewage or other significant pollutants in water resources, such as silt, dissolved or suspended solids in industrial waste water effluents, dissolved materials in irrigation return flows, or other common water pollutants.

Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 1971, Section 116.06, is amended by adding subdivisions to read:

Subd. 14. "Deputy director" means the deputy director of the Minnesota pollution control agency.

Subd. 15. "Assistant director" means the assistant director of the Minnesota pollution control agency.

Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes, 1973 Supplement, Section 116.07, Changes or additions indicated by underline deletions by ~~strikeout~~

Subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **ADOPTION OF STANDARDS.** The pollution control agency shall improve air quality by promoting, in the most practicable way possible, the use of energy sources and waste disposal methods which produce or emit the least air contaminants consistent with the agency's overall goal of reducing all forms of pollution.

The ~~pollution control~~ agency shall also adopt standards of air quality, including maximum allowable standards of emission of air contaminants from motor vehicles, recognizing that due to variable factors, no single standard of purity of air is applicable to all areas of the state. In adopting standards the pollution control agency shall give due recognition to the fact that the quantity or characteristics of air contaminants or the duration of their presence in the atmosphere, which may cause air pollution in one area of the state, may cause less or not cause any air pollution in another area of the state, and it shall take into consideration in this connection such factors, including others which it may deem proper, as existing physical conditions, zoning classifications, topography, prevailing wind directions and velocities, and the fact that a standard of air quality which may be proper as to an essentially residential area of the state, may not be proper as to a highly developed industrial area of the state. Such standards of air quality shall be premised upon scientific knowledge of causes as well as effects based on technically substantiated criteria and commonly accepted practices. No local government unit shall set standards of air quality which are more stringent than those set by the pollution control agency.

The pollution control agency shall promote solid waste disposal control by encouraging the updating of collection systems, elimination of open dumps, and improvements in incinerator practices. The ~~pollution control~~ agency shall also adopt standards for the control of the collection, transportation, storage, and disposal of solid waste for the prevention and abatement of water, air and land pollution, recognizing that due to variable factors, no single standard of solid waste control is applicable to all areas of the state. In adopting standards, the pollution control agency shall give due recognition to the fact that elements of control which may be reasonable and proper in densely populated areas of the state may be unreasonable and improper in sparsely populated or remote areas of the state, and it shall take into consideration in this connection such factors, including others which it may deem proper, as existing physical conditions, topography, soils and geology, climate, transportation, and land use. Such standards of solid waste control shall be premised on technical criteria and commonly accepted practices.

The pollution control agency shall also adopt standards describing the maximum levels of noise in terms of sound pressure level which may occur in the outdoor atmosphere, recognizing that due to variable factors no single standard of sound pressure is applicable to all areas

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of the state. Such standards shall give due consideration to such factors as the intensity of noises, the types of noises, the frequency with which noises recur, the time period for which noises continue, the times of day during which noises occur, and such other factors as could affect the extent to which noises may be injurious to human health or welfare, animal or plant life, or property, or could interfere unreasonably with the enjoyment of life or property. In adopting standards, the pollution control agency shall give due recognition to the fact that the quantity or characteristics of noise or the duration of its presence in the outdoor atmosphere, which may cause noise pollution in one area of the state, may cause less or not cause any noise pollution in another area of the state, and it shall take into consideration in this connection such factors, including others which it may deem proper, as existing physical conditions, zoning classifications, topography, meteorological conditions and the fact that a standard which may be proper in an essentially residential area of the state, may not be proper as to a highly developed industrial area of the state. Such noise standards shall be premised upon scientific knowledge as well as effects based on technically substantiated criteria and commonly accepted practices. No local governing unit shall set standards describing the maximum levels of sound pressure which are more stringent than those set by the pollution control agency.

Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 1971, Section 116.07, Subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. REGULATIONS AND STANDARDS. Pursuant and subject to the provisions of chapter 15, and the provisions hereof, the pollution control agency may adopt, amend and rescind regulations and standards having the force of law relating to any purpose within the provisions of Laws 1969, Chapter 1046, for the prevention, abatement, or control of air pollution. Any such regulation or standard may be of general application throughout the state, or may be limited as to times, places, circumstances, or conditions in order to make due allowance for variations therein. Without limitation, regulations or standards may relate to sources or emissions of air contamination or air pollution, to the quality or composition of such emissions, or to the quality of or composition of the ambient air or outdoor atmosphere or to any other matter relevant to the prevention, abatement, or control of air pollution.

Pursuant and subject to the provisions of chapter 15, and the provisions hereof, the pollution control agency may adopt, amend, and rescind regulations and standards having the force of law relating to any purpose within the provisions of Laws 1969, Chapter 1046, for the collection, transportation, storage, and disposal of solid waste and the prevention, abatement, or control of water, air, and land pollution which may be related thereto, and the deposit in or on land of any other material that may tend to cause pollution. Any such regulation or standard may be of general application throughout the state or may be limited as to times, places, circumstances, or conditions in order to

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make due allowance for variations therein. Without limitation, regulations or standards may relate to collection, transportation, disposal, equipment, location, procedures, methods, systems or techniques or to any other matter relevant to the prevention, abatement or control of water, air, and land pollution which may be advised through the control of collection, transportation, and disposal of solid waste, and the deposit in or on land of any other material that may tend to cause pollution.

Pursuant and subject to the provisions of chapter 15, and the provisions hereof, the pollution control agency may adopt, amend and rescind regulations and standards having the force of law relating to any purpose within the provisions of Laws 1971, Chapter 727, for the prevention, abatement, or control of noise pollution. Any such regulation or standard may be of general application throughout the state, or may be limited as to times, places, circumstances or conditions in order to make due allowances for variations therein. Without limitation, regulations or standards may relate to sources or emissions of noise or noise pollution, to the quality or composition of noises in the natural environment, or to any other matter relevant to the prevention, abatement, or control of noise pollution.

As to any matters subject to chapter 116, local units of government may set emission regulations with respect to stationary sources which are more stringent than those set by the pollution control agency.

Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 1971, Section 116.07, Subdivision 4a, is amended to read:

Subd. 4a. **PERMITS.** The pollution control agency may issue, continue in effect or deny permits, under such conditions as it may prescribe for the prevention of pollution, for the emission of air contaminants, or for the installation or operation of any emission facility, air contaminant treatment facility, treatment facility, potential air contaminant storage facility, or storage facility, or any part thereof, or for the sources or emissions of noise pollution.

The pollution control agency may also issue, continue in effect or deny permits, under such conditions as it may prescribe for the prevention of pollution, for the collection, transportation or disposal of solid waste, or for the installation or operation of any system or facility, or any part thereof, related to the collection, transportation or disposal of solid waste.

The pollution control agency may revoke or modify any permit issued under this subdivision and section 116.081 whenever it is necessary, in the opinion of the agency, to prevent or abate pollution.

Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 1971, Section 116.081, Subdivision 1, is amended to read:

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116.081 **PROHIBITIONS.** Subdivision 1. **OBTAIN PERMIT.** It shall be unlawful for any person to construct, install or operate an emission facility, air contaminant treatment facility, treatment facility, potential air contaminant storage facility, storage facility, or system or facility related to the collection, transportation, storage, or disposal of solid waste, or any part thereof unless otherwise exempted by any agency regulation now in force or hereinafter adopted, until plans therefor shall have been submitted to the agency, and a written permit therefor shall have been granted by the agency. The requirements of this section shall not be applied to motor vehicles.

Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes, 1973 Supplement, Section 161.242, Subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **DEFINITIONS.** (1) For the purposes of this section, the terms defined in this subdivision shall have the meanings given them.

(2) Junk yard means an establishment, place of business, or place of storage or deposit, which is maintained, operated, or used for storing, keeping, buying, or selling junk, or for the maintenance or operation of an automobile graveyard, and shall include garbage dumps and sanitary fills not regulated by the Minnesota pollution control agency, any of which are wholly or partly within one half mile of any right-of-way of any state trunk highway, including the interstate highways, whether maintained in connection with another business or not, where the waste, body, or discarded material stored is equal in bulk to five or more motor vehicles and which are to be resold for used parts or old iron, metal, glass, or other discarded material.

(3) Dealer means any person, partnership, or corporation engaged in the operation of a junk yard.

(4) Junk means old or scrap copper, brass, rope, rags, batteries, paper, synthetic or organic, trash, rubber debris, waste, or junked, dismantled, or wrecked automobiles or farm or construction machinery or parts thereof, iron, steel, and other old or scrap ferrous or nonferrous material.

(5) Automobile graveyard means any establishment or place of business which is maintained, used, or operated for storing, keeping, buying, or selling wrecked, scrapped, ruined, or dismantled motor vehicles or motor vehicle parts.

(6) Unzoned industrial area means the land occupied by the regularly used building, parking lot, storage or processing area of an industrial activity, and the land within 1,000 feet thereof which is located on the same side of the highway as the principal part of said activity, and not predominantly used for residential or commercial purposes, and not zoned by state or local law, regulation or ordinance.

(7) Industrial activities means those activities permitted only in

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industrial zones, or in less restrictive zones by the nearest zoning authority within the state, or prohibited by said authority but generally recognized as industrial by other zoning authorities within the state, except that none of the following shall be considered industrial activities:

(a) Outdoor advertising devices as defined in Minnesota Statutes 1969, Sections 173.02, Subdivision 2.

(b) Agricultural, forestry, ranching, grazing, farming and related activities, including, but not limited to, wayside fresh produce stands.

(c) Activities normally and regularly in operation less than three months of the year.

(d) Activities not visible from the traffic lanes of the main traveled way.

(e) Activities conducted in a building principally used as a residence.

(f) Railroad tracks, minor sidings, and passenger depots.

(g) Junk yards, as defined herein.

Approved April 11, 1974.

CHAPTER 484—H.F.No.1716

An act relating to wild animals; limiting the use of certain firearms in relation to firearm deer seasons; amending Minnesota Statutes 1971, Section 100.29, Subdivisions 3 and 9.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 1971, Section 100.29, Subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **GAME AND FISH; WILD ANIMALS; FIREARMS.** It shall be unlawful to have in possession out of doors, except upon target ranges operated under a permit from the commissioner, unless unloaded and contained in a gun case, or unloaded and broken down:

(1) Any rifle, except a 22 caliber rim-fire rifle carried for the sole purpose of taking small game when lawful and using 22 caliber short, long, or long rifle bullets, or any shotgun with slugs, in any territory wherein there is an open season for taking deer with firearms, for a period of ten days preceding and five days succeeding such season;

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