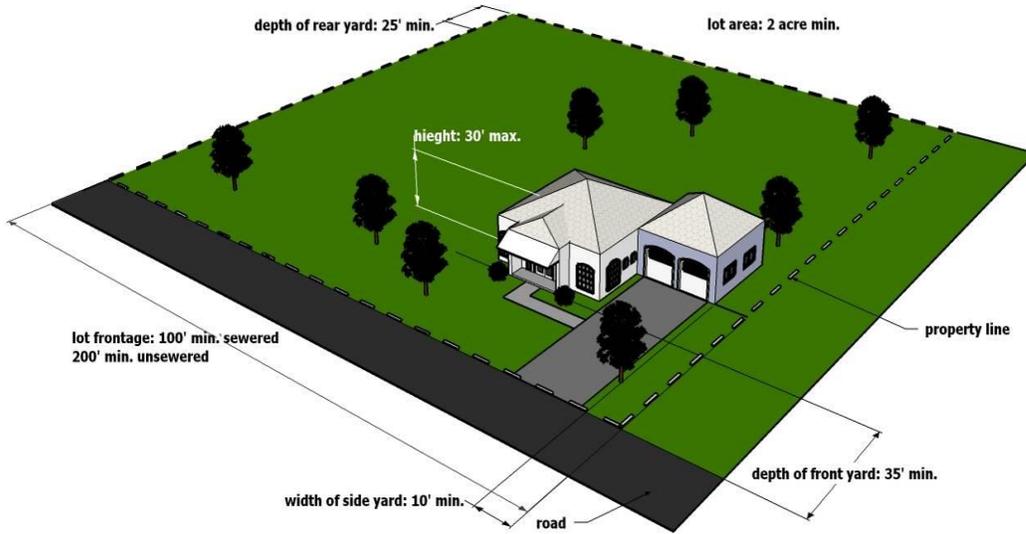


C. Illustration.

RR-2 Example Lot Configuration



(Ord. No. 10044, 8-16-2010, § 6.)

A. Purpose.

The R-1 district is established to accommodate traditional neighborhoods of single-family detached residences, duplexes and townhouses on moderately sized lots. This district is intended to be used primarily in established neighborhoods. Many of the dimensional standards in this district require development and redevelopment to be consistent with development patterns, building scale, and building location of nearby areas. Uses are allowed as shown in Table 50-19.8;

TABLE 50-14.5-1 R-1 DISTRICT DIMENSIONAL STANDARDS		
LOT STANDARDS		
Minimum lot area per family (One-family) ^{[1][2]}	The smaller of 4,000 sq. ft. or average of developed 1-family lots on the block face	
Minimum lot area per family (Two-family) ^{[1][2][3]}	The smaller of 3,000 sq. ft. or average of developed 2-family lots on the block face	
Minimum lot area per family (Townhouse) ^[1]	3,000 sq. ft.	
Minimum lot frontage (one-family) ^[1]	The smaller of 40 ft. or average of developed lots with similar uses on the block face	
Minimum lot frontage (two-family and townhouses) ^[1]	The average of developed lots with similar uses on the block face, but not less than 40 feet.	
STRUCTURE SETBACKS		
Minimum depth of front yard	The smaller of 25 ft. or average of adjacent developed lots facing the same street	
Minimum width of side yard (one- and two-family)	General	6 ft.
	Lots with less than 50 ft. frontage and garage	Combined width of side yards must be at least 12 ft.
Minimum width of side yard (Townhouse)	10 ft. if adjacent to another lot	
	25 ft. if adjacent to platted street	
Corner Lot: width of front side yard	Dwelling	15 ft.
	Detached accessory building	20 ft.
	Permitted non-residential building	25 ft.
Minimum depth of rear yard	25 ft.	
STRUCTURE HEIGHT		
Maximum height of building	30 ft.	
^[1] Determined using "Lots on the block face" definition. When doing this calculation, exclude the subject lot from the calculation. ^[2] Lots without municipal sewer must also meet requirements of 50-21.2. ^[3] Existing structures that have a change of use from one-family to two-family must meet minimum lot area and frontage, but not setbacks. Section 50.21 <i>Dimensional standards</i> contains additional regulations applicable to this district.		

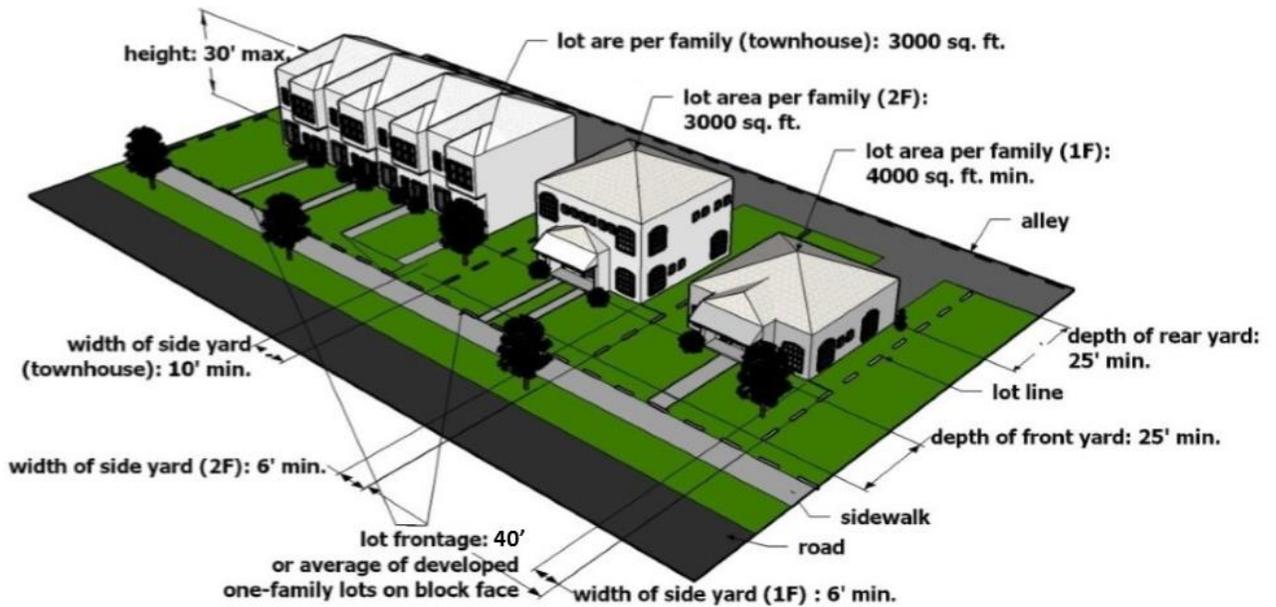
B. Example.

R-1 Example Building Forms



C. Illustration.

R-1 Example Lot Layout



(Ord. No. 10044, 8-16-2010, § 6; Ord. No. 10096, 7-18-2011, § 7; Ord. No. 10225, 5-28-2013, § 1; Ord. No. 10337, 11-24-2014, § 1; Ord. No. 10421, 11-9-15, § 1.)

50-14.6 Residential-Urban (R-2).

A. Purpose.

The R-2 district is established to accommodate multi-family apartments and townhouses, in an urban setting. This district also allows for single-family detached dwellings, duplexes and group living accommodations as shown in Table 50-19.8. The district is intended primarily for locations closer to commercial and mixed use activity centers, and may serve as a transition between lower-density residential areas and more intense commercial and mixed use neighborhoods;

TABLE 50-14.6-1 R-2 DISTRICT DIMENSIONAL STANDARDS		
		LOT STANDARDS
Minimum lot area per family	One-family	4,000 sq. ft.
Minimum lot area per family	Two-family	2,500 sq. ft.
Minimum lot area per family	Multi-family	750 sq. ft.
Minimum lot area per family	Townhouse	2,200 sq. ft.
No lot of record containing 5,000 sq. ft. or less shall be used except for a one-family dwelling or a permitted non-dwelling use.		
Minimum lot frontage	One-family, two-family, and townhouse	30 ft.
	Multi-family and non-residential	50 ft.
		STRUCTURE SETBACKS
Minimum depth front yard		The smaller of 25 ft. or average of adjacent developed lots facing the same street
Minimum width of side yard for buildings less than 3 stories		6 ft.
Minimum width of side yard for building 3 stories or more		10 ft.
Corner Lot: width of front side yard	Dwelling	15 ft.
	Detached accessory building	20 ft.
	Permitted non-residential building	25 ft.
Minimum depth of rear yard		25 ft.
		STRUCTURE HEIGHT
Maximum height of building		45 ft.
Section 50.21 <i>Dimensional standards</i> contains additional regulations applicable to this district.		

B. Example.

R-2 Example Building Form



ARTICLE III. PERMITTED USES.

50-19 Permitted Use Table.

50-19.1 General.

Table 50-19.8, use table, lists land uses and indicates whether they are allowed by right or with a special use permit, or prohibited in each base zone district. The use table also includes references to any additional regulations applicable to that use.

The following legend in Table 50-19.1 shall be referenced when using the Permitted Use Table in 50-19.8.

TABLE 50-19.1: Use Table Legend for 50-19.8	
Abbreviation	Reference
P	Permitted Use
S	Special Use
I	Interim Use
A	Accessory Use
U	Use Permitted in the Upper Stories of the Form District Building
1	May Require Planning Commission Review Hearing (MU-C, MU-I, and MU-W Only)
2	May Require Additional Development Standards and Planning Commission Review if in the Higher Education Overlay District (HE-O)
Notes:	
Additional restrictions may apply on uses within the natural resources, airport, historic resources, or skyline parkway overlay districts (NR-O, A-O, HR-O, SP-O)	
All permitted uses in the MU-N Zone District shall be considered as eligible for an interim use permit in R-1 or R-2 District for structures identified as a city of Duluth Local historic landmark, per Section 50-20.7.	

(Ord. No. 10044, 8-16-2010, § 6; Ord No. 10286, 3-10-2014, § 6.)

50-19.2 Permitted uses.

A “P” in a cell of the use table indicates that the land use is allowed by right in that base zone district, subject to compliance with the use-specific standards referenced in the final column of the use table. A “U” in a cell of the use table indicates that the land use is allowed by right in that base district on any floor of the structure other than the ground floor, subject to compliance with the use-specific standards referenced in the final column of the table. A “P” in the R-P and M-P zone district column indicates that the use is permitted only if its included in a plan or plan amendment for the R-P and MU-P district. Permitted uses are subject to all other applicable requirements of this UDC, including those set forth in Article IV, *Development Standards*. (Ord. No. 10044, 8-16-2010, § 6; Ord. No. 10096, 7-18-2011, § 15; Ord. No. 10286, 3-10-2014, § 6.)

50-19.3 Special uses and interim uses.

An “S” or an “I” in a cell of the use table indicates that the land use is allowed in that base zone district only upon approval of a special use or interim use permit as described in Section 50-37.10 and compliance with any use-specific standards referenced in the final column of the use table. Uses subject to a special use or interim use permit are subject to all other applicable requirements of this UDC, including those set forth in Article IV, *Development Standards*. In addition, council may approve interim uses through the procedure described in Section 50-37.10. (Ord. No. 10044, 8-16-2010, § 6; Ord. No. 10286, 3-10-2014, § 6.)

50-19.4 Prohibited uses.

A blank cell in the use table indicates that the land use is prohibited in that base zone district. (Ord. No. 10044, 8-16-2010, § 6; cited only by Ord. No. 10286, 3-10-2014, § 6.)

50-19.5 Overlay districts provisions govern.

When a property is located within the boundaries of an overlay district, the provisions for that overlay district prevail over those in the base zone district. For example, if a use is prohibited in the base zone district where the property is located, but is a permitted use in an overlay district applicable to the same property, then the use is allowed on that property. On the other hand, if a use is listed as a permitted use in the base zone district but is listed as a special use in an overlay zone district applicable to the same property, then the use is a special use for that property. Where a property is located in more than one overlay district, then the most restrictive use provision in those overlay zone districts shall apply to the property. (Ord. No. 10044, 8-16-2010, § 6; cited only by Ord. No. 10286, 3-10-2014, § 6.)

50-19.6 Use-specific standards.

When a land use is a permitted or a special use in a zone district, there may be additional standards that apply to that specific use. Those additional standards are cross-referenced in the last column of the use table (use-specific standards). The cross-referenced standards appear in Section 50-20 immediately following the use table. (Ord. No. 10044, 8-16-2010, § 6; cited only by Ord. No. 10286, 3-10-2014, § 6.)

50-19.7 Unlisted uses.

When a proposed land use is not explicitly listed in the use table, the land use supervisor shall determine whether or not it is included in the definition of a listed use or is so consistent with the size, scale, operating characteristics and external impacts of a listed use that it should be treated as the same use. Any such interpretation shall be made available to the public and shall be binding on future decisions of the city until the land use supervisor makes a different interpretation. (Ord. No. 10044, 8-16-2010, § 6; cited only by Ord. No. 10286, 3-10-2014, § 6.)

50-19.8 Permitted use table.

TABLE 50-19.8: USE TABLE

	Residential						Mixed Use					Form									Special				Use Specific Standards	
	R-C	RR-1	RR-2	R-1	R-2	R-P	MU-N	MU-C	MU-I	MU-B	MU-W	MU-P	F-1	F-2	F-3	F-4	F-5	F-6	F-7	F-8	F-9	I-G	I-W	P-1		AP
RESIDENTIAL USES																										
Household Living																										
Dwelling, one-family	P	P	P	P	P	P	P				P	U	U	U	U	U	P	U	U	U						
Dwelling, two-family				P	P	P	P				P	U	U	U	U	U	P	U	U	U					50-20.1A	
Dwelling, townhouse				S	P ²	P	P ²				P ¹	P													50-20.1B	
Dwelling, multi-family					P ²	P	P ²	P ¹	P ¹		P ¹	P	U	P	U	P	P	P	U	P	P				50-20.1.C	
Dwelling, live-work							P ²	P ¹	P ¹		P ¹	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P						
Manufactured home park				S	S ²	P	S ²																		50-20.1.F	
Group Living																										
Co-housing facility				S	S ²	P	P ²				P															
Residential care facility/assisted living (6 or fewer)		P	P	P	P ²	P	P ²				P	U	P	U	P	P	U	U	P	P					50-20.1.D	
Residential care facility/assisted living (7 or more)				S	P ²	P	P ²	P ¹	P ¹		P ¹	P	U	P	U	P	P	U	U	P	P				50-20.1.D	
Rooming house					S ²		P ²	P ¹	P ¹		P ¹	P	U	P	U	P	P	U	U	P	P				50-20.1.E	

TABLE 50-19.8: USE TABLE

	Residential						Mixed Use					Form									Special				Use Specific Standards	
	R-C	RR-1	RR-2	R-1	R-2	R-P	MU-N	MU-C	MU-I	MU-B	MU-W	MU-P	F-1	F-2	F-3	F-4	F-5	F-6	F-7	F-8	F-9	I-G	I-W	P-1		AP
PUBLIC, INSTITUTIONAL AND CIVIC USES																										
Community and Cultural Facilities																										
Bus or rail transit station							P ²	P ¹	P ¹	P	P ¹	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P					
Cemetery or mausoleum	S	S	S	S	S ²	P	S ²	S	S	S														S		
Club or lodge (private)					S ²	P	P ²	P ¹	P ¹		P ¹	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			S		50-20.2A
Government building or public safety facility		P	P	S	P ²	P	P ²	P ¹	P	P	P ¹	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	S	S	S	P	
Museum, library or art gallery				S	S ²	P	P ²	P ¹		S	P ¹	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			S		
Park, playground or forest reserve	P	P	P	P	P ²	P	P ²	P ¹	P ¹		P ¹	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			P		
Religious assembly, small (less than 50,000 sq. ft.)		P	P	S	P ²	P	P ²	P ¹	P ¹	S	P ¹	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P						50-20.2.F
Religious assembly, large (50,000 sq. ft. or more)		S	S	S	S ²	P	P ²	P ¹	P ¹	S	P ¹	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P						50-20.2.F
Educational Facilities																										
Business, art or vocational school							P ²	P ¹	P ¹	P	P ¹	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P						
School, elementary		P	P	P	P ²	P	P ²	P ¹	P ¹			P	U	P	U	P	P	U	U	U						50-20.2.G
School, middle or high		S	S	S	S ²	P	S ²	S ¹	S ¹			P	U	P	U	P	P	U	U	U						50-20.2.G
University or college									P ¹			P			U	P	P	U	U	U						
Health Care Facilities																										
Hospital									P ¹																	
Medical or dental clinic					S ²	P	P ²	P ¹	P ¹	P	P ¹	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P						50-20.2.E
Nursing home					P ²	P	P ²	P ¹	P ¹		P ¹	P		P		P										
Medical cannabis distribution facility										I												I				50-20.2.B
Medical cannabis laboratory										I												I				50-20.2.C
Medical cannabis manufacturer																						I				50-20.2.D
Other institutional support uses not listed in this table									P ¹																	

TABLE 50-19.8: USE TABLE

	Residential						Mixed Use						Form									Special				Use Specific Standards				
	R-C	RR-1	RR-2	R-1	R-2	R-P	MU-N	MU-C	MU-I	MU-B	MU-W	MU-P	F-1	F-2	F-3	F-4	F-5	F-6	F-7	F-8	F-9	I-G	I-W	P-1	AP					
COMMERCIAL USES																														
Agriculture and Animal-Related																														
Agriculture, community garden	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P																					50-20.3.B
Agriculture, farmers market			S		S ²		S ²	S	S		S	P																	50-20.3.B	
Agriculture, general	P	P																											50-20.3.B	
Agriculture, urban			P	S	S ²	P	S ²	S	S																				50-20.3.B	
Kennel	S	S						S	S	P	P																			
Riding stable	S	S	S			P					S															S				
Veterinarian or animal hospital	S	S			P ²	P	P ²	P ¹	P ¹	P	P ¹	P	P	P	P	P	P	P										50-20.3.T		
Food, Beverage and Indoor Entertainment																														
Adult entertainment establishment																								P				50-20.3.A		
Convention or event center								P ¹		P	P ¹	P				P	P		P	P	P							50-20.3.H		
Indoor entertainment facility								P ¹		P	P ¹	P		P		P	P		P	P	P									
Restaurant (less than 5,000 sq. ft.)					S ²	S	S ²	P ¹	P ¹	P	P ¹	S	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P							50-20.3.Q		
Restaurant (5,000 sq. ft. or more)						S		P ¹	P ¹	P	P ¹	S	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P							50-20.3.Q		
Theater							S ²	P ¹			P ¹	P		P		P	P		P	P	P									
Lodging																														
Hotel or motel							S ²	P ¹	P ¹	P	P ¹	P		P		P	P		P	P	P									
Bed and breakfast				S	P ²	P	P ²	P ¹	P ¹	P	P ¹	P		P		P		P										50-20.3.F		
Seasonal camp or cabin	P	P				P					P ¹															S		50.20.3.S		
Vacation dwelling unit		I	I	I	I ²	I	I ²										I											50-20.3.U		

TABLE 50-19.8: USE TABLE

	Residential						Mixed Use					Form									Special				Use Specific Standards	
	R-C	RR-1	RR-2	R-1	R-2	R-P	MU-N	MU-C	MU-I	MU-B	MU-W	MU-P	F-1	F-2	F-3	F-4	F-5	F-6	F-7	F-8	F-9	I-G	I-W	P-1		AP
Offices																										
Bank							S ²	P ¹	P ¹	P	S	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P					50-20.3.E
Office					S ²		P ²	P ¹	P ¹	P	P ¹	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P					50-20.3.M
Data center							S ²	P ¹	P ¹	P	S	P	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	P				
Outdoor Recreation & Entertainment																										
Golf course		S	S			P																		P		
Marina or yacht club											P ¹												S	S		
Recreational vehicle park	S	S	S								S													S		50.20.3.P
Other outdoor entertainment or recreation use not listed		S						S		S	S															50.20.3.N
Personal Services																										
Business park support activities										P	P															
Preschool		S	S	S	P ²	P	P ²	P ¹	P ¹		P ¹	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	S	P	S					
Daycare facility, small (14 or fewer)	P	P	P	P	P ²	P	P ²	P ¹	P ¹		P ¹	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P					50-20.3.I
Daycare facility, large (15 or more)		S	S	S	S ²	P	P ²	P ¹	P ¹		P ¹	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	S	P	S					50-20.3.I
Funeral home or crematorium					S ²		S ²	P ¹	P ¹	P		P		P		P		P				P				
Mini-storage facility		S								P												P	P			50-20.3.L
Personal service and repair, small (less than 10,000 sq. ft.)						P	P ²	P ¹	P ¹	P	P ¹	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P					
Personal service and repair, large (10,000 sq. ft. or more)							S ²	P ¹	P ¹	P	P ¹	P		P		P		P		P		P				

TABLE 50-19.8: USE TABLE

	Residential						Mixed Use					Form									Special				Use Specific Standards	
	R-C	RR-1	RR-2	R-1	R-2	R-P	MU-N	MU-C	MU-I	MU-B	MU-W	MU-P	F-1	F-2	F-3	F-4	F-5	F-6	F-7	F-8	F-9	I-G	I-W	P-1		AP
Retail Sales																										
Adult bookstore																							P			Chapter 5
Building materials sales								S		P	P														50-20.3.G	
Garden material sales		S						P ¹			P					P										
Grocery store, small (less than 15,000 sq. ft.)						P	P ²	P ¹			P ¹	P		P		P	P	P	P	P					50-20.3.K	
Grocery store, large (15,000 sq. ft. or more)								P ¹				P													50-20.3.K	
Retail store not listed, small (less than 15,000 sq. ft.)					S ²	P	P ²	P ¹	P ¹		P ¹	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P				50-20.3.R	
Retail store not listed, large (15,000 sq. ft. or more)								P ¹			P ¹	P		P		P	P		P	P					50-20.3.R	
Vehicle-Related																										
Automobile and light vehicle repair and service							S ²	P ¹		P		P		P		P	P	P				P			50-20.3.C	
Automobile and light vehicle sales, rental, or storage								P ¹		P												P			50-20.3.D	
Filling station					S ²	P	S ²	P ¹		P	P ¹	P		P		P	P	P			P	P			50-20.3.J	
Parking lot (primary use)							S	P ¹	P ¹	P	P ¹	P	S	S	S	S	S	S		S	S	P	P		50.20.3.O	
Parking structure								P ¹	P ¹	P	P ¹	P					S		S			P	P		50.20.3.O	
Truck or heavy vehicle sales, rental, repair or storage										P												P				

TABLE 50-19.8: USE TABLE

	Residential						Mixed Use						Form									Special				Use Specific Standards
	R-C	RR-1	RR-2	R-1	R-2	R-P	MU-N	MU-C	MU-I	MU-B	MU-W	MU-P	F-1	F-2	F-3	F-4	F-5	F-6	F-7	F-8	F-9	I-G	I-W	P-1	AP	
INDUSTRIAL USES																										
Industrial Service																										
Contractor's shop and storage yard										P	P						P					P	P			50-20.4.B
Dry cleaning or laundry plant										P												P				
Research laboratories									P ¹	P	P											P	P			
Industrial services										P												P	P			
Manufacturing and Mining																										
Manufacturing, craft, artisan production shop or artisan studio										P							P		P							50-20.4.F
Manufacturing, craft, brewery or distillery										P							P		P							50-20.4.F
Manufacturing, light									P ¹	P	P						P					P				50-20.4.G
Manufacturing, heavy																						P				
Manufacturing, hazardous or special																						S				50-20.4.H
Mining, extraction and storage		S																				S	S			50-20.4.I
Water-dependent manufacturing, light or heavy																							P			
Transportation-Related																										
Airport and related facilities	S																					P			P	50-20.4.A
Railroad yard or shipyard and related facilities																						P	P			
Truck freight or transfer terminal										P												P	P			
Utilities																										
Electric power or heat generation plant																						P	P			
Electric power transmission line or substation	S	S	S	S	S ²	P	S ²	S	S	S	S	P	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	50-20.4.C
Major utility or wireless telecommunication facility	S	S	S	S	S ²	P	S ²	S	S	S	S	P	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	50-20.4.E
Radio or television broadcasting tower		S								S												S	S			50.20.4.J

TABLE 50-19.8: USE TABLE

	Residential						Mixed Use					Form								Special				Use Specific Standards		
	R-C	RR-1	RR-2	R-1	R-2	R-P	MU-N	MU-C	MU-I	MU-B	MU-W	MU-P	F-1	F-2	F-3	F-4	F-5	F-6	F-7	F-8	F-9	I-G	I-W		P-1	AP
Solar, geothermal or biomass power facility (primary use)		S				P		S	S	P		P										P	S			
Water or sewer pumping stations/reservoirs	S	S	S	S	S ²	P	S ²	S	S	S	S	P	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Water or sewer treatment facilities																						P	P			
Wind power facility (primary use)		S							S	S												P	S			50-20.4.N
Waste and Salvage																										
Junk and salvage services																						S	S			50.20.4.D
Recycling collection point (primary use)								S	S	S												P	P			
Solid waste disposal or processing facility		S								S												S	S			50-20.4.K
Wholesale Distribution and Storage																										
Storage warehouse										P						P						P				50.20.4.L
Wholesaling										P						P						P				50-20.4.M
Bulk storage not listed elsewhere																						P				
Water-dependent bulk storage or wholesaling not listed elsewhere																							P			

TABLE 50-19.8: USE TABLE

	Residential						Mixed Use						Form									Special				Use Specific Standards	
	R-C	RR-1	RR-2	R-1	R-2	R-P	MU-N	MU-C	MU-I	MU-B	MU-W	MU-P	F-1	F-2	F-3	F-4	F-5	F-6	F-7	F-8	F-9	I-G	I-W	P-1	AP		
ACCESSORY USES																											
Accessory agriculture roadside stand	A	A																								A	50.20.5.A
Accessory bed and breakfast	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		A		A																50-20.5.B
Accessory boat dock, residential	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		A																50-20.5.C
Accessory caretaker quarters										A												A	A	A			
Accessory communications tower for private use	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	50-20.5.D
Accessory day care facility	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A						
Accessory dwelling unit	A	A	A	A	A	A	A																				50-20.5.D
Accessory heliport	A								A		A											A					50-25.5.E
Accessory home occupation	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A						50-20.5.F
Accessory recycling collection point					A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A				
Accessory sidewalk dining area					A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A						50-20.5.G
Accessory solar or geothermal power equipment	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	50-20.5.H
Accessory uses and structures not listed elsewhere	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	50-20.5.I
Accessory vacation dwelling unit		I	I	I	I	I	I										I									50-20.5.L	
Accessory wind power equipment	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	50-20.5.J
Minor utilities and accessory wireless antennas attached to existing structures	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	50-20.5.K

TABLE 50-19.8: USE TABLE

	Residential						Mixed Use						Form									Special				Use Specific Standards	
	R-C	RR-1	RR-2	R-1	R-2	R-P	MU-N	MU-C	MU-I	MU-B	MU-W	MU-P	F-1	F-2	F-3	F-4	F-5	F-6	F-7	F-8	F-9	I-G	I-W	P-1	AP		
TEMPORARY USES																											
Temporary construction office or yard	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A			50-20.6.A
Temporary event or sales	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A			50-20.6.B
Temporary farm stand	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A					
Temporary moveable storage container	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A			50-20.6.C	
Temporary real estate sales office				A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A					50-20.6.D
Temporary use not listed in this table	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A				
FORM DISTRICT BUILDING TYPES																											
Main Street Building I													P	P													
Main Street Building II															P	P	P	P									
Main Street Building III																			P	P							
Corridor Building I														P													
Corridor Building II																P	P										
Lakefront Corridor Building																						P					
Corridor Building III																						P					
Cottage Commercial I														P				P									
Cottage Commercial II																P											
Iconic Building														P		P	P	P				P					

(Ord. No. 10041, 8-16-2010, § 3; Ord. No. 10044, 8-16-2010, § 6; Ord. No. 10096, 7-18-2011, § 15; Ord. No. 10153, 5-14-2012, § 1; Ord. No. 10192, 12-17-2012, § 9; Ord. No. 10225, 5-28-2013, § 4; Ord. No. 10286, 3-10-2014, § 6; Ord. No. 10296, 5-27-2014, § 1; Ord. No. 10329, 10-13-2014, § 1; Ord. No. 10414, 10-12-2015, § 1; Ord. No. 10415, 10-12-2015, § 1.)

50-20 Use specific standards.

50-20.1 Residential uses.

A. Dwelling, two-family.

In the R-1, R-2 and R-P districts, two-family dwellings shall be designed to protect and reflect the character of one-family residences as set forth below:

1. Minimum size. A two-family dwelling shall contain at least 1,800 square feet of floor area (not including garages or utility rooms or basement or attic space not used for living quarters);
2. Exterior stairways. No exterior stairways with a total vertical rise greater than five feet shall be permitted;
3. In the R-1 and R-2 districts, each unit in a two family dwelling must have a separate exterior entrance on the facade facing the front property line;

B. Dwelling, townhouse.

In the R-1 and R-2 districts, each dwelling shall exhibit the characteristics of a series of one-family dwellings that are arranged in an attached side by side fashion and shall be designed to protect the character of one-family residences as set forth below:

1. Dwelling fronting street. Townhouse dwellings shall be located on lots in such a way that each individual dwelling unit has a minimum of 20 feet of street frontage in the R-1 district, and a minimum of 15 feet of street frontage in the R-2 district;
2. Variation of exterior walls. No more than two adjacent townhouse units may have front facades in the same vertical plane. Where a variation in front façade plane is required, the variation shall be a minimum of three feet;
3. Landscaping. Prior to the occupancy and use of a townhouse dwelling, coniferous or evergreen trees meeting the minimum size requirements of Section 50-25.2 shall be planted in required front and back yard areas on an average spacing of 20 feet;
4. Screening of refuse areas. Where refuse storage areas are directly viewable from any exterior lot line at a height of six feet above grade, they shall be screened by wood, brick, or stone fences, or by vegetative materials, with a minimum height of six feet, designed so that at least 75 percent of the refuse area is obscured by opaque materials when viewed at an angle perpendicular to the screening materials;
5. Maximum number of units. In the R-1 district, townhomes constructed on the corners of blocks or adjacent to the intersections of two or more public or private road may have up to eight dwelling units, but townhomes constructed in the middle of a subdivision block may have no more than six dwelling units. In all other zone districts, townhomes may not exceed eight dwelling units;
6. Separate entrances. Each unit in a townhome must have a separate exterior entrance on the facade facing the front yard property line, or front side yard property line;
7. Design features. At least three of the following design features shall be provided for visual relief along all facades of each townhome structure:
 - (a) Roof dormers;
 - (b) Gables;
 - (c) Recessed entries;
 - (d) Covered porches;
 - (e) Cupolas;
 - (f) Pillars, pilasters or posts;
 - (g) Bay windows;

- (h) Eaves of at least 12 inches beyond the building wall or a parapet wall with an articulated design (decorative cornice, etc.);
- (i) Multiple windows with minimum four inches trim;
- (j) Recesses/shadow lines;

C. Dwelling, multi-family.

In the F-2, F-4, F-5 and F-8 districts, this use is permitted on the ground floor of the corridor building type only. In other building types it is only permitted above the ground floor;

D. Residential care facility/assisted living.

In the F-2, F-4, F-5, and F-8 districts, this use is permitted on the ground floor of the corridor building type only. In other building types it is only permitted above the ground floor;

E. Rooming house.

In the F-2, F-4, F-5 and F-8 districts, this use is permitted on the ground floor of the corridor building type only. In other building types it is only permitted above the ground floor;

F. Manufactured home park.

1. New manufactured home parks, expansions to existing manufactured home parks, and new or replacement of manufactured home units on lots of record are prohibited in the floodway district. If allowed in the flood fringe district, these uses shall be subject to the requirements of Section 50-18.1 of this Chapter and the following standards;
2. Existing, new and replacement manufactured homes in the flood fringe district must comply with the following standards:
 - (a) All manufactured homes must be securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system that resists flotation, collapse, and lateral movement. Methods of anchoring may include, but are not limited to, use of over-the-top or frame ties to ground anchors. This requirement is in addition to applicable state anchoring requirements for resisting wind forces;
 - (b) New or replacement manufactured homes in existing manufactured home parks must have vehicular access at or above an elevation not more than two feet below the regulatory flood protection elevation, unless the property owner has a flood warning and emergency evacuation plan acceptable to the city council as specified in Section 50-18.1. (Ord. No. 10044, 8-16-2010, § 6; Ord. No. 10096, 7-18-2011, § 16; Ord. No. 10286, 3-10-2014, § 7.; Ord. No. 10421, 11-9-2015, § 2.)

50-20.2 Public, institutional and civic uses.

A. Club or lodge (private).

1. In the P-1 and R-2 district, the club or lodge shall be operated by a not-for-profit civic, cultural or educational organization, and the primary activity cannot be any service that is customarily carried on as a business;
2. In the RR-1 district, any such buildings shall occupy not more than ten percent of the total area of the lot and shall be set back from all yard lines a distance of not less than two feet for each foot of building height;
3. In the RR-1, RR-2 and R-1 zone districts, the sum of all structures on the lot shall be not more than 50,000 square feet;
4. In the R-1 and R-2 zone districts, each property boundary with a lot occupied by a residential use shall be buffered with a dense urban screen;

B. Medical cannabis distribution facility.

1. An interim use permit shall be required to operate a medical cannabis distribution facility. The maximum length of an interim use permit shall be three years. Interim use permits granted pursuant to this section are not transferable and terminate upon sale of the facility or discontinuance of use;
2. In addition to the interim use permit requirements provided for under state law and Section 50-37 of the UDC, an applicant seeking to operate a medical cannabis distribution facility must submit a security plan stating how the facility will address public health, welfare and safety concerns including, but not limited to: parking, traffic flow, security, fencing, lighting, window and door placement, landscaping, and hours of operation;
3. The distance limitations on location of a medical cannabis distribution facility in relation to a public or private school provided for under Minn. Stat. § 152.29, as may be amended, are incorporated herein. A medical cannabis distribution facility shall not be closer than 1,500 feet of a zoning district that allows single family, two-family, townhomes, or multi-family dwellings as a permitted use at a density of greater than one unit per five acres;
4. A medical cannabis distribution facility shall be setback from all property lines a minimum of 25 feet;
5. Medical cannabis distribution facilities are prohibited from operating drive-throughs;
6. Parking, design standards, and other applicable requirements under the unified development chapter for this use will be the same as for other medical or dental clinics;

C. Medical cannabis laboratory.

1. An interim use permit shall be required to operate a medical cannabis laboratory. The maximum length of an interim use permit shall be three years. Interim use permits granted pursuant to this section are not transferable and terminate upon sale of the facility or discontinuance of use;
2. In addition to the interim use permit requirements provided for under state law and Section 50-37 of the UDC, an applicant seeking to operate a medical cannabis laboratory must submit a security plan stating how the facility will address public health, welfare and safety concerns including, but not limited to: parking, traffic flow, security, fencing, lighting, window and door placement, landscaping, and hours of operation;
3. A medical cannabis laboratory shall be setback from all property lines a minimum of 25 feet;

4. Parking, design standards, and other applicable requirements under the unified development chapter for this use will be the same as for other medical or dental clinics;

D. Medical cannabis manufacturer.

1. An interim use permit shall be required to operate a medical cannabis manufacturing facility. The maximum length of an interim use permit shall be three years. Interim use permits granted pursuant to this section are not transferable and terminate upon sale of the facility or discontinuance of use;
2. In addition to the interim use permit requirements provided for under state law and Section 50-37 of the UDC, an applicant seeking to operate a medical cannabis distribution facility must submit a security plan stating how the facility will address public health, welfare and safety concerns including, but not limited to: parking, traffic flow, security, fencing, lighting, window and door placement, landscaping, hours of operation, and odor produced by the manufacturing process;
3. The distance limitations on location of a medical cannabis manufacturing facility in relation to a public or private school provided for under Minn. Stat. § 152.29, as may be amended, are incorporated herein. A medical cannabis manufacturer shall not be closer than 1,500 feet of a zoning district that allows single family, two-family, townhomes, or multi-family dwellings as a permitted use at a density of greater than one unit per five acres;
4. A medical cannabis manufacturing facility shall be setback from all property lines a minimum of 50 feet;
5. No odor produced by a medical cannabis manufacturing facility shall be detectable at the manufacturer's property lines surrounding the facility;
6. Parking, design standards, and other applicable requirements under the Unified Development Chapter for this use will be the same as for other medical or dental clinics;

E. Medical or dental clinic.

1. In the residential districts, the clinic shall occupy 10,000 square feet or less in total floor area;
2. In the MU-N district, the clinic shall occupy 20,000 square feet or less in total floor area;

F. Religious assembly.

1. In the RR-1 district, any such buildings shall occupy not more than ten percent of the total area of the lot and shall be set back from all yard lines a distance of not less than two feet for each foot of building height;
2. In the RR-1, RR-2 and R-2 zone districts, the sum of all structures on the lot shall not exceed 50,000 square feet without a special use permit. A special use permit is required for all religious assemblies in the R-1 zone districts;
3. In the R-1 and R-2 zone districts, each property boundary with a lot occupied by a residential use shall be buffered with a dense urban screen;

G. School, elementary, middle or high.

1. In the RR-1, RR-2 and R-1 districts, the school shall have a curriculum similar to that ordinarily given in public schools and having no rooms regularly used for housing or sleeping purposes, except staff quarters, when located on the premises for the school;

2. In the RR-1, RR-2, R-1, R-2, MU-N and MU-C districts, any such building shall be located not less than 40 feet from any side or rear lot line;
3. Notwithstanding any lower maximum height stated in Article II, in all zone districts except the form districts, the maximum height for this use shall be 45 feet. (Ord. No. 10044, 8-16-2010, § 6; Ord. No. 10225, 5-28-2013, § 5.)

50-20.3 Commercial uses.

A. Adult entertainment establishment.

All adult entertainment establishments shall comply with MSA 617.242 and Chapter 5 of this Code;

B. Agriculture, community garden, farmers market, general, and urban.

1. Agriculture, community garden.

(a) Compost bins, water tanks, and other containers shall be controlled for odors and pests and shall be screened from view by adjacent properties and any public right-of-way with a fence at least as tall as the container, or with shrubs, trees, and/or perennials planted so that at maturity they will provide at least 75 percent opacity to the height of the container. If not visible from a public right-of-way or adjacent property, this screening is not required;

(b) If a primary structure is present, accessory structures shall follow requirements in Section 50-21. If no primary structure is present, structures shall be allowed no closer than 20 feet from the front property line, three feet from any side property line, and five feet from the rear property line. No accessory structure shall exceed 20 feet in height;

(c) Fences must adhere to restrictions in Section 50-26.4;

(d) No sale of produce or other goods is allowed;

(e) Events such as weddings, parties and other activities normally associated with an event center, religious assembly, or other use that typically holds large events, are not allowed unless permitted within the zone district;

(f) For outdoor growing operations, mechanized equipment similar in scale to that designed for household use shall be permitted. Use of larger mechanized farm equipment is generally prohibited; provided, however, that during the initial preparation of the land, heavy equipment may be used;

(g) Keeping of bees is permitted, as regulated by Chapter 6 of the City Code. Keeping of all other animals is prohibited;

(h) All tools and equipment shall be stored in an enclosed, secured structure;

2. Agriculture, farmers market.

(a) Farmers markets are only allowed between the hours of 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.;

(b) As part of the special use permit process, planning commission shall determine that the farmer's market will provide adequate on-site parking, or that sufficient public parking exists nearby;

(c) Sales shall be limited to no more than three days per week;

3. Agriculture, general.

(a) No killing or dressing of poultry, rabbits or other small or large animals, fish or creatures shall be permitted, other than the animals, fish or creatures raised on the premises and that such killing or dressing is done in an accessory building located not less than 200 feet from any lot line;

(b) All buildings and enclosures, including fences, for the feeding, breeding or milking of large livestock or small animals, such as poultry, rabbits, fish and other similar animals, but not including pasturing and grazing, of such animals, must be located not less than 200 feet from any lot line;

(c) Any production or processing of cheese, honey or other products raised on the farm must be done inside a building and in accordance with all state regulations;

4. Agriculture, urban.

(a) Compost bins, water tanks, and other containers shall be controlled for odors and pests and shall be screened from view by adjacent properties and any public right-of-way with a fence at least as tall as the container, or with shrubs, trees, and/or perennials planted so that at maturity they will provide at least 75 percent opacity to the height of the container. If not visible from a public right-of-way or adjacent property, this screening is not required;

(b) If a primary structure is present, accessory structures, including ones of a temporary nature such as hoop houses, shall follow requirements in Section 50-21;

(c) For urban agriculture uses where operations are primarily conducted within a building, such as a greenhouse or hydroponic operation, such building shall be considered the primary building and not an accessory building. For urban agriculture uses where operations are primarily conducted outside, structures (including ones of a temporary nature such as hoop houses) shall be allowed no closer than 20 feet from the front property line, three feet from any side property line, and five feet from the rear property line. No accessory structure shall exceed 20 feet in height, and accessory structures shall not exceed more than 30 percent of the lot area;

(d) Fences must adhere to restrictions in Section 50-26.4;

(e) No sale of produce or other goods is allowed;

(f) Events such as weddings, parties and other activities normally associated with an event center, religious assembly, or other use that typically holds large events, are not allowed unless permitted within the zone district;

(g) For outdoor growing operations, mechanized equipment similar in scale to that designed for household use shall be permitted. Use of larger mechanized farm equipment is generally prohibited; provided, however, that during the initial preparation of the land, heavy equipment may be used;

(h) Keeping of fish for aquaculture or aquaponics is allowed, subject to any conditions of the special use permit. Keeping of chickens, rabbits and bees is permitted, as regulated by Chapter 6 of the City Code. Keeping of all other animals is prohibited unless specifically approved in the City Code;

(i) All tools and equipment shall be stored in an enclosed, secured structure;

C. Automobile and light vehicle repair and service.

1. No displays or storage of merchandise, parts or refuse may be located closer than 20 feet from any public right-of-way;
2. A dense urban screen must be installed and maintained along all side and rear property lines abutting a residential or mixed use district;
3. All areas for outdoor storage of automobiles or light vehicles shall be screened from adjacent properties by a dense urban screen regardless of the use on the adjacent property;

D. Automobile or light vehicle sales, rental or storage.

In the MU-C district, the use is permitted when located at least 100 feet from any R district;

E. Bank.

1. When in the MU-N district, the following standards apply:
 - (a) The speaker box and drive-through window must be at least 50 feet from any property line containing a residential structure;
 - (b) Drive-through may not open before 7:00 a.m. or after 10:00 p.m. during the weekday, or before 8:00 a.m. or after 10:00 p.m. on the weekend. Drive-through may be open at 6:00 a.m. during the weekday or at 7:00 a.m. on the weekend only if all speaker boxes and drive-through windows are at least 125 feet from any residential structure, excluding any residential use or structure on the same property or within the same development;
 - (c) Glare from cars in the drive-through lane and stacking space shall be shielded from adjacent residential properties through the use of screening, fencing or a dense urban screen;
 - (d) The land use supervisor may require that the drive-through be located on the opposite side of the building from a residential use or that a masonry sound wall be constructed;
 - (e) Banks are limited to no more than two drive-through windows and one drive-through lane for ATM services on the premises;
2. Any drive-through lane that is located between a bank and a residential district or structure shall be buffered from the residential district or structure by a dense urban screen and shall not be open past 10:00 p.m.;
3. Banks in the R-P, F-1, F-3, F-5, F-6, F-7, F-8 or F-9 districts may not have drive-through facilities;
4. Drive-through lanes shall allow for stacking space for three cars;

F. Bed and breakfast.

This is a primary use of land, and the owner need not reside in the use. The use shall:

1. Have no more than 12 habitable units;
2. If located in a residential zone district, the use shall appear outwardly to be a one-family dwelling, giving no appearance of a business use other than allowed signs;
3. If located in a residential zone district, the use shall have no greater impact on surrounding public areas or infrastructure or natural resources than a fully occupied private home with house guests;
4. Be located on a lot or tract containing a minimum of 0.6 acre;
5. Contain a minimum of 1,500 square feet of area on the first floor of the main building;
6. Dining areas shall not exceed five seats per habitable unit. In addition to resident guests, only guests of resident guests shall be permitted to dine in a bed and breakfast, or guests participating in meetings or other private events hosted by the facility when other overnight guests are not present, not to exceed the approved seating capacity of the facility. For-profit events on the premises that involve a total number of participants in excess of the approved dining area seating capacity shall be limited to six days per year and shall be restricted to the period of October 15 through June 15;
7. Shall not have signage exceeding 12 square feet in size, and any signage shall complement the architecture of the structure;
8. Shall limit each guest stay to a maximum of 21 consecutive days;

G. Building materials sales.

1. Outdoor storage is limited to ten percent of the parcel's land area, and shall not be permitted in any required front yard area;
2. Each such area shall be screened from view from any ground floor window or door on any adjacent property, and from all adjacent rights-of-way, by an opaque fence or wall between six feet and eight feet in height. The fence may exceed eight feet in height where the difference in grade between the property line or right-of-way and the outdoor storage area makes a taller fence necessary to effectively screen the area;
3. A landscaped earth berm may be used instead or in combination with a required fence or wall;

H. Convention center.

A convention center may not exceed 50,000 square feet if it is within 500 feet of a multi-family use, or 15,000 square feet if it is within 500 feet of a one or two family use;

I. Daycare facility, small and large.

In the RR-1 and RR-2 districts this use and related parking facilities and structures other than driveways are limited to no more than 20 percent of the lot or parcel area;

J. Filling station.

1. No displays or storage of merchandise, parts or refuse may be located closer than ten feet from any public right-of-way;
2. A dense urban screen must be installed and maintained along all side and rear property lines abutting a residential or mixed use district;

K. Grocery store, small and large.

1. Merchandise shall not be located within or obstruct required parking and pedestrian and vehicular circulation areas;
2. Outdoor display is for the temporary display of merchandise and not for the permanent storage of stock;

L. Mini-storage facility.

This use shall comply with the following standards:

1. The use shall be contained within an enclosed building or buildings;
2. If the use abuts a residential zone district on any property line, building architecture shall employ sloped roofs and shall display wall relief features and colors commonly found in residential construction;
3. The use shall be designed so that doors to individual storage units do not face any abutting street frontage;
4. At least 50 percent of the wall surface area of any wall facing an abutting public street shall be faced with brick or split-block materials. Exposed concrete masonry unit (CMU) construction is not permitted on those facades;
5. Hours of public access to mini-storage units abutting one or more residential zone districts shall be restricted to the period from 6:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.;
6. Signage shall be limited to one 40 square feet illuminated pole and 20 square feet of non-illuminated wall signage. Signs shall not be located closer than ten feet to the front property line and no closer than 50 feet to any side property line;
7. Mini-storage facilities are only allowed on properties within the RR-1 district that are also within the Airport Overlay District Safety Zone B. There shall be a minimum of 50 feet of landscaped or naturally vegetated buffer from all property lines;
8. In the R districts a dense urban screen shall be installed along all side and rear property lines;

M. Office.

1. In the MU-I district, offices are limited to those in support of the permitted institutional uses in the district; general offices unrelated to the activities of those institutions are not permitted;
2. In the MU-B district, offices are limited to those in support of the permitted industrial uses in that zone district; general offices unrelated to the activities of those institutions are not permitted;
3. In the F-6 district, offices may not have drive-through facilities;

N. Other outdoor entertainment or recreation use not listed.

1. No circus ground, carnival ground, event ground, or amusement park shall be approved within 300 feet of an R-C, RR-2 or R district;

O. Parking lot or parking structure (primary use).

1. Parking lots.
 - (a) Parking lots (primary use) shall be stand alone and self-contained, separate and distinct from other adjacent land uses. They need to conform to UDC requirements, such as lot frontage and drive aisle width, independent of adjacent properties;
 - (b) When in the MU-N district, the following standards apply:
 - (i) Primary use parking lots shall meet all the street landscaping provisions in Section 50-25.3 as applicable. In addition, primary use parking lots shall be screened from adjacent structures and uses. Such screening shall consist of a continuous, view-obscuring fence, wall or compact evergreen hedge along all property lot lines which are adjacent to residential structures and uses, which shall be broken only for egress and access driveways and walkways. Such fence, wall or hedge shall be not less than four feet nor more than six feet in height;
 - (ii) Primary use parking lots shall meet all the landscaping provisions in Section 50-25.4, as applicable. In addition, regardless of the number of parking spaces provided, the parking lot must set aside at least 15 percent of the interior parking area for landscaping islands;
 - (iii) If the primary use parking lot abuts an improved public alley, driveway access must be provided to the alley;
 - (iv) Primary use parking lots must be designed to be a similar lot size as other lots in the neighborhood, and shall not alter the essential character of the neighborhood;
2. Parking structures.
 - (a) In the MU-C district, any parking structure shall be located at least 50 feet from any RC, RR or R district;

P. Recreational vehicle (RV) park.

1. Within any flood plain district, recreational vehicles that do not meet the exemption criteria specified in Subsection 2 below shall be subject to the elevation and anchoring provisions of Section 50-18.1.C for new structures;
2. Criteria for exempt recreational vehicles:
 - (a) The vehicle must have a current license required for highway use;
 - (b) The vehicle must be highway ready, meaning on wheels or the internal jacking system, attached to the site only by quick disconnect type utilities commonly used in campgrounds and recreational vehicle parks;
 - (c) No permanent structural type additions may be attached to the vehicle;
 - (d) The vehicle and associated use must be permissible in any pre-existing, underlying zoning district;
 - (e) Accessory structures are not permitted within the floodway district. Any accessory structure in the flood fringe district must be constructed of flood-resistant materials and be securely anchored as specified in Section 50-18.1.C.3.v;
 - (f) Cost of an accessory structure must not exceed \$500;
3. Recreational vehicles that are exempt in Section 50-20.3.P.2 lose this exemption when development occurs on the site exceeding \$500 for an accessory structure such as a garage or storage building. The recreational vehicle and all accessory structures will then be treated as a new structure and shall be subject to the elevation/floodproofing requirements and the land use standards specified in Section 50-18.1.C.3(C) of this ordinance [Chapter]. No development or improvement on the parcel or attachment to the recreational vehicle is allowed that would hinder the removal of the vehicle to a flood-free location;
4. New commercial recreational vehicle parks or campgrounds, subdivisions or condominium associations, and the expansion of any similar existing use exceeding five units or dwelling sites may be allowed subject to the following:
 - (a) On any new or replacement recreational vehicle site in the flood fringe district, the recreational vehicle and its contents must be placed on fill above the regulatory flood protection elevation and adequate road access to the site must be provided in accordance with Section 50-18.1.C.5(d). No fill placed in the floodway to meet the requirements of this section shall increase the flood stage of the regional flood;
 - (b) Any new or replacement recreational vehicle site located in the floodway district, or as an alternative to 4(a) above in the flood fringe district, may be allowed as a special use in accordance with the following provisions and the provisions of Section 50-37.10;
 - The applicant must submit an emergency plan for the safe evacuation of all vehicles and people acceptable to the city council as specified in Section 50-18.1.C.5(d). The plan shall demonstrate that adequate time and personnel exist to carry out an evacuation, and that all vehicles will meet the exemption criteria specified in Section 50-20.Q.2 above; and
 - All attendant sewage and water facilities for new or replacement recreational vehicles must be protected or constructed so as to not be impaired or contaminated during times of flooding;

Q. Restaurant.

- 1 In the R-2 and MU-N district, no use shall exceed 5,000 sq. ft. in gross floor area;
- 2 Drive-ins and drive-throughs for restaurants are only allowed in the MU-N, MU-C, MU-B, MU-P, F-2, F-3, F-4, and F-5 zone districts;
- 3 Drive-through lanes shall allow for stacking space for 5 cars;
- 4 When in the MU-N district, the following additional standards apply:
 - (a) The speaker box and drive-through window must be at least 50 feet from any property line containing a residential structure;
 - (b) Drive-through may not open before 7:00 a.m. or after 10:00 p.m. during the weekday, or before 8:00 a.m. or after 10:00 p.m. on the weekend. Drive-through may be open at 6:00 a.m. during the weekday or at 7:00 a.m. on the weekend only if all speaker boxes and drive-through windows are at least 125 feet from any residential structure, excluding any residential use or structure on the same property or within the same development;
 - (c) Glare from cars in the drive-through lane and stacking space shall be shielded from adjacent residential properties through the use of screening, fencing, or a dense urban screen;
 - (d) The land use supervisor may require that the drive-through be located on the opposite side of the building from a residential use or that a masonry sound wall be constructed;
 - (e) Restaurants are limited to one drive through lane and one speaker box;
- 5 When in the F-3 and F-5 districts, the following additional standards apply:
 - (a) Access to and from the drive-through must be through the alley, if alley exists;
 - (b) Restaurants are limited to one drive through lane;

R. Retail sales, small and large.

1. Merchandise shall not be located within or obstruct required parking and pedestrian and vehicular circulation areas;
2. Outdoor display is for the temporary display of merchandise and not for the permanent storage of stock;
3. Retail stores are limited to one drive-through window;
4. Any drive-through lane that is located between a retail store and a residential district or structure shall be buffered from the residential district or structure by a dense urban screen and shall not be open past 10:00 p.m.;
- 5 Drive-through lanes shall allow for stacking space for three cars;
- 6 When in the MU-N district, the following standards apply:
 - (a) The speaker box and drive-through window must be at least 50 feet from any property line containing a residential structure;
 - (b) Drive-through may not open before 7:00 a.m. or after 10:00 p.m. during the weekday, or before 8:00 a.m. or after 10:00 p.m. on the weekend. Drive-through may be open at 6:00 a.m. during the weekday or at 7:00 a.m. on the weekend only if all speaker boxes and drive-through windows are at least 125 feet from any residential structure, excluding any residential use or structure on the same property or within the same development;
 - (c) Glare from cars in the drive-through lane and stacking space shall be shielded from adjacent residential properties through the use of screening, fencing, or a dense urban screen;
 - (d) The land use supervisor may require that the drive-through be located on the opposite side of the building from a residential use or that a masonry sound wall be constructed;

S. Seasonal camp or cabin.

1. In the R-C and RR-1 districts, buildings shall be located not less than 200 feet from any R district;
2. In the R-C district, the design of the site shall preserve the rural character by:
 - (a) Separating each camp or cabin site by at least 50 feet, measured from the closest points on each tent or cabin area;
 - (b) Preserving all natural vegetation not required to be removed for access roads, trails or public safety;
 - (c) Using gravel or pervious paving, rather than impervious materials, for all access road and driveways serving fewer than 25 camp or cabin sites;

T. Veterinarian or animal hospital.

1. In the R-C and RR-1 districts, this use is permitted provided that service is limited to large livestock/large animal care and any building or enclosure so used shall be located not less than 100 feet from any lot line;
2. In the R-2, R-P, MU-N and MU-C districts, this use is permitted provided that practice is limited to the treatment of small animals (household pets, i.e. dogs, cats, birds, that are ordinarily permitted in the house for company) and that all aspects of the facility are totally contained (including kennel runs and exercise areas) within a soundproof building with adequate ventilation;

U. Vacation dwelling unit.

1. The minimum rental period shall as follows:
 - (a) For properties zoned RR-1, RR-2, R-1 and R-P the minimum rental period shall not be less than two nights except for the period from June 15 to September 15 when the minimum rental period shall not be less than five nights;
 - (b) For properties zoned R-2, MU-N and F-5 the minimum rental period shall not be less than two nights except for the period from June 15 to September 15 when the minimum rental period shall not be less than three nights;
2. The total number of persons that may occupy the vacation dwelling unit is one person plus the number of bedrooms multiplied by two;
3. Off street parking shall be provided at the following rate:
 - (a) 1-2 bedroom unit, one space;
 - (b) 3-4 bedroom unit, two spaces;
 - (c) 5+ bedroom unit, three spaces;
4. Only one motorhome (or pickup-mounted camper) and/or one trailer either for inhabiting or for transporting recreational vehicles (ATVs, boat, personal watercraft, snowmobiles, etc.) may be parked at the site, on or off the street;
5. The property owner must obtain all licenses and permits from the city of Duluth and state of Minnesota required for guest occupancy on the property for three to 21 days;
6. The property owner must provide required documents and adhere to additional requirements listed in the city of Duluth's UDC application manual related to the keeping of a guest record, designating and disclosing a local contact, property use rules, taxation, and interim use permit violations procedures;

7. The interim use permit shall expire upon change in ownership of the property or in six years, whichever occurs first. (Ord. No. 10039, 8-16-2010, § 1; Ord. No. 10041, 8-16-2010, § 5; Ord. No. 10044, 8-16-2010, § 6; Ord. No. 10096, 7-18-2011, § 17; Ord. No. 10153, 5-14-2012, § 2 Ord. No. 10192, 12-17-2012, § 10; Ord. No. 10225, 5-28-2013, § 6; Ord. No. 10286, 3-10-2014, § 8; Ord. No. 10329, 10-13-2014, § 2; Ord. No. 10415, 10-12-2015, § 2; Ord. No. 10417, 11-9-2015, § 1.)

50-20.4 Industrial uses.

A. Airport and related facilities.

1. In the R-C district, airport and related facilities are permitted only on land owned by the public or airport authority that is used for the exclusive purpose as an airport and only on land on which an airport was established on November 19, 2010;
2. In the I-G district, airport and related facilities are permitted only on land owned by the public or airport authority that is used for the exclusive purpose as an airport;

B. Contractor's shop and storage yard.

In the F-5 zone, this use is permitted only in the West Superior study area;

C. Electric power transmission line or substation.

The following standards shall apply, in addition to regular requirements of the special use permit process:

1. General corridor criteria:
 - (a) The public need for the route and facility as specifically proposed shall be demonstrated;
 - (b) Where possible, lines shall avoid existing and potential urban density residential neighborhoods;
 - (c) The applicant shall provide an evaluation of the future needs for additional transmission lines in the same general area as the proposed route and the advisability of utilizing structures capable of expansion of transmission capacity through multiple circuiting or design modification;
 - (d) When routing transmission lines, the following shall be avoided unless no reasonable alternative exists: slopes of 20 percent grade or greater; intrusions into scenic areas such as streams, open water, valleys, overviews, ridge crests and high points; wetlands; forests, by running along the fringe rather than through the forests, and by utilizing open areas in order to minimize cutting, although leaving a strip at the outside for screening purposes; soils susceptible to erosion that would create sedimentation and pollution problems; areas of unstable soils that would be subject to extensive slippages; areas with high water tables, especially if construction requires excavation; open space recreation areas, including parks, golf courses, etc.; long views of lines parallel to highways and trails; airports; and parkways;
 - (e) Routes shall utilize or parallel existing railroads and highway rights-of-way if possible. If such highway rights-of-way are developed the line and structures shall be sufficiently set back and screened in order to minimize view of the line and structures from the highway;
2. Design criteria:
 - (a) If a proposal would unduly harm adjacent property or property values, alternatives must be evaluated to determine whether a feasible alternative to the proposal exists. Such consideration of alternatives shall include the underground placement of the line. Any consideration of feasibility of such underground lines shall include economic, technological or land characteristic factors. Economic considerations alone shall not render underground placement not feasible;
 - (b) All structures shall be located and designed in such a way that they are compatible with surrounding land uses, scenic views and existing transmission structures with regard to height, scale, material, color and design;
 - (c) Lines shall meet or exceed the National Electric Safety Code;

- (d) Electromagnetic noise and interference with radio and television reception, as well as audible hum outside the line right of way, shall be minimized;
- (e) The cleared portion of the right-of-way shall be kept to a minimum and where vegetation will be removed, new vegetation consisting of native grasses, shrubs and low growing trees shall be planted and maintained. Vegetative screening shall be utilized to the maximum extent consistent with safety requirements;

D. Junk and salvage services.

- 1. Junk and salvage service operations and facilities shall comply with all state and Western Lake Superior Sanitary District requirements;
- 2. No junk or salvage service facilities, shall be permitted in a designated shoreland or flood plain zone nor in an identified wetland as these are defined or shown in Section 50-18.1, *Natural Resources Overlay*;
- 3. There shall be no burning of materials;

E. Major utility or wireless telecommunications facility.

1. Policy.

Overall policy and desired goals for special use permits for wireless telecommunications facilities. In order to ensure that the placement, construction and modification of wireless telecommunications facilities protects the city's health, safety, public welfare, environmental features, the nature and character of the community and neighborhood and other aspects of the quality of life specifically listed elsewhere in this Section 50-20.4.E, the city has adopted an overall policy with respect to a special use permit for wireless telecommunications facilities for the express purpose of achieving the following goals:

- (a) Requiring a special use permit for any new, co-location or modification of a wireless telecommunications facility;
- (b) Implementing an application process for person(s) seeking a special use permit for wireless telecommunications facilities;
- (c) Establishing a policy for examining an application for and issuing a special use permit for wireless telecommunications facilities that is both fair and consistent;
- (d) Promoting and encouraging, wherever possible, the sharing and co-location of wireless telecommunications facilities among service providers;
- (e) Promoting and encouraging, wherever possible, the placement, height and quantity of wireless telecommunications facilities in such a manner, including but not limited to the use of stealth technology, to minimize adverse aesthetic and visual impacts on the land, property, buildings, and other facilities adjacent to, surrounding and in generally the same area as the requested location of such wireless telecommunications facilities, which shall mean using the least visually and physically intrusive facility that is not technologically or commercially impracticable under the facts and circumstances;
- (f) That in granting a special use permit, the city has found that the facility shall be the most appropriate site as regards being the least visually intrusive among those available in the city;

2. Applicability and exemptions.

- (a) Except as otherwise provided by subsection (b) below, no person shall be permitted to site, place, build, construct, modify or prepare any site for the placement or use of, wireless telecommunications facilities after July 25, 2010, without having first obtained a special use permit for wireless telecommunications facilities. All legally permitted wireless telecommunications facilities, constructed as permitted, existing on or before July 25, 2010, shall be allowed to continue as they presently exist, provided however, that

any visible modification of an existing wireless telecommunications facility will require the complete facility and any new installation to comply with this Section 50-20.4.E. Any repair and maintenance of a wireless facility does not require an application for a special use permit;

- (b) The following shall be exempt from the requirements of this Section 50-20.4.E:
 - (i) The city's fire, police, department of transportation or other public service facilities owned and operated by the city or those owned and operated by county, the state or federal government;
 - (ii) Any facilities expressly exempt from the city's siting, building and permitting authority;
 - (iii) Over-the-air reception devices including the reception antennas for direct broadcast satellites (DBS), multichannel multipoint distribution (wireless cable) providers (MMDS), television broadcast stations (TVBS) and other customer-end antennas that receive and transmit fixed wireless signals that are primarily used for reception;
 - (iv) Facilities exclusively for private, non-commercial radio and television reception and private citizen's bands, licensed amateur radio and other similar non-commercial telecommunications;
 - (v) Facilities exclusively for providing unlicensed spread spectrum technologies (such as IEEE 802.11a, b, g (Wi-Fi) and Bluetooth) where the facility does not require a new tower;
3. Location standards.
- (a) Wireless telecommunications facilities shall be located, sited and erected in accordance with the following priorities, (i) being the highest priority and (vii) being the lowest priority:
 - (i) On existing towers or other structures on city owned properties;
 - (ii) On existing towers or other structures on other property in the city;
 - (iii) A new tower on city owned properties, other than property designated for park use, or in the Park and Open Space (P-1) district;
 - (iv) A new tower on city owned properties designated for park use, or in the Park and Open Space (P-1) district;
 - (v) A new tower on properties in Industrial-General (I-G) and Industrial-Waterfront (I-W) districts;
 - (vi) A new tower on properties in form districts or mixed use districts, other than the Mixed-Use Neighborhood (MU-N) district;
 - (vii) A new tower on properties in residential, Mixed-Use Neighborhood (MU-N), and Airport (AP) districts;
 - (b) If the proposed site is not proposed for the highest priority listed above, then a detailed explanation must be provided as to why a site of a higher priority was not selected. The person seeking such an exception must satisfactorily demonstrate the reason or reasons why such a permit should be granted for the proposed site, and the hardship that would be incurred by the applicant if the permit were not granted for the proposed site;
 - (c) An applicant may not by-pass sites of higher priority by stating the site proposed is the only site leased or selected. An application shall address co-location as an option. If such option is not proposed, the applicant must explain to the reasonable satisfaction of the city why co-location is commercially or otherwise impracticable. Agreements between providers limiting or prohibiting co-location shall not be a valid basis for any claim of commercial impracticability or hardship;
 - (d) The applicant shall submit a written report demonstrating the applicant's review of the above locations in order of priority, demonstrating the technological reason for the site selection. If appropriate, based on selecting

- a site of lower priority, a detailed written explanation as to why sites of a higher priority were not selected shall be included with the application;
- (e) The city may approve any site located within an area in the above list of priorities, provided that the city finds that the proposed site is in the best interest of the health, safety and welfare of the city and its inhabitants and will not have a deleterious effect on the nature and character of the community and neighborhood;
4. Other standards and requirements.
- The following requirements are applicable to all wireless telecommunications facilities.
- (a) To the extent that the holder of a special use permit for wireless telecommunications facilities has not received relief, or is otherwise exempt from appropriate state or federal agency rules or regulations, then the holder of such special use permit shall adhere to, and comply with, all applicable rules, regulations, standards, and provisions of any state or federal agency, including, but not limited to, the FAA and the FCC. Specifically included in this requirement are any rules and regulations regarding height, lighting, security, electrical and RF emission standards;
 - (b) To the extent that applicable rules, regulations, standards and provisions of any state or federal agency, including but not limited to the FAA and the FCC, and specifically including any rules and regulations regarding height, lighting and security are changed or are modified during the duration of a special use permit for wireless telecommunications facilities, then the holder of such special use permit shall conform the permitted wireless telecommunications facilities to the applicable changed or modified rule, regulation, standard or provision within a maximum of 24 months of the effective date of the applicable changed or modified rule, regulation, standard or provision, or sooner as may be required by the issuing entity;
 - (c) The wireless telecommunications facility and any and all accessory or associated facilities shall maximize the use of building materials, colors and textures designed to blend with the structure to which it may be affixed and to harmonize with the natural surroundings; this shall include the utilization of stealth or concealment technology as may be required by the city. Facilities located within the migratory bird flight path shall utilize stealth or concealment technology;
 - (d) All utilities at a wireless telecommunications facilities site shall be installed underground whenever possible and in compliance with all laws, ordinances, rules and regulations of the city, including specifically, but not limited to, the city and state building and electrical codes, where appropriate;
 - (e) At a telecommunications site, an access road, turn-around space and parking shall be provided to assure adequate emergency and service access. Maximum use of existing roads, whether public or private, shall be made to the extent practicable. Road construction shall at all times minimize ground disturbance and the cutting of vegetation. Road grades shall closely follow natural contours to assure minimal visual disturbance and reduce soil erosion;
 - (f) All wireless telecommunications facilities shall be constructed, operated, maintained, repaired, provided for removal of, modified or restored in strict compliance with all current applicable technical, safety and safety-related codes adopted by the city, state, or federal government, including but not limited to the most recent editions of the ANSI Code, as well as accepted and responsible workmanlike industry practices and recommended practices of the National Association of Tower Erectors. The codes referred to are codes that include, but are not limited to, construction, building, electrical, fire,

- safety, health and land use codes. In the event of a conflict between or among any of the preceding, the more stringent shall apply;
- (g) A holder of a special use permit granted under this Section 50-20.4.E shall obtain, at its own expense, all permits and licenses required by applicable law, rule, regulation or code, and must maintain the same, in full force and effect, for as long as required by the city or other governmental entity or agency having jurisdiction over the applicant;
 - (h) The holder of a special use permit shall notify the city of any intended modification of a wireless telecommunication facility and shall apply to the city to modify, relocate or rebuild a wireless telecommunications facility;
 - (i) All new towers shall be structurally designed to accommodate at least four additional antenna arrays equal to those of the applicant, and located as close to the applicant's antenna as possible without causing interference. This requirement may be waived, provided that the applicant, in writing, demonstrates that the provisions of future shared usage of the tower is not technologically feasible, is commercially impracticable or creates an unnecessary and unreasonable burden, based upon:
 - (i) The foreseeable number of FCC licenses available for the area;
 - (ii) The kind of wireless telecommunications facilities site and structure proposed;
 - (iii) The number of existing and potential licenses without wireless telecommunications facilities spaces/sites;
 - (iv) Available space on existing and approved towers;
 - (j) New guyed towers are prohibited;
 - (k) Tower condition inspections shall be conducted every three years for a guyed tower and five years for monopoles and self-supporting towers. All inspections shall be documented in a report such as an ANSI report as per Annex E, Tower Maintenance and Inspection Procedures, ANSI/TIA/EIA-222G or most recent version. The inspection report shall be provided to the building official within two days of a request by the city for such records;
 - (l) The owner of a proposed new tower, and the owner's successors in interest, shall negotiate in good faith for the shared use of the proposed tower by other wireless service providers in the future, and shall:
 - (i) Respond within 60 days to a request for information from a potential shared-use applicant;
 - (ii) Negotiate in good faith concerning future requests for shared use of the new tower by other telecommunications providers;
 - (iii) Allow shared use of the new tower if another telecommunications provider agrees in writing to pay reasonable charges. The charges may include, but are not limited to, a pro rata share of the cost of site selection, planning, project administration, land costs, site design, construction and maintenance financing, return on equity, less depreciation, and all of the costs of adapting the tower or equipment to accommodate a shared user without causing electromagnetic interference;
 - (m) No tower constructed after July 25, 2010, including allowing for all attachments, shall exceed a height that shall permit operation without required artificial lighting of any kind in accordance with city, state or federal statute, law, code, rule or regulation;
 - (n) No tower constructed after July 25, 2010, including allowing for all attachments, shall exceed 75 feet in height within the migratory bird flight path;
 - (o) Wireless telecommunications facilities shall not be artificially lighted or marked, except as required by law;

- (p) Towers shall be galvanized or painted with a rust-preventive paint of an appropriate color to harmonize with the surroundings and shall be maintained in accordance with the requirements of this Section 50-20.4.E;
- (q) Wireless telecommunications facilities and antennas shall be located, fenced or otherwise secured in a manner that prevents unauthorized access. All antennas, towers and other supporting structures, including guy anchor points and wires, shall be made inaccessible to individuals and constructed or shielded in such a manner that they cannot be climbed or collided with. Transmitters and telecommunications control points shall be installed in such a manner that they are readily accessible only to persons authorized to operate or service them;
- (r) Wireless telecommunications facilities shall contain a sign no larger than four square feet in order to provide adequate notification to persons in the immediate area of the presence of RF radiation or to control exposure to RF radiation within a given area. A sign of the same size is also to be installed to contain the name(s) of the owner(s) and operator(s) of the antenna(s) as well as emergency phone number(s). The sign shall be on the equipment shelter or cabinet of the applicant and be visible from the access point of the site and must identify the equipment owner of the shelter or cabinet. On tower sites, an FCC registration sign as applicable is also to be present. The signs shall not be lighted, unless applicable law, rule or regulation requires lighting. No other signage, including advertising, shall be permitted;
- (s) All proposed towers and any other proposed wireless telecommunications facility structures shall be set back from abutting parcels, recorded rights-of-way and road and street lines by the following distances: A distance equal to the height of the proposed tower or wireless telecommunications facility structure plus ten percent of the height of the tower or structure, or the existing setback requirement of the underlying zone district, whichever is greater. Any accessory structure shall be located so as to comply with the applicable minimum setback requirements for the property on which it is situated;
- (t) The applicant and the owner of record of any proposed wireless telecommunications facilities property site shall, at its cost and expense, be jointly required to execute and file with the city a bond, or other form of security acceptable to the city as to type of security and the form and manner of execution, in an amount that shall be set in accordance with Section 31-6(a) of the City Code, and with such sureties as are deemed sufficient by the city to assure the faithful performance of the terms and conditions of this Section 50-20.4.E and conditions of any special use permit issued. The full amount of the bond or security shall remain in full force and effect throughout the term of the special use permit and until any necessary site restoration is completed to restore the site to a condition comparable to that which existed prior to the issuance of the original special use permit;
- (u) A holder of a special use permit for wireless telecommunications facilities shall secure and at all times maintain for the duration of the special use permit commercial general liability insurance for personal injuries, death and property damage, and umbrella insurance coverage in the following amounts: \$1,000,000 per occurrence/\$2,000,000 aggregate;
 - (i) For a wireless telecommunications facility on city property, the policy shall specifically include the city and its officers, employees, agents and consultants as additional insureds. The amounts of such coverage shall be established as a condition of the special use permit and shall be consistent with the liability limits provided in MSA 466.04;

- (ii) The insurance policies shall be issued by an agent or representative of an insurance company licensed to do business in the state and with a Best's rating of at least A;
 - (iii) The insurance policies shall contain an endorsement obligating the insurance company to furnish the building official with at least 30 days prior written notice in advance of the cancellation of the insurance;
 - (iv) Renewal or replacement policies or certificates shall be delivered to the building official at least 15 days before the expiration of the insurance that such policies are to renew or replace;
 - (v) No permit necessary to the site preparation or construction of a permitted wireless telecommunications facilities may be issued until the holder of the special use permit shall file with the city building official a copy of the required policies or certificates representing the insurance in the required amounts;
 - (vi) Notwithstanding the requirements noted in this subsection no insurance shall be required in those instances where the city, county, state or a federal agency applies for and secures a special use permit for wireless telecommunications facilities.
- (v) All special use permits approved for wireless telecommunication facilities located on city property after July 25, 2010, shall contain a provision with respect to indemnification. Such provision shall require the applicant, to the extent permitted by law, to at all times defend, indemnify, protect, save, hold harmless, and exempt the city, and its officers, employees, agents and consultants from any and all penalties, damages, costs, or charges arising out of any and all claims, suits, demands, causes of action, or award of damages, whether compensatory or punitive, or expenses arising therefrom, either at law or in equity, which might arise out of, or are caused by, the placement, construction, erection, modification, location, products performance, use, operation, maintenance, repair, installation, replacement, removal or restoration of said facility, excepting, however, any portion of such claims, suits, demands, causes of action or award of damages as may be attributable to the negligent or intentional acts or omissions of the city, or its servants or agents. With respect to the penalties, damages or charges referenced herein, reasonable attorneys' fees, consultants' fees, and expert witness fees are included in those costs that are recoverable by the city. An indemnification provision will not be required in those instances where the city itself applies for and secures a special use permit for wireless telecommunications facilities;
5. Additional provisions for special use permit review.

In addition to those standards and criteria in Section 50-37.1 *Common procedures* and Section 50-37.10 *Special and interim use permits*, each application for a special use permit for a wireless telecommunications facility shall comply with the following additional standards:

- (a) The city may hire any consultant or expert necessary to assist the city in reviewing and evaluating an application for a special use permit for a wireless telecommunications facility, including the construction and modification of the site, once permitted, and any site inspections. An applicant shall deposit with the city funds sufficient to reimburse the city for all reasonable costs of consultant and expert evaluation and consultation to the city in connection with the review of any application including where applicable, the lease negotiation, the pre-approval evaluation, and the construction and modification of the site, once permitted. The initial deposit shall be set in accordance with Section 31-6(a) of the City Code;
- (b) The placement of the deposit with the city shall precede the pre-application meeting. The city will maintain a separate escrow account for all such funds.

The city's consultants shall invoice the city for its services related to the application. The total amount of the funds needed for the review of the application may vary depending on the scope and complexity of the project, the completeness of the application and other information as may be needed to complete the necessary review, analysis and inspection of any construction or modification. If at any time during the process this escrow account has a balance less than \$2,500, the applicant shall immediately, upon notification by the city, replenish said escrow account so that it has a balance of at least \$5,000. Such additional escrow funds shall be deposited with the city before any further action or consideration is taken on the application. In the event that the amount held in escrow by the city is more than the amount of the actual invoicing at the conclusion of the project, the remaining balance shall, upon request of the applicant, be refunded to the applicant;

- (c) The land use supervisor will administratively approve an application to collocate on an existing wireless telecommunication facility upon receiving a complete application, if the application meets all the requirements of the Chapter and would not substantially change the physical dimensions of the wireless telecommunication facility. Substantial changes shall mean:
 - (i) the mounting of the proposed antenna on the tower would increase the existing height of the tower by more than 10%, or by the height of one additional antenna array with separation from the nearest existing antenna not to exceed twenty feet, whichever is greater, except that the mounting of the proposed antenna may exceed the size limits set forth in this paragraph if necessary to avoid interference with existing antennas; or
 - (ii) the mounting of the proposed antenna would involve the installation of more than the standard number of new equipment cabinets for the technology involved, not to exceed four, or more than one new equipment shelter; or
 - (ii) the mounting of the proposed antenna would involve adding an appurtenance to the body of the tower that would protrude from the edge of the tower more than twenty feet, or more than the width of the tower structure at the level of the appurtenance, whichever is greater, except that the mounting of the proposed antenna may exceed the size limits set forth in this paragraph if necessary to shelter the antenna from inclement weather or to connect the antenna to the tower via cable; or
 - (iv) the mounting of the proposed antenna would involve excavation outside the current tower site, defined as the current boundaries of the leased or owned property; or
 - (v) the mounting of the proposed antenna would defeat the concealment elements of the eligible support structure; or
 - (vi) the mounting of the proposed antenna would not comply with conditions associated with the siting approval of the construction or modification of the eligible support structure or base station equipment.
- (d) At any stage prior to issuing a special use permit the city may require such additional information as it deems necessary to confirm compliance with this UDC;
- (e) The city may refer any application or part of an application to any advisory, other committee or commission for a non-binding recommendation;
- (f) Notwithstanding that a potential site may be situated in an area of highest priority or highest available priority, the city may disapprove an application for any of the following reasons:

- (i) Conflict with safety and safety-related codes and requirements;
 - (ii) Conflict with the historic nature or character of a neighborhood or historical district;
 - (iii) The use or construction of wireless telecommunications facilities that is contrary to an already stated purpose of a specific zoning or land use designation;
 - (iv) The placement and location of wireless telecommunications facilities that would create an unacceptable risk, or the reasonable probability of such, to residents, the public, employees and agents of the city or employees of the service provider or other service providers;
 - (v) Conflicts with the provisions of this Section 50-20.4.E;
 - (vi) The failure of the applicant to provide additional requested information in sufficient time for the city to comply with the requirements of MSA 15.99;
- (g) Except for necessary building permits, once a special use permit has been granted, no additional zoning approvals shall be required by the city for the wireless telecommunications facilities covered by the special use permit;
- (h) In order to verify that the holder of a special use permit for wireless telecommunications facilities and any and all lessees, renters and licensees of wireless telecommunications facilities, place and construct such facilities, including towers and antennas, in accordance with all applicable technical, safety, fire, building and zoning codes, laws, ordinances and regulations and other applicable requirements, the city may inspect all facets of said permit holder's, renter's, lessee's or licensee's placement, construction, modification and maintenance of such facilities, including, but not limited to, towers, antennas and buildings or other structures constructed or located on the permitted site;
6. Relief and appeal.
 Any applicant desiring relief, waiver or exemption from any aspect or requirement of this Section 50-20.4.E may request relief, waiver or exemption in the submitted application for either a special use permit, or in the case of an existing or previously granted special use permit a request for modification of its tower and/or facilities. The requested relief, and any relief granted by the city, may be temporary or permanent, partial or complete. The burden of proving the need for the requested relief, waiver or exemption is solely on the applicant to prove. The applicant shall bear all costs of the city in considering the request and the relief, waiver or exemption. No such relief or exemption shall be approved unless the applicant demonstrates by clear and convincing evidence that if granted, the relief, waiver or exemption will have no significant affect on the health, safety and welfare of the city, its residents and other service providers;

F. Manufacturing, craft

1. Manufacturing, craft, artisan production shop.
 - (a) In the F-5 and F-7 districts, the use shall not exceed 5,000 sq. ft. in gross floor area;
 - (b) In the F-5 and F-7 districts, the use is permitted in all building types and on all floors;
 - (c) Artisan production shops shall maintain at least ten percent of the gross floor area of the facility for retail purposes;
2. Manufacturing, craft, artisan studio.
 - (a) In the F-5 and F-7 districts, the use shall not exceed 3,000 sq. ft. in gross floor area;
 - (b) In the F-5 and F-7 districts, this use is permitted in all building types and on all floors;

- (c) Artisan studio's shall maintain at least ten percent of the gross floor area of the facility for retail purposes;
- 3 Manufacturing, craft, brewery or distillery.
 - (a) No outdoor storage is permitted;
 - (b) Access and loading areas facing any street, adjacent residential use or residential zoning district, shall have the doors closed at all times, except during movement of raw material, other supplies and finished products into and out of the building;
 - (c) A facility at the proposed site will not have an adverse impact on the character of the neighborhood. The following criteria may be used to evaluate proposed sites: the effect on traffic movements in the area; the general nature, character, age, and condition of the adjacent development; the proximity to residential areas, regardless of zoning; or any other criteria the city may deem pertinent;
 - (d) All brewing/distilling and storage activities shall be located within a completely enclosed building;
 - (e) The facility shall comply with all applicable fire, building, health and sanitation codes, and zoning regulations;
 - (f) The facility shall comply with all applicable licensing and operational requirements of the state and county;
 - (g) Craft breweries/craft distilleries shall maintain at least ten percent of the gross floor area of the facility for retail purpose;
 - (h) No more than 500 proof gallons may be stored at a craft distillery premises at any one time;
 - (i) Service trucks for the purpose of loading and unloading materials, equipment and product shall be restricted to between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. Monday through Saturday and between 11:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. on Sundays and national holidays;
 - (j) Service trucks for the purpose of loading and unloading materials, equipment and product shall be restricted to 30 feet in total length;

G. Manufacturing, light.

In the MU-I district, this use is permitted provided it is related to and incidental to a permitted institutional primary use on the property;

H. Manufacturing, hazardous or special.

1. In permitting any such uses, the city may impose appropriate conditions and safeguards, including performance bonds, to protect the health, safety and welfare of the residents of the community and the environment;
2. All future use of the land and structures erected on the land shall be governed by and limited to the approved plans and conditions imposed by the city. Any subsequent change or addition to the plan or use shall be submitted for approval as if it were a new use;
3. Without limitation on other valid reasons for denying approval for such a use, the city may deny approval if it finds that the use would have negative environmental, health or safety impacts on the community or have little or no contiguity with existing or programmed development in the affected area;

I. Mining, extraction, and storage.

1. No special use permit for this use shall be issued until the city determines that:
 - (a) The city engineer has certified that the proposed extraction, removal or processing, and the proposed finished grades on the property, will not endanger the function of any public highway or utility easement of the city. If

the city engineer proposes conditions and safeguards that are necessary to protect adjoining property, both city and privately owned, those conditions and safeguards have been included in the application or agreed to in writing by the applicant;

- (b) The proposed excavation, removal or processing shall not result in the creation of any hazardous sharp pits, steep banks, soil erosion, drainage or sewerage problems or other conditions that would ultimately impair the use of the property in accordance with the general purpose and intent of the zoning regulations for that district;
 - (c) Finished slopes in the excavated area shall not exceed one foot vertical rise to two feet of run except in the case of dams or swimming pools, or where specifically approved in writing by the planning commission;
 - (d) No stagnant water shall be permitted to result from such removal, excavation or processing;
2. No earthmoving, processing or excavating equipment or trucks that are inoperative for more than 30 days shall be stored in the open on the property;
 3. Upon completion of the excavation, processing or removal of earth materials in accordance with the approved proposed contour lines, the premises shall be cleared of all debris and, unless the excavated area is beneath water, a top layer of soil that will sustain the growth of turf shall be spread over the premises and shall be seeded with perennial rye or grasses;
 4. All excavation, removal and processing, and the extent, limits, and time limits of each activity, shall comply with all terms and conditions in the approved special use permit;
 5. The applicant shall post financial security pursuant to Section 50-37.1.P to ensure compliance with the terms and conditions of the permit, including but not limited to remediation of the site following excavation, removal and processing operations;

J. Radio or television broadcasting tower.

All radio or television broadcasting towers shall be located in the area of the city known as the tower farm within Section 28, Township 50, Range 14, so as to place the visual and safety impacts of the structure near similar structures, unless the applicant provides a report from a qualified specialist in the type of facility being constructed or the type of service being provided stating that it is technically not possible to construct the required structure or to provide the applicant's service from that area of the city;

K. Solid waste disposal or processing facility.

This use shall comply with the following standards:

1. All aspects of the solid waste disposal operation shall be setback from all property lines a minimum of 150 feet. Natural vegetation shall be retained in such setbacks where practical. All aspects of yard waste composting facilities shall be set back 100 feet from all property lines;
2. All solid waste disposal operations and facilities, including without limitation yard waste composting facilities, medical waste disposal facilities and petroleum soil disposal sites, shall comply with all state and Western Lake Superior Sanitary District requirements;
3. Solid waste disposal facilities for industrial waste shall only be allowed in I-G and I-W zones. Such facilities shall be approved in the special use permit only for specified types of industrial waste;
4. The special use permit shall specify the types of wastes authorized;
5. Solid waste disposal facilities for construction debris shall only be allowed in I-G and I-W zones;
6. Facilities for composting of yard waste shall not accept materials other than yard waste;

7. No solid waste disposal facilities, except composting facilities, shall be permitted in a designated shoreland or flood plain zone nor in an identified wetland as defined in Section 50-18.1 or Article VI;
8. All filled areas shall be covered and vegetated in accordance with an approved schedule for filling, covering and vegetating. Further, there shall be an approved plan as part of the special use permit for the vegetation and dust control of stockpiled cover material;
9. There shall be no burning of materials;
10. Facility locations shall have direct access to an arterial street and shall not access through a neighborhood. Increased traffic generated by the facility shall not have an adverse effect on the neighborhood. All roads leading to and from and within facilities located in RR-1 and MU-B zones shall be constructed with an approved dust-free material;
11. All vehicles transporting materials to or from the facility shall be covered;
12. Except for yard waste composting facilities there shall be no processing, separating or sorting of materials outside of covered structures;
13. Noise emanating from a building in which dumping, separating or other processing of material is performed shall not exceed state noise requirements at any property line that abuts property zoned other than I-G and I-W;
14. In the absence of other compliance funding required by state permitting agencies, there shall be a bond, letter of credit or other security (including an account to accept deposits of tipping fees) acceptable to the city, prior to the issuance of a permit to ensure compliance with the terms of the permit and to ensure proper closure of the facility. Such bond, letter of credit or other surety shall provide for the amount of the closure costs estimated and certified by the project engineer for each phase of operation and final closure;

L. Storage warehouse.

In the F-5 district, this use is only permitted in the West Superior portion of the F-5 district;

M. Wholesaling.

In the F-5 district, this use is only permitted in the West Superior portion of the F-5 district;

N. Wind power facility.

In all districts, wind power systems shall comply with the following requirements:

1. The base of the tower shall be set back from all property lines, public rights-of-way, and public utility lines a distance equal to the total extended height. A tower may be allowed closer to a property line than its total extended height if the abutting property owner(s) grants written permission and the installation poses no interference with public utility lines or public road and rail rights-of-way;
2. In the MU-B district, towers that are 50 feet or less in height are permitted by right; taller towers require a special use permit, and no tower shall be approved over 200 feet in height. In other districts where this use is listed as a permitted use, towers that are 200 feet or less in height are permitted by right; taller towers require a special use permit;
3. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 2 above, no wind power facility shall be taller than 75 feet within any migratory bird flight path;
4. Sound produced by the turbine under normal operating conditions, as measured at the property line of any adjacent property improved with a dwelling unit at the time of the issuance of the zoning certificate, shall not exceed 55 dba for any period of time. The 55 dba sound level may be exceeded during short-term events out of the owner's control such as utility outages or severe wind storms;
5. The turbine and tower shall remain painted or finished in the color that was originally applied by the manufacturer;

6. The blade tip or vane of any small wind energy system shall have a minimum ground clearance of 15 feet as measured at the lowest point of the arc of the blades;
7. All signs on a wind generator, tower, building or other structure associated with a small wind energy system visible from any public road, other than the manufacturer's or installer's identification, appropriate warning signs or owner identification, shall be prohibited;
8. No illumination of the turbine or tower shall be allowed unless required by the FAA;
9. Any climbing feet pegs or rungs below 12 feet of a freestanding tower shall be removed to prevent unauthorized climbing. For lattice or guyed towers, sheets of metal or wood or similar barriers shall be fastened to the bottom tower section such that it cannot readily be climbed;
10. Building permit applications for small wind energy systems shall be accompanied by standard drawings of the wind turbine structure and stamped engineered drawings of the tower, base, footings and foundation as provided by the manufacturer. Wet stamps shall not be required;
11. No part of this use may project above any of the imaginary airspace surfaces described in FAR Part 77 of the FAA guidance on airspace protection;
12. This use shall not be installed until evidence has been given that the utility company has been informed of the customer's intent to install an interconnected customer-owned generator;
13. If a wind turbine is inoperable for six consecutive months the owner shall be notified that it must, within six months of receiving the notice, restore their system to operating condition. If the owner(s) fails to restore their system to operating condition within the six month time frame, then the owner shall be required, to remove the wind turbine from the tower for safety reasons, at its expense. If the owner(s) fails to remove the wind turbine from the tower, the city may pursue legal action to have the wind generator removed at the owner's expense. (Ord. No. 10044, 8-16-2010, § 6; Ord. No. 10096, 7-18-2011, § 18; Ord. No. 10414, 10-12-2015, § 2.)

50-20.5 Accessory uses.

A. Accessory agriculture roadside stand.

Only one stand offering for sale farm products produced on the premises is permitted provided that such stand does not exceed an area of 200 square feet and that it is located not nearer than 25 feet to any street or highway;

B. Accessory bed and breakfast.

The owner and operator of an accessory bed and breakfast shall be required to live in the establishment. In addition, the use shall:

1. Have no more than five habitable units;
2. Appear outwardly to be a one-family dwelling, giving no appearance of a business use other than allowed signs;
3. Have no greater impact on surrounding public areas, infrastructure or natural resources than a fully occupied private home with house guests;
4. Be located on a lot or tract containing a minimum of 0.6 acre;
5. Contain a minimum of 1,500 square feet of area on the first floor of the main building;
6. Dining areas shall not exceed three seats per habitable unit in bed and breakfast inns. In addition to resident guests, only guests of resident guests shall be permitted to dine in a bed and breakfast, or guests participating in meetings or other private events hosted by the facility when other overnight guests are not present, not to exceed the approved seating capacity of the facility. For profit events on the premises that involve a total number of participants in excess of the approved dining area seating capacity shall be limited to six days per year and shall be restricted to the period of October 15 through June 15;
7. Shall not have signage exceeding 12 square feet in size, and any signage shall complement the architecture of the structure;
8. Shall limit each guest stay to a maximum of 21 consecutive days;
9. May be subject to other conditions deemed necessary by the city to ensure the use complies with the purpose of this subsection;

C. Accessory boat dock, residential.

This use shall comply with the following standards:

1. Dockage of boats owned and primarily used by a resident of the property is a permitted accessory use to the primary residential use and shall not be limited in number;
2. If there is a residential structure on the property and the property has frontage on an improved street, the owner of the residential structure may rent out boat dockage to a maximum of two boats owned by others. If the property does not have frontage on an improved street, the owner of the residential structure may not rent dockage space to others. Boat dockage use on a property that is not residentially developed is permitted as a principal use provided that the use is limited to one boat for each lot or group of contiguous lots in the same ownership, and the boat is owned and primarily used by the owner of the property;
3. For each new rental boat dock space created or made legal after April 14, 1974, one off street parking space shall be provided in addition to all other off street parking spaces required by other legal uses of the property, such spaces to be constructed in accordance with Section 50-24;
4. At the request of the building official, the owner of property shall provide boat registration or other documentary evidence to prove compliance with these standards;

5. No buildings other than residential or residential accessory structures, no winter storage of boats other than those owned by a resident of the property in question, no repair facilities, fuel sales, food or refreshment sales, rentals of boats, boat or parts sales or displays or other commercial uses shall be permitted;

D. Accessory dwelling unit.

An accessory dwelling unit may be created within, or detached from, any one-family dwelling, as a subordinate use, in those districts shown in Table 50-19.8, provided the following standards are met:

1. Only one accessory dwelling unit may be created per lot;
2. No variances shall be granted for an accessory dwelling unit;
3. Only the property owner, which shall include title holders and contract purchasers, may apply for an accessory dwelling unit;
4. One off-street parking space shall be provided in addition to off-street parking that is required for the primary dwelling;
5. Accessory dwelling units shall contain no more than 800 square feet of floor space and shall be consistent in character and design with the primary dwelling;
6. If a separate outside entrance is necessary for an accessory dwelling unit located within the primary dwelling, that entrance must be located either on the rear or side of the building;

E. Accessory heliport.

1. All accessory heliports shall have and maintain in effect at all times all required permits and approvals, if any, for the facility and operation required by the FAA, and shall design and maintain the facility and conduct operations in compliance with those permits and approvals;
2. In the R-C and I-G districts, this use shall be permitted only when it is accessory to an airport as a primary use;

F. Accessory home occupation.

All home occupations not listed separately in Table 50-19.8 must comply with the following standards:

1. The use must be conducted entirely in the residence or accessory buildings and not on outdoor portions of the lot, except that the growing of food crops or ornamental crops, to be sold or donated off-site, shall be exempt from this provision;
2. No business involving retail sales of goods from the premises is permitted;
3. No person not a member of the family residing on the premises shall work on the premises;
4. Not more than 25 percent of the floor area of one story of the dwelling shall be devoted to such home occupation and not more than 50 percent of an accessory structure may be devoted to such home occupation;
5. The home occupation shall not require external alterations that would change the residential character of the property;
6. No display pertaining to such occupation shall be visible from the street;
7. The use of the property for a home occupation shall not result in the number of client appointments at the property in excess of two appointments per hour and appointments shall be limited to the hours of 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. and not more than four clients shall be on site at the same time;
8. No equipment shall be used that creates offensive noise, vibration, sound, smoke, dust, odors, heat, glare, X-ray or electrical disturbance to radio or television or that otherwise constitutes a nuisance;

9. All home occupations that require a license from the state shall maintain a valid license at all times and shall operate in compliance with the terms of that license and all applicable regulations of the state at all times;
10. No motor vehicle repair is permitted as an accessory home occupation and repair of motor vehicles not registered to the owner or leaseholder of the property is prohibited regardless of whether the repair is being made for compensation;

G. Accessory sidewalk dining area.

In all districts, this use requires approval of a sidewalk use permit pursuant to Section 50-37.12;

H. Accessory solar or geothermal power equipment.

In all districts, other than building integrated solar collection systems, solar collection systems shall comply with the following requirements:

1. Ground-mounted solar system.
 - (a) Solar collectors shall not be located in the front yard between the principal structure and the public right-of-way;
 - (b) Solar collectors shall be located a minimum of six feet from all property lines and other structures;
 - (c) Solar collector areas in any residential district shall not exceed the greater of one-half the footprint of the principal structure or 600 square feet, whichever is greater. The size of solar collector areas in all districts except residential districts shall not exceed one-half of the footprint of the principal structure;
 - (d) Free-standing or ground-mounted solar installations shall not exceed 20 feet in height, when the system is oriented at its maximum design pitch;
2. Roof-mounted or wall-mounted solar system.
 - (a) A solar collection system shall be located a minimum of six feet from all property lines and other structures except the structure on which it is mounted;
 - (b) Notwithstanding the height limitations of the zoning district, building-mounted solar energy systems shall not extend higher than three feet above the ridge level of a roof on a structure with a gable, hip or gambrel roof and shall not extend higher than ten feet above the surface of the roof when installed on a flat or shed roof;
 - (c) The solar collector surface and mounting devices for building-mounted solar energy systems shall be set back not less than one foot from the exterior perimeter of a roof for every one foot that the system extends above the parapet wall or roof surface, if no parapet wall exists, on which the system is mounted. Solar energy systems that extend less than three feet above the roof surface shall be exempt from this provision;
 - (d) A solar collection system may be located on an accessory structure;
3. Solar easements.

A property owner who has installed or intends to install a solar collection system shall be responsible for negotiating with other property owners in the vicinity for any necessary solar easement and shall record the easement with the county recorder. If no such easement is negotiated and recorded, the owner of the solar collector shall have no right to prevent the construction of structures permitted by this Chapter on nearby properties on grounds that the construction would cast shadows on the solar collection system;

I. Accessory uses or structures not listed elsewhere.

1. In any residential district, any accessory building that is erected prior to the construction of the principal building shall comply with the following conditions:

- (a) The construction of the principal building shall be completed and the certificate of occupancy for such principal use issued within two years of issuance of the building permit for the accessory building;
 - (b) Prior to issuance of a building permit for such accessory use, a building demolition bond shall be approved by the city and in an amount sufficient to demolish such accessory structure be filed with the building official;
 - (c) The owner shall execute a license, in a form approved by the city, authorizing the city to enter upon the real property for the purpose of demolishing such accessory structure in the event a principal structure is not completed as required by this Section.
2. In the RR-2 district, business shall not be conducted from a garage;
 3. In the R-2 district, accessory building includes a storage garage on a lot occupied by a multi-family dwelling, townhouse or rooming house;
 4. In the MU-N district, accessory buildings shall be subject to the following restrictions:
 - (a) Except for truckload or trailer-load retail sales lasting less than 30 days, no accessory use shall be conducted in or out of a trailer or truck;
 - (b) Storage of trailers and trucks or storage of goods within trailers and trucks shall not be a permitted accessory use unless (i) the primary use of the lot is a parking lot, parking garage, or filling station, or (ii) the truck or trailer is used on a regular basis for deliveries or the hauling of supplies to or from a business;
 5. In the MU-C, MU-I and MU-W districts, accessory buildings shall be erected at the same time or after the construction of the principal building and subject to the following restrictions:
 - (a) Except for truckload or trailer-load retail sales lasting less than 30 days, no accessory use shall be conducted in or out of a trailer or truck;
 - (b) The storage of trailers and trucks or the storage of goods within trailers and trucks shall not be a permitted use unless (i) the primary use of the lot is a parking lot, parking garage, filling station, automobile or light vehicle sales or service, or automobile or light vehicle storage, or (ii) the truck or trailer is used on a regular basis for deliveries or the handling of supplies to or from a business;
 6. In the MU-B, I-G, and I-W districts, accessory buildings shall be erected at the same time or after the construction of the building for the principal use;
 7. An accessory building may observe an equal or greater distance to the front property line as provided by a principal structure if the accessory building provides the front and side yards required for dwelling in that district as per Article II and Section 50-20;

J. Accessory wind power equipment.

In all districts, accessory wind power systems shall comply with the following requirements:

1. The base of the tower shall be set back from all property lines, public rights-of-way, and public utility lines a distance equal to the total extended height. A tower may be allowed closer to a property line than its total extended height if the abutting property owner(s) grants written permission and the installation poses no interference with public utility lines or public road and rail right-of-ways;
2. Towers that are 50 feet or less in height are permitted by right. Towers exceeding 50 feet in height require approval of a special use permit, provided that in no case shall tower height exceed 130 feet;
3. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 2 above, no wind power facility shall be taller than 75 feet within any migratory bird flight path;
4. Sound produced by the turbine under normal operating conditions, as measured at the property line of any adjacent property improved with a dwelling unit at the time of the issuance of the zoning certificate, shall not exceed 55 dba for any

- period of time. The 55 dba sound level may be exceeded during short-term events out of the owner's control such as utility outages or severe wind storms;
5. The turbine and tower shall remain painted or finished in the color that was originally applied by the manufacturer;
 6. The blade tip or vane of any small wind energy system shall have a minimum ground clearance of 15 feet as measured at the lowest point of the arc of the blades;
 7. No sign that is visible from any public street shall be permitted on the generator, tower, building or other structure associated with a small wind energy system other than the manufacturer's or installer's identification and appropriate warning signs;
 8. No illumination of the turbine or tower shall be allowed unless required by the FAA;
 9. Any climbing feet pegs or rungs below 12 feet of a freestanding tower shall be removed to prevent unauthorized climbing. For lattice or guyed towers, sheets of metal or wood or similar barriers shall be fastened to the bottom tower section such that it cannot readily be climbed;
 10. No part of this use may project above any of the imaginary airspace surfaces described in FAR Part 77 of the FAA guidance on airspace protection;
 11. No small wind energy system shall be installed until evidence has been given that the utility company has been informed of the customer's intent to install an interconnected customer-owned generator. Off-grid systems shall be exempt from this requirement;

K. Minor utilities and accessory wireless antennas attached to existing structures.

The following standards apply to accessory wireless antennas that are attached to existing structures and to minor utilities regardless of whether they are attached to an existing structure:

1. A special use permit is required to allow any antenna to exceed 150 feet in height;
2. All building-mounted antennas shall meet or exceed current standards and regulations of the FAA, FCC and any other state or federal agency with the authority to regulate communications antennae and support structures;
3. The size, design and location of each attached antenna shall reduce visibility from surrounding buildings and from the public rights-of-way adjoining the property to the greatest extent feasible;
4. Building-mounted antennas or disguised antenna support structures shall be of a color identical to or closely compatible with the surface to which they are mounted;
5. Except when a support structure for a building-mounted antenna is an otherwise lawfully permitted sign, the placement of advertising on antennae is prohibited;

L. Accessory vacation dwelling unit.

An accessory vacation dwelling unit may be created within, or detached from, any one-family dwelling or vacation dwelling unit in those districts shown where allowed by Table 50-19.8, provided these standards are met:

1. Only one accessory vacation dwelling unit may be created per lot;
2. No variances shall be granted for an accessory vacation dwelling unit;
3. An accessory vacation dwelling unit shall contain no more than 800 square feet of floor area and shall be consistent in character and design with the primary dwelling;
4. If a separate outside entrance is necessary for an accessory vacation dwelling unit located within the primary building, that entrance must be located either on the rear or side of the building;

5. The minimum rental period shall as follows:
 - (a) For properties zoned RR-1, RR-2, R-1 and R-P the minimum rental period shall not be less than two nights except for the period from June 15 to September 15 when the minimum rental period shall not be less than five nights;
 - (b) For properties zoned R-2, MU-N and F-5 the minimum rental period shall not be less than two nights except for the period from June 15 to September 15 when the minimum rental period shall not be less than three nights;
6. The total number of persons that may occupy the vacation dwelling unit is one person plus the number of bedrooms multiplied by two;
7. Off-street parking shall be provided at the following rate:
 - (a) 1-2 bedroom unit, one space;
 - (b) 3-4 bedroom unit, two spaces;
 - (c) 5+ bedroom unit, three spaces;
8. Only one motorhome (or pickup-mounted camper) and/or one trailer either for inhabiting or for transporting recreational vehicles (ATVs, boat, personal watercraft, snowmobiles, etc.) may be parked at the site, on or off the street;
9. The property owner must obtain all licenses and permits from the city of Duluth and State of Minnesota required for guest occupancy on the property for three to 21 days;
10. The property owner must provide required documents and adhere to additional requirements listed in the city of Duluth's UDC application manual related to the keeping of a guest record, designating and disclosing a local contact, property use rules, taxation, and interim use permit violations procedures;
11. The interim use permit shall expire upon change in ownership of the property or in six years, whichever occurs first. (Ord. No. 10044, 8-16-2010, § 6; Ord. No. 10096, 7-18-2011, § 19; Ord. No. 10192, 12-17-2012, § 11; Ord. No. 10225, 5-28-2013, § 7; Ord. No. 10417, 11-9-2015, § 2.)

50-20.6 Temporary uses.

All temporary uses require a zoning permit, as required in Section 50-37.13.

A. Temporary construction office or yard.

This use is limited to one month before construction begins to one month after construction is completed, unless extended for good cause by the building official;

B. Temporary event or sales.

This use is limited to no more than 4 events per calendar year, with the combined length of the 4 events limited to 20 days. Requests for more events or longer periods may be reviewed through the temporary use permit procedure in Section 50-37.10;

C. Temporary moveable storage container.

1. Temporary moveable storage containers for residential uses shall not be located on any public street, and shall not remain on any property in a residential zone district for more than 14 consecutive days;
2. Temporary moveable storage containers for non-residential uses shall not be located on any public street and shall not be located on private property for more than 90 days during any calendar year unless located and buffered from adjoining property to the same extent required for primary or accessory structures;

D. Temporary real estate sales office.

This use is limited to one month before lot or unit sales begin to one month after 90 percent of the lots or units have been sold, unless extended for good cause by the land use supervisor. Requests for longer periods may be reviewed through the temporary use permit procedure in Section 50-37.10. (Ord. No. 10044, 8-16-2010, § 6; Ord. No. 10096, 7-18-2011, § 20; Ord. No. 10414, 10-12-2015, § 3.)

50-20.7 Adaptive reuse of a local historic landmark.

A. Intent.

To allow for economic use of historic landmarks by allowing a variety of uses that are not normally permitted in some zoning districts. Standards for adaptive reuse are designed to ensure that the adaptive reuse of a local historic landmark is compatible with surrounding areas;

B. Applicability.

The structure must be designated as a city of Duluth local historic landmark;

C. Allowed uses.

All uses that are permitted in the MU-N zone district shall be considered as eligible for an interim use permit in R-1 or R-2 district;

D. Process.

In order to apply for adaptive reuse of a local historic landmark, the following must be done prior to submitting an interim use permit application.

1. Have an approved preservation plan;
2. Meet with the heritage preservation commission to solicit comments on the proposed adaptive reuse;
3. Hold a community meeting to solicit comments from the public. Notice of the community meeting shall be mailed to all property owners within 350 feet of the landmark.

Provide all comments from the heritage preservation commission and community meeting with the interim use application;

E. Standards.

1. Traffic and parking.
 - (a) The adaptive reuse structure must be able to provide required off-street parking per Section 50-24. The city may require additional parking to minimize impact on the neighborhood;
 - (b) The adaptive reuse of the site must not create additional traffic after 10:00 p.m. on local residential streets;
 - (c) The adaptive reuse of the structure will not create frequent truck traffic on local residential streets;
2. Expansion of the structure.
 - (a) There shall be no expansion made to the footprint of the existing building;
3. Screening and buffering.
 - (a) Screening standards shall be required, as listed in Section 50-26. The city may require additional screening to reduce the impact of the adaptive reuse;
4. General compatibility.
 - (a) The proposed adaptive reuse of the historic structure must not change the essential character of the neighborhood;
5. Preservation.
 - (a) The structure must be preserved according to the preservation plan on file with the heritage preservation commission;

F. Amendments to approved adaptive reuse plans.

Any amendment to the use of the historic landmark must be approved through the interim use permit process, but do not need to follow the process outlined in Section D listed above. (Added by Ord. No. 10262, 12-9-2013, § 1.)

2. Any fire lane;
3. Any required off-street parking space;
4. Any location that blocks vehicular or pedestrian traffic;
5. Any location that obstructs drivers' sight lines at intersection of streets and driveways;
6. Any location that may interfere with utilities;

C. Screening of commercial containers.

1. Not adjacent to structure wall.

Commercial containers that are not located adjacent to a wall of an existing principal or accessory structure shall be screened from view as follows:

- (a) On three sides with a wall constructed of masonry, brick, wood, stone, or similar material and at least as tall as the container being screened;
- (b) On the fourth side a gate constructed of wood or metal and at least as tall as the container being screened;

2. Adjacent to structure wall.

Commercial containers that are located adjacent to a wall of an existing principal or accessory structure shall be screened from view as follows:

- (a) On two sides with a wall that is (1) constructed of the same principal materials and colors used on the wall of the principal or accessory building that forms the third wall of the enclosure, and (2) at least as tall as the container being screened; and (3) in compliance with applicable fire and building codes;
- (b) On the fourth side a gate constructed of wood or metal and at least as tall as the container being screened. (Ord. No. 10044, 8-16-2010, § 6.)



Figure 50-26.3-A: Dumpster screening

50-26.4 Fences and walls.

Unless otherwise expressly provided for in this Chapter, or unless expressly provided for in conjunction with the approval of a special use permit, fences and walls shall comply with the following general standards:

A. Fence/wall height.

1. General front yard standards.

- (a) No fence or wall located between the principal structure on a lot and the front property line shall exceed four feet in height. If a fence is constructed with an ornamental material, such as wrought iron, a six foot high fence is allowed provided that the fence is at least 50 percent open or transparent;
- (b) Chain link fences, fences that are electrically charged, fences constructed of barbed or razor wire and fences constructed of temporary plastic fencing (snow fences) are prohibited;
- (c) Prohibitions on electrically charged fences shall not apply to fences used to protect gardens and landscaping on residential lots. Prohibitions on electrically charged fences and fences constructed of barbed or razor wire shall not apply to fences used to enclose livestock on bona fide farms and those serving a public or quasi-public institution for public safety or security purposes;

2. General side and rear yard standards.
Fences that are electrically charged, and those constructed of barbed or razor wire shall be prohibited.
 - (a) This prohibition shall not apply to electrically charged fences used to protect gardens and landscaping on residential lots;
 - (b) This prohibition shall not apply to fences used to enclose livestock on bona fide farms and those serving a public or quasi-public institution for public safety or security purposes;
3. Residential zone districts.
The maximum height of a fence or wall within required side and rear yard area is eight feet. The maximum height for fences and walls for entry gates at the residential subdivision entrance shall be eight feet;
4. Mixed use and special purpose zone districts.
The maximum height of a fence or wall within required side and rear yard area is eight feet, but the land use supervisor may approve a fence or wall up to 12 feet in height where additional height is needed to provide adequate security because of topography or the nature of the material or equipment stored in the area;
5. Form districts.
The maximum height of a fence or wall within required side and rear yard area is eight feet, but the land use supervisor may approve a fence or wall up to 12 feet in height where additional height is to provide adequate security because of topography or the nature of the material or equipment stored in the area. Fences and walls are not permitted in required front yard areas, except for wrought iron fences used to enclose outdoor patio or dining areas, in which case the maximum height of the fence shall be three feet;



6. Vacant property.
As an exception to other fence height limits, vacant property may be fenced with chain-link fencing not to exceed six feet in height when the purpose of such fencing is to prevent unauthorized dumping or soil disturbance that results in fugitive dust or nuisance conditions. Such fencing of vacant property shall not be construed to allow use of the property for outdoor storage;
7. Permit required.
Any fence that exceeds seven feet in height is required to have an approved zoning permit prior to construction.

Figure 50-26.4-A: Form district front setback wall height

B. Retaining walls.

1. Applicability.

The requirements of this Section apply to construction of new retaining walls in all districts, except for (a) retaining walls on properties containing only one-family and two-family dwellings, and (b) retaining walls that will not be visible from neighboring sites or from a public street frontage;

2. Design standards.

All retaining walls shall comply with the following standards:

(a) Retaining walls more than six feet tall shall be terraced to minimize visual impacts on residents, neighboring properties and the public realm;

(b) Terracing shall be limited to three tiers;

(c) A terrace at least four feet wide, with a maximum slope of 3:1, shall be provided between each tier to create pockets for landscaping. Reduced terrace depths may be administratively approved by the building official where site constraints limit the amount of space available to accommodate the minimum required width;

(d) Terraces between retaining wall tiers shall be vegetated with permanent landscaping to screen retaining walls and provide visual interest unless soil conditions are determined by a licensed engineer to be unsuitable due to geologic hazards;

(e) Retaining walls shall be stacked natural stone or faced with stone or earth-colored materials, textured and colored Mechanically Stabilized Earth (MSE) blocks or other material compatible with the primary building materials;

(f) Retaining walls constructed of railroad ties, timber and gabion-type materials are not allowed;



Figure 50-26.4-B: Retaining wall terracing and articulation

C. Materials and signs.

No fence, wall or retaining wall shall be constructed of scrap or waste materials unless those materials have been recycled or reprocessed into building materials for sale to the public. No sign may be posted on any fence, wall or retaining wall except for a property identification/management sign not exceeding one square foot in size. (Ord. No. 10041, 8-16-2010, § 6; Ord. No. 10044, 8-16-2010, § 6; Ord. No. 10096, 7-18-2011, § 37; Ord. No. 10153, 5-14-2012, § 10; Ord. No. 10414, 10-12-2015, § 4.)

50-26.5 Alternative screening.

Where compliance with the specific requirements of Section 50-26 is not possible as a result of unique site conditions abutting or surrounding a proposed site, an owner may propose alternatives consistent with the goals of Section 50-26. The land use supervisor may approve an alternative proposal where an applicant can demonstrate that the alternative proposal achieves required landscaping to the same degree, or better than, the provisions of Section 50-26. (Ord. No. 10153, 5-14-2012, § 11.)

50-27 Signs.

50-27.1 Permit required.

- A. All signs that require a permit, as described in Section 50-27.7, must obtain a zoning permit as described in Section 50-37.13 (*Zoning permit*) of this Unified Development Chapter;
- B. When submitting a zoning permit application for a sign, the applicant must submit photographs and dimensions of all signs existing on the lot, including all signs that will be removed. The city may request that the applicant submit photographs of all new signs erected on the lot after permit issuance;
- C. The applicant must sign the zoning permit application attesting to the accuracy of the information provided. The city may revoke any sign permit where there has been a violation of the provisions of this section or misrepresentation of fact on the zoning permit application;
- D. All freestanding signs over seven feet in height must submit construction plans prepared by a design professional licensed in Minnesota that comply with the requirements of the Minnesota State Building Code. (Ord. No. 10044, 8-16-2010, § 6; Ord. No. 10047, 8-30-2010, § 1; Ord. No. 10204, 3-11-2013, § 1; cited only by Ord. No. 10222, 5-13-2013, § 1; Ord. No. 10338, 11-24-2014, § 1.)

50-27.2 Enforcement.

- A. No sign permit shall be required for the types of signs shown in Table 50-27-1, but each such sign shall be required to comply with the provisions of this Section 50-27. Any sign placed on public property or within a public right-of-way or public easement without authorization or without a required sign permit can be removed without notice. Such signs will be held by the city for 30 days. The owner of the sign may reclaim the sign within such period, subject to any fines imposed by the city. If not reclaimed, the city may destroy the sign following expiration of the 30 day period;
- B. If a sign is constructed illegally, either without a required permit or in violation of this section or previous sign regulations, the city may serve notice to the property owner that such sign must be removed or the violation corrected within 30 days. If the sign is not removed or the violation corrected within the 30 day period, the city may remove the sign at the property owner's expense. An extension of this 30 day period may be granted per Section 50-37.1.O (*Appeals*) of this Chapter, and must be applied for prior to expiration of the initial 30 day period. (Ord. No. 10044, 8-16-2010, § 6; Ord. No. 10204, 3/11/2013, § 1; cited only by Ord. No. 10222, 5-13-2013, § 1.)

50-27.3 Design and construction standards.

All signs constructed, erected, modified or altered must comply with the provisions of this Section and the requirements of the City Code.

- A. Prohibited sign location.
 - 1. No sign may be erected in a location that violates the Minnesota State Building Code, Minnesota State Fire Code or other regulations;
 - 2. No sign, other than that placed by agencies of government or a sign whose placement is authorized by this Section or the city, may be erected in the public right-of-way or on public property;
 - 3. Signs located on public right-of-ways or on/in public or private skywalks must comply with Chapter 44A of the City Charter;
 - 4. No sign may be erected on private property without prior consent of the property owner;
 - 5. No sign may be erected in violation of the view obstruction provisions of Section 50-25.2.M (*Protection of site distance*) with the exception of a freestanding pole sign, if permitted in the district, with a diameter no greater than one foot and

50-37.11 Planning review.

This Section applies to all development and redevelopment activities except for the construction, reconstruction or modification of one- and two-family residential structures that are located (a) on lots platted and zoned for residential development, and (b) outside of the R-C district and SP-O district.

A. Applications.

An application for a planning review shall be filed pursuant to Section 50-37.1.B;

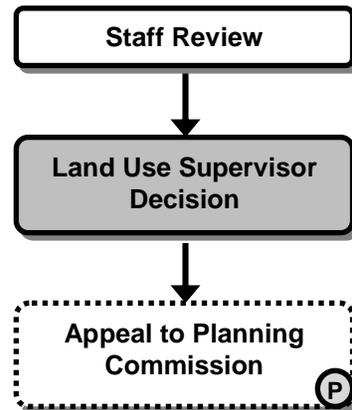
B. Procedure.

1. Building permit applications for certain types of development and redevelopment activities will trigger planning review for compliance with the standards of this Chapter. Except as stated in subsection 2 below, this planning review shall be conducted by the land use supervisor pursuant to the criteria in subsection C below;
2. For applications involving covered types of development and redevelopment activities in the MU-C, MU-I, MU-W and HE-O zone districts, the planning commission shall review the application, conduct a public hearing pursuant to Section 50-37.1.I, with public notice as required by Section 50-37.1.H, and make a decision to adopt, adopt with modifications or deny the application based on the criteria in subsection C below;
3. The land use supervisor or the planning commission may refer the application to any city, county or other public or quasi-public agency deemed necessary to confirm whether the criteria in subsection C have been met;

C. Criteria.

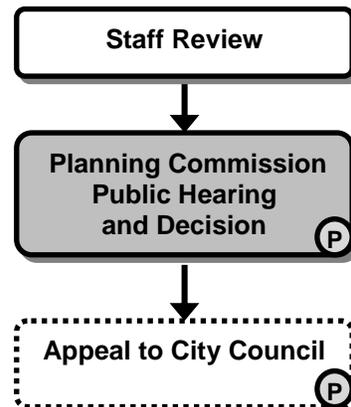
The land use supervisor or planning commission shall approve the planning review or approve it with modifications, if it is determined that the application complies with all applicable provisions of this Chapter. (Ord. No. 10044, 8-16-2010, § 6; Ord. No. 10096, 7-18-2011, § 53 Ord. No. 10192, 12-17-2012, § 14.)

Planning Review General



(P) Indicates Public Hearing Required

Planning Review in MU-C, MU-I, MU-W and HE-O



(P) Indicates Public Hearing Required

50-37.12 Sidewalk use permit.

This Section applies to uses or proposals to use a portion of a public sidewalk for a café, eating area, transit shelter or bench, bicycle rack, temporary display or other purpose that does not involve the permanent vacation of any part of the street.

A. Application.

An application for a sidewalk use permit shall be filed pursuant to Section 50-37.1.B;

B. Procedure.

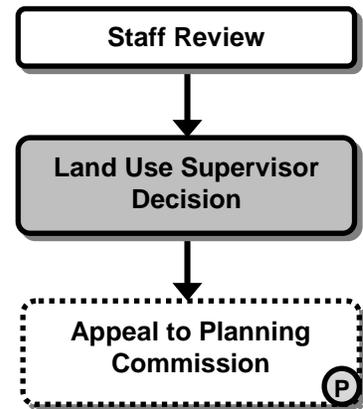
The land use supervisor shall refer the application to the city engineer for a recommendation as to whether the proposed design and location of the sidewalk use will provide for and not hinder the safety of pedestrians, bicyclists and motor vehicle drivers near the proposed use or structure. The land use supervisor shall then review and make a decision on an application based on the criteria in subsection 50-37.12.C. The land use supervisor may refer the application to any city, county or other public or quasi-public agency deemed necessary to confirm whether the criteria in subsection C have been met;

C. Criteria.

The land use supervisor shall approve the application, or approve it with modifications, if the supervisor determines that the following criteria have been met:

1. The city engineer has confirmed that the proposed use or structure will not hinder the safety of pedestrians, bicyclists and motor vehicle drivers near the proposed use or structure;
2. The proposed use or structure will not encroach into drive aisles, loading zones, fire lanes or parking lots;
3. The proposed use or structure will not encroach into any area located directly between any operating building entrance and the street curb (other than a building entrance intended only to serve patrons of an outside eating area);
4. The proposed use or structure will be set back at least seven feet from the curb and at least six feet from all parking meters, street trees, and street furniture in order to allow for the free passage of pedestrians;
5. The applicant has signed an agreement with the city (a) to keep the sidewalk and street within 20 feet of the proposed use or structure free from any litter generated by the use or activity, (b) accepting all liability resulting from the proposed use or structure and holding the city harmless for any and all such liability, (c) providing liability insurance meeting city standards, and (d) determining the period of use. (Ord. No. 10044, 8-16-2010, § 6; Ord. No. 10096, 7-18-2011, § 54; Ord. No. 10413, 10-12-2015 § 1.)

Sidewalk Use Permit



(P) Indicates Public Hearing Required

50-37.13 Zoning permit.

This Section applies to a variety of permits covering development, redevelopment, and natural resources protection where the land use is a permitted use and the city must confirm whether the application complies with all other applicable provisions of this Chapter. The specific permits included in this Section are summarized in Table 50-37.13-1 below.

Table 50-37.13-1: Types of Zoning Permits	
Type of Permit	Primary Compliance Requirement
Flood Plain Permit	Floodplains (Subsection 50-18.1.C)
Shoreland Permit	Shorelands (Subsection 50-18.1.D)
Erosion and Sediment Control Permit	Temporary Soil and Erosion Control (Subsection 50-18.1.E)
Temporary Use Permit	Temporary Land Uses (Section 50-19, 50-20.6)
Sign Permit	Signs (Section 50-27)
Fence Permit	Fences and Walls (Section 50-26.4)
Airport Environs Permit	A-O Airport Environs Overlay district (Section 50-18.2)

A. Application.

An application for a zoning permit shall be filed pursuant to Section 50-37.1.B;

B. Procedure.

1. The building official shall review and make a decision on an application for a zoning permit based on the criteria in subsection C below. The building official may refer the application to any city, county or other public or quasi-public agency deemed necessary to confirm whether the criteria in subsection C have been met;
2. All buildings, structures and improvements must be constructed and maintained, and all land uses must be operated, in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Chapter and any zoning permit issued pursuant to this Section 50-37.13;

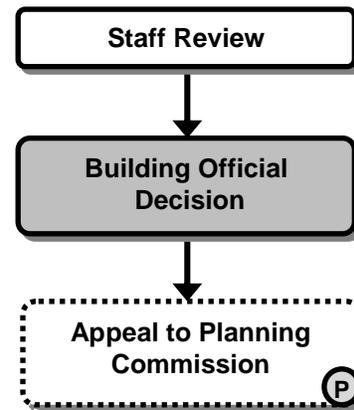
C. General criteria.

The building official shall approve the application, or approve it with modifications, if the building official determines that the application complies with all applicable provisions of this Chapter;

D. Additional provisions for specific areas and types of permits.

1. Shoreland permit.
No building or zoning permit for land within any shoreland shown on the Natural Resources Overlay map in Section 50-18.1 may be issued until the building official has confirmed that the application complies with all applicable requirements of Section 50-18.1.D;

Zoning Permit



(P) Indicates Public Hearing Required

2. Erosion and sediment control permit (ESCP).
No land disturbance activity that requires an erosion and sediment control permit (ESCP) as indicated in Table 50-18.1.E-1 may be begin until a permit has been obtained. The building official shall refer the application to the city engineer, who shall review the plan to ensure that it complies with the requirements of Section 50-18.1.E. The city engineer may require additional information and may require that any information submitted be verified by a licensed engineer, licensed surveyor or other technical professional. If the application is denied, the applicant shall be given a summary of the plan's deficiencies. The ESCP permit shall be considered expired only after all construction activities are completed and the entire site is fully stabilized with 70 percent successful establishment of vegetation;
3. Airport environs permit.
No airport environs permit shall be issued unless all of the requirements of Section 50-18.2 have been met. A permit for a tree or structure of less than 75 feet of vertical height above the ground shall not be required in the horizontal and conical zones or in any approach and transitional zones beyond a horizontal distance of 4,200 feet from each end of the runway except when such tree or structure, because of terrain, land contour or topographic features, would violate the provisions of Section 50-18.2;
4. Flood plain permit.
No building or zoning permit for land within any flood plain shown on the Natural Resources Overlay map in Section 50-18.1 may be issued until the building official has confirmed that the application complies with all applicable requirements of Section 50-18.1.C. (Ord. No. 10044, 8-16-2010, § 6; Ord. No. 10096, 7-18-2011, § 55; Ord. No. 10285, 3-10-2014, § 3; Ord. No. 10413, 10-12-2015 § 2.)

ARTICLE VI. DEFINITIONS.

50-40 RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.

In addition to the rules of construction provided in Section 1-2 of this Code, the rules and definitions of this Section shall be observed and applied in the interpretation of this Chapter, except when the context clearly indicates otherwise.

- A. In case of any difference of meaning or implication between the text of this Chapter and any caption or illustration, the text shall control;
- B. The terms “standards” and “guidelines” have different meanings, as follows: Standards mandate the specific course of planning and design action that the applicant must incorporate in its project application. Compliance with standards is mandatory. Statements of standards are indicated by use of the word “shall” in the rule or directive. A failure to meet a mandatory standard may be used as a basis for the city’s denial of a project application. In comparison, “guidelines,” if any, follow the standards and are indicated by the words “may” or “should.” Guidelines are voluntary and not mandatory; however, compliance is strongly encouraged to fulfill the intent of this Chapter. A failure to meet a voluntary guideline cannot be used by the city as a basis for a project denial. (Ord. No. 10044, 8-16-2010, § 6.)

50.41. Definitions.

50-41.1. Definitions: A.

Accessory agriculture roadside stand. A structure erected for the display and sale of agriculture products grown on the premises and that is subordinate to the primary residential or agricultural use of the premises.

Accessory bed and breakfast. An owner-occupied building designed as a one-family dwelling that provides no more than five guest rooms for lodging accommodations by prior arrangements for compensation. The primary residence in the building or a separate, lawfully existing building located on the same site must be occupied by the building owner on a permanent basis. It may or may not include serving of meals to guests.

Accessory boat dock, residential. A personal use boating structure, subordinate to a primary residential use of property, that is built over or floats upon the water of a lake, river, or stream, and that serves one property owner for mooring boats or as a landing place for marine transport.

Accessory caretaker quarters. A subordinate dwelling unit intended for an employee or owner who looks after or takes charge of goods or property. The unit shall be either inside or attached to a main structure by a common wall. The unit is a complete, independent living facility with provisions for cooking, eating, sanitation and sleeping.

Accessory communications tower for private use. Any structure, subordinate to a primary use of land, that is designed and constructed primarily for the purpose of supporting one or more wireless analog or digital telecommunication facilities, that is located on the ground or anchored to the ground and exceeds 24 feet in height. Such a tower may have a variety of configurations, including a monopole, a lattice tower or a guyed tower.

Accessory day care facility. A private or public establishment licensed by the state that regularly provides one or more dependents with care, training, supervision, rehabilitation or developmental guidance on a regular basis, for periods less than 24 hours a day, for gain or otherwise, as a secondary and subordinate activity to a permitted or approved special use of the property.

Accessory dwelling unit. A subordinate dwelling unit added to, created within, or detached from a single-family residence, but located on the same lot or parcel as a primary residential structure, that provides basic requirements for living, sleeping, cooking and sanitation.

Accessory heliport. An area used or intended to be used for the landing and takeoff of helicopters that is secondary and incidental to, and is operated in support of, a permitted or approved special use on the same property, including operations facilities, such as maintenance, loading, and unloading, storage, fueling or terminal facilities.

Accessory home occupation. A business or occupation incidental and subordinate to the principal residential use. All home occupations must comply with the conditions in Section 50-20.5.F. Examples include but are not limited to: artist's studio; dressmaking; accessory beauty salon or barber shop, office of a physician or dentist for consultation or emergency treatment but not for general professional practice, lawyer, engineer, architect or accountant; teaching, with instruction limited to not more than two pupils at the same time. A home occupation shall not be interpreted to include accessory bed and breakfast, restaurants or tea rooms.

Accessory recycling collection point. A facility used for the collection and temporary storage of empty beverage containers, aluminum, glass, paper or clothing for recycling purposes conducted totally within an enclosed structure or container, and that is accessory to a permitted or approved special use in the zone district. This definition does not include processing except for can banks that crush cans as they are deposited.

Accessory sidewalk dining area. An outdoor eating and drinking area that is generally associated with and subordinate to a permitted or approved special use on the same property and that is, located on a public sidewalk. This use may include removable tables, chairs, planters, or similar features and equipment.

Accessory solar or geothermal power equipment. Accessory uses and structures that are clearly subordinate in size and use to the primary use and structure on the property, and that are used to reduce energy consumption or to generate energy from non-fossil fuel and non-carbon dioxide emitting sources on the property. These structures and uses may include but are not limited to the following, and may be located at ground level or above or below ground unless specifically limited in this Chapter, provided that

they meet all other applicable requirements of this Chapter: solar photovoltaic modules, solar thermal hot water collectors, solar arrays; and geothermal heat pumps, earth tubes, or downhole heat exchangers.

Accessory use or structure. A use or structure subordinate in use, area or purpose to the principal use or structure on the same lot and serving a purpose naturally and normally incidental to the principal use or structure and that is not included in a separate definition of an accessory use or structure in this Chapter. Where an accessory building is attached to the principal building in a substantial manner by a wall or a roof, it shall be considered part of the principal building. An accessory building or use may be permitted on a lot of record that abuts or is separated by a public easement of no more than 25 feet in width to another lot or lots on which the primary use is located, provided all lots are owned by the same owner and none of the parcels are severed, legally sold, conveyed, or used without the other parcels. Examples include but are not limited to: pet houses, storage sheds, swimming pools, garages, accessory uses and structures for energy conservation and renewable energy production, and accessory structures for stormwater management and water conservation.

Accessory vacation dwelling unit. An accessory dwelling unit as defined by this Chapter that is used for periods of occupancy from three to 21 days.

Accessory wind power equipment. A small scale accessory wind power generating or distribution system, that is clearly subordinate in size and use to the primary use and structure on the property, and that is used to reduce energy consumption or to generate energy from non-fossil fuel and non-carbon dioxide emitting sources on the property. Accessory wind power equipment is designed to generate no more than 10Kw of energy.

Accessory wireless antenna attached to existing structure. Any wireless service antenna located in or on the roof or upper facade of a structure that is not a telecommunications tower, such as a building, water tower, steeple, silo or utility pole.

Adjacent developed lots facing the same street. Where a dimensional standard is related to dimensions on "adjacent developed lots facing the same street" the measurement shall only include those lots that contain a primary structure and that share a side lot line with the subject property and shall not include corner lots where the primary structure faces a different street. If there is only one adjacent developed lot that fronts the same street, the measure shall refer only to the dimension on that lot. For purposes of this measurement, all contiguous lots in common ownership shall be considered as a single lot, not as separate platted lots.

Adult entertainment establishment. See definition in Chapter 5 of the City Code.

Adult bookstore. See definition in Chapter 5 of the City Code.

Agriculture, general. The production of livestock, dairy animals, dairy products, poultry or poultry products, fur-bearing animals, horticultural or nursery stock, fruit, vegetables, forage, grains, timber, trees, or bees and apiary products primarily for distribution and consumption beyond the Duluth/Superior area. This use also includes wetlands, pasture, forest land, wildlife land, and other uses that depend on the inherent productivity of the land, but not include a use meeting the definition of "agriculture, urban."

Agriculture, urban. The raising of crops and small livestock primarily for local sustenance, rather than commercial purposes, for sale and consumption within the immediate Duluth/Superior area.

Airport boundary. Those lands including the property owned by the city, state, and the United States, and their respective political subdivisions, that are used for aeronautical purposes and are contiguous with the runway and building area facilities. The Duluth International Airport boundaries are illustrated on Sheet 3, airport property map, of the approved set of airport layout plans on file in the offices of the Duluth Airport Authority. The Sky Harbor Municipal Airport boundaries are illustrated on Exhibit 50-18.2-2.

Airport elevation. The established elevation of the highest point on the usable landing area, which elevation is established to be 1,428 feet above mean sea level for Duluth International Airport and 610 feet above mean sea level for Sky Harbor Municipal Airport.

Airport hazard. Any structure, tree, or use of land that obstructs the air space required for, or is otherwise hazardous to, the flight of aircraft in landing or taking off at the airport; and any use of land that is hazardous to persons or property because of its proximity to the airport.

Airport and related facilities. An area of land that is used or intended for the landing and takeoff of aircraft, and includes its buildings and facilities, if any. Accessory uses may include but are not limited to: car rental, aircraft servicing, fueling, or leasing, private aviation clubs or associations, and hotels.

Alley. A dedicated public right-of-way not more than 30 feet wide affording a secondary means of access to abutting property and not intended for general traffic circulation.

Alley line. The established side line of an alley easement.

Antenna. A system of electrical conductors that transmit or receive electromagnetic waves or radio frequency or other wireless signals.

Apartment. A part of a building consisting of a room or suite of rooms intended, designed or used as a residence by an individual or a one-family, including full cooking and bathroom facilities for individual use.

Apartment hotel. A building designed for or containing not less than 20 apartments, individual guest rooms or suites and in which may be furnished services ordinarily furnished by hotels, such as drugstores, tea room, barbershop, cigar and newsstands when such uses are located entirely within the building with no separate entrance from the street, and having no sign or display visible from the outside of the building indicating the existence of such use.

Artisan production shop. A building or portion thereof used for the creation of original handmade works of art or craft items by no more than six artists or artisans, either as a principal or accessory use, where the facility includes an area for retail of the art/craft items being produced.

Artisan studio. A building or portion thereof used for the creation of original handmade works of art or craft items by no more than three artists or artisans, either as a principal or accessory use, where the facility includes an area for retail of the art/craft items being produced.

Automobile and light vehicle sales, rental, or storage. The sale, display, lease, rental, or storage of light motor vehicles, including automobiles, vans, light trucks, light trailers, boats, and recreational vehicles. This shall not include salvage operations, scrap operations, vehicle impound yards, or commercial parking lots available for short-term use.

Automobile and light vehicle repair and service. Any building, structure, or lot used for the business of repairing automobiles and small engines or the sale and installation of tires, batteries, and other minor accessories and services for automobiles and small engines. This shall not include car washes, retail sale of automotive supplies, tires, or parts unrelated to repairs being performed on the premises, the retreading or vulcanizing of tires, filling stations, or convenience stores that sell gasoline or lubricating oil, but not other automotive accessories or services.

Average lot depth. The average of the lengths of the two side lot lines of a platted lot. In the case of flag lots (lots where the buildable portion of the lot is connected to a public street by an access or driveway 20 feet wide or less), the length of the access or driveway portion of the lot shall be ignored in measuring either side lot line. (Ord. No. 10044, 8-16-2010, § 6; Ord. No. 10096, 7-18-2011, § 58; Ord. No. 10204, 3-11-2013, § 4; Ord. No. 10225, 5-28-2013, § 12; Ord. No. 10414, 10-12-2015, § 5.)

50-41.2. Definitions: B.

Bank. An establishment that provides retail banking, mortgage lending, and financial services to individuals and businesses, and including check-cashing facilities. Accessory uses may include automatic teller machines, offices, and parking.

Basement. Any area of a structure, including crawl spaces, having its floor or base subgrade below ground level on all four sides, regardless of the depth of excavation below ground level.

Bed and breakfast. A building designed as a one-family dwelling and operated as a primary use of land containing habitable units providing up to 12 guest rooms of lodging accommodations by prior arrangements, for compensation. It may or may not include serving of meals to guests and the general public, and the operator need not live inside the dwelling.

Block. An area of land enclosed by four public or dedicated private streets, or by a combination of public or dedicated private streets and a railroad right-of-way or a natural feature such as a lake shore, riverfront or stream.

Block face. All lots abutting both sides of a street (street A) between the nearest two streets that intersect street A.

Bluff. A topographic feature such as a hill, cliff, or embankment having all of 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 Ordinary High Water level of the water body or bottom of the bluff;

C. The grade of the slope from the toe of the bluff to the top of the bluff averages 30 percent or greater.

Bluff, bottom of. The ordinary high water level or the lower point of a horizontal ten foot segment with an average slope exceeding 18 percent.

Bluff, top of. The higher point of a horizontal ten feet segment with an average slope exceeding 18 percent.

Bluff impact zone. A bluff and land located within 20 feet of a bluff.

Bluff line. The designation of a line to administratively divide the city as above or below the escarpment for purposes of requiring stormwater detention for future development.

Boathouse. A structure designed and used solely for the storage of boats or boating equipment and that is not used for human habitation. Any door or opening exceeding 40 inches in width in a boathouse shall face the water.

Brewery, craft, small. A facility with a capacity to manufacture 3,500 or fewer barrels of alcoholic and nonalcoholic malt liquor in a calendar year. A small craft brewery is one that contains less than 7,000 square feet of gross floor area. This definition excludes small breweries operated in conjunction with a bar or restaurant defined herein as an accessory use.

Brewery, craft, large. A facility with a capacity to manufacture more than 3,500 barrels of alcoholic and nonalcoholic malt liquor in a calendar year. A large craft brewery is one that contains 7,000 square feet or more of gross floor area.

Buffer area. A strip of land with natural or planted vegetation located between a structure and a side or rear property line intended to separate and partially obstruct the view of two adjacent land uses or properties from one another. A buffer area may include any required screening for the site.

Buffer, naturally vegetative. Land that is used to protect adjacent lands and waters from development and more intensive land uses. The land is kept in a natural state of trees, shrubs, and low ground cover and understory of plants and functions to filter runoff, control sediment and nutrient movement, and protect fish and wildlife habitat.

Build-to zone. The maximum horizontal distance, or a range of maximum horizontal distances, between a front lot line and a building or structure required by this Chapter.

Building. Any structure designed or built for the support, enclosure, shelter or protection of persons, animals, chattels or property of any kind, and when separated by party or division walls without openings, each portion of such building so separated shall be deemed a separate building.

Building material sales. An establishment engaged in the storage, distribution, and sale of building materials such as lumber, brick, tile, cement, insulation, floor covering, lighting, plumbing supplies, electrical supplies, cabinetry and roofing materials. Accessory uses may include repair or delivery services and outside sale of plants and gardening supplies.

Bulk storage not listed elsewhere. An establishment engaged in the storage of oils, lubricants, grains, mineral products or other commodities not listed separately as specific types of warehousing, wholesaling or storage.

Bus or rail transit station. A facility or structure where bus transit or rail transit vehicles stop to provide transportation services to the public. Accessory uses can include convenience retail or restaurants.

Business, art, or vocational school. A school, other than a college, that provides specialized training and education beyond the high school level, principally in the business, commercial or vocational arts, that does not provide lodging or dwelling units for students or faculty, and that has programs that typically result in the awarding of a certificate.

Business park support activities. An establishment primarily engaged in rendering services to business establishments on a fee or contract basis, such as advertising and mailing, consulting services, protective services, equipment rental, leasing and financial services. Uses must be incidental to and supportive of business park uses and shall not include activities that are primarily retail in nature and devoted to the sale of consumer goods. (Ord. No. 10044, 8-16-2010, § 6; Ord. No. 10096, 7-18-2011, § 58; Ord. No. 10204, 3-11-2013, § 4; Ord. No. 10414, 10-12-2015, § 6.)

50-41.3. Definitions: C.

Cemetery or mausoleum. Land used or dedicated to the burial of the dead or the storage of cremated remains in a columbaria, and including necessary sales and maintenance facilities.

Channel. A natural or artificial depression of perceptible extent with a definite bed and banks to confine and conduct flowing water either continuously or periodically.

Club or lodge (private). A building or portion of a building or premises owned or operated by a corporation, association, person or persons for a social, educational or recreational purpose, but not primarily for profit or to render a service that is customarily carried on as a business. This category includes fraternities and sororities.

Co-housing facility. A residential development that combines individual owned dwelling units with smaller or partial kitchens and a larger community kitchen and dining room intended for communal use on a regular basis, and in which all residents agree to share in the provision of regular communal services such as cooking meals or providing child care.

Co-location. The use of an existing tower or structure to support antennae for the provision of wireless services. A replacement tower that is constructed on the same site as an existing tower will be considered a co-location as long as the new tower is no taller than the old tower and that the old tower is removed in a reasonably short time frame after the new tower is constructed.

Coldwater river. Rivers including trout streams and their tributaries.

Commercial impracticability or commercially impracticable. The inability to perform an act on terms that are reasonable in commerce; the cause or occurrence of which could not have been reasonably anticipated or foreseen and that jeopardizes the financial efficacy of the project. The inability to achieve a satisfactory financial return on investment or profit, standing alone, shall not deem a situation to be commercial impracticable and shall not render an act or the terms of an agreement commercially impracticable.

Common open space. A portion of a development permanently set aside to preserve elements of the natural landscape for public or private use, which will not be developed or subdivided and is either owned in common by the individual owners in the development or by a permanently established management entity. Common open space does not include the area within 25 feet of any structure, any impervious surface, or the area between buildings within an individual cluster of buildings when the development is designed using clustered compact lots or clustered units or sites to create and preserve green space, such as in a conservation subdivision, planned unit development, or resort.

Common plan of development or sale. A contiguous area where multiple separate and distinct construction activities are planned to occur at different times on different schedules under one plan. For redevelopment projects, contiguous includes parcels separated by a right-of-way.

Composting. The controlled microbial degradation of organic waste to yield a humus-like product.

Confined animal feeding operation. A facility, area, or place where the feeding of livestock, poultry, pigs, or small animals takes place for commercial purposes in lots, pens, ponds, sheds or buildings where food is supplied primarily by means other than grazing, foraging, or other natural means.

Construction debris. Waste building materials, packaging and rubble resulting from construction, remodeling, repair and demolition of buildings and roads.

Contractor's shop and storage yard. A lot or portion of a lot or parcel used to store and maintain construction equipment and other materials and facilities customarily required in the building trade by a construction contractor. This definition includes architects, engineers, surveyors' construction offices and shops, real estate sign placement service, and showroom and shops for the display and sale of electrical, plumbing, heating, air conditioning, sheet metal and other material in connection with contracting services.

Convention or event center. A facility specially designed to host conferences, exhibitions, events, large meetings, seminars and training facilities, which may be associated with a hotel or motel.

Critical root radius. An area around a tree measured with a radius of one foot for every in. diameter of the tree, which is generally the area of soil that must remain undisturbed to ensure long-term viability of the tree.

Cutoff angle. For purposes of exterior lighting regulations, the angle formed by a line drawn from the direction of light rays at the light source and a line perpendicular to the ground from the light source above from which no light is emitted. (Ord. No. 10044, 8-16-2010, § 6; Ord. No. 10096, 7-18-2011, § 58; Ord. No. 10204, 3-11-2013, § 4.)

50-41.4. Definitions: D.

Data center. An establishment primarily involved in the compiling, storage, conversion or analysis and maintenance of documents, records, and other types of information in digital form.

Daycare facility. A facility that provides accommodations for persons of any age who receive custodial care for less than 24 hours by individual other than parents or guardians, relatives by blood, marriage, or adoption, and in a place other than the home of the person cared for.

Decorative fence. A powder coated steel fence, solid core ornamental fence, decorative wood fence, or fence of similar construction or appearance, but not including a snow fence, chain link or highway guard rail.

Demolition debris. Solid waste resulting from the demolition of buildings, roads and other man-made structures including concrete, brick, bituminous concrete, untreated wood, masonry, glass, trees, rock and plastic building parts. It does not include asbestos wastes, appliances, furniture or household refuse.

Dense urban screen. Continuous screening wall, berm, fence, or row of planting at least six feet tall, with screening material designed to provide 75 percent opacity one year after planting along the full required height and length of the screening buffer.

Design storm. A rainfall event used in the analysis and design of drainage facilities. See the engineering guidelines for the current rainfall data.

Detention. The temporary storage of drainage water.

Deteriorated. A building or component of a building shall be deemed to have deteriorated when its function has been so impaired by natural forces including but not limited to weathering or decay that it needs to be replaced to restore its functionality.

Developable area. All land within a zone district not occupied by streets and public rights-of-way.

Development. The construction of a building or structure, any clearing, grading, excavation or other movement of land, or the division of a parcel of land into two or more parcels. Within flood plain districts, development is defined as any manmade change to improved or unimproved real estate, including but not limited to: buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation or drilling operations, or storage of equipment or materials.

Diameter at breast height (DBH). The primary method of measuring the diameter of a tree trunk. Diameter is measured in inches 54 inches above the ground. If the tree splits into multiple trunks at a height below 54 inches, but above the ground, the diameter is measured at the highest point beneath the split.

Direct illumination. Illumination by light sources that are effectively visible, either directly or through a translucent material, as a part of the sign and illuminating outward.

Discharge. The discharge of any pollutant into the waters of the state from any point source.

Discharge rate. The rate at which drainage water is released from a specific site and expressed as a volume per unit of time, such as cubic feet per second.

Discharge volume. The volume of drainage water discharged from a site from a single rainfall event, expressed as cubic feet or acre-feet.

Distillery, craft. A facility that manufactures distilled spirits, as defined by Minn. Stat. § 340A.301, with a capacity to manufacture 40,000 or fewer proof gallons in a calendar year. A small craft distillery is one that contains less than 7,000 square feet of gross floor area. A large craft distillery is one that contains 7,000 square feet or more of gross floor area.

District. Any section of the city within which the zoning regulations are uniform.

DNR. Minnesota department of natural resources.

Drainage basin. The tributary area through which drainage water is collected, regulated, transported and discharged to receiving waters.

Drainage system. Any system that conveys stormwater or surface water including sewers culverts, ditches, and swales.

Drainage water. Stormwater, snow melt, surface and irrigation water, water from footing drains and sump pumps or other drains approved by the city.

Drip line. A vertical line extending from the outermost edge of a tree's canopy to the ground.

Dry cleaning or laundry plant. An establishment where laundry or dry cleaning is performed in bulk and primarily for commercial and institutional customers. This use does not include facilities where the public drops off or picks up dry cleaning or laundry that is cleaned off-site.

Dwelling. Any building or portion of a building that is designed for or used for residential purposes and that either (a) has a minimum width of 20 feet, or (b) has a principal entrance facing the front lot line.

Dwelling unit. A habitable unit in a dwelling providing sleeping, cooking, eating, living and sanitation facilities designed for and occupied by one family only, occupied by the owner or by another family for periods of occupancy exceeding one week, and that is physically separated from any other habitable unit that may be located in the same building.

Dwelling unit, efficiency. A dwelling unit consisting of one principal room, exclusive of bathroom, kitchen, hallway, closets or dining alcove directly off the principal room, providing that such dining alcove does not exceed 125 square feet in area.

Dwelling, live-work. A dwelling unit containing an integrated living and working space that is intended to function predominately as business workspace with incidental residential use. The unit typically has a store-front, with the workspace, public display area, or show-room on the ground floor of the unit and the majority of the residence located either on the upper floor if there are two floors, or the back of the unit if there is only one floor.

Dwelling, multi-family. A building containing three or more dwelling units that is not a townhouse.

Dwelling, one-family. A building containing one dwelling unit designed for exclusive occupancy by one family and occupied exclusively by one family, having a minimum outside width of 20 feet measured at its narrowest point and placed on a permanent foundation that complies with the State Building Code. This definition includes a manufactured or modular home that meets this definition and the requirements of the National Manufactured Housing Construction and Safety Standards Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. Sections 5401 et. seq.).

Dwelling, townhouse. A structure containing three to eight dwelling units each sharing two vertical party or division walls, except that each end unit will have a single party or division wall, with no dwelling units sharing a common horizontal surface.

Dwelling, two-family. A building containing two dwelling units designed for exclusive occupancy by two families and occupied exclusively by two families. A twin home is a two-family dwelling where each unit shares a common vertical wall and where a side lot line exists on the common wall extending to the front and rear lot lines, but is on two separate lots. (Ord. No. 10041, 8-16-2010, § 13; Ord. No. 10044, 8-16-2010, § 6; Ord. No. 10096, 7-18-2011, § 58; Ord. No. 10204, 3-11-2013, § 4; Ord. No. 10225, 5-28-2013, § 13; Ord. No. 10285, 3-10-2014, § 5; Ord. No. 10338, 11-24-2014, §4; Ord. No. 10414, 10-12-2015, § 7.)

50-41.5. Definitions: E.

Electric power or heat generation plant. A facility or area that generates electricity from mechanical power produced by the firing of fossil fuels, or that produces heat or steam for space heating and other similar uses.

Electric power transmission line or substation. A conductor of electric energy and associated facilities designed for and capable of operation at a nominal voltage of more than 46 kilovolts and less than 200 kilovolts. Associated facilities shall include insulators, towers and terminals operating at a nominal voltage greater than 46 kilovolts and less than 200 kilovolts, as well as substations related to those facilities.

Elevation (flood). In the context of flood related regulation, that elevation above mean sea level referenced in the National Geodetic Datum of 1929.

Encroachment lines. In the context of flood related regulation, the lateral limits or lines drawn along each side and generally parallel to a stream or another body of water, which delineates the floodway and within which the flood carrying capacity of the stream or other body of water is to be preserved. Their location, if along a stream, should be such that the floodway between them will effectively carry and discharge a flood not less than the regional flood.

Equal degree of encroachment. In the context of flood related regulation, a method of determining the location of encroachment lines so that flood plain lands on both sides of a stream are capable of conveying a proportionate share of flood flows. This is determined by considering the effect of encroachment on the hydraulic efficiency of the flood plain along both sides of a stream for a significant reach.

Erosion. Any process that wears away the surface of the land by the action of water, wind, ice or gravity. Erosion can be accelerated by the activities of man and nature.

Erosion and sediment control plan. A plan that is designed to minimize the accelerated erosion and sediment runoff at a site during construction activities.

Erosion and sedimentation practice specifications, or practice. The management procedures, techniques and methods adopted by the city to adequately and effectively control soil erosion and sedimentation incident to land disturbing activity within the city. The specifications are primarily based upon the MPCA handbook entitled *Protecting Water Quality in Urban Areas*, published in October of 1989, but may be varied on a case by case basis to effectively control erosion and sedimentation.

Established residential neighborhood in a built up urban area (ERN BUUA). In the context of airport regulation, an area that, if it existed on or before January 1, 1978 (for low density structures and lots) and an area that, if it existed on or before July 2, 1979 (for all other land uses) shall be considered a conforming use that shall not be prohibited except as provided in this Chapter. The following criteria shall be applied and considered in determining what constitutes an ERN BUUA:

- A. Location of the airport;
- B. Nature of the terrain within safety zones A and B;
- C. Existing land uses and character of the neighborhood around the airport;
- D. Population of the community;
- E. That the average population density in all areas within one mile of any point on a runway shall be equal to or greater than one dwelling unit per acre;
- F. Population density near the airport compared with population density in other areas of the community;
- G. The age, and the economic, political, and social stability of the neighborhood and the community as a whole;
- H. The proximity of supporting school, commercial, religious, transportation and other facilities, and their degree of integration with residential land uses;
- I. Presence or absence of public utilities including, but not limited to, public sanitary sewer system, electric service and gas mains;
- J. Whether or not the factors listed in subparagraphs H and I above tend to make the community surrounding the airport a self sufficient unit;
- K. Whether the areas within one mile of the perimeter of the airport property would be considered primarily residential in character;
- L. Other material factors deemed relevant in distinguishing the area in question as established, residential, urban, and built up.