

Mississippi River Corridor Critical Area (MRCCA) Model Ordinance

Introduction

This model is intended to help local governments develop a new MRCCA section, chapter or article within their zoning code. This model ordinance is consistent with [Minnesota's MRCCA rules \(6106.0010 – 6106.0180\)](#). In some areas, the ordinance provisions are different from rules to be consistent with state statutes and other state and federal agency rules. In these cases, the commentary explains why the changes have been made. In all other areas the standards in the model are consistent with the rules, although some sections - most notably the vegetation and subdivision sections - have been slightly restructured for ease of administration. The model also contains administrative language not in rule to help clarify and administer the provisions for local government zoning purposes.

The MRCCA provisions must be structured as an **overlay district**. If a conflict exists with underlying zoning, the provisions of the overlay district govern. Where specific numeric thresholds or standards are listed in this model, those numeric thresholds or standards must be included in the overlay district.

Blue bold text in the "Ordinance Language" column indicates **optional** language that provides better resource protection either through higher standards than the minimum in rule or by clarifying rule provisions that may be difficult to administer. This text is clearly identified as optional and explained in the "Commentary" column. Optional language is shown as **blue bold additions** or **deletions** from the rules.

This model is periodically updated to improve clarity based on feedback from local governments. Please check for the latest version on the DNR's MRCCA webpages.

Please contact your [Area Hydrologist](#) with any questions on this model ordinance.

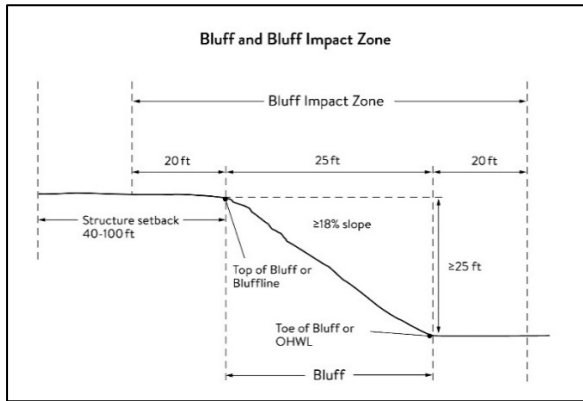
Contents

1.0	AUTHORITY, INTENT AND PURPOSE	1
2.0	GENERAL PROVISIONS AND DEFINITIONS	1
3.0	ADMINISTRATION	11
4.0	MRCCA DISTRICTS	15
5.0	SPECIAL LAND USE PROVISIONS	17
6.0	STRUCTURE HEIGHT AND PLACEMENT AND LOT SIZE	19
7.0	PERFORMANCE STANDARDS FOR PRIVATE FACILITIES	22
8.0	PERFORMANCE STANDARDS FOR PUBLIC FACILITIES	25
9.0	VEGETATION MANAGEMENT	27
10.0	LAND ALTERATION STANDARDS AND STORMWATER MANAGEMENT	30
11.0	SUBDIVISION AND LAND DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS	33
12.0	EXEMPTIONS	35

Ordinance Language	Commentary
<p>1.0 AUTHORITY, INTENT AND PURPOSE</p> <p>1.1 Statutory Authorization. This Mississippi River Corridor Critical Area (MRCCA) (<i>section, chapter or article</i>) is adopted pursuant to the authorization and policies contained in Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 116G, Minnesota Rules, Parts 6106.0010 - 6106.0180, and the planning and zoning enabling legislation in Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 462 and 473.</p> <p>1.2 Policy. The Legislature of Minnesota has delegated responsibility to local governments of the state to regulate the subdivision, use and development of designated critical areas and thus preserve and enhance the quality of important historic, cultural, aesthetic values, and natural systems and provide for the wise use of these areas.</p> <p>2.0 GENERAL PROVISIONS AND DEFINITIONS</p> <p>2.1 Jurisdiction. The provisions of this (<i>section, chapter or article</i>) apply to land within the river corridor boundary as described in the State Register, volume 43, pages 508 to 519 and shown on the zoning map (<i>insert reference citation</i>).</p> <p>2.2 Enforcement. The (<i>insert name of local government or designated official</i>) is responsible for the administration and enforcement of this (<i>section, chapter or article</i>). Any violation of its provisions or failure to comply with any of its requirements including violations of conditions and safeguards established in connection with grants of variances or conditional uses constitutes a misdemeanor and is punishable as defined by law. Violations of this (<i>section, chapter or article</i>) can occur regardless of whether or not a permit is required for a regulated activity listed in Section 3.2.</p> <p>2.3 Severability. If any section, clause, provision, or portion of this (<i>section, chapter or article</i>) is judged unconstitutional or invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remainder of this (<i>section, chapter or article</i>) shall not be affected thereby.</p> <p>2.4 Abrogation and Greater Restrictions. It is not intended by this (<i>section, chapter or article</i>) to repeal, abrogate, or impair any existing easements, covenants, or deed restrictions. However, where this (<i>section, chapter or article</i>) imposes greater restrictions, the provisions of this (<i>section, chapter or article</i>) shall prevail. All other (<i>sections, chapters or articles</i>) inconsistent with this (<i>section, chapter or article</i>) are hereby repealed to the extent of the inconsistency only.</p> <p>2.5 Underlying Zoning. Uses and standards of underlying zoning districts apply except where standards of this overlay district are more restrictive.</p> <p>2.6 Definitions. Unless specifically defined below, words or phrases used in this (<i>section, chapter or article</i>) shall be interpreted to give them the same meaning they have in common usage and to give this (<i>section, chapter or</i></p>	<p>1.1. Ensures that LGU authority to administer and enforce the ordinance is connected to state regulatory policy.</p> <p>1.2. Reinforces the responsibility of local governments to regulate the MRCCA in their jurisdiction.</p> <p>2.2 – 2.4. If these provisions are already included in the zoning ordinance, they are not needed.</p> <p>2.6. These definitions are the minimum necessary for a compliant ordinance. Some definitions may not be</p>

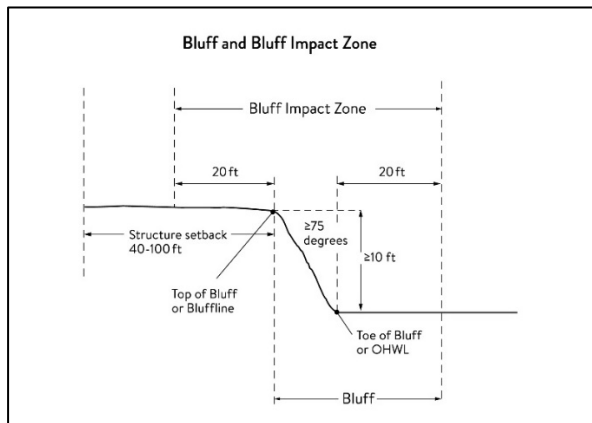
Ordinance Language	Commentary
<p><i>article</i>) its most reasonable application. For the purpose of this (<i>section, chapter or article</i>), the words “must” and “shall” are mandatory and not permissive. All distances, unless otherwise specified, are measured horizontally.</p> <p>2.611 Access path. An area designated to provide ingress and egress to public waters.</p> <p>2.612 Adjacent. Having a boundary that physically touches or adjoins.</p> <p>2.613 Agricultural use. A use having the meaning given under Minnesota Statutes, section 40A.02.</p> <p>2.614 Alternative design. Subdivision design methods such as conservation design, transfer of development density, or similar zoning and site design techniques that protect open space and natural areas.</p> <p>2.615 Barge fleeting. Temporarily parking and securing barges on the river, on or off channel, while tows are assembled or broken up.</p> <p>2.616 Biological and ecological functions. The functions of vegetation in stabilizing soils and slopes, retaining and filtering runoff, providing habitat, and recharging groundwater.</p> <p>2.617 Bluff. A natural topographic feature having:</p> <p>A. A slope that rises at least 25 feet and the grade of the slope averages 18 percent or greater, measured over a horizontal distance of 25 feet, as follows:</p> <p>(1) Where the slope begins above the ordinary high water level, from the toe of the slope to the top of the slope; or</p> <p>(2) Where the slope begins below the ordinary high water level, from the ordinary high water level to the top of the slope. See Figure 1; or</p> <p>B. A natural escarpment or cliff with a slope that rises at least ten feet above the ordinary high water level or toe of the slope, whichever is applicable, to the top of the slope, with a slope of 75 degrees or greater. See Figure 2.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>2.617 Bluff. A natural topographic feature having:</p> <p>A. A slope that rises at least 25 feet and the grade of the slope averages 18 percent or greater, measured over a horizontal distance of 25 feet, from the toe of the slope to the top of the slope. Where the slope begins below the ordinary high water level, the ordinary high water level is the toe of the slope. See Figure 1; or</p>	<p><i>needed if a given feature or land use is not present or not allowed in the community.</i></p> <p>2.617. <i>Bluffs are anywhere in the MRCCA, not just abutting the water. The DNR’s bluff mapping tool, a GIS extension, is available for download from the Minnesota Geospatial Commons. This tool helps to identify bluffs for general mapping and planning purposes.</i></p> <p>2.617. <i>Optional. This alternative “part A” bluff definition is more concise, direct and may be more clear than the definition as worded in rules. The alternative definition does not change the specification of what a bluff is, only how it is worded. The wording of “part B” is unchanged.</i></p>

Figure 1. Bluff and Bluff Impact Zone



- B. A natural escarpment or cliff with a slope that rises at least ten feet above the ordinary high water level or toe of the slope, whichever is applicable, to the top of the slope, with a slope of 75 degrees or greater. See Figure 2.

Figure 2. Natural Escarpment Bluff and Bluff Impact Zone

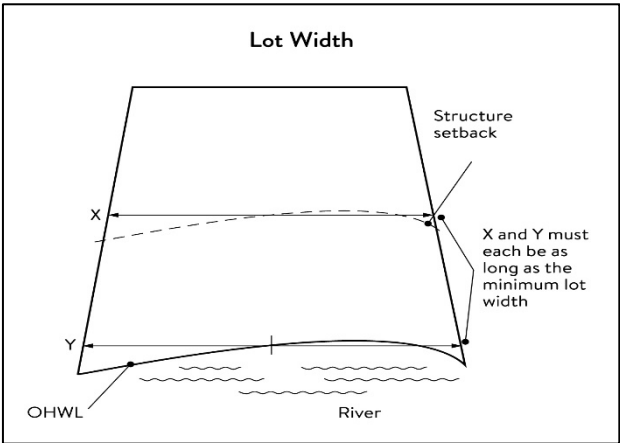


2.618 **Bluff impact zone.** A bluff and land located within 20 feet of the bluff. See Figures 1 and 2.

2.619 **Bluffline.** A line delineating the top of the bluff. More than one bluffline may be encountered proceeding landward from the river. See Figures 1 and 2.

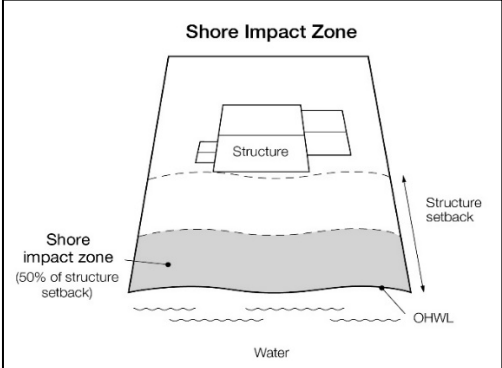
Ordinance Language	Commentary
<p>2.620 Bluff, Toe of. A line along the bottom of a bluff, requiring field verification, such that the slope above the line exceeds 18 percent and the slope below the line is 18 percent or less, measured over a horizontal distance of 25 feet. See Figures 1 and 2.</p> <p>2.621 Bluff, Top of. A line along the top of a bluff, requiring field verification, such that the slope below the line exceeds 18 percent and the slope above the line is 18 percent or less, measured over a horizontal distance of 25 feet. See Figures 1 and 2.</p> <p>2.622 Buildable area. The area upon which structures may be placed on a lot or parcel of land and excludes areas needed to meet requirements for setback, rights-of-way, bluff impact zones, historic properties, wetlands, designated floodways, land below the ordinary high water level of public waters, and other unbuildable areas.</p> <p>2.623 Building. A structure with two or more outside rigid walls and a fully secured roof and affixed to a permanent site.</p> <p>2.624 Certificate of compliance. A document written after a compliance inspection, certifying that the development complies with applicable requirements at the time of the inspection.</p> <p>2.625 Commissioner. The commissioner of the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources.</p> <p>2.626 Conditional use. A use having the meaning given under Minnesota Statutes, chapters 394 and 462.</p> <p>2.627 Conservation design. A pattern of subdivision that is characterized by grouping lots within a portion of a parcel, where the remaining portion of the parcel is permanently protected as open space.</p> <p>2.628 Conventional subdivision. A pattern of subdivision that is characterized by lots that are spread regularly throughout a parcel in a lot and block design.</p> <p>2.629 Deck. A horizontal, unenclosed, aboveground level structure open to the sky, with or without attached railings, seats, trellises, or other features, attached or functionally related to a principal use or site.</p> <p>2.630 Developer. Having the meaning given under Minnesota Statutes, section 116G.03.</p> <p>2.631 Development. Having the meaning given under Minnesota Statutes, section 116G.03.</p> <p>2.632 Discretionary action. An action under this chapter related to land use that requires a public hearing by local ordinance or statute, such as preliminary plats, final subdivision plats, planned unit developments, conditional use permits, interim use permits, variances, appeals, and rezonings.</p> <p>2.633 Dock. Having the meaning given under Minnesota Rules, chapter 6115.</p>	

Ordinance Language	Commentary
<p>2.634 Electric power facilities. Equipment and associated facilities for generating electric power or devices for converting wind energy to electrical energy as identified and defined under Minnesota Statutes, section 216E.</p> <p>2.635 Essential services. Underground or overhead gas, electrical, communications, steam, or water distribution, collection, supply, or disposal systems, including storm water. Essential services include poles, wires, mains, drains, pipes, conduits, cables, fire alarm boxes, traffic signals, hydrants, navigational structures, aviation safety facilities or other similar equipment and accessories in conjunction with the systems. Essential services does not include buildings, treatment works as defined in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 115.01, electric power facilities or transmission services.</p> <p>2.636 Feedlot. Having the meaning given for animal feedlots under Minnesota Rules chapter 7020.</p> <p>2.637 Floodplain. Having the meaning given the meaning given under Minnesota Rules chapter 6120.</p> <p>2.638 Fully reconstructs. The reconstruction of an existing impervious surface that involves site grading and subsurface excavation so that soil is exposed. Mill and overlay and other resurfacing activities are not considered fully reconstructed.</p> <p>2.639 Hard-surface trail. A trail surfaced in asphalt, crushed aggregate, or other hard surface, for multi-purpose use, as determined by local, regional, or state agency plans.</p> <p>2.640 Historic property. An archaeological site, standing structure, site, district, or other property that is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Listed in the National Register of Historic Places or the State Register of Historic Places or locally designated as a historic site under Minnesota Statutes, section 471; B. determined to meet the criteria for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places or the State Register of Historic Places as determined by the director of the Minnesota Historical Society; or C. An unplatted cemetery that falls under the provisions of Minnesota Statutes, section 307, in consultation with the Office of the State Archaeologist. <p>2.641 Impervious surface. A constructed hard surface that either prevents or retards the entry of water into the soil and causes water to run off the surface in greater quantities and at an increased rate of flow than prior to development. Examples include rooftops, decks, sidewalks, patios, parking lots, storage areas, and driveways, including those with concrete, asphalt, or gravel surfaces.</p> <p>2.642 Intensive vegetation clearing. The removal of all or a majority of the trees or shrubs in a contiguous patch, strip, row, or block.</p> <p>2.643 Interim use. A use having the meaning given under Minnesota Statutes, section 394 and 462.</p>	

Ordinance Language	Commentary
<p>2.644 Land alteration. An activity that exposes the soil or changes the topography, drainage, or cross section of the land, excluding gardening or similar minor soil disturbances.</p> <p>2.645 Local government. Counties, cities, and townships.</p> <p>2.646 Local park agencies. The Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board and the Three Rivers Park District.</p> <p>2.647 Lot. Having the meaning given under Minnesota Rules chapter 6120.</p> <p>2.648 Lot width. The shortest distance between lot lines measured at both the ordinary high water level and at the required structure setback from the ordinary high water level. See Figure 3.</p> <p>Figure 3. Lot Width</p>  <p>2.649 Marina. Having the meaning given under Minnesota Rules chapter 6115.</p> <p>2.650 Mississippi River Corridor Critical Area (MRCCA). The area within the River Corridor Boundary (See Section 2.680).</p> <p>2.651 Mississippi River Corridor Critical Area (MRCCA) Plan. A chapter or other element in the <i>(insert name of jurisdiction) comprehensive plan</i>.</p> <p>2.652 Mooring facility. Having the meaning given under Minnesota Rules chapter 6115.0170.</p> <p>2.653 Native plant community. A plant community identified by the Minnesota Biological Survey or biological survey issued or adopted by a local, state, or federal agency.</p>	<p>2.650. Optional definition to clarify the “MRCCA” term used throughout document.</p> <p>2.651. Optional definition to clarify the “MRCCA Plan” term used throughout document.</p>

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<p>2.654 Natural-surface trail. A trail composed of native soil and rock or compacted granular stone, primarily intended for hiking, equestrian, or mountain bike use, as determined by local, regional, or state agency plans.</p> <p>2.655 Natural vegetation. Any combination of ground cover, understory, and tree canopy that, while it may have been altered by human activity, continues to stabilize soils, retain and filter runoff, provide habitat, and recharge groundwater.</p> <p>2.656 Nonconformity. Having the meaning given under Minnesota Statutes, section 394.22.</p> <p>2.657 Nonmetallic mining. Construction, reconstruction, repair, relocation, expansion, or removal of any facility for the extraction, stockpiling, storage, disposal, or reclamation of nonmetallic minerals such a stone, sand, and gravel. Nonmetallic mining does not include ancillary facilities such as access roads, bridges, culverts, and water level control structures. For purposes of this subpart, “facility” includes all mine pits, quarries, stockpiles, basins, processing structures and equipment, and any structures that drain or divert public waters to allow mining.</p> <p>2.658 Off-premise advertising signs. Those signs that direct attention to a product, service, business, or entertainment venue that is not exclusively related to the premises where the sign is located.</p> <p>2.659 Ordinary high water level (OHWL). Having the meaning given under Minnesota Statutes, section 103G.005.</p> <p>2.660 Overlay district. A zoning district applied over one or more previously established zoning districts, establishing additional or stricter standards and criteria for covered properties in addition to those of the underlying zoning district. Overlay districts are often used to protect historic features and natural resources such as shoreland or floodplain.</p> <p>2.661 Parcel. Having the meaning given under Minnesota Statutes, section 116G.03.</p> <p>2.662 Patio. A constructed hard surface located at ground level with no railings and open to the sky.</p> <p>2.663 Picnic shelter. A roofed structure open on all sides, accessory to a recreational use.</p> <p>2.664 Planned unit development. A method of land development that merges zoning and subdivision controls, allowing developers to plan and develop a large area as a single entity, characterized by a unified site design, a mix of structure types and land uses, and phasing of development over a number of years. Planned unit development includes any conversion of existing structures and land uses that utilize this method of development.</p> <p>2.665 Plat. Having the meaning given under Minnesota Statutes, sections 505 and 515B.</p> <p>2.666 Port. A water transportation complex established and operated under the jurisdiction of a port authority according to Minnesota Statutes, section 458.</p>	

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<p>2.667 Primary conservation areas. Key resources and features, including shore impact zones, bluff impact zones, floodplains, wetlands, gorges, areas of confluence with tributaries, natural drainage routes, unstable soils and bedrock, native plant communities, cultural and historic properties, and significant existing vegetative stands, tree canopies, and other resources identified in local government plans.</p> <p>2.668 Private facilities. Private roads, driveways, and parking areas, private water access and viewing facilities, decks and patios in setback areas, and private signs.</p> <p>2.669 Professional engineer. An engineer licensed to practice in Minnesota.</p> <p>2.670 Public facilities. Public utilities, public transportation facilities, and public recreational facilities.</p> <p>2.671 Public recreation facilities. Recreational facilities provided by the state or a local government and dedicated to public use, including parks, scenic overlooks, observation platforms, trails, docks, fishing piers, picnic shelters, water access ramps, and other similar water-oriented public facilities used for recreation.</p> <p>2.672 Public river corridor views. Views toward the river from public parkland, historic properties, and public overlooks, as well as views toward bluffs from the ordinary high water level of the opposite shore, as seen during the summer months and documented in the MRCCA plan/chapter of the comprehensive plan.</p> <p>2.673 Public transportation facilities. All transportation facilities provided by federal, state, or local government and dedicated to public use, such as roadways, transit facilities, railroads, and bikeways.</p> <p>2.674 Public utilities. Electric power facilities, essential services, and transmission services.</p> <p>2.675 Public waters. Having the meaning given under Minnesota Statutes, section 103G.005.</p> <p>2.676 Readily visible. Land and development that are easily seen from the ordinary high water level of the opposite shore during summer months.</p> <p>2.677 Resource agency. A federal, state, regional, or local agency that engages in environmental, natural, or cultural resource protection or restoration activities, including planning, implementation, and monitoring.</p> <p>2.678 Retaining wall. A vertical or nearly vertical structures constructed of mortar and rubble masonry, rock, or stone regardless of size, vertical timber pilings, horizontal timber planks with piling supports, sheet pilings, poured concrete, concrete blocks, or other durable materials.</p> <p>2.679 Rock riprap. Natural coarse rock placed or constructed to armor shorelines, streambeds, bridge abutments, pilings and other shoreline structures against scour, or water or ice erosion.</p> <p>2.680 River corridor boundary. The boundary approved and adopted by the Metropolitan Council under Minnesota Statutes, section 116G.06, as approved and adopted by the legislature in Minnesota Statutes, section 116G.15, and as legally described in the Sate Register, volume 43, pages 508 to 518.</p>	<p>2.679. <i>This definition has been modified to be consistent with public waters rules. The MRCCA rule definition for riprap defines riprap as “coarse stones, boulders, cobbles, and broken rock, concrete, and bricks...” This material is not consistent with Minnesota Rules, 6115.0215 Subp. 4E and 6115.0216 Subp. 2 and has been replaced with “natural coarse</i></p>

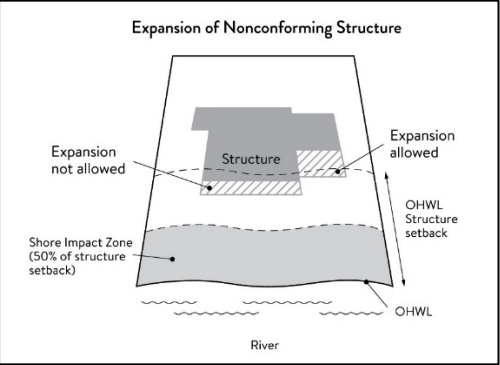
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<p>2.681 River-dependent use. The use of land for commercial, industrial, or utility purposes, where access to and use of a public water feature is an integral part of the normal conduct of business and where the use is dependent on shoreline facilities.</p> <p>2.682 Selective vegetation removal. The removal of isolated individual trees or shrubs that are not in a contiguous patch, strip, row, or block and that does not substantially reduce the tree canopy or understory cover.</p> <p>2.683 Setback. A separation distance measured horizontally.</p> <p>2.684 Shore impact zone. Land located between the ordinary high water level of public waters and a line parallel to it at a setback of 50 percent of the required structure setback or, for agricultural use, 50 feet landward of the ordinary high water level. See Figure 4.</p>	<p><i>rock” in order to be consistent with the pre-existing public waters rules.</i></p>
<p>Figure 4. Shore Impact Zone</p>  <p>The diagram, titled "Shore Impact Zone", illustrates the relationship between a structure, setbacks, and the water level. A trapezoidal area represents the "Shore Impact Zone". Inside this zone, a "Structure" is shown. A dashed line indicates the "Structure setback" distance from the structure to the water's edge. A solid line, labeled "Shore impact zone (50% of structure setback)", is shown further inland from the water's edge. The "OHWL" (Ordinary High Water Level) is indicated by a wavy line at the bottom of the diagram, labeled "Water".</p>	
<p>2.685 Shoreline facilities. Facilities that require a location adjoining public waters for ingress and egress, loading and unloading, and public water intake and outflow, such as barge facilities, port facilities, commodity loading and unloading equipment, watercraft lifts, marinas, short-term watercraft mooring facilities for patrons, and water access ramps. Structures that would be enhanced by a shoreline location, but do not require a location adjoining public waters as part of their function, are not shoreline facilities, such as restaurants, bait shops, and boat dealerships.</p> <p>2.686 Special purpose units of government. The University of Minnesota, the St. Paul Port Authority, watershed management organizations established under Minnesota Statutes, chapter 103B, watershed districts established under Minnesota Statutes, chapter 103D, and any other unit of government other than local government or a state or regional agency.</p>	

Ordinance Language	Commentary
<p>2.687 State or regional agency. The Metropolitan Airports Commission, Minnesota Historical Society, University of Minnesota, Department of Natural Resources, Department of Transportation, Metropolitan Council and other state agencies.</p> <p>2.688 Steep slope. A natural topographic feature with an average slope of 12 to 18 percent, measured over a horizontal distance equal to or greater than 50 feet, and any slopes greater than 18 percent that are not bluffs.</p> <p>2.689 Storm water management facilities. Facilities for the collection, conveyance, treatment, or disposal of storm water.</p> <p>2.690 Structure. A building, sign, or appurtenance thereto, except for aerial or underground utility lines, such as sewer, electric, telephone, or gas lines, and utility line towers, poles, and other supporting appurtenances.</p> <p>2.691 Subdivision. Having the meaning given under Minnesota Statutes, section 462.352.</p> <p>2.692 Subsurface sewage treatment system. Having the meaning given under Minnesota Rules, part 7080.1100.</p> <p>2.693 Transmission services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Electric power lines, cables, pipelines, or conduits that are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) used to transport power between two points, as identified and defined under Minnesota Statutes, section 216E.01, subdivision 4; or (2) For mains or pipelines for gas, liquids, or solids in suspension, used to transport gas, liquids, or solids in suspension between two points; and B. Telecommunication lines, cables, pipelines, or conduits. <p>2.694 Treeline. The more or less continuous line formed by the tops of trees in a wooded area when viewed from a particular point. The treeline is determined during all seasons as if under full foliage.</p> <p>2.695 Twin Cities Metropolitan area. The area over which the Metropolitan Council has jurisdiction according to Minnesota Statutes, section 473.121 subdivision 2.</p> <p>2.696 Variance. Having the meaning given under Minnesota Statutes, section 394.22.</p> <p>2.697 Water access ramp. A boat ramp, carry-down site, boarding dock, and approach road, or other access that allows launching and removal of a boat, canoe, or other watercraft with or without a vehicle and trailer.</p> <p>2.698 Water-oriented accessory structure. A small building or other improvement, except stairways, fences, docks, and retaining walls, that, because of the relationship of its use to public waters, needs to be located closer to public waters than the normal structure setback. Examples include gazebos, screen houses, fish houses, pump houses, and detached decks and patios.</p>	

Ordinance Language	Commentary
<p>2.699 Water quality impact zone. Land within the shore impact zone or within 50 feet of the OWHL of the river, whichever is greater, AND land within 50 feet boundary of a public water, wetland, or natural drainage route, whichever is greater.</p> <p>2.670 Wetland. Having the meaning given under Minnesota Statutes, section 103G.005.</p> <p>2.671 Wharf. Having the meaning given under Minnesota Rules, part 6115.0170.</p>	<p>2.699. <i>Optional. The modified language clarifies the intent of this riparian area definition to include areas riparian to the river AND public waters, wetlands and natural drainage ways should a property contain more than one of these features.</i></p>
<p>3.0 ADMINISTRATION</p>	
<p>3.1 Purpose. The purpose of this Section is to identify administrative provisions to ensure this <i>(section, chapter, or article)</i> is administered consistent with its purpose.</p>	
<p>3.2 Permits. A permit is required for the construction of buildings or building additions (including construction of decks and signs), the installation and/or alteration of sewage treatment systems, vegetation removal consistent with Section 9.0 and land alterations consistent with Section 10.0.</p>	<p>3.2. <i>Cities and Townships delegating vegetation and land alteration permitting to another entity may wish to make that arrangement clear here or elsewhere in this administrative section.</i></p>
<p>3.3 Variances. Variances to the requirements under this <i>(section, chapter, or article)</i> may only be granted in accordance with Minnesota Statutes, Section 462.357 and must consider the potential impacts of variances on primary conservation areas, public river corridor views, and other resources identified in the MRCCA plan. In reviewing the variance application, the <i>(zoning authority, governing body, or other appropriate term)</i> shall:</p>	<p>3.3. <i>PRCV impact assessments for variances and conditional uses should review the MRCCA Plan for how PRCVs are visually shown or identified, why they are important and what changes would enhance or degrade them. Impacts will vary depending on the Plan's description of them and the project's size, height, & location. Public hearing comments will be an important source of information in determining impacts and mitigation.</i></p>
<p>3.31 Evaluate the impacts to these resources. If negative impacts are found, require conditions to mitigate the impacts that are related to and proportional to the impacts, consistent with Section 3.5 and</p>	<p>3.31. <i>Optional. Including a reference to optional Section 3.5 provides the zoning authority with a list of mitigation ideas to consider for specific applications.</i></p>
<p>3.32 Make written findings that the variance is consistent with the purpose of this <i>(section, chapter, or article)</i>, as follows.</p>	<p>3.32. <i>Determining consistency with the purpose of this MRCCA section, chapter, or article, is variance criteria that must be evaluated <u>in addition to</u> the practical difficulties criteria in MS 462.357 Subd 6.</i></p>
<p>A. The extent, location and intensity of the variance will be in substantial compliance with the MRCCA Plan;</p>	
<p>B. The variance is consistent with the character and management purpose of the MRCCA district in which it is located;</p>	
<p>C. The variance will not be detrimental to PCAs and PRCVs nor will it contribute to negative incremental impacts to PCAs and PRCVs when considered in the context of past, present and reasonable future actions; and</p>	<p>3.32.A-D. <i>Optional. These findings provide clarity on what it means to find that a variance is consistent with the purpose of this section, chapter, or article (as required by rule) and help strengthen protections for PCAs and PRCVs in variance reviews.</i></p>
<p>D. The variance will not negatively impact <i>(insert other MRCCA plan-identified resources)</i>.</p>	
<p>3.4 Conditional and interim use permits. All conditional and interim uses, required under this <i>(section, chapter or article)</i>, must comply with Minnesota Statutes, section 462.3595 and must consider the potential impacts on</p>	<p>3.4. <i>The conditional uses required under this section include: allowing heights to exceed those specified in the UM and RTC districts, wireless communication towers, and nonmetallic mining.</i></p>

Ordinance Language	Commentary
<p>primary conservation areas, public river corridor views, and other resources identified in the MRCCA plan. In reviewing the application, the <i>(zoning authority, governing body, or other appropriate term)</i> shall:</p> <p>3.41 Evaluate the impacts to these resources and if negative impacts are found, require conditions to mitigate the impacts that are related to and proportional to the impacts, consistent with Section 3.5; and</p> <p>3.42 Make written findings that the conditional use is consistent with the purpose of this (section, chapter, or article), as follows.</p> <p>A. The extent, location and intensity of the conditional use will be in substantial compliance with the MRCCA Plan;</p> <p>B. The conditional use is consistent with the character and management purpose of the MRCCA district in which it is located;</p> <p>C. The conditional use will not be detrimental to PCAs and PRCVs nor will it contribute to negative incremental impacts to PCAs and PRCVs when considered in the context of past, present and reasonable future actions; and</p> <p>D. The conditional use will not negatively impact (insert other MRCCA plan-identified resources).</p> <p>3.5 Conditions of Approval. The (zoning authority, governing body, or other appropriate term) shall evaluate the impacts to PCAs, PRCVs, and other resources identified in the MRCCA Plan, and if negative impacts are found, require conditions to mitigate the impacts that are related to and proportional to the impacts. Mitigation may include:</p> <p>3.51 Restoration of vegetation identified as “vegetation restoration priorities” identified in the MRCCA plan.</p> <p>3.52 Preservation of existing vegetation;</p> <p>3.53 Stormwater runoff management;</p> <p>3.54 Reducing impervious surface;</p> <p>3.55 Increasing structure setbacks;</p> <p>3.56 Wetland and drainage route restoration and/or preservation;</p> <p>3.57 Limiting the height of structures</p> <p>3.58 Modifying structure design to limit visual impacts on PRCVs; and</p> <p>3.59 Other conservation measures.</p>	<p><i>3.41. Optional. Including a reference to optional Section 3.5 provides the zoning authority with a list of mitigation ideas to consider for specific applications.</i></p> <p><i>3.42.A-D. Optional. Rules do not require findings for conditional uses. These findings help strengthen protection for PCAs and PRCVs in reviewing conditional use applications by providing clarity on what it means to find that the conditional use is consistent with the purpose of this section, chapter, or article.</i></p> <p><i>3.5. Optional. This list of mitigation ideas can help the zoning authority make decisions on appropriate mitigation that will reduce impacts from approved variances and conditional uses.</i></p>

Ordinance Language	Commentary
<p>3.6 Application materials. Applications for permits and discretionary actions required under this (<i>section, chapter or article</i>) must submit the following information unless the (<i>insert designated official</i>) determines that the information is not needed.</p> <p>3.61 A detailed project description; and</p> <p>3.62 Scaled maps and plans, dimensional renderings, maintenance agreements, and other materials that identify and describe:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Primary conservation areas; B. Public river corridor views; C. Buildable area; D. Existing and proposed topography and drainage patterns; E. Proposed storm water and erosion and sediment control practices; F. Existing and proposed vegetation to be removed and established; G. Ordinary high water level, blufflines, and all required setbacks; H. Existing and proposed structures; I. Existing and proposed impervious surfaces; and J. Existing and proposed subsurface sewage treatment systems. <p>3.7 Nonconformities.</p> <p>3.71 All legally established nonconformities as of the date of this ordinance may continue consistent with 462.357 Subd. 1e .</p> <p>3.72 New structures erected in conformance with the setback averaging provisions of Section 6.34 are conforming structures.</p> <p>3.73 Site alterations and expansion of site alterations that were legally made prior to the effective date of this ordinance are conforming. Site alterations include vegetation, erosion control, storm water control measures, and other nonstructural site improvements.</p> <p>3.74 Legally nonconforming principal structures that do not meet the setback requirements of Section 6.3 may be expanded laterally provided that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. The expansion does not extend into the shore or bluff impact zone or further into the required setback than the building line of the existing principal structure (See Figure 5); and 	<p>3.74 <i>Optional. LGUs may choose <u>to not include</u> this provision as a higher standard.</i></p>

Ordinance Language	Commentary
<p data-bbox="300 159 1423 220">B. The expanded structure's scale and bulk is consistent with that of the original structure and existing surrounding development.</p> <p data-bbox="348 261 867 289">Figure 5. Expansion of Nonconforming Structure</p>  <p data-bbox="155 683 365 708">3.8 Notifications.</p> <p data-bbox="228 732 1360 794">3.81 Amendments to this (<i>section, chapter, or article</i>) and to the MRCCA plan must be submitted to the Commissioner as provided in Minnesota Rules, part 6106.0070, Subp. 3, Items B – I.</p> <p data-bbox="228 818 1440 919">3.82 Notice of public hearings for discretionary actions, including conditional and interim use permits, variances, appeals, rezonings, preliminary plats, final subdivision plats, master plans, and PUDs, must be sent to the following entities at least thirty (30) ten (10) days prior to the hearing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="300 943 930 967">A. The Commissioner in a format prescribed by the DNR; <li data-bbox="300 992 632 1016">B. National Park Service; and <li data-bbox="300 1040 1440 1141">C. Where building heights exceed the height limits specified in Section 6.2 as part of the conditional use or variance process, adjoining local governments within the MRCCA, including those with overlapping jurisdiction and those across the river. <p data-bbox="228 1166 1423 1260">3.83 Notice of final decisions for actions in Section 3.71, including findings of fact, must be sent to the Commissioner, the National Park Service, and adjoining local governments within the MRCCA within ten (10) days of the final decision.</p> <p data-bbox="228 1284 1409 1346">3.84 Requests to amend district boundaries must follow the provisions in Minnesota Rules, part 6106.0100, Subp. 9, Item C.</p> <p data-bbox="228 1370 1402 1432">3.85 The DNR will be notified at time of application submittal of master plans, PUDs, preliminary, and final plats.</p>	<p data-bbox="1482 740 1997 802">3.81 DNR's preferred notification method is via email to the appropriate DNR Area Hydrologist.</p> <p data-bbox="1482 826 2003 969">3.82. <i>Optional.</i> Increasing the lead time for the DNR, NPS and adjoining local governments from 10 days to 30 days will increase the chance of getting substantive feedback available for consideration at the public hearing.</p> <p data-bbox="1482 1297 1986 1359">3.84 Changes to district boundaries must be supported by approved changes in the MRCCA Plan.</p> <p data-bbox="1482 1383 1976 1445">3.85. <i>Optional.</i> Local governments will get better feedback and fewer surprises by engaging the DNR</p>

Ordinance Language	Commentary
<p>3.9 Accommodating disabilities. Reasonable accommodations for ramps or other facilities to provide persons with disabilities access to the persons' property, as required by the federal Americans with Disabilities Act and the federal Fair Housing Act and as provided by Minnesota Rules, chapter 1341, must:</p> <p>3.91 Comply with Sections 6.0 to 12.0; or</p> <p>3.92 If Sections 6.0 to 12.0 cannot be complied with, ramps or other facilities are allowed with an administrative permit provided:</p> <p>A. The permit terminates on either a specific date or upon occurrence of a particular event related to the person requiring accommodation; and</p> <p>B. Upon expiration of the permit, the ramp or other facilities must be removed.</p> <p>4.0 MRCCA DISTRICTS</p> <p>4.1 Purpose. The purpose of this Section is to establish districts under which building height and structure placement are regulated to protect and enhance the Mississippi River's resources and features consistent with the natural and built character of each district.</p> <p>4.2 District description and management purpose. The MRCCA within the <i>(City or Town)</i> is divided into the following MRCCA Districts:</p> <p>4.21 Rural and Open Space (ROS).</p> <p>A. Description. The ROS District is characterized by rural and low-density development patterns and land uses, and includes land that is riparian or visible from the river, as well as large, undeveloped tracts of high ecological and scenic value, floodplain, and undeveloped islands. Many primary conservation areas exist in the district.</p> <p>B. Management purpose. The ROS District must be managed to sustain and restore the rural and natural character of the corridor and to protect and enhance habitat, parks and open space, public river corridor views, and scenic, natural, and historic areas.</p> <p>4.22 River Neighborhood (RN).</p> <p>A. Description. The RN District is characterized by primarily residential neighborhoods that are riparian or readily visible from the river or that abut riparian parkland. The district includes parks and open space, limited commercial development, marinas, and related land uses.</p> <p>B. Management purpose. The RN District must be managed to maintain the character of the river corridor within the context of existing residential and related neighborhood development, and to protect and enhance habitat, parks and open space, public river corridor views, and scenic, natural,</p>	<p><i>earlier in the review process for large projects with potential impacts to PCAs and PRCVs</i></p> <p><i>3.9. This provision has been revised from rules to allow use of an administrative permit instead of an IUP for accommodating disabilities to ensure that "reasonable accommodations" consistent with the federal ADA and Fair Housing Act can be made.</i></p> <p><i>4.2 Include only those districts in the city or town.</i></p>

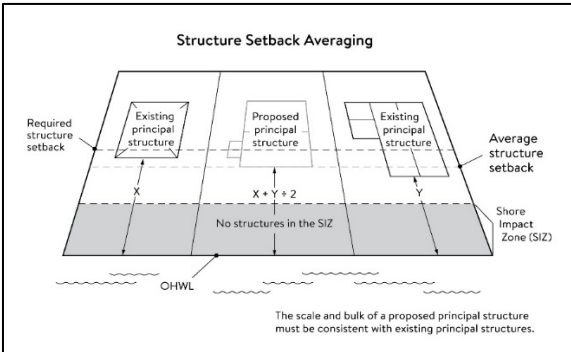
Ordinance Language	Commentary
<p>and historic areas. Minimizing erosion and the flow of untreated storm water into the river and enhancing habitat and shoreline vegetation are priorities in the district.</p> <p>4.23 River Towns and Crossings (RTC).</p> <p>A. Description. The RTC District is characterized by historic downtown areas and limited nodes of intense development at specific river crossings, as well as institutional campuses that predate designation of the MRCCA, and that include taller buildings.</p> <p>B. Management purpose. The RTC district must be managed in a manner that allows continued growth and redevelopment in historic downtowns and more intensive redevelopment in limited areas at river crossings to accommodate compact walkable development patterns and connections to the river. Minimizing erosion and the flow of untreated storm water into the river, providing public access to and public views of the river, and restoring natural vegetation in riparian areas and tree canopy are priorities in the district.</p> <p>4.24 Separated from River (SR).</p> <p>A. Description. The SR District is characterized by its physical and visual distance from the Mississippi River. The district includes land separated from the river by distance, topography, development, or a transportation corridor. The land in this district is not readily visible from the Mississippi River.</p> <p>B. Management purpose. The SR district provides flexibility in managing development without negatively affecting the key resources and features of the river corridor. Minimizing negative impacts to primary conservation areas and minimizing erosion and flow of untreated storm water into the Mississippi River are priorities in the district.</p> <p>4.25 Urban Mixed (UM).</p> <p>A. Description. The UM District includes large areas of highly urbanized mixed use that are a part of the urban fabric of the river corridor, including institutional, commercial, industrial, and residential areas and parks and open space.</p> <p>B. Management purpose. The UM District must be managed in a manner that allows for future growth and potential transition of intensely developed areas that does not negatively affect public river corridor views and that protects bluffs and floodplains. Restoring and enhancing bluff and shoreline habitat, minimizing erosion and flow of untreated storm water into the river, and providing public access to and public views of the river are priorities in the district.</p> <p>4.26 Urban Core (UC).</p> <p>A. Description. The UC District includes downtown.</p>	

Ordinance Language	Commentary
<p>B. Management purpose. The UC District must be managed with the greatest flexibility to protect commercial, industrial, and other high-intensity urban uses, while minimizing negative impacts to primary conservation areas and minimizing erosion and flow of untreated storm water into the river. Providing public access to and public views of the river are priorities in the district.</p> <p>4.3 MRCCA district map. The locations and boundaries of the MRCCA districts established by this (<i>section, chapter, or article</i>) are shown on (<i>insert name of MRCCA Overlay District map</i>) which is incorporated herein by reference. The district boundary lines are intended to follow the centerlines of rivers and streams, highways, streets, lot lines, and municipal boundaries, unless a boundary line is otherwise indicated on the map. Where district boundaries cross unsubdivided property, the district boundary line is determined by use of dimensions or the scale appearing on the map.</p> <p>5.0 SPECIAL LAND USE PROVISIONS</p> <p>5.1 Purpose. To identify development standards and considerations for land uses that have potential to negatively impact primary conservation areas and public river corridor views.</p> <p>5.2 Underlying zoning. Uses within the MRCCA are generally determined by underlying zoning, with additional provisions for the following land uses:</p> <p>5.21 Agricultural use. Perennial ground cover is required within 50 feet of the ordinary high water level and within the bluff impact zone.</p> <p>5.22 Feedlots. New animal feedlots and manure storage areas are prohibited. Existing animal feedlots and manure storage areas must conform with Minnesota Rules, chapter 7020.</p> <p>5.23 Forestry. Tree harvesting and biomass harvesting within woodlands, and associated reforestation, must be consistent with recommended practices in Conserving Wooded Areas in Developing Communities: Best Management Practices in Minnesota.</p> <p>5.24 Nonmetallic mining. Nonmetallic mining requires a conditional use permit or interim use permit issued by the local government, subject to the following:</p> <p>A. New nonmetallic mining is prohibited within the shore impact zone and bluff impact zone and within the required structure setback from the bluffline and OHWL;</p> <p>B. Processing machinery must be located consistent with setback standards for structures as provided in Section 6.3;</p> <p>C. Only one barge loading area, which must be limited to the minimum size practicable, is permitted for each mining operation;</p>	<p>4.3 Include a link to the city/town website or DNR website containing the map to make it easier for property owners to find the district for their property.</p> <p>5.0. The uses and their special conditions in this section must be in the ordinance if the use is allowed. If not, the provision may be excluded from this section, but it should be clear in the ordinance that such uses are prohibited.</p> <p>5.24. Optional. Consider prohibiting mining within the OHWL structure setback. Screening of mining operation is possible if the operation is setback from the water. This will enhance recreational use of the River.</p>

Ordinance Language	Commentary
<p>D. New and, where practicable, existing nonmetallic mining operations must not be readily visible and must be screened by establishing and maintaining natural vegetation. The unscreened boundaries of nonmetallic mining areas are limited to only the barge loading area;</p> <p>E. A site management plan must be developed by the operator and approved by the local government before new nonmetallic mining commences. Operations must be consistent with the site plan throughout the duration of operations at the site. The site management plan must:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Describe how the site will be developed over time with an emphasis on minimizing environmental risk to public waters; (2) Explain where staged reclamation may occur at certain points during the life of the site; (3) Address dust, noise, storm water management, possible pollutant discharges, days and hours of operation, and duration of operations; and (4) Describe any anticipated vegetation and topographic alterations outside the pit, and reclamation plans consistent with the stated end use for the land; and <p>F. Existing and new nonmetallic mining operations must submit land reclamation plans to the local government compatible with the purposes of this ordinance.</p> <p>5.25 River-dependent uses. River-dependent uses must comply with the following design standards:</p> <p>A. Structures and parking areas, except shoreline facilities and private roads and conveyances serving river-dependent uses as provided in Section 12.0, must meet the dimensional and performance standards in this <i>(section, chapter, or article)</i>, must be designed so that they are not readily visible, and must be screened by establishing and maintaining natural vegetation;</p> <p>B. Shoreline facilities must comply with Minnesota Rules, chapter 6115 and must:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Be designed in a compact fashion so as to minimize the shoreline area affected; and (2) Minimize the surface area of land occupied in relation to the number of watercraft or barges to be served; and <p>C. Dredging and placement of dredged material are subject to existing federal and state permit requirements and agreements.</p> <p>5.26 Wireless communication towers. Wireless communication towers require a conditional or interim use permit and are subject to the following design standards:</p> <p>A. The applicant must demonstrate that functional coverage cannot be provided through co-location, a tower at a lower height, or a tower at a location outside of the MRCCA;</p>	<p>5.26. The word "facilities" is replaced with "towers" to improve consistency throughout this provision.</p>

Ordinance Language	Commentary
<p>B. The tower must not be located in a bluff or shore impact zone; and</p> <p>C. Placement of the tower must minimize impacts on public river corridor views.</p> <p>D. Comply with the general design standards in Section 8.2.</p> <p>6.0 STRUCTURE HEIGHT AND PLACEMENT AND LOT SIZE</p> <p>6.1 Purpose. To establish standards that protect primary conservation areas and public river corridor views from development impacts and ensure that new development is sited consistent with the purpose of the MRCCA.</p> <p>6.2 Structure height. Structures and facilities must comply with the following standards unless identified as exempt in Section 12.0.</p> <p>6.21 Structures and facilities must comply with the following standards unless identified as exempt in Section 12.0.</p> <p>A. ROS District: 35 feet (or lower).</p> <p>B. RN District: 35 feet.</p> <p>C. RTC District: 48 feet (or lower), provided tiering of structures away from the Mississippi River and from blufflines is given priority, with lower structure heights closer to the river and blufflines, and that structure design and placement minimizes interference with public river corridor views. Structures over 48 feet (or lower) and up to (fill in a max. height) are allowed as a conditional use according to Section 6.23.</p> <p>D. SR District: Height is determined by underlying zoning, provided the allowed height is consistent with that of the mature treeline, where present, and existing surrounding development, as viewed from the OWHL of the opposite shore.</p> <p>E. UM District: 65 feet, provided tiering of structures away from the Mississippi River and from blufflines is given priority, with lower structure heights closer to the river and blufflines, and that structure design and placement minimize interference with public river corridor views. Structures over 65 feet (or lower) and up to (fill in a max. height) are allowed as a conditional use according to Section 6.23.</p> <p>F. UC District: Height is determined by underlying zoning, provided tiering of structures away from the Mississippi River and blufflines be given priority, with lower structure heights closer to the river and blufflines, and structure design and placement minimize interference with public river corridor views.</p> <p>6.22 Height is measured on the side of the structure facing the Mississippi River.</p> <p>6.23 In addition to the conditional use permit requirements of Section 3.4, criteria for considering whether to grant a conditional use permit for structures exceeding the height limits must include:</p>	<p><i>6.21. Optional. Reduce the maximum heights allowed by right in any district and implement a maximum height allowed through a CUP in the RTC and UM District. This will reduce the heights requested by developers and provide better protection of scenic resources. These changes will also provide more opportunities to add conditions or require mitigation, especially in redevelopment areas.</i></p> <p><i>6.21 Optional. Replace the vague tiering and priority language in the RTC, UM, and UC Districts with specific height standards based on distance from the river that would be zoned/mapped through additional zoning districts (e.g. RTC-1, RTC-2, etc.). For each district further from the river, a maximum height allowed by CUP would be increased.</i></p> <p><i>6.22 Communities may wish to cross reference their building height definition in their ordinance for compatibility with this provision.</i></p>

Ordinance Language	Commentary
<p>A. Assessment of the visual impact of the proposed structure on public river corridor views, including views from other communities;</p> <p>B. Determination that the proposed structure meets the required bluff and OHWL setbacks;</p> <p>C. Identification and application of techniques to minimize the perceived bulk of the proposed structure, such as:</p> <p>(1) Placing the long axis of the building perpendicular to the river;</p> <p>(2) Stepping back of portions of the facade;</p> <p>(3) Lowering the roof pitch or use of a flat roof;</p> <p>(4) Using building materials or mitigation techniques that will blend in with the natural surroundings such as green roofs, green walls, or other green and brown building materials;</p> <p>(5) Narrowing the profile of upper floors of the building; or</p> <p>(6) Increasing the setbacks of the building from the Mississippi River or blufflines;</p> <p>D. Identification of techniques for preservation of those view corridors identified in the MRCCA Plan; and</p> <p>E. Opportunities for creation or enhancement of public river corridor views.</p> <p>6.3 Structure and impervious surface placement.</p> <p>6.31 Structures and impervious surface must not be placed in the shore or bluff impact zones unless identified as an exemption in Section 12.0.</p> <p>6.32 Structures and facilities must comply with the following OHWL setback provisions unless identified as exempt in Section 12.0.</p> <p>A. ROS District: 200 feet from the Mississippi River and 150 feet from the Minnesota and Vermillion Rivers.</p> <p>B. RN District: 100 feet from the Mississippi River and 75 feet from the Rum and Vermillion Rivers.</p> <p>C. RTC District: 75 feet from the Mississippi, Crow, and Rum Rivers.</p> <p>D. SR District: 75 feet from the Vermillion River.</p> <p>E. UM District: 50 feet from the Mississippi River.</p> <p>F. UC District: Setbacks are determined by underlying zoning.</p>	<p><i>6.23 LGUs may want to use visual analysis tools to help understand and communicate visual impacts during project review and approval. See DNR guidance for PRCV Viewshed Analysis, using Google Earth and Sketch up, which are freely available visual assessment tools.</i></p> <p><i>6.23.B. Optional. This standard would link CUP approval with conformance to bluff setback standards.</i></p> <p><i>6.23.C. 3&4. Optional. These additional techniques can help reduce visual impacts in certain situations.</i></p> <p><i>6.3. Local governments may apply stricter standards than those listed here. Increasing structure setbacks can help reduce the risk of erosion in near shore and bluff areas and enhance the aesthetic character of the river. Larger setbacks also allow room for larger riparian buffers.</i></p>

Ordinance Language	Commentary
<p>6.33 Structures and facilities must comply with the following bluffline setback provisions unless identified as exempt in Section 12.0:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. ROS District: 100 feet. B. RN District: 40 feet. C. RTC District: 40 feet. D. SR District: 40 feet. E. UM District: 40 feet. F. UC District: 40 feet. <p>6.34 Where principal structures exist on the adjoining lots on both sides of a proposed building site, the minimum setback may be altered to conform to the average of the adjoining setbacks, if the new structure's scale and bulk riverward or bluffward of the setbacks required under Sections 6.32 and 6.33 are consistent with adjoining development. See Figure 6.</p>	
<p>Figure 6. Structure Setback Averaging</p>  <p>The diagram, titled "Structure Setback Averaging", illustrates a proposed principal structure situated between two existing principal structures. The setback from the Ordinary High Water Level (OHWL) to the existing structures is labeled as X and Y. The setback for the proposed structure is labeled as $X + Y + 2$. A dashed line indicates the "Average structure setback". A shaded area at the bottom represents the "Shore Impact Zone (SIZ)", with a note stating "No structures in the SIZ". A caption below the diagram reads: "The scale and bulk of a proposed principal structure must be consistent with existing principal structures."</p>	
<p>6.35 Subsurface sewage treatment systems, including the septic tank and absorption area, must be located at least 75 feet from the ordinary high water level of the Mississippi River and all other public waters.</p>	
<p>6.4 Lot size and buildable area.</p> <p>6.41 The width of lots abutting the Mississippi River in the ROS District must be at least 200 feet, unless alternative design methods are used that provide greater protection of the riparian area.</p> <p>6.42 All new lots must have adequate buildable area to comply with the setback requirements of Sections 6.32 and 6.33 so as to not require variances to use the lots for their intended purpose.</p>	<p>6.41. <i>This provision only applies in the ROS district.</i></p>

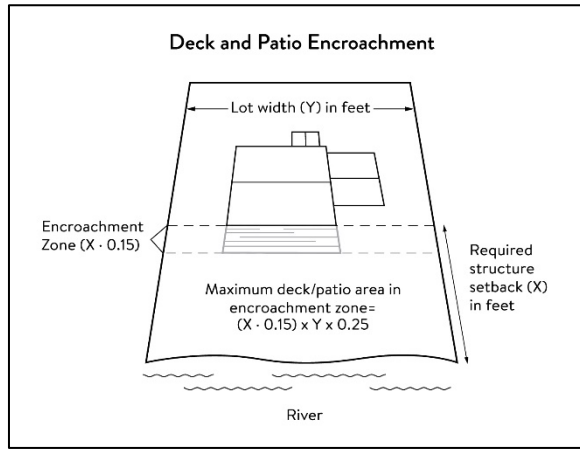
Ordinance Language	Commentary
<p>7.0 PERFORMANCE STANDARDS FOR PRIVATE FACILITIES</p> <p>7.1 Purpose. To establish design standards for private facilities that are consistent with best management practices and that minimize impacts to primary conservation areas, public river corridor views and other resources identified in the MRCCA plan.</p> <p>7.2 General design standards. All private facilities must be developed in accordance with the vegetation management and land alteration requirements in Sections 9.0 and 10.0.</p> <p>7.3 Private roads, driveways, and parking areas. Except as provided in Section 12.0, private roads, driveways and parking areas must:</p> <p>7.31 Be designed to take advantage of natural vegetation and topography so that they are not readily visible;</p> <p>7.32 Comply with structure setback requirements according to Section 6.3; and</p> <p>7.33 Not be placed within the bluff impact zone or shore impact zone, unless exempt under Section 12.0 and designed consistent with Section 8.2.</p> <p>7.4 Private water access and viewing facilities.</p> <p>7.41 Private access paths must be no more than:</p> <p>A. Eight feet wide, if placed within the shore impact zone; and</p> <p>B. Four feet wide, if placed within the bluff impact zone.</p> <p>7.42 Private water access ramps must:</p> <p>A. Comply with Minnesota Rules, chapters 6115.0210 and 6280.0250; and</p> <p>B. Be designed and constructed consistent with the applicable standards in Design Handbook for Recreational Boating and Fishing Facilities.</p> <p>7.43 Design and construction of private stairways, lifts, and landings are subject to the following standards:</p> <p>A. Stairways and lifts must not exceed four feet in width on residential lots. Wider stairways may be used for commercial properties and residential facilities held in common, if approved by <i>(insert name of LGU permit or approval type)</i>;</p> <p>B. Landings for stairways and lifts on residential lots must not exceed 32 square feet in area. Landings larger than 32 square feet area allowed for commercial properties and residential facilities held in common, if approved by <i>(insert name of LGU permit or approval type)</i>;</p> <p>C. Canopies or roofs are prohibited on stairways, lifts, or landings;</p>	<p>7.42.B. This publication is available as a hard copy from the US Fish & Wildlife Services Conservation Library or by purchase from States Organization for Boating Access (SOBA) for \$55.</p>

Ordinance Language	Commentary
<p>D. Stairways, lifts, and landings must be located in the least visible portion of the lot whenever practical; and</p> <p>E. Ramps, lifts, mobility paths, or other facilities for persons with physical disabilities are allowed for achieving access to shore areas according to Section 7.43 A. – D, and as provided under Section 3.9.</p> <p>7.45 One water-oriented accessory structure is allowed for each riparian lot or parcel less than 300 feet in width at the ordinary high water level, with one additional water-oriented accessory structure allowed for each additional 300 feet of shoreline on the same lot or parcel. Water-oriented accessory structures are prohibited in the bluff impact zone and must:</p> <p>A. Not exceed 12 feet in height;</p> <p>B. Not exceed 120 square feet in area; and</p> <p>C. Be placed a minimum of 10 feet from the ordinary high water level.</p> <p>7.5 Decks and patios in setback areas. Decks and at-grade patios may encroach into the required setbacks from the ordinary high water level and blufflines without a variance, when consistent with Sections 9.0 and 10.0, provided that:</p> <p>7.51 The encroachment of the deck or patio into the required setback area does not exceed 15 percent of the required structure setback;</p> <p>7.52 the area of the deck or patio that extends into the required setback area occupies no more than 25 percent of the total area between the required setback and the 15 percent using the formula:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">[Required setback depth (feet) x 0.15 x lot width (feet) = maximum total area]</p> <p>7.53 The deck or patio does not extend into the bluff impact zone. See Figure 7.</p>	<p><i>7.5. Optional. Eliminate this provisions and prohibit decks and patios within the structure setback.</i></p>

Ordinance Language

Commentary

Figure 7. Deck and Patio Encroachment



7.6 Off-premise and directional signs.

7.61 Off-premise advertising signs must:

- A. Meet required structure placement and height standards in Sections 6.2 and 6.3.
- B. Not be readily visible

7.62 Directional signs for patrons arriving at a business by watercraft must comply with the following standards:

- A. They must be consistent with [Minnesota Statutes, section 86B.115](#).
- B. Only convey the location and name of the establishment and the general types of goods and services available, if located in a shore impact zone.
- C. Be no greater than ten feet in height and 32 square feet in surface area; and
- D. If illuminated, the lighting must be **fully shielded and directed downward** to prevent illumination out across the river or to the sky.

7.7 Fences. Fences between principal structures and the river are allowed if fences are:

7.71 Not higher than six feet.

7.72 Not located within the SIZ and BIZ

7.73 Not located in the regulatory floodplain.

7.8 Lighting. Within the OHWL setback:

7.6. If local governments choose to allow off-premise signs and signs in the shore impact zone, these provision must be included. If not, LGUs must exclude them.

7.61.B. Note that the term “readily visible” is defined in the definitions section.

7.62. This language may conflict with supreme court decisions regarding free speech and the first amendment. The provision is intended to prohibit nonessential signs in the shore impact zone to limit the impact on scenic views while allowing directional signage. If LGUs want to allow such signs and are uncomfortable with this language, they should propose alternative language. If LGUs do not want signs in the SIZ, then this language should be eliminated and replaced with language prohibiting nonessential signs in the SIZ.

7.62.D. Optional. Suggested language provides better protection from light pollution.

7.7. Optional. Language regulating fences in the SIZ will protect river views and may minimize neighbor conflicts over fences and views to the river.

7.8. Optional. Language regulating lighting in riparian areas will retain river corridor character and minimize neighbor conflicts.

Ordinance Language	Commentary
<p data-bbox="226 159 1010 185">7.81 Lighting shall be fully shielded and directed away from the river.</p> <p data-bbox="226 207 569 233">7.82 Uplighting is prohibited.</p> <p data-bbox="107 256 772 282">8.0 PERFORMANCE STANDARDS FOR PUBLIC FACILITIES</p> <p data-bbox="155 315 1451 444">8.1 Purpose. To establish design standards for public facilities that are consistent with best management practices and that minimize impacts to primary conservation areas, public river corridor views and other resources identified in the MRCCA plan. Public facilities serve the public interest by providing public access to the Mississippi River corridor or require locations in or adjacent to the river corridor and therefore require some degree of flexibility.</p> <p data-bbox="155 467 1108 493">8.2 General design standards. All public facilities must be designed and constructed to:</p> <p data-bbox="226 516 1409 542">8.21 Minimize visibility of the facility from the river to the extent consistent with the purpose of the facility;</p> <p data-bbox="226 565 1415 630">8.22 Comply with the structure placement and height standards in Section 6.0, except as provided in Section 12.0;</p> <p data-bbox="226 652 1444 750">8.23 Be consistent with the vegetation management standards in Section 9.0 and the land alteration and storm water management standards in Section 10.0, including use of practices identified in Best Practices for Meeting DNR General Public Waters Work Permit GP 2004-0001, where applicable;</p> <p data-bbox="226 773 1444 870">8.24 Avoid primary conservation areas, unless no alternative exists. If no alternative exists, then disturbance to primary conservation areas must be avoided to the greatest extent practicable, and design and construction must minimize impacts; and</p> <p data-bbox="226 893 1423 958">8.25 Minimize disturbance of spawning and nesting times by scheduling construction at times when local fish and wildlife are not spawning or nesting.</p> <p data-bbox="226 980 1436 1045">8.26 Minimize disturbance during bird migration and nesting times by scheduling construction at times when birds are not migrating or nesting.</p> <p data-bbox="155 1068 1377 1094">8.3 Right-of-way maintenance standards. Right-of-way maintenance must comply with the following standards:</p> <p data-bbox="226 1117 1171 1143">8.31 Vegetation currently in a natural state must be maintained to the extent feasible;</p> <p data-bbox="226 1166 1423 1230">8.32 Where vegetation in a natural state has been removed, native plants must be planted and maintained on the right-of-way; and</p> <p data-bbox="226 1253 1451 1351">8.33 Chemical control of vegetation must be avoided when practicable, but when chemical control is necessary, chemicals used must be in accordance with the regulations and other requirements of all state and federal agencies with authority over the chemical's use.</p>	<p data-bbox="1478 503 1976 584"><i>8.21. Optional. Added text provides administrative clarity that views from the river are important to protect.</i></p> <p data-bbox="1478 971 1990 1052"><i>8.26. Optional. Provides additional protection to the hundreds of bird species and millions of birds that migrate along the Mississippi Flyway twice a year.</i></p>

Ordinance Language	Commentary
<p>8.4 Crossings of public water or public land. Crossings of public waters or land controlled by the commissioner are subject to approval by the commissioner according to Minnesota Statutes, sections 84.415 and 103G.245.</p> <p>8.5 Public utilities. Public utilities must comply with the following standards:</p> <p>8.51 High-voltage transmission lines, wind energy conversion systems greater than five megawatts, and pipelines are regulated according to Minnesota Statutes, chapter 216E, 216F, and 216G respectively; and</p> <p>8.52 If overhead placement is necessary, utility facility crossings must minimize visibility of the facility from the river be hidden from view and follow other existing right of ways as much as practicable.</p> <p>8.53 The appearance of structures must be as compatible as practicable with the surrounding area in a natural state with regard to height and width, materials used, and color.</p> <p>8.54 Wireless communication facilities, according to Section 5.26.</p> <p>8.6 Public transportation facilities. Public transportation facilities shall comply with structure placement and height standards in Section 6.0. Where such facilities intersect or about two or more MRCCA districts, the least restrictive standards apply. Public transportation facilities must be designed and constructed to give priority to:</p> <p>8.61 Providing scenic overlooks for motorists, bicyclists, and pedestrians;</p> <p>8.62 Providing safe pedestrian crossings and facilities along the river corridor;</p> <p>8.63 Providing access to the riverfront in public ownership; and</p> <p>8.64 Allowing for use of the land between the river and the transportation facility.</p> <p>8.7 Public recreational facilities. Public recreational facilities must comply with the following standards:</p> <p>8.71 Buildings and parking associated with public recreational facilities must comply with the structure placement and height standards in Section 6.0, except as provided in Section 12.0;</p> <p>8.72 Roads and driveways associated with public recreational facilities must not be placed in the bluff or shore impact zones unless no other placement alternative exists. If no alternative exists, then design and construction must minimize impacts to shoreline vegetation, erodible soils and slopes, and other sensitive resources.</p> <p>8.73 Trails, access paths, and viewing areas associated with public recreational facilities and providing access to or views of the Mississippi River are allowed within the bluff and shore impact zones if design, construction, and maintenance methods are consistent with the best management practice guidelines in Trail Planning, Design, and Development Guidelines.</p> <p>A. Hard-surface trails are not allowed on the face of bluffs with a slope exceeding 30 percent. Natural surface trails are allowed, provided they do not exceed eight feet in width.</p>	<p>8.5. There are situations where local governments have jurisdiction for approving transmission projects. See 216E.05 Subd. 1. In those cases, the local government would apply these standards in reviewing and approving the transmission application</p> <p>8.52. Optional. Added text provides administrative clarity that views from the river are important to protect when local governments have approval authority.</p> <p>8.73. Contact the DNR Parks and Trails Division at 651-259-5600 to get the password to download a free copy.</p> <p>8.73.A. While this is an accessibility concern, there is no requirement to make all places accessible. Most hiking trails are not accessible. The impacts to bluffs</p>

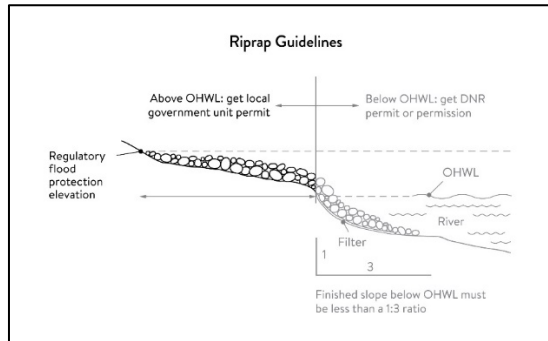
Ordinance Language	Commentary
<p>B. Trails, paths, and viewing areas must be designed and constructed to minimize:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Visibility from the river; (2) Visual impacts on public river corridor views; and (3) Disturbance to and fragmentation of primary conservation areas. <p>8.74 Public water access facilities must comply with the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Watercraft access ramps must comply with Minnesota Rules chapters 6115.0210 and 6280.0250; and B. Facilities must be designed and constructed consistent with the standards in Design Handbook for Recreational Boating and Fishing Facilities. <p>8.75 Public signs and kiosks for interpretive or directional purposes are allowed in the bluff or shore impact zones, provided they are placed and constructed to minimize disturbance to these areas and avoid visual impacts on public river corridor views. If illuminated, the lighting must be fully shielded and be directed downward.</p> <p>8.76 Public stairways, lifts, and landings must be designed as provided in Section 7.43.</p>	<p><i>with slopes over 30% to build accessible trails would result in enormous grading changes and vegetation removal.</i></p> <p>8.74.B. This publication is available as a hard copy from the US Fish & Wildlife Services Conservation Library or by purchase from States Organization for Boating Access (SOBA) for \$55.</p> <p>8.75. <i>Optional. Suggested language provides better protection from light pollution.</i></p>
<p>9.0 VEGETATION MANAGEMENT</p>	
<p>9.1 Purpose. To establish standards that sustain and enhance the biological and ecological functions of vegetation; preserve the natural character and topography of the MRCCA; and maintain stability of bluffs and steep slopes and ensure stability of other erosion-prone areas.</p>	
<p>9.2 Applicability. This section applies to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9.21 Shore impact zones; 9.22 Areas within 50 feet of a wetland or natural drainage route; 9.23 Bluff impact zones; 9.24 Areas of native plant communities; and 9.25 Significant existing vegetative stands identified in the MRCCA plan. 	<p>9.2 LGUs are not allowed to restrict the height of ground cover vegetation in these “designated” areas such as through nuisance weed control ordinances. If such ordinance provisions exist, LGUs must amend them so they do not apply to these designated areas.</p>
<p>9.3 Activities allowed without a vegetation permit.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9.31 Maintenance of existing lawns, landscaping and gardens; 9.32 Removal of vegetation in emergency situations as determined by <i>(insert name of LGU)</i>; 9.33 Right-of-way maintenance for public facilities meeting the standards Section 8.3; 	

Ordinance Language	Commentary
<p>9.34 Agricultural and forestry activities meeting the standards of Sections 5.21 and 5.23;</p> <p>9.35 Selective vegetation removal, provided that vegetative cover remains consistent with the management purpose of the MRCCA District, including removal of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Vegetation that is dead, diseased, dying, or hazardous; B. Vegetation to prevent the spread of diseases or insect pests; C. Individual trees and shrubs; and D. Invasive non-native species. <p>9.4 Activities allowed with a vegetation permit.</p> <p>9.41 Only the following intensive vegetation clearing activities are allowed with a vegetation permit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Clearing of vegetation that is dead, diseased, dying, or hazardous; B. Clearing to prevent the spread of diseases or insect pests; C. Clearing to remove invasive non-native species. D. Clearing to prepare for restoration and erosion control management activities consistent with a plan approved by <i>(insert name of LGU or name of resource agency)</i>. E. The minimum necessary for development that is allowed with a building permit or as an exemption under Section 12.0. <p>9.42 General Performance Standards. The following standards must be met, in addition to a restoration plan under Section 9.6, in order to approve a vegetation permit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Development is sited to minimize removal of or disturbance to natural vegetation; B. Soil, slope stability, and hydrologic conditions are suitable for the proposed work as determined by a professional engineer or <i>(insert name of resource agency, if someone other than professional engineer is desired)</i>; C. Clearing is the minimum necessary and designed to blend with the natural terrain and minimize visual impacts to public river corridor views and other scenic views; D. Vegetation removal activities are conducted so as to expose the smallest practical area of soil to erosion for the least possible time, and to avoid bird migration and nesting seasons; and E. Any other condition determined necessary to achieve the purpose of this section. <p>9.5 Prohibited activities. All other intensive vegetation clearing is prohibited.</p>	<p><i>9.35.C. This provides clarity that removing individual trees and shrubs is allowed under the rules. LGUs may choose to not add this provision or to not include trees or shrubs.</i></p> <p><i>9.4 LGUs must develop a new or use an existing permit process consistent with 6106.0150 Subp. 4. LGUs must submit documentation to the DNR verifying a process and administrative forms and procedures as part of ordinance review and approval process. LGUs have the authority to approve, approve with conditions or deny a vegetation permit application.</i></p> <p><i>9.41.E. The text “that is allowed with a permit” is not in rule and was added to clarify the intent that intensive vegetation clearing is allowed for permitted projects.</i></p> <p><i>9.42.B. This standard may be applicable if LGUs have concerns about slope stability during application review.</i></p> <p><i>9.42.C. Optional. Including “and other scenic views” would allow consideration of how vegetation removal might affect the views of neighbors, properties across the river, or from the river.</i></p> <p><i>9.42.D. Optional. Language provides additional protections for birds that migrate along the Mississippi Flyway twice a year.</i></p>

Ordinance Language	Commentary
<p>9.6 Vegetation restoration plan.</p> <p>9.61 Development of a vegetation restoration plan and reestablishment of natural vegetation is required:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. For any vegetation removed with a permit under Section 9.41; B. Upon failure to comply with any provisions in this section; or C. As part of the planning process for subdivisions as provided in Section 11.0. <p>9.62 Restoration Plan Performance Standards. The vegetation restoration plan must satisfy the application submittal requirements in 3.6, and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Vegetation must be restored in one or more of the following restoration priority areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Stabilization of erodible soils Areas with soils showing signs of erosion, especially on or near the top and bottom of steep slopes and bluffs; (2) Restoration or enhancement of shoreline vegetation Shoreline areas within 25 feet of the water with no natural vegetation, degraded vegetation, or planted with turf grass; (3) Revegetation of bluffs or steep slopes visible from the river Areas on steep slopes and bluffs that are visible from the river with no natural vegetation, degraded vegetation, or planted with turf grass; or (4) Other approved priority opportunity area, including priorities identified in the MRCCA plan, if none of the above exist. B. Include vegetation that provides suitable habitat and effective soil stability, runoff retention, and infiltration capability. Vegetation species, composition, density, and diversity must be guided by nearby patches of native plant communities and by Native Vegetation Establishment and Enhancement Guidelines; C. Any highly erodible soils disturbed during removal and/or restoration must be stabilized with deep-rooted vegetation with a high stem density; D. Vegetation removed must be restored with natural native vegetation to the greatest extent practicable. The area (square feet) of the restored vegetation should be similar to that removed to the greatest extent practicable. E. For restoration of removed native plant communities, restored vegetation must also provide biological and ecological function equivalent to the removed native plant communities. The area (square feet) of the restored vegetation should be equivalent to that removed; F. Be prepared by a qualified individual; and 	<p>9.61.A. This provision directly states that a restoration plan is required for all permitted intensively removed vegetation. It is consistent with but more clear than MR 6106.0150 Subp. 5 D and E which requires restoration of all intensively removed vegetation.</p> <p>9.62.A. (1)–(3). Optional. Priorities for restoration are in MR 6106.0150 Subp. 5.D & E. These priorities are vague and difficult to administer. Suggested higher standards clarify what a priority is so it is easier to identify and thus easier to review and approve restoration plans.</p> <p>9.62.A.(4). Optional. Many LGUs identified restoration priorities in their MRCCA Plans. This optional language provides an opportunity to address those opportunities through ordinance administration.</p> <p>9.62.D. Optional. Replace “natural” with “native.” Alternative language provides a specific numerical quantity tying the amount of vegetation removed to the amount that should be replaced is easier to administer the phrase “to the greatest extent practicalbe” and provides better resource protection.</p> <p>9.62.E. Optional. Alternative language requiring that the area of restored vegetation be equivalent to that removed functionally clarifies what biological and</p>

Ordinance Language	Commentary
<p>G. Include a maintenance plan that includes management provisions for controlling invasive species and replacement of plant loss for three years.</p>	<p><i>ecological equivalent means. This is easier to administer and provides better resource protection.</i></p>
<p>9. 63 A certificate of compliance will be issued after the vegetation restoration plan requirements have been satisfied.</p>	<p><i>9.62.F. LGUs could specify what a qualified professional means in different situations.</i></p>
<p>10.0 LAND ALTERATION STANDARDS AND STORMWATER MANAGEMENT</p>	
<p>10.1 Purpose. To establish standards that protect water quality from pollutant loadings of sediment, nutrients, bacteria, and other contaminants; and maintain stability of bluffs, shorelines, and other areas prone to erosion.</p>	
<p>10.2 Land alteration.</p>	
<p>10.21 Within the bluff impact zone, land alteration is prohibited, except for the following, which are allowed by permit.</p>	
<p>A. Erosion control consistent with a plan approved by the local government or resource agency and consistent with Section 10.6;</p>	<p><i>10.21. A. This provision allows an exception for erosion control projects in the BIZ as long as they are developed by a local government or a resource agency (e.g. SWCD). Property owners may address more limited erosion control problems with retaining walls subject to the design standards for walls under 10.32.</i></p>
<p>B. The minimum necessary for development that is allowed as an exception under Section 12; and</p>	
<p>C. Repair and maintenance of existing buildings and facilities.</p>	
<p>10.22 Within the water quality impact zone, land alteration that involves more than ten cubic yards of material or affects an area greater than 1,000 square feet requires a permit.</p>	<p><i>10.22. Optional. LGUs may increase the distance or area where a land alteration permit is required.</i></p>
<p>10.3 Rock riprap, retaining walls, and other erosion control structures.</p>	
<p>10.31 Construction, repair, or replacement of rock riprap, retaining walls, and other erosion control structures located at or below the OHWL must comply with Minnesota Rules, chapters 6115.0215, subpart 4, item E, and 6115.0216, subpart 2. Work must not proceed until approved by the commissioner, permitted by the US Army Corps of Engineers, and any other permits are obtained. See Figure 8.</p>	<p><i>10.31. Under Section 10 of the Federal Rivers and Harbors Act, a USACOE permit is required for riprap along the Mississippi River.</i></p>

Figure 8. Riprap Guidelines



10.32 Construction or replacement of rock riprap, retaining walls, and other erosion control structures within the bluff impact zone and the water quality impact zone are allowed with a permit consistent with provisions of Section 10.6 provided that:

- A. If the project includes work at or below the OHWL, the commissioner has already approved or permitted the project.
- B. The structures are used only to correct an established erosion problem as determined by the *(insert name of LGU and/or resource agency)*.
- C. The size and extent of the structures are the minimum necessary to correct the erosion problem and are not larger than the following, unless a professional engineer determines that a larger structure is needed to correct the erosion problem:
 - (1) Retaining walls must not exceed five feet in height and must be placed a minimum horizontal distance of ten feet apart; and
 - (2) Riprap must not exceed the height of the regulatory flood protection elevation.

10.33 Repair of existing rock riprap, retaining walls, and other erosion control structures above the OHWL does not require a permit provided it does not involve any land alteration.

10.4 Stormwater management.

10.41 In the bluff impact zone, storm water management facilities are prohibited, except by permit if:

- A. There are no alternatives for storm water treatment outside the bluff impact zone on the subject site;
- B. The site generating runoff is designed so that the amount of runoff reaching the bluff impact zone is reduced to the greatest extent practicable;

10.41. Optional. Could add the bluff setback to this standard to increase the area in which stormwater treatment facilities would not be allowed.

Ordinance Language	Commentary
<p>C. The construction and operation of the facility does not affect slope stability on the subject property or adjacent properties; and</p> <p>D. Mitigation based on the best available engineering and geological practices is required and applied to eliminate or minimize the risk of slope failure.</p> <p>10.42 In the water quality impact zone, development that creates new impervious surface, as allowed by exemption in Section 12.0, or fully reconstructs existing impervious surface of more than 10,000 square feet requires a storm water permit . Multipurpose trails and sidewalks are exempt if there is down gradient vegetation or a filter strip that is at least five feet wide.</p> <p>10.43 In all other areas, storm water runoff must be directed away from the bluff impact zones or unstable areas.</p> <p>10.5 Development on steep slopes. Construction of structures, impervious surfaces, land alteration, vegetation removal, or other construction activities are allowed on steep slopes if:</p> <p>10.51 The development can be accomplished without increasing erosion or storm water runoff;</p> <p>10.52 The soil types and geology are suitable for the proposed development; and</p> <p>10.53 Vegetation is managed according to the requirements of Section 9.0.</p> <p>10.6 Conditions of land alteration permit approval.</p> <p>10.61 Temporary and permanent erosion and sediment control measures retain sediment onsite consistent with best management practices in the Minnesota Stormwater Manual;</p> <p>10.62 Natural site topography, soil, and vegetation conditions are used to control runoff and reduce erosion and sedimentation;</p> <p>10.63 Construction activity is phased when possible;</p> <p>10.64 All erosion and sediment controls are installed before starting any land disturbance activity;</p> <p>10.65 Erosion and sediment controls are maintained to ensure effective operation;</p> <p>10.66 The proposed work is consistent with the vegetation standards in Section 9.0; and</p> <p>10.67 Best management practices for protecting and enhancing ecological and water resources identified in Best Practices for Meeting DNR General Public Waters Work Permit GP 2004-0001.</p> <p>10.7 Compliance with other plans and programs. All development must:</p> <p>10.71 Be consistent with Minnesota Statutes, chapter 103B, and local water management plans completed under chapter 8410;</p>	<p><i>10.42 Local governments must review and approve storm water permits/plans using the same standard used in their MS4 permit for post construction storm water management, or if no MS4 permit, then compliance with the current NPDES program permit for construction storm water.</i></p> <p><i>10.7 Local governments may eliminate these provisions if similar language is included elsewhere in the ordinance.</i></p>

Ordinance Language	Commentary
<p>10.72 Meet or exceed the wetland protection standards under Minnesota Rules, chapter 8420; and</p> <p>10.73 Meet or exceed the floodplain management standards under Minnesota Rules, chapter 6120. 5000 – 6120.6200</p> <p>11.0 SUBDIVISION AND LAND DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS</p> <p>11.1 Purpose.</p> <p>11.11 To protect and enhance the natural and scenic values of the MRCCA during development or redevelopment of the remaining large sites</p> <p>11.12 To establish standards for protecting and restoring biological and ecological functions of primary conservation areas on large sites; and</p> <p>11.13 To encourage restoration of natural vegetation during development or redevelopment of large sites where restoration opportunities have been identified in MRCCA Plans.</p> <p>11.2 Applicability.</p> <p>11.21 The design standards in this section apply to subdivisions, planned unit developments and master- planned development and redevelopment of land involving ten or more acres for contiguous parcels that abut the Mississippi River and 20 or more acres for all other parcels, including smaller individual sites within the following developments that are part of a common plan of development that may be constructed at different times:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Subdivisions; B. Planned unit developments; and C. Master-planned development and redevelopment of land. <p>11.22 The following activities are exempt from the requirements of this section:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Minor subdivisions consisting of three or fewer lots; B. Minor boundary line corrections; C. Resolutions of encroachments; D. Additions to existing lots of record; E. Placement of essential services; and F. Activities involving river-dependent commercial and industrial uses. <p>11.3 Application materials. Project information listed in Section 3.6 must be submitted for all proposed developments.</p>	<p><i>11.21. Optional. The 10-acre threshold is high considering redevelopment in urban areas of the corridor. Consider reducing to a lower threshold such as five-acres. This way communities can ensure more public access to the river and better protection or restoration of PCAs and PRCVs.</i></p> <p><i>Additionally, this provision is intended to ensure that all land adjacent to the River be protected. The optional word “contiguous” helps to communicate this and to reduce the potential for using existing parcel sizes to weaken protections for land adjacent to the river.</i></p> <p><i>11.3. Local governments must provide for pre-project review of all proposed subdivisions, redevelopments, and planned unit developments.</i></p>

Ordinance Language	Commentary
<p>11.4 Design standards.</p> <p>11.41 Primary conservation areas, where they exist, must be set aside and designated as protected open space in quantities meeting the following as a percentage of total parcel area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. CA-ROS District: 50%; B. CA-RN District: 20%; C. CA-RTC, CA-UM, and CA-UC Districts: 10%; and D. CA-SR District: 10% if the parcel includes native plant communities or provides feasible connections to a regional park or trail system, otherwise no requirement. <p>11.42 If the primary conservation areas exceed the amounts specified in Section 11.41, then protection of native plant communities and natural vegetation in riparian areas shall be prioritized.</p> <p>11.43 If primary conservation areas exist but do not have natural vegetation (identified as restoration priorities in the MRCCA Plan), then a vegetation assessment must be completed to evaluate the unvegetated primary conservation areas and determine whether vegetation restoration is needed. If restoration is needed, vegetation must be restored according to Section 9.62.</p> <p>11.44 If primary conservation areas do not exist on the parcel and portions of the parcel have been identified in the MRCCA plan as a restoration area, vegetation must be restored in the identified areas according to Section 9.62 and the area must be set aside and designated as protected open space.</p> <p>11.45 Storm water treatment areas or other green infrastructure may be used to meet the protected open space requirements if the vegetation provides biological and ecological functions.</p> <p>11.46 Land dedicated under (<i>insert LGU ordinance citation</i>) for public river access, parks, or other open space or public facilities may be counted toward the protected open space requirement.</p> <p>11.47 Protected open space areas must connect open space, natural areas, and recreational areas, where present on adjacent parcels, as much as possible to form an interconnected network.</p> <p>11.5 Permanent protection of designated open space.</p> <p>11.51 Designated open space areas must be protected through one or more of the following methods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Public acquisition by a government entity for conservation purposes; B. A permanent conservation easement, as provided in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 84C; C. A deed restriction; and D. Other arrangements that achieve an equivalent degree of protection. 	<p><i>11.41.C. Optional. Increase set aside percentage in all district. As land in these districts gets redeveloped, it will be important to ensure PCAs and land is set aside for future parks and open space, especially for urban areas where there is greater density and opportunities to work and play along the river.</i></p> <p><i>11.46 This ordinance citation refers to LGU “park” dedication or in-lieu fee provisions adopted under Minnesota Statutes, section 462.358, subdivision 2b. If LGU has not adopted such provisions this section may be omitted.</i></p>

Ordinance Language	Commentary
<p>11.52 Permanent protection methods must ensure the long-term management of vegetation to meet its biological and ecological functions, prohibit structures, and prohibit land alteration, except as needed to provide public recreational facilities and access to the river.</p> <p>11.6 Alternative design standards.</p> <p>12.0 EXEMPTIONS</p> <p>12.1 Purpose. To provide exemptions to structure placement, height and other standards for specific river or water access dependent facilities as provided in Minnesota Statutes 116G.15 Subd. 4.</p> <p>12.2 Applicability.</p> <p>12.21 Uses and activities not specifically exempted must comply with this <i>(section, chapter, or article)</i>. Uses and activities exempted under shore impact zone and bluff impact zone must comply with the vegetation management and land alteration standards in Sections 9 and 10.</p> <p>12.22 Uses and activities in Section 12.3 are categorized as:</p> <p>A. Exempt – E. This means that the use or activity is allowed;</p> <p>B. Exempt if no alternative - (E). This means that the use or activity is allowed only if no alternatives exist; and</p> <p>C. Not exempt - N. This means that a use or activity is not exempt and must meet the standards of this ordinance.</p>	<p>11.6 <i>The MRCCA rules state that local ordinances must contain provisions, including incentives, for alternative design methods that achieve better protection or restoration of PCAs. Local governments must develop provisions that achieve additional protections for or restoration of primary conservation areas. These should address PCA resources specific to the community and unique opportunities for their protection or restoration within the type of development or redevelopment that is likely to happen in the community. The DNR will consider a wide variety of provisions to meet this requirement. Some ideas include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Protection and restoration of continuous vegetation – preventing the fragmentation of vegetation and habitat by individual lots, especially along the river and natural drainage areas and protecting it as common open space.</i> • <i>Density bonus and smaller lots in return for protection of open space beyond the minimum identified in 11.41.</i> • <i>Use of conservation design or transfer of development rights in return for protection of open space beyond the minimum identified in 11.41.</i> • <i>Other zoning and site design techniques.</i>

Ordinance Language	Commentary						
<p>12.3 Use and activity exemptions classification.</p> <p>12.31 General uses and activities.</p>							
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="113 256 688 391">Use or Activity</th> <th data-bbox="695 256 800 391">Set backs</th> <th data-bbox="806 256 911 391">Height Limits</th> <th data-bbox="917 256 984 391">SIZ</th> <th data-bbox="991 256 1058 391">BIZ</th> <th data-bbox="1064 256 1451 391">Applicable standards with which the use or activity must comply</th> </tr> </thead> </table>		Use or Activity	Set backs	Height Limits	SIZ	BIZ	Applicable standards with which the use or activity must comply
Use or Activity		Set backs	Height Limits	SIZ	BIZ	Applicable standards with which the use or activity must comply	
Industrial and utility structures requiring greater height for operational reasons (such as elevators, refineries and railroad signaling towers)		N	E	N	N	Structure design and placement must minimize interference with public river corridor views.	
Barns, silos, and farm structures		N	E	N	N		
Bridges and bridge approach roadways		E	E	E	(E)	Section 8	
Wireless communication towers		E	E	N	N	Section 5.26	
Chimneys, church spires, flag poles, public monuments, and mechanical stacks and equipment		N	E	N	N		
Historic properties and contributing properties in historic districts	E	E	E	E	Exemptions do not apply to additions or site alterations		
Buildings and structures on the face of or abutting the bluff in the CA-UC district of St. Paul, between Chestnut Street and Highway 52.	E	n/a	n/a	E	Height in CA-UC district is governed by underlying zoning		

Ordinance Language						Commentary
12.32 Public utilities.						
Use or Activity	Set backs	Height Limits	SIZ	BIZ	Applicable standards with which the use or activity must comply	
Electrical power facilities	E	E	E	(E)	Section 8	
Essential services (other than storm water facilities)	E	E	E	(E)	Section 8	
Storm water facilities	E	N	E	(E)	Section 10	
Wastewater treatment	E	N	E	N	Section 8	
Public transportation facilities	E	N	(E)	(E)	Section 8	

Ordinance Language						Commentary
12.33 Public recreational facilities.						
Use or Activity	Set backs	Height Limits	SIZ	BIZ	Applicable standards with which the use or activity must comply	
Accessory structures, such as monuments, flagpoles, light standards, and similar park features	E	E	(E)	(E)	Section 8; within BIZ, only on slopes averaging less than 30%. Exemptions do not apply to principal structures.	
Picnic shelters and other open-sided structures	E	N	(E)	N	Section 8	
Parking lots	(E)	N	(E)	(E)	Section 8; within BIZ, only within 20 feet of toe of bluff; not on face of bluff; and must not affect stability of bluff	
Roads and driveways	(E)	N	(E)	(E)	Section 8	
Natural-surfaced trails, access paths, and viewing areas	E	N	E	E	Section 8	
Hard-surfaced trails and viewing platforms	E	N	E	(E)	Section 8; within BIZ, only on slopes averaging less than 30%	
Water access ramps	E	N	E	(E)	Section 8	
Public signs and kiosks for interpretive or directional purposes	E	N	E	(E)	Section 8	

Ordinance Language						Commentary
12.34 River-dependent uses.						
Use or Activity	Set backs	Height Limits	SIZ	BIZ	Applicable standards with which the use or activity must comply	
Shoreline facilities	E	N ¹	E	(E)	Section 5.25. Exemptions do not apply to buildings, structures, and parking areas that are not part of a shoreline facility	
Private roads and conveyance structures serving river-dependent uses	E	N ¹	E	(E)	Section 5.25	

¹ River-dependent commercial, industrial, and utility structures are exempt from height limits only if greater height is required for operational reasons.

Ordinance Language						Commentary
12.35 Private residential and commercial water access and use facilities.						
Use or Activity	Set backs	Height Limits	SIZ	BIZ	Applicable standards with which the use or activity must comply	
Private roads serving 3 or more lots	(E)	N	N	(E)	Section 7; in BIZ, only on slopes averaging less than 30%. Exemption does not apply to private roads serving fewer 3 lots or to private driveways and parking areas	
Access paths	E	N	E	E	Section 7	
Water access ramps	E	N	E	N	Section 7	
Stairways, lifts, and landings	E	N	E	E	Section 7	
Water-oriented accessory structures	E	N	E	N	Section 7	
Patios and decks	E	N	N	N	Section 7.5	
Directional signs for watercraft (private)	E	N	E	N	Section 7.6; exemption does not apply to off-premise advertising signs	
Temporary storage of docks, boats, and other equipment during the winter months	E	N	E	N		
Erosion control structures, such as rock riprap and retaining walls	E	N	E	(E)	Sections 10.3, 10.5 and 10.6	
Flood control structures	E	N	E	(E)	Section 10	