

MODEL SHORELAND MANAGEMENT ORDINANCE

Review Draft, August 2016
Shoreland Management Program
Department of Natural Resources

This document is an update to the 1989/99 shoreland model ordinance. It will replace the 1989/99 model when it is finalized in October 2016. The final document will include graphics and a consistent format for displaying tabular information.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| SECTIONS | PAGE |
|---|------|
| Section 1.0 Statutory Authorization & Policy | 1 |
| Section 2.0 General Provisions & Definitions | 1 |
| Section 3.0 Administration | 7 |
| 3.1 Purpose | |
| 3.2 Permits | |
| 3.3 Application Materials | |
| 3.4 Certificates of Zoning Compliance | |
| 3.5 Variances | |
| 3.6 Conditional Uses | |
| 3.7 Mitigation | |
| 3.8 Nonconformities | |
| 3.9 Notifications to DNR | |
| Section 4.0 Shoreland Classification System and Land Uses | 10 |
| 4.1 Shoreland Classification System | |
| 4.2 Land Uses | |
| Section 5.0 Special Land Use Provisions | 13 |
| 5.1 Commercial, Industrial, Public, and Semi-public Use Standards | |
| 5.2 Agriculture Use Standards | |
| 5.3 Forest Management Standards | |
| 5.4 Extractive Use Standards | |
| 5.5 Metallic Mining Standards | |
| Section 6.0 Dimensional and General Performance Standards | 15 |
| 6.1 Purpose | |
| 6.2 Lot Area and Width Standards | |
| 6.3 Special Residential Lot Provisions | |
| 6.4 Placement, Height and Design of Structures | |
| 6.5 Water Supply and Sewage Treatment | |

| | | |
|--------------|---|----|
| Section 7.0 | Performance Standards for Public and Private Facilities | 21 |
| 7.1 | Placement and Design of Roads, Driveways and Parking Areas | |
| 7.2 | Stairways, Lifts, and Landings | |
| 7.3 | Water-Oriented Accessory Structures | |
| Section 8.0 | Vegetation Management, Land Alterations and Stormwater Management | 23 |
| 8.1 | Purpose | |
| 8.2 | Vegetation Management | |
| 8.3 | Land Alterations | |
| 8.4 | Stormwater Management | |
| Section 9.0 | Subdivision/Platting Provisions | 27 |
| 9.1 | Purpose | |
| 9.2 | Land Suitability | |
| 9.3 | Consistency with other Controls | |
| 9.4 | Water and Sewer Design Standards | |
| 9.5 | Information Requirements | |
| 9.6 | Dedication | |
| 9.7 | Platting | |
| 9.8 | Controlled Access Lots | |
| Section 10.0 | Planned Unit Developments | 28 |
| 10.1 | Purpose | |
| 10.2 | Types of PUDs Permissible | |
| 10.3 | Processing of PUDs | |
| 10.4 | Application for a PUD | |
| 10.5 | Density Determination | |
| 10.6 | Design Criteria | |
| 10.7 | Conversions | |

MODEL SHORELAND MANAGEMENT ORDINANCE

1.0 STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION AND POLICY

- 1.1 **Statutory Authorization.** This shoreland ordinance is adopted pursuant to the authorization and policies contained in Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 103F, Minnesota Regulations, Parts 6120.2500 - 6120.3900, and the planning and zoning enabling legislation in Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 394 (for counties) or Chapter 462 (for municipalities).
- 1.2 **Policy.** The uncontrolled use of shorelands of (the Community of) _____, Minnesota affects the public health, safety and general welfare not only by contributing to pollution of public waters, but also by impairing the local tax base. Therefore, it is in the best interests of the public health, safety and welfare to provide for the wise subdivision, use and development of shorelands of public waters. The Legislature of Minnesota has delegated responsibility to local governments of the state to regulate the subdivision, use and development of the shorelands of public waters and thus preserve and enhance the quality of surface waters, conserve the economic and natural environmental values of shorelands, and provide for the wise use of waters and related land resources. This responsibility is hereby recognized by (the Community of) _____.

2.0 GENERAL PROVISIONS AND DEFINITIONS

- 2.1 **Jurisdiction.** The provisions of this ordinance shall apply to the shorelands of the public water bodies as classified in Section 4.1 of this ordinance, and to the shorelands of public water bodies greater than 10 acres in unincorporated areas in which the city has, by ordinance, extended the application of its zoning regulations as provided by MS 462.357 Subd 1. Pursuant to Minnesota Regulations, Parts 6120.2500 - 6120.3900, no lake, pond, or flowage less than 10 acres in size in municipalities or 25 acres in size in unincorporated areas need be regulated in a local government's shoreland regulations. A body of water created by a private user where there was no previous shoreland may, at the discretion of the governing body, be exempt from this ordinance.
- 2.2 **Compliance.** The use of any shoreland of public waters; the size and shape of lots; the use, size, type and location of structures on lots; the installation and maintenance of water supply and waste treatment systems, the grading and filling of any shoreland area; the cutting of shoreland vegetation; and the subdivision of land shall be in full compliance with the terms of this ordinance and other applicable regulations.
- 2.3 **Enforcement.** The _____ (local government or designated official) is responsible for the administration and enforcement of this ordinance. Any violation of the provisions of this ordinance or failure to comply with any of its requirements (including violations of conditions and safeguards established in connection with grants of variances or conditional uses) shall constitute a misdemeanor and shall be punishable as defined by law. Violations of this ordinance can occur regardless of whether or not a permit is required for a regulated activity pursuant to Section 3.2 of this ordinance.

- 2.4 **Severability.** If any section, clause, provision, or portion of this ordinance is adjudged unconstitutional or invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remainder of this ordinance shall not be affected thereby.
- 2.5 **Abrogation and Greater Restrictions.** It is not intended by this ordinance to repeal, abrogate, or impair any existing easements, covenants, or deed restrictions. However, where this ordinance imposes greater restrictions, the provisions of this ordinance shall prevail. All other ordinances inconsistent with this ordinance are hereby repealed to the extent of the inconsistency only.
- 2.6 **Definitions.** Unless specifically defined below, words or phrases used in this ordinance shall be interpreted so as to give them the same meaning as they have in common usage and so as to give this ordinance its most reasonable application. For the purpose of this ordinance, the words “must” and “shall” are mandatory and not permissive. All distances, unless otherwise specified, shall be measured horizontally.

2.711 **Accessory structure or facility.** Any building or improvement subordinate to a principal use that, because of the nature of its use, can reasonably be located at or greater than normal structure setbacks.

2.712 **Animal feedlot.** A facility as defined by Minnesota Rules, part 7020.0300.

2.713 **Bluff.** A topographic feature such as a hill, cliff, or embankment having the following characteristics:

- A. Part or all of the feature is located in a shoreland area;
- B. The slope rises at least 25 feet above the toe of bluff;
- C. The grade of the slope from the toe of the bluff to a point 25 feet or more above the toe of the bluff averages 30 percent or greater, except that an area with an average slope of less than 18 percent over a distance of at least 50 feet shall not be considered part of the bluff; and
- D. The slope must drain toward the waterbody.

2.714 **Bluff impact zone.** A bluff and land located within 20 feet from the top of a bluff.

2.715 **Bluff, Toe of.** The lower point of a 50-foot segment with an average slope exceeding 18 percent or the ordinary high water level, whichever is higher.

2.716 **Bluff, Top of.** For the purposes of measuring setbacks, The higher point of a 50-foot segment with an average slope exceeding 18 percent.

2.717 **Boathouse.** A facility as defined by Minnesota Statutes Section 103G.245.

2.718 **Buffer.** A vegetative feature as defined by Minnesota Statutes, Section 103F.48.

2.719 Building line. A line parallel to a lot line or the ordinary high water level at the required setback beyond which a structure may not extend.

2.720 Controlled access lot. A lot used to access public waters or as a recreation area for owners of nonriparian lots within the same subdivision containing the controlled access lot.

2.721 Commercial planned unit developments. Developments that provide transient, short-term lodging spaces, rooms, or parcels and their operations are essentially service-oriented. For example, hotel/motel accommodations, resorts, recreational vehicle and camping parks, and other primarily service-oriented activities are commercial planned unit developments.

2.722 Commercial use. The principal use of land or buildings for the sale, lease, rental, or trade of products, goods, and services.

2.723 Commissioner. The commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources.

2.724 Conditional use. A land use or development as defined by ordinance that would not be appropriate generally but may be allowed with appropriate restrictions as provided by official controls upon a finding that certain conditions as detailed in the zoning ordinance exist, the use or development conforms to the comprehensive land use plan of the community, and the use is compatible with the existing neighborhood.

2.725 Deck. A horizontal, unenclosed platform with or without attached railings, seats, trellises, or other features, attached or functionally related to a principal use or site and at any point extending more than three feet above ground.

2.726 Duplex, triplex, and quad. A dwelling structure on a single lot, having two, three, and four units, respectively, being attached by common walls and each unit equipped with separate sleeping, cooking, eating, living, and sanitation facilities.

2.727 Dwelling site. A designated location for residential use by one or more persons using temporary or movable shelter, including camping and recreational vehicle sites.

2.728 Dwelling unit. Any structure or portion of a structure, or other shelter designed as short- or long-term living quarters for one or more persons, including rental or timeshare accommodations such as motel, hotel, and resort rooms and cabins.

2.729 Extractive use. The use of land for surface or subsurface removal of sand, gravel, rock, industrial minerals, other nonmetallic minerals, and peat not regulated under Minnesota Statutes, Sections 93.44 to 93.51.

2.730 Forest land conversion. The clear cutting of forested lands to prepare for a new land use other than reestablishment of a subsequent forest stand.

2.731 **Guest cottage.** A structure used as a dwelling unit that may contain sleeping spaces and kitchen and bathroom facilities in addition to those provided in the primary dwelling unit on a lot.

2.732 **Height of building.** The vertical distance between the highest adjoining ground level at the building or ten feet above the lowest adjoining ground level, whichever is lower, and the highest point of a flat roof or average height of the highest gable of a pitched or hipped roof.

2.733 **Impervious surface.** A constructed hard surface that prevents or retards entry of water into the soil and causes water to run off the surface in greater quantities and at an increased rate of flow than prior to development, including rooftops; decks; sidewalks; patios; swimming pools; parking lots; storage areas; concrete, asphalt, or gravel driveways; and other similar surfaces.

2.734 **Industrial use.** The use of land or buildings for the production, manufacture, warehousing, storage, or transfer of goods, products, commodities, or other wholesale items.

2.735 **Intensive vegetation clearing.** The complete removal of trees or shrubs in a contiguous patch, strip, row, or block.

2.736 **Lot.** A parcel of land designated by plat, metes and bounds, registered land survey, auditors plot, or other accepted means and separated from other parcels or portions by said description for the purpose of sale, lease, or separation.

2.737 **Lot width.** The minimum distance between:

- A. Side lot lines measured at the midpoint of the building line; and
- B. The minimum distance between side lot lines at the ordinary high water level.

2.738 **Metallic minerals and peat.** "Metallic minerals and peat" has the meaning given under Minnesota Statutes, Sections 93.44 to 93.51.

2.739 **Nonconformity.** Any legal use, structure or parcel of land already in existence, recorded, or authorized before the adoption of official controls or amendments thereto that would not have been permitted to become established under the terms of the official controls as now written, if the official controls had been in effect prior to the date it was established, recorded or authorized.

2.740 **Ordinary high water level.** The boundary of public waters and wetlands, and shall be an elevation delineating the highest water level which has been maintained for a sufficient period of time to leave evidence upon the landscape, commonly that point where the natural vegetation changes from predominantly aquatic to predominantly terrestrial. For watercourses, the ordinary high water level is the elevation of the top of the bank of the

channel. For reservoirs and flowages, the ordinary high water level is the operating elevation of the normal summer pool.

2.741 Planned unit development. A type of development characterized by a unified site design for a number of dwelling units or dwelling sites on a parcel, whether for sale, rent, or lease, and also usually involving clustering of these units or sites to provide areas of common open space, density increases, and a mix of structure types and land uses. These developments may be organized and operated as condominiums, time-share condominiums, cooperatives, full fee ownership, commercial enterprises, or any combination of these, or cluster subdivisions of dwelling units, residential condominiums, townhouses, apartment buildings, dwelling grounds, recreational vehicle parks, resorts, hotels, motels, and conversions of structures and land uses to these uses.

2.742 Public waters. Any water as defined in Minnesota Statutes, Section 103G.005, Subd. 15, 15a.

2.743 Residential planned unit development. A use where the nature of residency is nontransient and the major or primary focus of the development is not service-oriented. For example, residential apartments, manufactured home parks, time-share condominiums, townhouses, cooperatives, and full fee ownership residences would be considered as residential planned unit developments. To qualify as a residential planned unit development, a development must contain at least five dwelling units or sites.

2.744 Resort. "Resort" has the meaning in Minnesota Statute, Section 103F.227.

2.745 Semipublic use. The use of land by a private, nonprofit organization to provide a public service that is ordinarily open to some persons outside the regular constituency of the organization.

2.746 Setback. The minimum horizontal distance between a structure, sewage treatment system, or other facility and an ordinary high water level, sewage treatment system, top of a bluff, road, highway, property line, or other facility.

2.747 Sewage treatment system. "Sewage treatment system" has the meaning given under Minnesota Rules, part 7080.1100, Subp. 82.

2.748 Sewer system. Pipelines or conduits, pumping stations, and force main, and all other construction, devices, appliances, or appurtenances used for conducting sewage or industrial waste or other wastes to a point of ultimate disposal.

2.749 Shore impact zone. Land located between the ordinary high water level of a public water and a line parallel to it at a setback of 50 percent of the structure setback.

2.750 Shoreland. "Shoreland" means land located within the following distances from public waters:

- A. 1,000 feet from the ordinary high water level of a lake, pond, or flowage; and
- B. 300 feet from a river or stream, or the landward extent of a floodplain designated by ordinance on a river or stream, whichever is greater.

2.751 Shore recreation facilities. Swimming areas, docks, watercraft mooring areas and launching ramps and other water recreation facilities.

2.752 Significant historic site. Any archaeological site, standing structure, or other property that meets the criteria for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places or is listed in the State Register of Historic Sites, or is determined to be an unplatted cemetery that falls under the provisions of Minnesota Statutes, Section 307.08. A historic site meets these criteria if it is presently listed on either register or if it is determined to meet the qualifications for listing after review by the Minnesota state archaeologist or the director of the Minnesota Historical Society. All unplatted cemeteries are automatically considered to be significant historic sites.

2.753 Steep slope. Land where agricultural activity or development is either not recommended or described as poorly suited due to slope steepness and the site's soil characteristics, as mapped and described in available county soil surveys or other technical reports, unless appropriate design and construction techniques and farming practices are used in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance. Where specific information is not available, steep slopes are lands having average slopes over 12 percent, as measured over horizontal distances of 50 feet or more, which are not bluffs.

2.754 Structure. Any building or appurtenance, including decks and patios, except aerial or underground utility lines, such as sewer, electric, telephone, telegraph, gas lines, towers, poles, and other supporting facilities.

2.755 Subdivision. Land that is divided for the purpose of sale, rent, or lease, including planned unit developments.

2.756 Suitability analysis. An evaluation of land to determine if it is appropriate for the proposed use. The analysis considers factors relevant to the proposed use and may include the following features: susceptibility to flooding; existence of wetlands; soils, erosion potential; slope steepness; water supply, sewage treatment capabilities; water depth, depth to groundwater and bedrock, vegetation, near-shore aquatic conditions unsuitable for water-based recreation; fish and wildlife habitat; presence of significant historic sites; or any other relevant feature of the natural land.

2.757 Variance. "Variance" means the same as that defined in Minnesota Statutes, Section 394.27 Subd. 7 (for counties) or Section 462.357 Subd. 6 (2) (for municipalities).

2.758 Water-oriented accessory structure or facility. A small, above ground building or other improvement, except stairways, fences, docks, and retaining walls, which, because of the relationship of its use to surface water, reasonably needs to be located closer to public waters than the normal structure setback. Examples of such structures and facilities include,

watercraft and watercraft equipment storage structures, gazebos, screen houses, fish houses, pump houses, patios and detached decks. Boathouses and boat storage structures given the meaning under Minnesota Statutes, Section 103G.245 are not a water-oriented accessory structures.

2.759 Water-dependent use. The use of land for commercial, industrial, public or semi-public purposes, where access to and use of a public water is an integral part of the normal conduct of operation. Marinas, resorts, and restaurants with transient docking facilities are examples of commercial uses typically found in shoreland areas.

2.759 Wetland. “Wetland” has the meaning given under Minnesota Rule, part 8420.0111.

3.0 ADMINISTRATION

3.1 Purpose. The purpose of this Section is to identify administrative provisions to ensure the ordinance is administered consistent with the purpose of the ordinance.

3.2 Permits.

3.21 A permit is required for the construction of buildings or building additions (including construction of decks and signs), the installation and/or alteration of sewage treatment systems, and those grading and filling activities not exempted by Section 8.3 of this ordinance.

3.22 A certificate of compliance, consistent with Minnesota Rules Chapter 7082.0700 Subp. 3, is required whenever a permit or variance of any type is required for any improvement on or use of the property. A sewage treatment system shall be considered compliant if the only deficiency is the system’s improper setback from the ordinary high water level.

3.3 Application materials. Application for permits and other zoning applications such as variances shall be made to the (designated official) _____ on the forms provided. The application shall include the necessary information so that the _____ (designated official) can evaluate how the application complies with the provisions of this ordinance.

3.4 Certificate of Zoning Compliance. The _____ (designated official) shall issue a certificate of zoning compliance for each activity requiring a permit as specified in Section 3.2 of this ordinance. This certificate will specify that the use of land conforms to the requirements of this ordinance. Any use, arrangement, or construction at variance with that authorized by permit shall be deemed a violation of this ordinance and shall be punishable as provided in Section 2.3 of this ordinance.

3.5 Variances. Variances may only be granted in accordance with Minnesota Statutes, Section 394.27 (for counties) or Section 462.357 (for municipalities) and are subject to the following:

- 3.51 A variance may not circumvent the general purposes and intent of this ordinance;
and
- 3.52 For properties with existing sewage treatment systems, a certificate of compliance, consistent with Minnesota Rules Chapter 7082.0700 Subp. 3, is required for variance approval. A sewage treatment system shall be considered compliant if the only deficiency is the system's improper setback from the ordinary high water level.
- 3.6 **Conditional Uses.** All conditional uses in the shoreland area are subject to a thorough evaluation of the waterbody and the topographic, vegetation, and soil conditions to ensure:
- 3.61 The prevention of soil erosion or other possible pollution of public waters, both during and after construction;
- 3.62 The visibility of structures and other facilities as viewed from public waters is limited;
- 3.63 There is adequate water supply and on-site sewage treatment; and
- 3.64 The types, uses, and numbers of watercraft that the project will generate are compatible in relation to the suitability of public waters to safely accommodate these watercraft.
- 3.7 **Mitigation.**
- 3.71 In evaluating all variances, conditional uses, zoning and building permit applications, the zoning authority shall require the property owner to address, when related to and proportional to the impact, the following conditions to meet the purpose of this ordinance, to protect adjacent properties, and the public interest:
- A. Advanced storm water runoff management treatment;
 - B. Reducing impervious surfaces;
 - C. Increasing setbacks from the ordinary high water level;
 - D. Restoration of wetlands;
 - E. Limiting vegetation removal and/or riparian vegetation restoration;
 - F. Provisions for the location, design, and use of structures, sewage treatment systems, water supply systems, watercraft launching and docking areas, and parking areas;
and
 - G. Other conservation-designed conditions the zoning authority deems necessary.

- 3.72 In evaluating plans to construct sewage treatment systems, roads, driveways, structures, or other improvements on steep slopes, conditions to prevent erosion and to preserve existing vegetation screening of structures, vehicles, and other facilities as viewed from the surface of public waters assuming summer, leaf-on vegetation shall be attached to permits.

3.8 Nonconformities.

- 3.81 All legally established nonconformities as of the date of this ordinance may continue, but will be managed according to Minnesota Statutes, Sections 394.36 Subd. 5 (for counties) and 462.357 Subd. 1e (for cities) and other regulations of this community for alterations and additions; repair after damage; discontinuance of use; and intensification of use.
- 3.82 All additions or expansions to the outside dimensions of an existing nonconforming structure must meet the setback, height, and other requirements of Sections 5.0 to 8.0 of this ordinance. Any deviation from these requirements must be authorized by a variance.

3.9 Notifications to the Department of Natural Resources

- 3.91 All notices of public hearings to consider variances, ordinance amendments, or conditional uses under shoreland management controls must be sent to the commissioner or the commissioner's designated representative at least ten days before the hearings. Notices of hearings to consider proposed subdivisions/plats must include copies of the subdivision/plat.
- 3.92 All approved ordinance amendments and subdivisions/plats, and final decisions approving variances or conditional uses under local shoreland management controls must be sent to the commissioner or the commissioner's designated representative and postmarked within ten days of final action. When a variance is approved after the Department of Natural Resources has formally recommended denial in the hearing record, the notification of the approved variance shall also include the summary of the public record/testimony and the findings of facts and conclusions which supported the issuance of the variance.
- 3.93 Any request to change the shoreland management classification of public waters within the jurisdiction of _____ (local government name) must be sent to the commissioner or the commissioner's designated representative for approval, and must include a resolution and supporting data as required by Minnesota Rules, part 6120.3000, subp.4.
- 3.94 Any request to reduce the boundaries of shorelands of public waters within the jurisdiction of _____ (local government name) must be sent to the commissioner or the commissioner's designated representative for approval. The

boundaries of shorelands may be reduced when the shoreland of water bodies with different classifications overlap. In these cases, the topographic divide between the water bodies shall be used for adjusting the boundaries.

4.0 SHORELAND CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM AND LAND USES

4.1 Shoreland Classification System

4.11 Purpose. To ensure that shoreland development on the public waters of _____(local government name) is regulated consistent with the classifications assigned by the commissioner under Minnesota Rules, part 6120.3300.

4.12 The shoreland area for the waterbodies listed in Sections 4.13 and 4.14 are defined in Section 2.750 and as shown on the Official Zoning Map.

4.13 Lakes in (local government name) are classified as follows:

A. Natural Environment Lakes Inventory I.D.# Public Waters

(list here and designate on
official zoning map)

B. Recreational Development Lakes Inventory I.D.# Public Waters

(list here and designate on
official zoning map)

C. General Development Lakes Inventory I.D.# Public Waters

(list here and designate on
official zoning map)

4.14 Rivers and Streams in (local government name) are classified as follows:

A. Remote Rivers Legal Description

(list river names here and show boundaries
of district on official zoning map)

B. Forested Rivers Legal Description

(list river names here and show boundaries
of district on official zoning map)

C. Transition Rivers Legal Description

(list river names here and show boundaries
of district on official zoning map)

D. Agricultural Rivers

Legal Description

(list river names here and show boundaries
of district on official zoning map)

E. Urban Rivers

Legal Description

(list river names here and show boundaries
of district on official zoning map)

F. Tributary System

*

(list river names here and show boundaries
of district on official zoning map)

*All public watercourses in the _____ (local government) shown on the
Public Waters Inventory Map for _____ County, a copy of which is hereby
adopted by reference, not given a classification in Items A-E above shall be
considered "Tributary."

4.2 **Land Uses.**

4.21 Purpose. To identify land uses that are compatible with the protection and
preservation of shoreline resources in order to conserve the economic and
environmental values of shoreland and sustain water quality.

4.22 Shoreland district land uses listed in Sections 4.23 and 4.24 are regulated as:

A. Permitted uses (P). These uses are allowed, provided all standards in this ordinance
are followed;

B. Conditional uses (C). These uses are allowed through a conditional use permit. The
use must be evaluated according to the criteria in Section 3.6 of this ordinance and
any additional conditions listed in this ordinance; and

C. Not permitted uses (N). These uses are prohibited.

4.23 Land uses for lake classifications:

General
Development
Lakes

Recreational
Development
Lakes

Natural
Environment
Lakes

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| - Single residential | P | P | P |
| - Duplex, triplex, quad residential | P | P | C |
| - Residential PUD | C | C | C |
| - Water-dependent commercial* | C | C | C |
| - Commercial | P | P | C |
| - Commercial PUD** | C | C | C |
| - Parks & historic sites | C | C | C |
| - Public, semipublic | P | P | C |
| - Industrial | C | C | N |
| - Agricultural: cropland and pasture | P | P | P |
| - Agricultural feedlots (New) | N | N | N |
| - Agricultural feedlots (Expansion or resumption of existing) | C | C | C |
| - Forest management | P | P | P |
| - Forest land conversion | C | C | C |
| - Extractive use | C | C | C |
| - Mining of metallic minerals and peat | P | P | P |

*As accessory to a residential planned unit development.

**Limited expansion of a commercial planned unit development involving up to six additional dwelling units or sites may be allowed as a permitted use provided the provisions of Section 10.0 of this ordinance are satisfied.

4.24 Land uses for river and stream classifications:

| | Re- mote | For- ested | Trans- ition | Agri- cultural | Urban | Tribu- tary |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------|----------------|
| - Single residential | P | P | P | P | P | P |
| - Duplex, triplex, quad residential | C | P | P | P | P | P |
| - Residential PUD | C | C | C | C | C | C |
| - Commercial | C | C | C | C | P | P |
| - Surface water oriented commercial* | C | C | C | C | C | C |
| - Commercial PUD** | C | C | C | C | C | C |
| - Parks and historic sites | C | C | C | C | C | C |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| - Public, semipublic | C | C | C | C | P | P |
| - Industrial | N | C | N | N | C | C |
| - Agricultural: cropland and pasture | P | P | P | P | P | P |
| - Agricultural feedlots (New) | N | N | N | N | N | N |
| - Agricultural feedlots (Expansion or resumption of existing feedlots) | C | C | C | C | C | C |
| - Forest management | P | P | P | P | P | P |
| - Forest land conversion | C | C | C | C | C | C |
| - Extractive use | C | C | C | C | C | C |
| - Mining of metallic minerals and peat | P | P | P | P | P | P |

*As accessory to a residential planned unit development.

**Limited expansion of a commercial planned unit development involving up to six additional dwelling units or sites may be allowed as a permitted use provided the provisions of Section 10.0 of this ordinance are satisfied.

5.0 SPECIAL LAND USE PROVISIONS

55.1 Commercial, Industrial, Public, and Semipublic Use Standards.

5.11 Water-dependent uses may be located on parcels or lots with frontage on public waters provided that:

- A. The use complies with provisions of Section 7.0;
- B. The use is designed to incorporate topographic and vegetative screening of parking areas and structures;
- C. Uses that require short-term watercraft mooring for patrons must centralize these facilities and design them to avoid obstructions of navigation and to be the minimum size necessary to meet the need; and
- D. Uses that depend on patrons arriving by watercraft may use signs and lighting to convey needed information to the public, provided that:
 - (1) No advertising signs or supporting facilities for signs may be placed in or upon public waters;
 - (2) Signs conveying directional information or safety messages may be placed in or on public waters by a public authority or under a permit issued by the local jurisdiction;

(3) Signs may be placed within the shore impact zone if they are designed and sized to be the minimum necessary to convey needed information and:

- (a) Only convey the location and name of the establishment and the general types of goods or services available;
- (b) Do not contain information such as product brands and prices;
- (c) Must not be located higher than ten feet above the ground, and must not exceed 32 square feet in size; and
- (d) If illuminated by artificial lights, the lights must be shielded or directed to prevent illumination out across public waters; and

(4) Other lighting may be located within the shore impact zone or over public waters if it is used to illuminate potential safety hazards and is shielded or otherwise directed to prevent direct illumination out across public waters. This does not preclude use of navigational lights.

5.12 Commercial, industrial, public, and semi-public uses that are not water-dependent must be located on lots or parcels without public waters frontage, or, if located on lots or parcels with public waters frontage, must either be set back double the ordinary high water level setback or be substantially screened from view from the water by vegetation or topography, assuming summer, leaf-on conditions.

5.2 Agriculture Use Standards.

5.21 Buffers.

A. General cultivation farming, grazing, nurseries, horticulture, truck farming, sod farming, and wild crop harvesting are permitted uses if steep slopes and shore and bluff impact zones are maintained in perennial vegetation or operated under an approved conservation plan (Resource Management Systems) consistent with the field office technical guides of the local soil and water conservation districts or the Natural Resource Conservation Service, as provided by a qualified individual or agency.

B. The shore impact zone for parcels with permitted agricultural land uses is equal to a line parallel to and 50 feet from the ordinary high water level.

5.22 New animal feedlots are not allowed in shoreland. Modifications or expansions to existing feedlots or resumption of old feedlots are conditional uses and must meet the following standards:

A. Must be designed consistent with Minnesota Rules Chapter 7020;

B. Feedlots must not further encroach into the existing ordinary high water level setback or the bluff impact zone and must not expand to a capacity of 1,000 animal units or more; and,

- C. Old feedlots not currently in operation may resume operation consistent with Minnesota Statute Section 116.0711

5.3 **Forest Management Standards.**

- 5.31 The harvesting of timber and associated reforestation must be conducted consistent with the applicable provisions of the Sustaining Minnesota Forest Resources: Voluntary Site-Level Forest Management Guidelines for Landowners, Loggers and Resource Managers.
- 5.32 Intensive vegetation clearing for forest land conversion to another use is a conditional use subject to an erosion control and sedimentation plan developed and approved by the soil and water conservation district.

5.4 **Extractive Use Standards.** Extractive uses are conditional uses and must meet the following standards:

- 5.41. Site Development and Restoration Plan. A site development and restoration plan must be developed, approved, and followed over the course of operation. The plan must:
 - A. Address dust, noise, possible pollutant discharges, hours and duration of operation, and anticipated vegetation and topographic alterations;
 - B. Identify actions to be taken during operation to mitigate adverse environmental impacts, particularly erosion; and
 - C. Clearly explain how the site will be rehabilitated after extractive activities end; and
- 5.42 Setbacks for Processing Machinery. Processing machinery must meet structure setback standards from ordinary high water levels and from bluffs.

5.5 **Metallic Mining Standards.** Mining of metallic minerals and peat is a permitted use provided the provisions of Minnesota Statutes, Sections 93.44 to 93.51, are satisfied.

6.0 DIMENSIONAL AND GENERAL PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

6.1 **Purpose.** To establish dimensional and performance standards that protect shoreland resources from impacts of development.

6.2 **Lot Area and Width Standards.** After the effective date of this ordinance, all new lots must meet the minimum lot area and lot width requirements in Sections 6.25 and 6.26, subject to the following standards:

- 6.21 Only lands above the ordinary high water level can be used to meet lot area and width standards;

- 6.22 Lot width standards must be met at both the ordinary high water level and at the building line;
- 6.23 The sewer lot area dimensions can only be used if publicly owned sewer system service is available to the property;
- 6.24 Residential subdivisions with dwelling unit densities exceeding those in Sections 6.25 and 6.26 are allowed only if designed and approved as residential PUD under Section 10.0 of this ordinance;

6.25 Lake Lot Area and Width Standards:

A. Single Family Residential;

| Lake Classification | Single Family Residential | |
|--|--|--|
| | Min. Lot Area (sf) (Sewer/No Sewer) | Min Lot Width (ft) (Sewer/No Sewer) |
| General Development: Riparian | 15,000/20,000 | 75/100 |
| General Development: Non-Riparian | 10,000/40,000 | 75/150 |
| Recreational Development: Riparian | 20,000/40,000 | 75/150 |
| Recreational Development: Non-Riparian | 15,000/40,000 | 75/150 |
| Natural Environment: Riparian | 40,000/80,000 | 125/200 |
| Natural Environment: Non-Riparian | 20,000/80,000 | 125/200 |

B. Lake Lot Area and Width Standards – Multifamily Residential

| Lake Classification | Duplex Residential | | Triplex Residential | | Quad Residential | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Min. Lot Area (sf) (Sewer/No Sewer) | Min Lot Width (ft) (Sewer/No Sewer) | Min. Lot Area (sf) (Sewer/No Sewer) | Min Lot Width (ft) (Sewer/No Sewer) | Min. Lot Area (sf) (Sewer/No Sewer) | Min Lot Width (ft) (Sewer/No Sewer) |
| General Development: Riparian | 26,000/40,000 | 135/180 | 38,000/60,000 | 195/260 | 49,000/80,000 | 255/340 |
| General Development: Non-Riparian | 17,500/80,000 | 135/265 | 25,000/120,000 | 190/375 | 32,500/160,000 | 245/490 |
| Recreational Development: Riparian | 35,000/80,000 | 135/225 | 50,000/120,000 | 195/300 | 65,000/160,000 | 255/375 |
| Recreational Development: Non- Riparian | 26,000/80,000 | 135/265 | 38,000/120,000 | 190/375 | 49,000/160,000 | 245/490 |
| Natural Environment: Riparian | 70,000/120,000 | 225/300 | 100,000/160,000 | 325/400 | 130,000/200,000 | 425/500 |
| Natural Environment: Non-Riparian | 35,000/160,000 | 220/400 | 52,000/240,000 | 315/600 | 65,000/320,000 | 410/800 |

- 6.26 River/Stream Lot Width Standards. There are no minimum lot area requirements for rivers and streams. The lot width standards are:

| | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|--|
| Re- mote | For- ested | Trans- ition | Agri- cultural | Urban & Tributary No sewer Sewer |
|-------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|--|

| | | | | | | |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Single | 300 | 200 | 250 | 150 | 100 | 75 |
| Duplex | 450 | 300 | 375 | 225 | 150 | 115 |
| Triplex | 600 | 400 | 500 | 300 | 200 | 150 |
| Quad | 750 | 500 | 625 | 375 | 250 | 190 |

6.3 Special Residential Lot Provisions.

- 6.31 Subdivisions of duplexes, triplexes, and quads are conditional uses on Natural Environment Lakes and must also meet the following standards:
- A. Each building must be set back at least 200 feet from the ordinary high water level;
 - B. Each building must have common sewage treatment and water systems in one location and serve all dwelling units in the building;
 - C. Watercraft docking facilities for each lot must be centralized in one location and serve all dwelling units in the building; and
 - D. No more than 25 percent of a lake's shoreline can be in duplex , triplex, or quad developments.
- 6.32. One guest cottage may be allowed on lots meeting or exceeding the duplex lot area and width dimensions presented in Sections 6.25 and 6.26, provided the following standards are met:
- A. For lots exceeding the minimum lot dimensions of duplex lots, the guest cottage must be located within the smallest duplex-sized lot that could be created including the principal dwelling unit;
 - B. A guest cottage must not cover more than 700 square feet of land surface and must not exceed 15 feet in height; and
 - C. A guest cottage must be located or designed to reduce its visibility as viewed from public waters and adjacent shorelands by vegetation, topography, increased setbacks or color, assuming summer leaf-on conditions.
- 6.33 Controlled access lots are permissible if created as part of a subdivision and if they comply with the following standards:
- A. The lot must meet the area and width requirements for residential lots, and be suitable for the intended uses of controlled access lots as provided in item D;
 - B. If docking, mooring, or over-water storage of more than six (6) watercraft is to be allowed at a controlled access lot, then the width of the lot (keeping the same lot

depth) must be increased by the percent of the requirements for riparian residential lots for each watercraft beyond six, consistent with the following table:

Controlled Access Lot Frontage Requirements

| Ratio of lake size to shore length (acres/mile) | Required increase in frontage (percent) |
|---|---|
| Less than 100 | 25 |
| 100-200 | 20 |
| 201-300 | 15 |
| 301-400 | 10 |
| Greater than 400 | 5 |

- C. The lot must be jointly owned by all purchasers of lots in the subdivision or by all purchasers of nonriparian lots in the subdivision who are provided riparian access rights on the access lot; and
- D. Covenants or other equally effective legal instruments must be developed that:
 - (1) Specify which lot owners have authority to use the access lot;
 - (2) Identify what activities are allowed. The activities may include watercraft launching, loading, storage, beaching, mooring, or docking;
 - (3) List other outdoor recreational activities that do not significantly conflict with general public use of the public water or the enjoyment of normal property rights by adjacent property owners. Examples of the non-significant conflict activities include swimming, sunbathing, or picnicking;
 - (4) Limit the total number of vehicles allowed to be parked and the total number of watercraft allowed to be continuously moored, docked, or stored over water;
 - (5) Require centralization of all common facilities and activities in the most suitable locations on the lot to minimize topographic and vegetation alterations; and
 - (6) Require all parking areas, storage buildings, and other facilities to be screened by vegetation or topography as much as practical from view from the public water, assuming summer, leaf-on conditions.

6.4 Placement, Height, and Design of Structures.

6.41 Placement of Structures and Sewage Treatment Systems on Lots. When more than one setback applies to a site, structures and facilities must be located to meet all setbacks, and comply with the following provisions:

- A. *OHWL Setbacks.* Structures and sewage treatment systems must meet the following setbacks from the Ordinary High Water Level (OHWL), except that one water-oriented accessory structure designed in accordance with Section 7.3 of this ordinance may be set back a minimum distance of ten (10) feet from the OHWL:

| Classes of Public Waters <u>Lakes</u> | Structures | | Sewage Treatment System |
|--|------------|---------|----------------------------|
| | Unsewered | Sewered | |
| Natural Environment | 150 | 150 | 150 |
| Recreational Development | 100 | 75 | 75 |
| General Development | 75 | 50 | 50 |
| <u>Rivers</u> | | | |
| Remote | 200 | 200 | 150 |
| Forested and Transition | 150 | 150 | 100 |
| Agriculture, Urban, and Tributary | 100 | 50 | 75 |

- B. *Setback averaging.* Where structures exist on the adjoining lots on both sides of a proposed building site, structure setbacks may be altered without a variance to conform to the adjoining setbacks from the OHWL, provided the proposed structure is not located in a shore impact zone or in a bluff impact zone;
- C. *Setbacks of decks.* Deck additions may be allowed without a variance to a structure not meeting the required setback from the ordinary high water level if all of the following criteria are met:
- (1) The structure existed on the date the structure setbacks were established;
 - (2) A thorough evaluation of the property and structure reveals no reasonable location for a deck meeting or exceeding the existing ordinary high water level setback of the structure;

- (3) The deck encroachment toward the ordinary high water level does not exceed 15 percent of the existing setback of the structure from the ordinary high water level or does not encroach closer than 30 feet, whichever is more restrictive; and
- (4) The deck is constructed primarily of wood, and is not roofed or screened; and

D. *Additional structure setbacks.* Structures must also meet the following setbacks, regardless of the waterbody classification:

| Setback From: | Setback (in feet) |
|--|-------------------|
| (1) Top of bluff; | 30 |
| (2) Unplatted cemetery; | 50 |
| (3) Right-of-way line of federal, state, or county highway; and | 50 |
| (4) right-of-way line of town road, public street, or other roads or streets not classified; and | 20 |

E. *Bluff Impact Zones.* Structures and accessory facilities, except stairways and landings, must not be placed within bluff impact zones.

6.42 Height of Structures. All structures in residential districts, except churches and nonresidential agricultural structures, must not exceed 25 feet in height.

6.43 Lowest Floor Elevation. Structures must be placed in accordance with any floodplain regulations applicable to the site. Where these controls do not exist, the elevation to which the lowest floor, including basement, is placed or flood-proofed must be determined as follows:

- A. For lakes, by placing the lowest floor at a level at least three feet above the highest known water level, or three feet above the ordinary high water level, whichever is higher;
- B. For rivers and streams, by placing the lowest floor at least three feet above the highest known flood elevation. If data are not available, by placing the lowest floor at least three feet above the ordinary high water level, or by conducting a technical evaluation to determine effects of proposed construction upon flood stages and flood flows and to establish a flood protection elevation. Under all three approaches, technical evaluations must be done by a qualified engineer or hydrologist consistent

with parts 6120.5000 to 6120.6200 governing the management of flood plain areas. If more than one approach is used, the highest flood protection elevation determined must be used for placing structures and other facilities; and

- C. If the structure is floodproofed instead of elevated under items A and B above, then it must be floodproofed in accordance with Minnesota Rules, part 6120.5900 Subp. 3 (D).

- 6.44 Significant Historic Sites. No structure may be placed on a significant historic site in a manner that affects the values of the site unless adequate information about the site has been removed and documented in a public repository.

6.5 **Water Supply and Sewage Treatment.**

- 6.51 Water supply. Any public or private supply of water for domestic purposes must meet or exceed standards for water quality of the Minnesota Department of Health and the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency.
- 6.52 Sewage treatment. Any premises used for human occupancy must be connected to a publicly-owned sewer system, where available or comply with Minnesota Rules Chapters 7080 – 7081.

7.0 PERFORMANCE STANDARDS FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE FACILITIES

- 7.1 **Placement and Design of Roads, Driveways, and Parking Areas.** Public and private roads and parking areas must be designed to take advantage of natural vegetation and topography to achieve maximum screening as viewed from public waters and comply with the following standards:

- 7.11 Roads, driveways, and parking areas must meet structure setbacks and must not be placed within bluff and shore impact zones, when other reasonable and feasible placement alternatives exist. If no alternatives exist, they may be placed within these areas, and must be designed to minimize adverse impacts;
- 7.12 Watercraft access ramps, approach roads, and access-related parking areas may be placed within shore impact zones provided the vegetative screening and erosion control conditions of this subpart are met;
- 7.13 Private facilities must comply with the grading and filling provisions of Section 8.3 of this ordinance; and
- 7.14 For public roads and driveways, documentation must be provided by a qualified individual that they are designed and constructed to minimize and control erosion to

public waters consistent with the field office technical guides of the local soil and water conservation district, or other applicable technical materials.

- 7.2 **Stairways, Lifts, and Landings.** Stairways and lifts are the preferred alternative to major topographic alterations for achieving access up and down bluffs and steep slopes to shore areas. Stairways and lifts must meet the following design requirements:
- 7.21 Stairways and lifts must not exceed four feet in width on residential lots. Wider stairways may be used for commercial properties, public recreational uses, and planned unit developments;
 - 7.22 Landings for stairways and lifts on residential lots must not exceed 32 square feet in area. Landings larger than 32 square feet may be used for commercial properties, public-space recreational uses, and planned unit developments;
 - 7.23 Canopies or roofs are not allowed on stairways, lifts, or landings;
 - 7.24 Stairways, lifts, and landings may be either constructed above the ground on posts or pilings, or placed into the ground, provided they are designed and built in a manner that ensures control of soil erosion;
 - 7.25 Stairways, lifts, and landings must be located in the most visually inconspicuous portions of lots, as viewed from the surface of the public water assuming summer, leaf-on conditions, whenever practical; and
 - 7.26 Facilities such as ramps, lifts, or mobility paths for physically handicapped persons are also allowed for achieving access to shore areas, if they are consistent with the dimensional and performance standards of subitems 7.21 to 7.25 and the requirements of Minnesota Rules, Chapter 1341.
- 7.3 **Water-oriented Accessory Structures.** Each lot may have one water-oriented accessory structure if it complies with the following provisions:
- 7.31 The structure or facility must not exceed ten feet in height, exclusive of safety rails, and cannot occupy an area greater than 250 square feet. Detached decks not exceeding eight feet above grade at any point or at-grade patios may be allowed in lieu of water-oriented accessory structures;
 - 7.32 The structure is not in the Bluff Impact Zone;
 - 7.33 The setback of the structure or facility from the ordinary high water level must be at least ten feet;
 - 7.34 The structure is not a boathouse or boat storage structure as defined under Minnesota Statutes, Section 103G.245;

- 7.35 The structure or facility must be treated to reduce visibility as viewed from public waters and adjacent shorelands by vegetation, topography, increased setbacks or color, assuming summer, leaf-on conditions;
- 7.36 The roof may be used as an open-air deck with safety rails, but must not be enclosed or used as a storage area;
- 7.37 The structure or facility must not be designed or used for human habitation and must not contain water supply or sewage treatment facilities;
- 7.38 As an alternative for general development and recreational development waterbodies, water-oriented accessory structures used solely for storage of watercraft and boating-related equipment may occupy an area up to 400 square feet provided the maximum width of the structure is 20 feet as measured parallel to the shoreline; and
- 7.39 Water-oriented accessory structures may have the lowest floor placed lower than the elevation specified in Section 6.43 if the structure is constructed of flood-resistant materials, and all service utilities are designed and/or located to prevent water entry. If long duration flooding is anticipated, the structure must be built to withstand ice action and wind-driven waves and debris.

8.0 VEGETATION, LAND ALTERATIONS, AND STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

- 8.1 **Purpose.** Alterations of vegetation and topography are regulated to prevent erosion into public waters, fix nutrients, preserve shoreland aesthetics, preserve historic values, prevent bank slumping, sustain water quality, and protect fish and wildlife habitat.

8.2 **Vegetation Management.**

- 8.21 Removal or alteration of vegetation must comply with the provisions of this subsection except for:
 - A. Vegetation alteration necessary for the construction of structures and sewage treatment systems under validly issued permits for these facilities;
 - B. The construction of public roads and parking areas if consistent with Section 7.1 of this ordinance;
 - C. Forest management uses consistent with Section 5.3 of this ordinance; and
 - D. Agricultural uses consistent with Section 5.2 of this ordinance.
- 8.22 Intensive vegetation clearing in the shore and bluff impact zones and on steep slopes is prohibited. Intensive clearing outside of these areas is allowed if consistent with the forest management standards in Section 5.3 of this ordinance.

- 8.23 Limited clearing and trimming of trees, shrubs and groundcover in the shore and bluff impact zones and on steep slopes, is allowed to provide a view to the water from the principal dwelling and to accommodate the placement of stairways and landings, picnic areas, access paths, livestock watering areas, beach and watercraft access areas, and permitted water-oriented accessory structures or facilities, provided that:
- A. The screening of structures, vehicles, or other facilities as viewed from the water, assuming summer, leaf-on conditions, is not substantially reduced;
 - B. Existing shading of water surfaces along rivers is preserved; and
 - C. Cutting debris shall not be left on the ground in the shore impact or bluff impact zones.
- 8.24 Removal of trees, limbs, or branches that are dead, diseased, dying, or pose safety hazards is allowed without a permit.
- 8.25 Fertilizer and pesticide runoff into surface waters must be minimized through use of vegetation, topography or both.
- 8.27 Buffers.
- A. On lots and parcels with permitted non-agricultural land uses, in addition to the vegetation provisions in 8.21 – 8.23 above, a riparian buffer of perennially rooted vegetation of the following widths must be maintained within the shore impact zone, consistent with Minnesota Statutes, Section 103F.48:

| Waterbody Classification | Sewered | Nonsewered (septic system) |
|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (1) General Development Lake | 50 ft. avg./30 ft. min. | 50 ft. avg./30 ft. min. |
| (2) Recreational Development Lake | 50 ft. avg./30 ft. min. | 50 ft. min. |
| (3) Natural Environment Lake | 75 ft. min. | 75 ft. min. |
| (4) Urban, Agricultural & Tributary Rivers | 50 ft. avg./30 ft. min. | 50 ft. min. |
| (5) Transition & Forested Rivers | 75 ft. min. | 75 ft. min. |
| (6) Remote Rivers | 100 ft. min. | 100 ft. min. |

- B. On parcels with permitted agricultural land uses, vegetation removal in the shore impact zone is regulated by Section 5.2 of this ordinance.

8.3 Land Alterations.

8.31 Land alterations must comply with the provisions of this subsection except for the construction of public roads and parking areas if consistent with Section 7.1 of this ordinance.

8.32 Permit Requirements.

A. Grading, filling and excavations necessary for the construction of structures and sewage treatment systems, if part of an approved permit, do not require a separate grading and filling permit. However, the standards in Section 8.33 of this ordinance must be incorporated into the permit.

B. For all other work, a grading and filling permit is required for:

- (1) the movement of more than ten (10) cubic yards of material on steep slopes or within shore or bluff impact zones; and
- (2) the movement of more than 50 cubic yards of material outside of steep slopes and shore and bluff impact zones.

8.33 Grading, filling and excavation activities must meet the following standards:

A. Grading or filling of any wetland must meet or exceed the wetland protection standards under Minnesota Rules chapter 8420 and any other permits, reviews, or approvals by other local state, or federal agencies such as watershed districts, the DNR or US Army Corps of Engineers;

B. Land alterations must be designed and implemented to minimize the amount of erosion and sediment from entering surface waters during and after construction consistently by:

- (1) Limiting the amount and time bare ground exposure;
- (2) Using temporary ground covers such as mulches or similar materials;
- (3) Establishing permanent vegetation cover as soon as possible;
- (4) Using sediment traps, vegetated buffer strips or other appropriate techniques;
- (5) Stabilizing altered areas to acceptable erosion control standards consistent with the field office technical guides of the soil and water conservation district;
- (6) Not placing fill or excavated material in a manner that creates unstable slopes.

Plans to place fill or excavated material on steep slopes must be reviewed by qualified professionals for continued slope stability and must not create finished slopes of 30 percent or greater;

- (7) Fill or excavated material must not be placed in bluff impact zones;
- (8) Any alterations below the ordinary high water level of public waters must first be authorized by the commissioner under Minnesota Statutes, Section 103G;
- (9) Alterations of topography are only allowed if they are accessory to permitted or conditional uses and do not adversely affect adjacent or nearby properties; and
- (10) Placement of natural rock riprap, including associated grading of the shoreline and placement of a filter blanket, is permitted if:
 - (a) the finished slope does not exceed three feet horizontal to one foot vertical;
 - (b) the landward extent of the riprap is within ten feet of the ordinary high water level; and
 - (c) the height of the riprap above the ordinary high water level does not exceed three feet.

8.34 Connections to public waters. Excavations to connect boat slips, canals, lagoons, and harbors to public waters require a public waters permit and must comply with Minnesota Rules, Chapter 6115.

8.4 Stormwater Management.

8.41 General Standards:

- A. When possible, existing natural drainageways, and vegetated soil surfaces must be used to convey, store, filter, and retain stormwater runoff before discharge to public waters.
- B. Development must be planned and conducted in a manner that will minimize the extent of disturbed areas, runoff velocities, erosion potential, and reduce and delay runoff volumes. Disturbed areas must be stabilized as soon as possible and appropriate facilities or methods used to retain sediment on the site.
- C. When development density, topography, soils, and vegetation are not sufficient to adequately handle stormwater runoff, constructed facilities such as settling basins, skimming devices, dikes, waterways, ponds and infiltration may be used. Preference must be given to surface drainage, vegetation, and infiltration rather than buried pipes and man-made materials and facilities.

8.42 Specific Standards:

- A. Impervious surfaces of lots must not exceed 25 percent of the lot area.
- B. When constructed facilities are used for stormwater management, documentation must be provided by a qualified individual that they are designed and installed consistent with the Minnesota Stormwater Manual.
- C. New constructed stormwater outfalls to public waters must be consistent with Minnesota Rules, part 6115.0231.

9.0 SUBDIVISION/PLATTING PROVISIONS

9.1 **Purpose.** To ensure that new development minimizes impacts to shoreland resources and is safe and functional.

9.2 **Land suitability.** Each lot created through subdivision, including planned unit developments authorized under Section 10.0 of this ordinance, must be suitable in its natural state for the proposed use with minimal alteration. A suitability analysis must be conducted for each proposed subdivision, including planned unit developments, to determine if the subdivision is suitable in its natural state for the proposed use with minimal alteration and whether any feature of the land is likely to be harmful to the health, safety, or welfare of future residents of the proposed subdivision or of the community.

9.3 **Consistency with other controls.** Subdivision shall meet all official controls so that a variance is not needed later to use the lots for their intended purpose.

9.4 Water and Sewer Design Standards.

9.41 A potable water supply and a sewage treatment system consistent with Minnesota Rules, Chapters 7080 – 7081 must be provided for every lot.

9.42 Each lot must include at least two soil treatment and dispersal areas that support systems described in Minnesota Rules, parts 7080.2200 to 7080.223 or site conditions described in part 7081.0270, subparts 3 to 7, as applicable.

9.43 Lots that would require use of holding tanks must not be approved.

9.5 Information requirements.

9.51 Topographic contours at ten-foot intervals or less from United States Geological Survey maps or more accurate sources, showing limiting site characteristics;

- 9.52 The surface water features required in Minnesota Statutes, Section 505.021, subdivision 1, to be shown on plats, obtained from United States Geological Survey quadrangle topographic maps or more accurate sources;
- 9.53 Adequate soils information to determine suitability for building and sewage treatment capabilities for every lot from the most current existing sources or from field investigations such as soil borings, percolation tests, or other methods;
- 9.54 Information regarding adequacy of domestic water supply; extent of anticipated vegetation and topographic alterations; near-shore aquatic conditions, including depths, types of bottom sediments, and aquatic vegetation; and proposed methods for controlling stormwater runoff and erosion, both during and after construction activities;
- 9.55 Location of 100-year flood plain areas and floodway districts from existing adopted maps or data; and
- 9.56 A line or contour representing the ordinary high water level, the “toe” and the “top” of bluffs, and the minimum building setback distances from the top of the bluff and the lake or stream.
- 9.6 **Dedications.** When a land or easement dedication is a condition of subdivision approval, the approval must provide easements over natural drainage or ponding areas for management of stormwater and significant wetlands.
- 9.7 **Platting.** All subdivisions that cumulatively create five or more lots or parcels that are 2-1/2 acres or less in size shall be processed as a plat in accordance with Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 505. No permit for construction of buildings or sewage treatment systems shall be issued for lots created after these official controls were enacted unless the lot was approved as part of a formal subdivision.
- 9.8 **Controlled Access Lots.** Controlled access lots within a subdivision must meet or exceed the lot size criteria in Section 6.33 of this ordinance.
- 10.0 PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENTS (PUDs)
- 10.1 **Purpose.** To protect and enhance the natural and scenic qualities of shoreland areas during and after development and redevelopment of high density residential and commercial uses.
- 10.2 **Types of PUDs Permissible.** Planned unit developments (PUDs) are allowed for new projects on undeveloped land, redevelopment of previously built sites, or conversions of existing buildings and land. Deviation from the minimum lot size standards of Section 6.2 of this ordinance is allowed if the standards in this Section are met.
- 10.3 **Processing of PUDs.** Planned unit developments must be processed as a conditional use. An expansion to an existing commercial PUD involving 6 or less new dwelling units or sites since

the date this ordinance was adopted is permissible as a permitted use provided the total project density does not exceed the allowable densities calculated in the project density evaluation procedures in Section 10.5. Approval cannot occur until all applicable environmental reviews are complete.

10.4 **Application for a PUD.** The applicant for a PUD must submit the following documents prior to final action on the application request:

10.41 Site plan and/or plat showing:

- A. Locations of property boundaries;
- B. Surface water features;
- C. Existing and proposed structures and other facilities;
- D. Land alterations;
- E. Sewage treatment and water supply systems (where public systems will not be provided);
- F. Topographic contours at ten-foot intervals or less; and
- G. Identification of buildings and portions of the project that are residential, commercial, or a combination of the two (if project combines commercial and residential elements).

10.42 A property owners association agreement (for residential PUD's) with mandatory membership, and consistent with Section 9.63 of this ordinance.

10.43 Deed restrictions, covenants, permanent easements or other instruments that:

- A. Address future vegetative and topographic alterations, construction of additional buildings, beaching of watercraft, and construction of commercial buildings in residential PUDs; and
- B. Ensure the long-term preservation and maintenance of open space in accordance with the criteria and analysis specified in Section 10.6 of this ordinance.

10.44 A master plan/site plan describing the project and showing floor plans for all commercial structures.

10.45 Additional documents necessary to explain how the PUD will be designed and will function.

10.5 **Density Determination.** Proposed new or expansions to existing planned unit developments must be evaluated using the following procedures.

10.51 Step 1. Identify Density Analysis Tiers. Divide the project parcel into tiers by drawing one or more lines approximately parallel to the ordinary high water level at the following intervals, proceeding landward:

| | Unsewered (feet) | Sewered (feet) |
|--|---------------------|-------------------|
| General development lakes – first tier | 200 | 200 |
| General development lakes – second and additional tiers | 267 | 200 |
| Recreational development lakes | 267 | 267 |
| Natural environment lakes | 400 | 320 |
| All river classes | 300 | 300 |

10.52 Step 2. Calculate Suitable Area for Development. Calculate the suitable area within each tier by excluding all wetlands, bluffs, or land below the ordinary high water level of public waters.

10.53 Step 3. Determine Base Density

A. For residential PUDs, divide the suitable area within each tier by the minimum single residential lot area for lakes. For rivers, divide the tier by the minimum single residential lot width.

B. For commercial PUDs:

(1) Determine the average inside living floor area of dwelling units in each tier. For dwelling sites, use 400 sf. Include both existing and proposed dwelling units and dwelling sites.

(2) Select the appropriate floor/dwelling site area ratio from the following table for the floor area or dwelling site area determined above:

| Floor Area Ratios* | |
|--|---|
| Sewered general development lakes; first tier on unsewered general development lakes; urban, agricultural, | Second and additional tiers on unsewered general development lakes; recreational development Natural lakes; environment |

*

| Area (sq. ft.) | tributary river segments | transition and lakes and forested river segments | remote river segments |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| 200 | .040 | .020 | .010 |
| 300 | .048 | .024 | .012 |
| 400 | .056 | .028 | .014 |
| 500 | .065 | .032 | .016 |
| 600 | .072 | .038 | .019 |
| 700 | .082 | .042 | .021 |
| 800 | .091 | .046 | .023 |
| 900 | .099 | .050 | .025 |
| 1,000 | .108 | .054 | .027 |
| 1,100 | .116 | .058 | .029 |
| 1,200 | .125 | .064 | .032 |
| 1,300 | .133 | .068 | .034 |
| 1,400 | .142 | .072 | .036 |
| 1,500 | .150 | .075 | .038 |

(3) Multiply the suitable area within each tier by the floor/dwelling site area ratio to yield the total floor/dwelling site area for each tier to be used for dwelling units or dwelling sites.

(4) Divide the total floor/dwelling site area for each tier calculated in Item 3 above by the average inside living floor area for dwelling units determined in Item A above or by 400 sf for dwelling sites. This yields the base number of dwelling units or dwelling sites for each tier.

10.54 Step 4. Determine if the Site can Accommodate Increased Density

- A. The following increases to the dwelling unit or dwelling site base densities determined in Step 3 are allowed if the design criteria in Section 10.6 of this ordinance are satisfied.

| Shoreland tier | Maximum density increase within each tier (percent) |
|----------------|--|
| First | 50 |
| Second | 100 |
| Third | 200 |
| Fourth | 200 |
| Fifth | 200 |

- B. Allowable densities may be transferred from any tier to any other tier further from the waterbody, but must not be transferred to any other tier closer.

10.6 **Design Criteria.** All design criteria must be met in order to increase density.

10.61 General Design Standards.

- A. All residential planned unit developments must contain at least five dwelling units or sites.
- B. On-site water supply and sewage treatment systems must be centralized and meet the standards in Section 6.5 of this ordinance. Sewage treatment systems must meet the setback standards of Section 6.41, item A of this ordinance.
- C. Dwelling units or dwelling sites must be clustered into one or more groups and located on suitable areas of the development.
- D. Dwelling units or dwelling sites must be designed and located to meet the following dimensional standards:
 - (1) Structure setbacks from the ordinary high water level are increased to at least 50 percent greater than the minimum setback, or the impact on the waterbody is reduced an equivalent amount through vegetative management, topography, or additional acceptable means and the setback is at least 25 percent greater than the minimum setback;
 - (2) Structure elevations must comply with the lowest floor elevation standards in Section 6.43 of this ordinance; and
 - (3) Structure height complies with Section 6.42 of this ordinance.
- E. Shore recreation facilities:
 - (1) Must be centralized and located in areas suitable for them based on a suitability analysis.
 - (2) The number of spaces provided for continuous beaching, mooring, or docking of watercraft must not exceed one for each allowable dwelling unit or site in the first tier (notwithstanding existing mooring sites in an existing commercially used harbor).
 - (3) Launching ramp facilities, including a small dock for loading and unloading equipment, may be provided for use by occupants of dwelling units or sites located in other tiers.
- F. Structures, parking areas, and other facilities must be treated to reduce visibility as viewed from public waters and adjacent shorelands by vegetation, topography, increased setbacks, color, or other means acceptable to the local unit of government,

assuming summer, leaf-on conditions. Vegetative and topographic screening must be preserved, if existing, or may be required to be provided.

- G. Accessory structures and facilities, except water oriented accessory structures, must meet the required structure setback and must be centralized.
- H. Water-oriented accessory structures and facilities may be allowed if they meet or exceed design standards contained in Section 7.3 of this ordinance and are centralized.

10.62 Open Space Requirements.

A. Open space must be at least 50 percent of the total project area and must include:

- (1) Areas with physical characteristics unsuitable for development in their natural state;
- (2) Areas containing significant historic sites or unplatted cemeteries;
- (3) Portions of the shore impact zone preserved in its natural or existing state as follows:
 - (a) For existing residential PUD's, at least 50 percent of the shore impact zone
 - (b) For new residential PUDs, at least 70 percent of the shore impact zone.
 - (c) For all commercial PUD's, at least 50 percent of the shore impact zone; and

B. Open space may include:

- (1) Outdoor recreational facilities for use by owners of dwelling units or sites, by guests staying in commercial dwelling units or sites, and by the general public;
- (2) Subsurface sewage treatment systems if the use of the space is restricted to avoid adverse impacts on the systems; and

C. Open space shall not include:

- (1) Dwelling units or sites; road rights-of-way, or land covered by road surfaces; parking areas, or structures, except water-oriented accessory structures or facilities; and
- (2) Commercial facilities or uses.

10.63 Open Space Maintenance and Administration Requirements.

- A. Open space preservation. The appearance of open space areas, including topography, vegetation, and allowable uses, must be preserved and maintained by use of restrictive deed covenants, permanent easements, public dedication, or other equally effective and permanent means and prohibit:
- (1) Commercial uses (for residential PUD's);
 - (2) Vegetation and topographic alterations other than routine maintenance;
 - (3) Construction of additional buildings or storage of vehicles and other materials;
and
 - (4) Uncontrolled beaching of watercraft.
- B. Development organization and functioning. Unless an equally effective alternative community framework is established, all residential planned unit developments must use an owners association with the following features:
- (1) Membership must be mandatory for each dwelling unit or dwelling site owner and any successive owner;
 - (2) Each member must pay a pro rata share of the association's expenses, and unpaid assessments can become liens on units or dwelling sites;
 - (3) Assessments must be adjustable to accommodate changing conditions; and
 - (4) The association must be responsible for insurance, taxes, and maintenance of all commonly owned property and facilities.

10.64 Erosion Control and Stormwater Management.

- A. Erosion control plans must be developed and must be consistent with the provisions of Section 8.3 of this ordinance. Erosion control plans approved by a soil and water conservation district may be required if project size and site physical characteristics warrant.
- B. Stormwater management facilities must be designed and constructed to manage expected quantities and qualities of stormwater runoff. For commercial PUDs, impervious surfaces within any tier must not exceed 25 percent of the tier area, except that 35 percent impervious surface coverage may be allowed in the first tier of general development lakes with an approved stormwater management plan and consistency with Section 8.0 of this ordinance.

10.7 **Conversions.** Local governments may allow existing resorts or other land uses and facilities to be converted to residential PUDs if all of the following standards are met:

- 10.71 Proposed conversions must be evaluated using the same procedures for residential PUDs involving new construction. Inconsistencies between existing features of the development and these standards must be identified;
- 10.72 Deficiencies involving water supply and sewage treatment, structure color, impervious coverage, open space, and shore recreation facilities must be corrected as part of the conversion or as specified in the conditional use permit;
- 10.73 Shore and bluff impact zone deficiencies must be evaluated and reasonable improvements made as part of the conversion. These improvements must include, where applicable, the following:
 - A. Removal of extraneous buildings, docks, or other facilities that no longer need to be located in shore or bluff impact zones;
 - B. Remedial measures to correct erosion , improve vegetative cover and screening of buildings and other facilities as viewed from the water; and
 - C. If existing dwelling units are located in shore or bluff impact zones, conditions are attached to approvals of conversions that preclude exterior expansions in any dimension or substantial alterations. The conditions must also provide for future relocation of dwelling units, where feasible, to other locations, meeting all setback and elevation requirements when they are rebuilt or replaced; and
- 10.74 Existing dwelling unit or dwelling site densities that exceed standards in Section 10.5 of this ordinance may be allowed to continue but must not be allowed to be increased, either at the time of conversion or in the future. Efforts must be made during the conversion to limit impacts of high densities by requiring seasonal use, improving vegetative screening, centralizing shore recreation facilities, installing new sewage treatment systems, or other means.