City of Duluth
Planning Division

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MEMORANDUM

DATE: March 3, 2015
TO: Planning Commissioners
FROM: Steven Robertson, Senior Planner
SUBJECT: Proposed Text Amendments to the UDC , Land Use Supervisor Administrative Adjustments

The Planning Division is recommending a minor text change to the authority of the Land Use Supervisor to approve minor administrative adjustments.

As part of its mission to promote the public health, safety, and welfare of its citizens, the City constructs underground utilities to address water, sanitary sewer, storm sewer, and natural gas needs of the public. These utilities require above ground structures, such as lift stations or pump houses, to function properly, and these structures must be placed on or very near the underground lines they service. It is often not possible to construct these utility structures so that they are outside zoning setbacks and still interface properly with the underground lines.

Planning staff are recommending a change to allow the Land Use Supervisor to approve reductions in the standard setbacks down to 5 feet for City operated utility structures. This is a change from the original suggested text from last month, which used the more broad term of "public utility structure" which would have included other governmental agencies, such as WLSSD.

> The front, side, or rear setback for a new or modified City operated utility structure is no less than five feet.

A second text change for the Planning Commission to consider relates to relaxation of setbacks for narrow lots. The Planning Commission has reviewed several variances from applicants wanting to build (usually detached garages) in the front side yard setback of their corner lots. Several applicants have stated that their hardship is having a narrow corner lot, and "exceptional narrowness" is one of the criteria for potentially showing practical difficulty when seeking a variance.

Planning staff are recommending a change to allow the Land Use Supervisor to approve reductions in the standard setbacks by 5 feet for narrow corner lots in R-1 and R-2 districts. The phrase "narrow lot" can be subjective, so staff are recommending that 40 feet or less be used as the standard in this specific context. Currently the font side yard setbacks for corner lots is 15 feet (dwelling and 20 feet (accessory) in R-1 and R-2 zone districts; with this change, the LUS could administratively approve an adjustment down to 10 feet for dwellings and 15 feet for accessory structures. If the Land Use Supervisor refuses to issue an administrate adjustment, property owners can still have every right to seek a variance from the Planning Commission.

> For properties zoned Residential-Traditional (R-1) or Residential-Urban (R-2), and have a lot frontage of 40 feet of less, the corner side yard setback is no less than five feet smaller than the minimum setback required by this Chapter.

III. N-1

Administrative adjustments.

Where an application concerns development or redevelopment of a lot and the applicant demonstrates practical difficulty in designing the redevelopment to comply with all requirements of this Chapter, the land use supervisor is authorized to approve applications that diverge from the requirements of this Chapter in up to two of the following ways:

1 The front, side or rear setback~~s~~ of a new or modified structure ~~are~~ is ~~no more than~~ one foot smaller than the minimum setbacks required by this Chapter;

2 For properties zoned Residential-Traditional (R-1) or Residential-Urban (R-2), and have a lot frontage of 40 feet of less, the corner side yard setback is no less than five feet smaller than the minimum setback required by this Chapter.

3 The front, side, or rear setback for a new or modified City operated utility structure is no less than five feet.

~~2~~4 The height of a new or modified structure is no more than two feet taller than the maximum ~~required~~ allowed by this Chapter;

~~3~~5 For properties where Section 50-24 requires more than three off street parking spaces, and the property does not contain a single-family residential structure (regardless of the use of that structure) the site may contains one less parking space than is required, or may contain one more parking space than the maximum allowed in Section 50-24.4;

~~4~~6 Handicap accessibility structures can encroach into the yard setbacks;

~~5~~7 For properties where Section 50-21.2 requires improved street frontage, exceptions limiting the street improvement to no more than 50 feet in length may be granted if the land use supervisor determines that further extension of the street is not anticipated due to topography, comprehensive land use plan or utility availability;

~~6~~8 For properties where Section 50-21.2 requires that not more than 30 percent of the rear yard be occupied by any one accessory structure, exceptions may be granted for an accessory structure to occupy up to 40 percent of the rear yard;

~~7~~9 The area of a new or modified sign is no more than ten percent larger than the maximum allowed by Section 50-27;

PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

15-XXX-O

ORDINANCE NO. 10xxx
AN ORDINANCE AMENDING SECTION 50-37.1 OF THE DULUTH CITY CODE, 1959, AS AMENDED, REALATED TO ADMINISTRATIVE ADJUSTMENTS OF THE LAND USE SUPERVISOR

CITY PROPOSAL:

The city of Duluth does ordain:

Section 1. That Section 50-37.1 of the Duluth City Code, 1959, as amended, be amended as follows:

50-37.1 **Common procedures and requirements.**

A. Pre-application meetings.

A pre-application meeting is an informal discussion between a potential applicant, interested citizen, city staff and the heritage preservation commission (if applicable) regarding a possible project subject to this Chapter. The purpose of the pre-application meeting is to assist the applicant by identifying the types of approval needed to complete the project, application material and impact studies required, applicable comprehensive plan provisions and applicable review criteria. A pre-application meeting may include a site visit at the request of the city. Pre-application meetings are required for the following types of applications:

1. UDC zoning map amendment;
2. District plan adoption or amendment;
3. Subdivision concept plan;
4. Vacation of street;
5. Concurrent use of streets permit.
6. Historic resource designation;
7. Special use or interim use permit;

B. Authority to file applications.

1. A property owner or a contract purchaser may apply for any type of permit or approval unless a more specific application is stated in this Section 50-37.1.B or in sections 50-37.2 through 16 below. In the event of a conflict between the provisions of this Section 50-37.1.B and the provisions of sections 50-37.2 through 16, the provisions of sections 50-37.2 through 16 shall govern;
2. An agent of the property owner, or a resident of the property, may apply for any type of permit or approval provided the agent or resident has written authority of the property owner to do so;
3. Applications for designation of a historic resource are governed by Section 50-37.8;
4. Any person may request an interpretation of this Chapter, and the land use supervisor may issue interpretations of this Chapter as needed and shall post issued interpretations on the city web site;

C. Application materials and fees.

1. Each application for a permit or approval, or for a modification of a permit or approval, pursuant to this Chapter, shall include all those application materials listed for that type of application or modification listed in the UDC application

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manual for this Chapter and a fee in the amount listed for that type of application or modification shown in the latest schedule of fees approved by council;

2. The city may reject applications not meeting the requirements of this Chapter, the UDC application manual, or as required or authorized by MSA 15.99;
3. Any and all representations made by the applicant to the city on the record during the application process, whether written or verbal, shall be deemed a part of the application and may be relied upon in good faith by the city;
4. The schedule of fees shall be adopted from time to time by the council by resolution, pursuant to Section 31-6 of the Code, to defray estimated staff costs and expenses of processing applications;
5. The schedule of fees may provide for additional fees if an applicant submits more than two applications that are incomplete, pursuant to Section D below, for the same proposed development;
6. All fees are non-refundable regardless of whether the applicant withdraws the application prior to a decision or whether the application is approved, approved with conditions or denied;

D. Determination of completeness.

A determination of completeness shall be made for each application pursuant to MSA 15.99;

E. Inactive complete applications.

If an application has been determined to be complete, but review of the application reveals possible additional impacts on the surrounding area, any request by the city for additional materials necessary to evaluate those impacts shall comply with the provisions of MSA 15.99;

F. Withdrawal of applications.

An applicant may withdraw an application at any time prior to a decision by the city by filing a written request to withdraw the application with the city. Any resubmission is subject to the provisions of subsection 50-37.1.G below. If the application is later resubmitted, it shall be treated as a new application for purposes of review and scheduling. Any fees paid for a withdrawn application shall not be refunded;

G. Successive applications.

If an application pursuant to this Chapter has been denied by the city, an application requesting the same or essentially the same approval shall not be accepted during the next 12 months;

H. Public notice.

1. Types of notice.
   The city uses one or more of the following methods to notify the public about pending applications where there is an opportunity for public comment on the application. The type(s) of notice provided for different types of applications are shown in Table 50-35-1.
   (a) Newspaper notice means the publication of one notice in a newspaper of general circulation within the city at least ten days before the date of the public hearing, except in the case of amendments to the text of this Chapter or zoning map, in which case the notice shall be published at least once each week for three successive weeks before the date of the public hearing;
   (b) Mailed notice means a letter mailed by first class mail to property owners within 350 feet of the applicant's parcel at least ten days prior to the date of the public hearing. In the case of an application for vacation of a street, the notice shall be mailed to the owners of all properties abutting (a) the portion of the street proposed to be vacated, and (b) the portion of that street extending 350 feet from the ends of the portion proposed to be vacated. In

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the case of an application for rezoning an area of five acres or less, the notice shall be mailed to each property owner in the area to be rezoned and each owner of property located partly or entirely within 350 feet of the area to be rezoned. Failure to give mailed notice as required by this Section or any defect in the notice given shall not invalidate any action of the planning commission or council, provided that a bona fide attempt to comply with this Section has been made;

(c) Sign notice means a sign with minimum dimensions of 24 inches by 30 inches posted as close as reasonably possible to each street frontage on the applicant's property with the text between three and five feet above grade level, with a title line reading "Zoning Notice" in letters at least three inches tall, and with the remainder of the text in letters at least 1/2 inch tall. Each sign must be posted at least two weeks before the date of the public hearing, and must remain in place and legible through the date of the public hearing as shown on the sign. If the sign will not be legible at the stated height due to snow accumulations it may be placed higher, but at the lowest elevation that will be legible to the public. If snow obscures the sign during the posting period, the snow shall be removed and/or the sign shall be relocated so as to be legible within 24 hours after snowfall ends. Evidence produced at or before the public hearing that one or more of the required signs were not in place or legible throughout that period shall be grounds for postponement of the public hearing and a requirement to repost the property. Required signs may not be posted in any portion of the public right-of-way;

2. Content of notice.
   Each required notice shall include the following information:
   (a) The name of the applicant;
   (b) The address of the property;
   (c) A narrative description of the project including the proposed land uses, size (in square feet) and height (in feet and stories) of any proposed buildings or building expansions;
   (d) The type of permit or approval being sought;
   (e) Contact information where additional information can be obtained from the applicant (which may be an address, telephone number, web site, or e-mail address or other electronic site or method);
   (f) Contact information for the assigned city staff member;
   (g) The date, time and place of the public hearing;
3. Special notice provision for appeals.
   In the case of an appeal to the planning commission or council pursuant to Section 50-37.1.O, mailed notice shall be provided to any interested parties that were notified of the original application and the right to receive notice of any appeal, and who have notified the city in writing that they would like to receive notice of the appeal;

I. Public hearings.

1. Public hearings before the planning commission and public hearings before the council on matters related to this Chapter shall be conducted pursuant to rules and practices established by each of those bodies and in compliance with state law;
2. Attendance shall be open to the public;
3. All hearing and decision timeframes shall comply with MSA 15.99;

J. Review criteria.

1. The planning commission shall approve or recommend approval of an application if it makes a written finding that:

(a) The application is consistent with the adopted comprehensive land use plan, as that plan may have been amended after adoption;
(b) The application complies with all applicable requirements of this Chapter, as those requirements may have been varied through a variance approved pursuant to Section 50-37.9;
(c) The application complies with all additional approval criteria listed in Section 50-37.2 below;

2. If the planning commission determines that the criteria in subsection 1 have not been met, the commission shall deny or recommend denial of the application or approve it with conditions to bring the application into conformance with the above criteria;
3. The council is encouraged, but not required, to make decisions on applications under this Chapter pursuant to the criteria listed in subsection 1. In no case may the city's final action result in the approval of a use variance;
4. The applicant bears the burden of proof that an application complies with all applicable standards and criteria in this Chapter;

K. Conditions on approval.

1. As an alternative to denying an application, the building official and the land use supervisor are authorized to approve applications with conditions necessary to bring them into compliance with the requirements of this Chapter or with any previously approved district plan for the property;
2. As an alternative to denying an application, the planning commission is authorized to recommend or impose conditions on approvals that it determines are necessary to (a) bring the application into compliance with the requirements of this Chapter, the purposes of the zone district where the property is located or any previously approved district plan for the property, or (b) prevent or minimize adverse effects upon surrounding areas or upon public facilities and services;
3. All conditions imposed on approved applications shall be reasonably related to the anticipated impacts of the proposed development or land use and to the purposes of this Chapter;
4. In the case of decisions made by the planning commission or council, where mitigation of the impacts of a proposed plan or development requires an applicant to dedicate land or pay money to a public entity in an amount that is not calculated according to a formula applicable to a broad class of applicants, any condition imposed shall be roughly proportional both in nature and extent to the anticipated impacts of the proposed development, as shown through an individualized determination of impacts;
5. Any conditions on approved applications shall be listed in or attached to the approval document, and violation of any approved condition shall be a violation of this Chapter;

L. Administrative adjustments.

Where an application concerns development or redevelopment of a lot and the applicant demonstrates practical difficulty in designing the redevelopment to comply with all requirements of this Chapter, the land use supervisor is authorized to approve applications that diverge from the requirements of this Chapter in up to two of the following ways:

1 The front, side or rear setback~~s~~ of a new or modified structure ~~are~~ is ~~no more than~~ one foot smaller than the minimum setbacks required by this Chapter;

2 For properties zoned Residential-Traditional (R-1) or Residential-Urban (R-2), and have a lot frontage of 40 feet of less, the corner side yard setback is no less than five feet smaller than the minimum setback required by this Chapter.

3 The front, side, or rear setback for a new or modified City operated utility structure is no less than five feet.

~~2~~4 The height of a new or modified structure is no more than two feet taller than the maximum ~~required~~ allowed by this Chapter;

~~3~~5 For properties where Section 50-24 requires more than three off street parking spaces, and the property does not contain a single-family residential structure (regardless of the use of that structure) the site may contains one less parking space than is required, or may contain one more parking space than the maximum allowed in Section 50-24.4;

~~4~~6 Handicap accessibility structures can encroach into the yard setbacks;

~~5~~7 For properties where Section 50-21.2 requires improved street frontage, exceptions limiting the street improvement to no more than 50 feet in length may be granted if the land use supervisor determines that further extension of the street is not anticipated due to topography, comprehensive land use plan or utility availability;

~~6~~8 For properties where Section 50-21.2 requires that not more than 30 percent of the rear yard be occupied by any one accessory structure, exceptions may be granted for an accessory structure to occupy up to 40 percent of the rear yard;

~~7~~9 The area of a new or modified sign is no more than ten percent larger than the maximum allowed by Section 50-27;

M. Modifications of approvals.

1. Application.
   An applicant who has received a permit or approval from the city pursuant to this Chapter may apply to modify that approval pursuant to this Section 50-37.1. An application for a modification shall be made to the building official, who shall determine whether it requests a minor or major modification pursuant to the criteria in subsections 2 or 3, as applicable;
2. Minor modifications.
   Minor modifications are those that (a) relate to redevelopment of a single building on one or more existing platted lot(s), (b) qualify as administrative adjustments pursuant to subsection 50-37.1.L or (c) that the city determines are otherwise consistent with any district plan approved for the zone district where the property is located. Applications for minor modifications may be approved by the city if it determines that the applicant would have practical difficulties designing or constructing the project without the minor modification. However, the city may require that an application meeting the criteria for a minor modification be treated as an application for a major modification if it determines that the application raises a significant public controversy on which numerous parties other than the owner of the property may want to offer testimony;
3. Major modifications.
   Major modifications are those that do not qualify as administrative adjustments pursuant to subsection 50-37.1.L or minor modifications pursuant to subsection 2 above. Applications for major modifications shall be treated as a new application for an approval of the same type being modified. However, if the city determines that an application for modification is not consistent with a district plan applicable to the property, and that the inconsistency may materially and adversely affect other property owners subject to the same district plan, the city may require that the applicant obtain approval of a revised district plan instead of a major modification. In the case of a major modification involving a natural resources permit, the city may require additional reports and data necessary to evaluate the impacts of the modification;

N. Lapsing of approvals.

Some permits and approvals issued pursuant to this Chapter shall lapse and be of no further force or effect if the action approved in the permit or approval does not begin within a specific period of time, as listed below:

1. Approved preliminary plats for subdivision shall lapse unless a complete application for a final plat of at least 50 percent of the land covered by the preliminary plat is submitted within one year of the preliminary plat approval. Approved final subdivision plats shall lapse unless the approved final plat is recorded within two years after approval;
2. Approved minor subdivisions and boundary line adjustments shall lapse unless recorded within 180 days of approval;
3. Approved vacations of streets shall lapse unless a plat showing the vacation is recorded with the office of the county recorder within 90 days after final approval;
4. Approved planning reviews, zoning permits, special use permits, interim use permits, concurrent use of street permits, sidewalk use permits and variances shall lapse if the project or activity authorized by the permit or variance is not begun within one year of the permit date. The building official may extend this period one time for a period of up to one year if the property owner presents a written request showing the reasons for the delay was outside the owner's control;
5. Erosion and sediment control permits (ESCP) shall lapse one year after approval if all construction activities are not completed or the entire site is not fully stabilized with 70 percent successful establishment of vegetation. In case of a lapse of the ESCP, a new permit shall be obtained;
6. Approved building permits shall lapse one year after issuance unless construction has begun by that date;
7. The MS-4 statement of compliance and accompanying drainage report will be valid for two years from the date of approval. If permanent stormwater facilities (BMPs) are not fully constructed and operational within two years, and extension of one year may be granted if a written request is submitted and approved by the city engineer. The written request should document the reasons for the extension and the current state of completion of the project;

O. Appeals.

This Section is intended to comply with the provisions of MSA 462.357 and MSA 360.068 as amended, and shall be interpreted to comply with those provisions wherever possible.

1. General provisions for appeal to planning commission.
   (a) Except as noted in subsection 2, any person aggrieved by, or any department of the city affected by, any decision of any city official engaged in the administration or enforcement of this Chapter may appeal that decision to the planning commission. The appeal must be filed within ten days after the decision by filing with the building official a written notice of appeal addressed to the commission and specifying the grounds of the appeal;
   (b) If the appeal relates to a decision regarding the zoning of an airport or the Airport Overlay district, any person aggrieved by the decision, any taxpayer affected by the decision and any governing body of a municipality, county or airport zoning board, that believes the decision is an improper application of this Chapter as it concerns that governing body or board may appeal that decision to the airport board of adjustment. The appeal must be filed within ten days after the decision by filing with the building official a written notice of appeal addressed to the board and specifying the grounds of the appeal. If the appellant is a person aggrieved or a taxpayer affected by the decision regarding the zoning of an airport or the Airport Overlay district, the applicant shall submit an appeal to the city clerk in the manner set forth in Minnesota Statutes 360.068, Subdivision 2. All appeals shall be pursuant to and consistent with the procedures in the Duluth International Airport Zoning Ordinance adopted by the city and four other jurisdictions, and in the event of an inconsistency between that Airport Zoning Ordinance and this Chapter, the provisions of the Airport Zoning Ordinance shall govern;

(c) The building official shall promptly transmit to the commission, or to the airport board of adjustment, as applicable, the documents and records related to the decision being appealed;

(d) A timely appeal shall stay all proceedings involved in the appeal; and no appeal shall be deemed to permit the appellant to do or to continue doing, directly or indirectly, any act or thing prohibited by the decision being appealed. However, if the building official notifies the planning commission in writing that a stay would cause imminent peril to life or property, and provides written reasons for that opinion, the planning commission may order that proceedings not be stayed pending appeal;

(e) The commission shall fix a time for a hearing on the appeal, shall provide notice of the hearing pursuant to Section 50-37.1.H, and shall hold a public hearing pursuant to Section 50-37.1.I;

(f) Any party may appear at the hearing in person, by agent or by attorney. Notice of the decision of the board shall be mailed to the appellant;

(g) If the appeal alleges that the boundaries of a wetlands or shorelands area on the Natural Resources Overlay map in Section 50-18.1 are in error, the appellant shall bear the burden of proving the map erroneous by the production of clear and convincing technical evidence;

2. Exceptions.

(a) An appeal from any decision regarding the interpretation or application of sign regulations in subsections 50-27.1.I, *No safety obstructions*, 50-27.1.L, *Attachment to buildings*, 50-27.1.M, *Wind pressure design*, 50-27.1.N, *Electrical wiring,* or 50-27.1, *Certification of structural engineer*, must be taken to the state building official as provided in the State Building Code;

(b) An appeal from a decision regarding a building permit must be taken to the building appeals board created in Article IV of Section 10 of the City Code or to the state building official;

(c) An appeal from any decision under the housing code provisions in Section 50-32 of this Chapter must be taken to the building appeals board;

(d) If an applicant believes that the decision of staff regarding compliance with the requirements of the SP-O zone district is incorrect or deprives the applicant of the reasonable use of his or her property, or is unreasonable given the size and shape of the property and its orientation to the protected views, the applicant may request review of the decision by the planning commission. The planning commission's review shall be based on the purpose and standards of this Section, but may authorize variations to those standards, in accordance with the procedures in Article V of this Chapter, if unusual site conditions not generally shared along Skyline Parkway make compliance with the standards unreasonable or ineffective to protect the intended views of Lake Superior, the St. Louis River and the harbor;

3. Powers of planning commission on appeal.

(a) The planning commission shall consider the record of the application and any testimony presented at the hearing regarding the application of this Chapter to the application and shall affirm, modify or reverse the decision appealed, and may make any orders, requirements, decisions or determinations that the building official or land use supervisor could have made regarding the application;

(b) In hearing permitted appeals of decisions regarding the sign regulations in Section 50-27, the planning commission shall have only the power to affirm, reverse or modify the decision of the building official;

(c) In the case of an appeal regarding the application of the NR-O Natural Resources Overlay district, no relief shall be granted that violates the limitations on variances applicable to that district;

(d) The decision of the planning commission shall be final unless a further appeal is filed pursuant to subsection 4 below;

4. Appeals of planning commission decisions to council.
   (a) Except as provided in subsection 5 below, any person aggrieved by, or any department of the city affected by, any decision of the planning commission on an appeal pursuant to subsection 1 above may appeal that decision to the council;
   (b) Any appeal must be filed within ten days after the planning commission's decision by filing with the city clerk a written notice of appeal addressed to the council and specifying the grounds for the additional appeal;
   (c) The filing of a notice of appeal shall stay all proceedings in furtherance of the decision appealed from. However, if the building official notifies the council in writing that a stay would cause imminent peril to life or property, and provides written reasons for that opinion, the council may order that proceedings not be stayed pending appeal;
   (d) The council shall hear the appeal at the next scheduled meeting with time available, and may affirm, modify or reverse the board's decision, and may make any orders, requirements, decisions, or determinations it deems appropriate regarding the appeal;
   (e) No decision on an appeal or variance shall have the effect of allowing a use that is not a permitted or special use in the zone district where the property is located;
   (f) If the appeal is regarding an application in any district where the approval of a district plan is required or requested prior to development, the council shall only approve development plans if it finds that the requirements for the district plan in that district will be satisfied;
5. Appeal of planning commission decisions to the courts.
   (a) In the case of an appeal regarding the zoning of an airport or an Airport Overlay district, the appeal shall proceed pursuant to applicable state law and shall be perfected within 60 days after the decision appealed from is filed in the office of the planning commission;
   (b) In case of decisions appealable to the district court pursuant to MSA 462.361, the appeal shall be perfected in 60 days after the decision appealed from is filed in the office of the planning commission;
   (c) All other appeals not otherwise provided for above shall be pursuant to MSA 606.01;
6. Appeals of heritage preservation commission decisions to council.
   Where applicable, subsection 50-37.1.O.4 shall apply of heritage commissions decisions, when appealable to city council;

P. Security for improvements.

1. If the provisions of this Chapter or conditions attached to a permit or approval under this Chapter require the applicant to construct or make improvements to the property, to protect the city or adjacent property owners from injury or damage, or to return the property to a stated condition following the completion of operations or construction, and those actions have not been completed, then the city shall require the applicant to post security to ensure that those improvements are made in a timely manner, and that if the applicant fails to make those improvements the city will have adequate funds on hand to complete the improvements at the applicant's expense;
2. Security shall be posted in a form acceptable to the city, which may include but are not limited to cash, a promissory note, a letter of credit issued by a financial institution acceptable to the city, or a performance bond issued by a financial institution acceptable to the city. The security shall be in an amount equal to 110 percent of the estimated cost for the city to complete the improvements;
3. The city shall release posted financial security upon confirmation by the building official that the required improvements have been constructed in accordance with

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all applicable design and construction standards. In the case of any improvements to be dedicated to the city, the city shall release posted financial security upon acceptance of the improvements by the city. At the discretion of the building official, partial releases of financial security may be made after construction or dedication of some but not all of the required improvements, but financial security equal to 110 percent of the estimated cost of for the city to complete the improvements shall be retained;

4. As an alternative to requiring the posting of financial security, the city may authorize the issuance of a temporary certificate of occupancy for the property, provided that the applicant signs a development agreement with the city agreeing to pay the city a specific financial penalty per month if the required improvements are not constructed by a certain date. The amount of the penalty shall be calculated so that if the applicant does not construct the improvements within one year after the required date the penalties will equal at least that amount set in accordance with Section 31-8 of this Code of the estimated cost for the city to complete the improvements.

Section 2. That this ordinance shall take effect 30 days after its passage and publication. (Effective date: May xx, 2015)

DRAFT

Approved to as form:

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Attorney