

SHORELAND MANAGEMENT ORDINANCE

WINDEMERE TOWNSHIP, MINNESOTA

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Drafted By:
Windemere Township Planning Commission
91546 Military Road
Sturgeon Lake, MN 55783

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THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE TOWN OF WINDEMERE ORDAINS:

Section 1.0 Statutory Authorization and Policy

1.1 Statutory Authorization

This Shoreland Ordinance is adopted pursuant to the authorization and policies contained in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 103F, Minnesota Rules, parts 6120.2500 — 6120.3900, and the planning and zoning enabling legislation in Minnesota Statutes, sections 462.351 – 462.364.

1.2 Policy

The uncontrolled use of shorelands of Windemere Township, Pine County, Minnesota affects the public health, solely and general welfare not only by contributing to pollution of public waters, but also by impairing the local tax base. Therefore, it is in the best interests of the public health, safety and welfare to provide for the wise subdivision, use and development of shorelands of public waters. The Minnesota State Legislature has delegated responsibility to local governments of the State to regulate the subdivision, use and development of the shorelands of public waters and thus preserve and enhance the quality of surface waters, conserve the economic and natural environmental values of shorelands, and provide for the wise use of waters and related land resources. This responsibility is hereby recognized by Windemere Township.

Section 2.0 General Provisions and Definitions

2.1 Jurisdiction

The provisions of this Ordinance shall apply to the shorelands of public water bodies as classified in Section 4.0 of this Ordinance. Pursuant to Minnesota Rules, parts 6120.2500-6120.3900, no lake, pond, or flowage less than twenty-five (25) acres in size in unincorporated areas need be regulated in a local government's shoreland regulations. A body of water created by a private user where there was no previous shoreland may, at the discretion of the Town Board, be exempt from this Ordinance.

2.2 Compliance

The use of any shoreland of public waters; the size and shape of lots; the use, size, type and location of structures on lots; the installation and maintenance of water supply and waste treatment systems, the grading and filling of any shoreland area; the cutting of shoreland vegetation; and the subdivision of land shall be in full compliance with the terms of this Ordinance and other applicable regulations.

2.3 Enforcement

The Zoning Administrator is responsible for the administration and enforcement of this Ordinance. Any violation of the provisions of this Ordinance or failure to comply with any of its requirements (including violations of conditions and safeguards established in connection with grants of variances or conditional uses) shall constitute a misdemeanor and shall be punishable as defined by law. Violations of this Ordinance can occur regardless of whether or not a permit is required for a regulated activity under this Ordinance. The Zoning Administrator and the Town Attorney are authorized to issue stop work orders, cease and desist orders, corrective orders, and such other orders on the Town's behalf as may be required to administer and enforce this Ordinance. In addition, or as an alternative, to criminal prosecution, the Town may authorize the filing of a civil action to restrain or correct a violation of this Ordinance.

2.4 Interpretation

In their interpretation and application, the provisions of this Ordinance shall be held to be minimum requirements and shall not be deemed a limitation or repeal of any other powers granted by Minnesota State Statutes. This Ordinance is to be interpreted consistent with state law, the County's shoreland regulations, the stricter provisions contained herein, and the Town's underlying zoning regulations.

2.5 Severability

If any section, clause, provision, or portion of this Ordinance is adjudged unconstitutional or invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remainder of this Ordinance shall not be affected thereby.

2.6 Abrogation and Prior Regulations

It is not intended by this Ordinance to repeal, abrogate, or impair any easements, covenants, or deed restrictions. However, where this Ordinance imposes greater restrictions, the provisions of this Ordinance shall prevail. This Ordinance supersedes and replaces any regulations within the 2015 Windemere Township Zoning Ordinance that are inconsistent with the provisions of this Ordinance. This Ordinance is intended to update and replace the Town's previous shoreland regulations to comply with the requirements of Minnesota Statutes, chapter 103F and Minnesota Rules, parts 6120.2500 – 6120.3900.

2.7 Definitions

Unless specifically defined below, words or phrases used in this Ordinance shall be interpreted so as to give them the same meaning as they have in common usage and

so as to give this Ordinance its most reasonable application. For the purpose of this Ordinance, the words “must” and “shall” are mandatory and not permissive. All distances, unless otherwise specified, shall be measured horizontally.

Accessory Structure or Facility. “Accessory Structure or Facility” means any building or improvement subordinate to a principal use which, because of the nature of its use, can reasonably be located at or greater than normal structure setbacks.

Agricultural Machinery. “Agricultural Machinery” means motorized or non-motorized equipment used in the raising of crops and/or livestock.

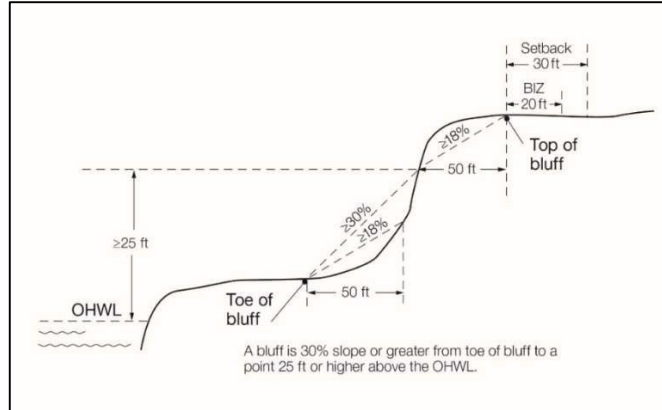
Agricultural Feedlot. “Agricultural Feedlot” means a lot or building or a group of lots or buildings intended for the confined feeding, breeding, raising or holding of animals. It includes areas specifically designed for confinement in which manure may accumulate or any area where the concentration of animals is such that a vegetative cover cannot be maintained. New feedlots are prohibited in shorelands per Minnesota Rules, part 7020. Minnesota Statutes, section 116.0711 allows the resumption of existing feedlots.

Agricultural. “Agricultural” means a category of uses that includes, but is not limited to production, sale or lease of crops (plants), livestock, horses, poultry, fish, bees, and pets including the breeding and grazing of animals.

Bluff. “Bluff” means a topographic feature such as a hill, cliff, or embankment having the following characteristics:

- 1) Part or all of the feature is located in a shoreland area.
- 2) The slope rises at least twenty-five (25) feet above the toe of the bluff.
- 3) The grade of the slope from the toe of the bluff to a point twenty-five (25) feet or more above the toe of the bluff averages thirty percent (30%) or greater; except that an area with an average slope of less than 18 percent over a distance of at least 50 feet shall not be considered part of the bluff.

4) The slope must drain toward the waterbody.



Bluff Impact Zone. “Bluff Impact Zone” means a bluff and land located within twenty (20) feet from the top of a bluff.

Board of Adjustment. “Board of Adjustment” means the Windemere Town Board of Appeals and Adjustment established by the Town Board.

Buildable Area. “Buildable Area” means the contiguous area of a lot which is sufficient in area to accommodate the construction of water supply systems, sewage treatment systems, buildings and driveways, and to provide adequate setbacks. Areas which are floodway, wetlands, and stormwater detention/retention ponds, rights-of-way, septic system setbacks as defined in this Ordinance, and slopes in excess of 25% cannot be included in calculating the buildable area of a lot.

Building Line. “Building Line” means a line parallel to a lot line or the ordinary high-water level at the required setback beyond which a structure may not exceed.

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

Commercial Use. “Commercial Use” means the principal use of land or buildings for the sale, lease, rental, or trade of products, goods, and services.

Commissioner. “Commissioner” means the Commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources.

Conditional Use. “Conditional Use” means a land use or development as defined by Ordinance that would not be appropriate generally but may be allowed with

appropriate restrictions as provided by official controls upon a finding that certain conditions as detailed in the zoning Ordinance exist, the use or development conforms to the comprehensive land use plan of the community, and the use is compatible with the existing neighborhood.

Contiguous. “Contiguous” means, when referring to something that is contiguous to a lot, the item referred to abuts the boundary of the lot in question. If referring to one or more contiguous lots, those lots that have lot boundaries that touch each other shall be contiguous, except that lots that have boundaries that only touch each other on the corners shall not be deemed contiguous, and lots that are separated by a public road, railroad, river or lake shall not be deemed contiguous. When referring to one or more items within a lot, contiguous shall mean that such items are in such close proximity to each other and are uninterrupted within that portion of the lot that they can be considered a similar area of the lot (e.g. a wooded area of a lot consisting of a stand of a number of trees in close proximity to each other would be considered a contiguous wooded area) or where the characteristics of a portion of the lot is considered continuous (e.g. an area of the lot that is covered with lawn would be deemed a contiguous area of lawn).

County. “County” means Pine County, Minnesota.

Deck. “Deck” means a horizontal unenclosed platform with or without attached railings, seats, trellises, or other features, attached or functionally related to a principal use or site. This shall exclude unenclosed on-grade slabs.

Driveway. “Driveway” means a road serving as vehicular access to a parcel of land which is not dedicated to the public but is owned by one or more private parties.

Duplex, Triplex, and Quad. “Duplex, Triplex, and Quad” means a dwelling structure on a single lot, having two, three and four units, respectively, being attached by common walls and each unit is equipped with separate sleeping, cooking, eating, living, and sanitation facilities.

Dwelling Site. “Dwelling Site” means a designated location for residential use by one (1) or more persons using temporary or movable shelter, including camping and recreational vehicle sites.

Dwelling Unit. “Dwelling Unit” means any structure or portion of a structure or other shelter designed as short-term or long-term living quarters for one (1) or more persons, including rental or time-share accommodations such as motel, hotel, and resort rooms and cabins.

Essential Services. “Essential services” means underground or overhead gas,

electrical, steam, or water distribution systems; collection, communication, supply, or disposal systems, including poles, wires, mains, drains, sewers, pipes, conduits, cables, fire alarm boxes, hydrants, or other similar equipment and accessories in conjunction therewith; but not including buildings, transmission services, windmills, and solar panels. For the purpose of this Ordinance, the word “building” does not include “structure” for essential services.

Event Venue. “Event Venue” includes but is not limited to for-profit wedding venues, retreats, arts and entertainment venues and other such facilities.

Extractive Use. “Extractive Use” means the use of land for surface or subsurface removal of sand, gravel, rock, industrial minerals, other non-metallic minerals, and pent not regulated under Minnesota Statutes, sections 93.44 to 93.51.

Forest Land Conversion. “Forest Land Conversion” means the removal of forest vegetative cover to prepare for a new land use other than re-establishment of a subsequent forest stand.

Guest Cottage. “Guest Cottage” means a structure used as a dwelling unit that may contain sleeping spaces and kitchen and bathroom facilities in addition to those provided in the primary dwelling unit on a lot.

Height of Accessory Structure or Facility. “Height of Accessory Structure or Facility” means the vertical distance between the highest adjoining ground level at the building or ten (10) feet above the lowest ground level, whichever is lower, and the highest point of a flat roof or average height of the highest gable of a pitched or hipped roof.

Home Occupation. “Home Occupation” means a use of non-residential nature conducted entirely within the dwelling or accessory structures and carried on only by the inhabitants thereof, which use is clearly incidental and secondary to the use of the dwelling for residential purposes, and which does not include an operational activity that is or may be a nuisance to or otherwise incompatible with the surrounding area.

Hotel or Motel. “Hotel or Motel” means a building, structure, enclosure, or any part thereof used as, maintained as, advertised as, or held out to be a place where sleeping or housekeeping accommodations are supplied for pay to guests for transient occupancy. Includes bed and breakfasts.

Impervious Surface. “Impervious Surface” means 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, paver block patios, storage areas, and concrete, asphalt, or gravel driveways.

Industrial Use. “Industrial Use” means the use of land or buildings for the production, manufacture, warehousing, storage, or transfer of goods, products, commodities, or other wholesale items.

Intensive Vegetation Clearing. “Intensive Vegetation Clearing” means the complete removal of trees or shrubs in a contiguous patch, strip, row, or block.

Interim Use. “Interim Use” means a temporary use of property until a specific date, until the occurrence of a particular event, or until zoning regulations no longer permit it.

Junk and Debris. “Junk and Debris” means the accumulation of scrap copper, brass, rope, rags, batteries, paper, trash, rubber debris, ferrous material, non-ferrous material, inoperable and/or unlicensed motor vehicles, recreational vehicles, agricultural, or construction machinery and parts thereof.

Junk Vehicles. “Junk Vehicles” means a vehicle that: (a) is extremely damaged with the damage including such things as broken or missing wheels, motor, drive train or transmission; (b) is apparently inoperable; (c) does not display current registration; or (d) has an approximate fair market value equal to or less than the value of the scrap in it.

Lot. “Lot” means a parcel of land designated by plat, metes and bounds, registered land survey, auditors’ plat, or other accepted means and separated from other parcels or portions by said description for the purpose of sale, lease, or separation.

Lot Width. “Lot Width” means the shortest distance between lot lines measured at the building line.

Major Appliances. “Major Appliances” means products including but not limited to washers, dryers, electric and gas range stoves, refrigerators, freezers, dehumidifiers, water heaters, residential furnaces, dishwashers, garbage disposal trash compactors, microwave ovens, air conditioners, and heat pumps.

Manufactured Home. “Manufactured Home” means a structure, transportable in one or more sections, which in the traveling mode, is eight (8) body feet or more in width or 40 body feet or more in length, or, when erected on site, is 320 or more square feet, and which is built on a permanent chassis and designed to be used as a dwelling with or without a permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities, and includes the plumbing, heating, air

conditioning, and electrical systems contained therein. Includes park models.

Manufactured Home Park. “Manufactured Home Park” means any site, lot, field or tract of land upon which two or more occupied manufactured homes are located, either free of charge or for compensation, and includes any building, structure, tent, vehicle or enclosure used or intended for use as part of the equipment of the manufactured home park.

Marina. “Marina” means either an inland or offshore commercial mooring facility for the concentrated mooring of seven (7) or more watercraft or seaplanes wherein commercial ancillary services common to marinas are provided.

Minor Subdivision. “Minor Subdivision” means a subdivision of land into a total of no more than three (3) or less lots that does not adversely affect the remainder of the parcel or adjoining property, and does not conflict with any applicable laws, rules, and Ordinances.

Nonconforming Sewage Treatment System. “Nonconforming Sewage Treatment System” means those septic systems or privies that do not provide for adequate treatment of sewage or meet specific setback requirements. They include: (1) cesspools; (2) leaching pits; (3) drywells; (4) seepage pits; (5) systems with less than three feet of unsaturated soil or sand between the bottom of the drain field or mound rock bed and the limiting soil characteristic, which includes a seasonal high water table as evidenced by the presence of ground water, mottled soil, or bedrock; (6) systems discharging sewage to: (a) the surface (including tile lines), (b) active or unused wells, (c) bodies of surface waters, or, (d) any rock or soil formations that are not conducive to purification of water by filtration; (7) systems that do not meet well setback requirements; (8) systems where any part of the system is under a building; (9) privies with less than three feet of separation from the bottom of an open pit to the limiting soil characteristics described in item (5), above; (10) privies with sealed containers that do not meet the capacity and construction requirements of Minnesota Rule 7080, Sub. 4. B. (2) (b); (11) septic systems where the septic tank does not meet the minimum Setback of 10’ from an occupied dwelling with a basement; and (12) lack of a septic system if running water is available to the property.

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

Ordinance. “Ordinance” means this Shoreland Management Ordinance adopted for

Windemere Township, Pine County, Minnesota.

Ordinary High-Water Level or OHWL. “Ordinary High-Water Level” (OHWL) means the boundary of public waters and wetlands, shall be an elevation delineating the highest water level which has been maintained for a sufficient period of time to leave evidence upon the landscape, commonly that point where the natural vegetation changes from predominantly aquatic to predominantly terrestrial. For watercourses, the OHWL is the elevation of the top of the immediate bank of the channel. For reservoirs and flowages, the OHWL is the operating elevation of the normal summer pool.

Park. “Park” means an area or portion of an area dedicated or designated by any Federal, State, tribal, or local agency primarily for public recreational use, whether or not such use is limited to certain times or days, including any land leased, reserved, or held open to the public because of that use.

Planned Unit Development. “Planned Unit Development” (PUD) whether commercial or residential means a type of development characterized by a unified site designed for a number of dwelling units or dwelling sites on a parcel, whether for sale, rent, or lease, and also usually involving clustering of these units or sites to provide cress of common open space, density increases, and a mix of structure types and land uses. These developments may be organized and operated as condominiums, time-share enterprises, or any combination of these, or cluster subdivisions of dwelling units, residential condominiums, townhouses, apartment buildings, recreational vehicle parks, resorts, hotels, motels, and conversions of structures and land uses to these uses.

Planning Commission. “Planning Commission” means the Windemere Township Planning Commission as established by the Town Board.

Public Road. “Public Road” means a right-of-way affording primary access by pedestrians and vehicles to abutting properties, whether designated a street, highway, thoroughfare, parkway, throughway, road, avenue, boulevard, land, place, or however otherwise designated. Ingress and egress easements shall not be considered roads.

Public Waters. “Public Waters” means any waters as defined in Minnesota Statutes, section 103G.005, subdivisions 15 and 15a.

Recreational Camping Vehicle. “Recreational Camping Vehicle” means the following:

- 1) any vehicular, portable structure built on a chassis, designed to be used as a temporary dwelling for travel, recreational, and vacation uses.
- 2) any structure designed to be mounted on a truck chassis for use as a

- temporary dwelling for travel, recreation, and vacation.
- 3) any portable, temporary dwelling to be used for travel, recreation, and vacation, constructed as an integral part of a self-propelled vehicle which does not require a special highway moving permit; or
 - 4) any folding structure, mounted on wheels and designed for travel, recreation, and vacation use that does not exceed 102 inches in width and 40 feet in length.

Residential Planned Unit Development. “Residential Planned Unit Development” means a use where the nature of residency is non-transient, and the major or primary focus of the development is not service-oriented. For example, residential apartments, manufactured home parks, time-share condominiums, townhouses, cooperatives, and full fee ownership residences would be considered as residential planned unit developments. To qualify as a residential planned unit development, a development must contain at least five (5) dwelling units or sites.

Resort. “Resort” means a building, structure, enclosure, or any part thereof located on, or on property neighboring any lake, stream, skiing or hunting area, or any recreational area for purposes of providing convenient access thereto, kept, used, maintained, or advertised as, or held out to the public to be a place where sleeping accommodations are furnished to the public, and primarily to those seeking recreation for periods of one day, one week, monthly, or longer, and having for rent five or more cottages, rooms, or enclosures.

Restaurant. “Restaurant” means a food and beverage service establishment, whether the establishment serves alcoholic or nonalcoholic beverages, which operates from a location for more than 21 days annually. Restaurant does not include a food cart or a mobile food unit.

Self-Storage Garage. “Self-Storage Garage” means any building which provides individual storage units or areas which may be accessed only by the individual who is storing materials in the unit or area. Any structure containing two (2) or more such storage units shall be considered a Self-Storage Garage. Automobile fuels shall not be sold, or motor vehicles shall not be equipped, repaired, hired or sold from any storage unit or area.

Semi-Public/Public Use. “Semi-Public/Public Use” means the use of land by a public, private, non-profit organization, or tribal agency to provide a public service that is ordinarily open to some persons outside the regular constituency of the organization.

Sensitive Resource Management. “Sensitive Resource Management” means the preservation and management of areas unsuitable for development in their natural state due to constraints such as shallow soils over groundwater or

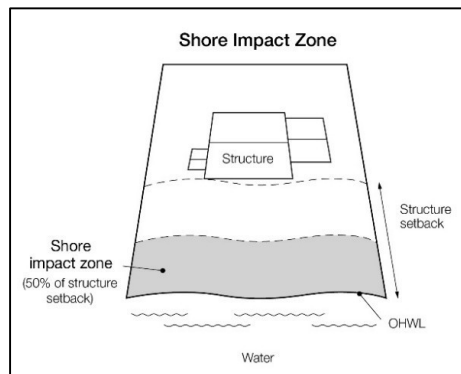
bedrock, highly erosive or expansive soils, steep slopes, susceptibility to flooding, or occurrence of flora or fauna in need of special protection.

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

Sewage Treatment System. “Sewage Treatment System” means a septic tank and soil absorption system or other individual or cluster type sewage treatment system as described and regulated in Section 5.8 of this Ordinance.

Sewer System. “Sewer System” means pipelines or conduits, pumping stations, and force main, and all other construction, devices, appliances, or appurtenances used for conducting sewage or industrial waste or other wastes to a point of ultimate disposal.

Shore Impact Zone. “Shore Impact Zone” means land located between the OHWL of a public water and a line parallel to it at a setback of fifty percent (50%) of the structure setback.



Shoreland. “Shoreland” means land located within the following distances from public waters: 1,000 feet from the ordinary high-water level of a lake, pond, or flowage; and 300 feet from a river or stream, or the landward extent of a floodplain designated by Ordinance on a river or stream, whichever is greater. The limits of shorelands may be reduced whenever the waters involved are bounded by topographic divides which extend landward from the waters for lesser distances and when approved by the Commissioner.

Short-Term Rental. “Short-Term Rental” means any home, cabin, condominium, or similar buildings represented to the public as a place where sleeping accommodations are furnished to the public on a nightly or weekly basis and

for less than thirty days for compensation and is not a bed and breakfast, resort, hotel, or motel.

Significant Historic Site. “Significant Historic Site” means any archaeological site, standing structure, or other property that meets the criteria for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places or is listed in the State Register of Historic Sites, or is determined to be on unplotted cemetery that falls under the provisions of Minnesota Statutes, Section 307.08. A historic site meets these criteria if it is presently listed on either register or if it is determined to meet the qualifications for listing after review by the State Historic Preservation Office. All unplotted cemeteries are automatically considered to be significant historic sites.

Steep Slope. “Steep Slope” means land where agricultural development or activity is either not recommended or described as poorly suited due to slope steepness and the site’s soil characteristics, as mapped and described in available County soil surveys or other technical reports, unless appropriate design and construction techniques and forming practices are used in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance. Where specific information is not available, Steep Slopes are lands having average slopes over twelve percent (12%), as measured over horizontal distances of fifty (50) feet or more, that are not bluffs.

Structure. “Structure” means any building, mobile home or appurtenance, including decks, except aprons, sidewalks, slabs, fences, and aerial or underground utility lines, such as sewer, electric, telephone, telegraph, gas lines, towers, poles, and other supporting facilities.

Subdivision. “Subdivision” means land that is divided for the purpose of sale, rent, or lease, including PUD’s.

Surface Water-oriented Commercial Use. “Surface Water-oriented Commercial Use” means the use of land for commercial purposes, where access to and use of surface water feature is an integral part of the normal conductance of business, including but not limited to Marinas, resorts, and restaurants.

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

Top of the Bluff. “Top of the Bluff” means the higher point of a 50-foot segment with an average slope exceeding 18 percent.

Town. “Town” means Windemere Township, Pine County, Minnesota.

Town Board. “Town Board” means the board of supervisors of Windemere Township, Pine County, Minnesota.

Travel Trailer. “Travel Trailer,” means a trailer mounted on wheels, that is designed to provide temporary human living quarters during recreation, camping or travel, that does not require a special highway movement permit based on its size or weight when towed by a motor vehicle that does not exceed 102 inches in width and 40 feet in length.

Variance. “Variance” means the same as that term is defined or described in Minnesota Statutes, section 462.357, subdivision 6(2).

Waste Tire. “Waste Tire” means products made of rubber or other resilient material product, which is used on a vehicle or other equipment wheel to provide tread, which is discarded, or which cannot be used as originally intended because it is used, damaged or defective. A tire that is used for recreational purposes on residential or commercial property in a manner which does not collect water, or for use in securing cover for agricultural materials on agricultural property, is not considered to be a “Waste Tire.”

Water-Oriented Accessory Structure or Facility. “Water-Oriented Accessory Structure or Facility” means a small, above ground building or other improvement, except stairways, fences, docks, and retaining walls, which, because of the relationship of its use to a surface water feature, reasonably needs to be located closer to public waters than the normal structure setback. These structures shall only include gazebos, screen houses, pump houses, saunas, and detached decks.

Water-Oriented Commercial Residential District. “Water-Oriented Commercial Residential District” means a zoning district intended for uses, including mixed uses, that integrate existing or future surface water oriented commercial or residential uses that are connected to municipal sewer. It is also intended to encourage development through the Commercial and Residential Planned Unit Development process in a way that balances economic growth with preserving waterfront characteristics, ensuring diverse housing and commercial options that meet the needs of both residents and visitors.

Wetland. “Wetland” means all types and sizes of lands which meet the Wetland definition as outlined in the January 1989 “Federal Manual for Identifying and Delineating Jurisdictional Wetlands.”

Zoning Ordinance. “Zoning Ordinance” means the most current enactment of the Windemere Township Zoning Ordinance.

Section 3.0 Administration

3.1 Zoning Administrator

The office of the Zoning Administrator for the Town is hereby established. The Town Board appoints the Zoning Administrator and may designate an existing employee as the Zoning Administrator as it may deem proper.

3.1.1 Duties. The Zoning Administrator shall:

- A. Enforce and administer the provisions of this Ordinance.
- B. Issue permits and maintain records thereof.
- C. Receive and forward to the Planning Commission all applications for Conditional Use permits.
- D. Receive and forward all applications and petitions for matters to come before the Board of Adjustment.
- E. Receive and forward to the Planning Commission all applications for amendments to this Ordinance.
- F. Inspect all construction and development to ensure that the standards of this Ordinance are being complied with.
- G. Provide and maintain a public information bureau relative to matters arising out of this Ordinance.
- H. Maintain the Windemere Township Official Shoreland Zoning Map.
- I. File all matters as required by law or the best interests of the Town; and
- J. Perform any additional duties required in the administration and enforcement of this Ordinance and the Zoning Ordinance.
- K. Inspect all zoning applications for completeness within 15 business days of receipt and inform the applicant of any additional information needed to make the application complete and eligible for processing.
- L. Track all applications for compliance with deadlines established under Minnesota Statutes, section 15.99.

3.2 Board of Adjustment

The existing Windemere Town Board of Adjustment is hereby recognized and vested with such authority as provided by statutes and Ordinances. It shall be composed as set forth in the Zoning Ordinance and shall serve the same role with respect to this Ordinance.

3.2.1 The Board of Adjustment shall have the following powers:

- A. To grant a variance as provided by statute and the Zoning Ordinance.
- B. To interpret zoning district boundaries on official zoning maps.
- C. To act upon all questions as they may arise in the administration of this Ordinance; and to hear and decide appeals from and to review any order, requirements, decision or determination made by an administrative official charged with administering or enforcing this Ordinance.

3.2.2 Appeals from the administrative decisions of the Zoning Administrator in the administration or enforcement of this Ordinance must be in writing and submitted to the Town within 15 days of the date of the decision being appealed. The notice of appeal must identify the decision being appealed, the basis for the appeal, and the specific relief being sought by the appeal. Upon receipt of a complete and timely notice of appeal, the Town will provide the owner at least 10 days' notice and conduct a hearing to consider and act on the appeal. The Board of Appeals may reverse or affirm, wholly or in part, or modify the order or decision being appealed, and issue such orders, requirements, decisions, permits, or determinations, or provide such other relief as it deems appropriate. The Town shall provide the owner a written notice of the decision, which shall constitute a final decision.

3.3 Planning Commission

The existing Windemere Township Planning Commission is hereby recognized and vested with such authority as provided by statutes and Ordinances. It shall be composed as set forth in the Zoning Ordinance and shall serve the same role with respect to this Ordinance.

3.3.1 The Planning Commission shall have the following powers:

- A. To make recommendations to the Town Board for the issuance of conditional and interim use permits.
- B. To make recommendations to the Town Board on applications for amendments to this Ordinance.

- C. To make the final decision on such matters as provided in this Ordinance.
- D. To perform any additional duties in their capacity that will serve the public interest and desires of the Town Board.

3.4 Permits Required

- 3.4.1 A zoning permit is required for the construction of buildings or building additions (including such related activities as construction of decks), the installation and/or alteration of sewage treatment systems, and those grading and filling activities not exempted by this Ordinance. Application for a zoning permit shall be made to the Zoning Administrator on the forms provided. The application shall include such other information deemed necessary by the Zoning Administrator to ensure proper enforcement of this and any other Ordinance(s), and so that a determination can be made regarding the sites suitability for the intended use and that a compliant sewage treatment system will be provided. A proper sewer application must be submitted and a permit obtained from the County as may be required by all applicable laws and Ordinances.
- 3.4.2 Any permit or variance which authorizes any type of improvement or use of the property shall stipulate that an identified nonconforming sewage treatment system shall be reconstructed or replaced in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance.

3.5 Certificate of Zoning Compliance

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

3.6 Variances from Standards

The Board of Adjustment shall have the exclusive power to order the issuance of variances from the requirements of any official control including restrictions placed on nonconformities. Variances may only be granted in accordance with Minnesota Statutes, section 462.357, subdivision 6(2). No variance may be granted that would allow any use that is not allowed in the zoning district in which the subject property is located. The Board of Adjustment may impose conditions in granting variances. A condition must be directly related to and must bear a rough proportionality to the impact created by the Variance. Variances may be granted when all of the following

conditions are met. The applicant is responsible for demonstrating to the Board of Adjustment that its request satisfies all of the following criteria.

- 3.6.1 The applicant's proposed use is allowed in the zoning district in which the subject property is located.
- 3.6.2 The variance is in harmony with the comprehensive plan.
- 3.6.3 A practical difficulty exists on the property preventing the applicant from complying with the Ordinance. Practical difficulty is established when the applicant proposes to use the property in a reasonable manner not permitted by the Ordinance and when the variance request is due to circumstances unique to the property not created by the landowner. Economic considerations alone do not constitute practical difficulties.
- 3.6.4 If granted, the variance may not alter the essential character of the locality.
- 3.6.5 No variance shall be granted simply because there are no objections or because those who do not object outnumber those who do; nor for any other reason than meeting the criteria listed in 3.6.1-3.6.4 of this Ordinance.
- 3.6.6 The Board of Adjustment may impose conditions in the granting of variances. A condition must be directly related to and must bear rough proportionality to the impact created by the variance.
- 3.6.7 The Board of Adjustment shall hear and decide requests for variances in accordance with this Ordinance and any the rules it may adopt for the conducting of its business. When a variance is approved after the Department of Natural Resources has formally recommended denial as part of the hearing record, the notification of the approval shall include the Board of Adjustment's summary of the public record/testimony and the findings of facts and conclusions which supported the issuance of the variance.
- 3.6.8 For existing developments, the application for variance must clearly demonstrate whether a conforming sewage treatment system is present for the intended use of the property. The variance, if issued, must require reconstruction of a nonconforming sewage treatment system.
- 3.6.9 Variance applications for structure setbacks, impervious surface, or other standards of this Ordinance may volunteer variance mitigation consistent with the practices set forth in this section, to strengthen consistency with variance criteria of Minnesota Statutes, section 462.357, subdivision 6(2).

A. Mitigation

The following example variance mitigation activities may be volunteered.

- 1) Maintain, restore and maintain, or plant and maintain a 10' wide natural vegetated buffer zone, parallel and adjacent to the OHWL (may be done for multiple increments). An access strip may be included to maintain access to the lake.
 - 2) Maintain, restore and maintain, or plant and maintain a 10' wide natural vegetated buffer along the top of a bluff or steep slope.
 - 3) Removal of structures or patios that do not meet the standard structure setbacks, including water-oriented structures.
 - 4) Maintain impervious surfaces (excluding bedrock) to at most half of the applicable Ordinance maximum (12.5% impervious or less).
 - 5) Reduction of 5% impervious surfaces excluding bedrock (may be done for multiple increments).
 - 6) Re-vegetate bluff or steep slopes with natural vegetation.
 - 7) Provide screening of structures from the lake (may be done for multiple increments).
 - 8) Diversion of all water runoff from impervious surfaces (excluding bedrock) away from the water body into retention ponds, subsurface drains, wetlands, etc., with no outlet to the lake or tributary.
 - 9) Stabilize eroding shoreline with natural vegetation. Any grading must follow natural contours of shoreline.
 - 10) Installation of 150 square foot natural vegetation infiltration area, within 150' of the OHWL (may be done for multiple increments).
- B. All approved variance mitigation plans must be executed within twelve (12) months of the permit issuance date for the project receiving a variance unless a different execution date is otherwise agreed upon by the applicant and Board of Adjustment.

3.7 Conditional Uses

3.7.1 Application for conditional use permit

Any use listed in this Ordinance as a conditional use may be permitted only after an application to the Zoning Administrator for a conditional use permit has been reviewed and approved by the Planning Commission.

3.7.2 Standards applicable to all conditional uses

In passing upon a Conditional Use Permit, the Planning Commission shall evaluate the effect of the proposed use upon:

- A. The maintenance of safe and healthful conditions.
- B. The prevention and control of water pollution including sedimentation.
- C. Existing topographic and drainage features and vegetative cover on the site.
- D. The location of site with respect to flood plains and floodways of rivers or streams.
- E. The erosion potential of the site based upon degree and direction of slope, soil type, and vegetative cover.
- F. The location of the site with respect to existing or future access roads.
- G. The need of the proposed use for a shoreland location.
- H. The visibility of structures and other facilities as viewed from public waters is limited.
- I. The site is adequate for water supply and on-site sewage treatment.
- J. The types, uses, and numbers of watercraft that the project will generate are compatible in relation to the suitability of Public Waters to safely accommodate these watercrafts.
- K. Its compatibility with uses on adjacent land.
- L. The amount of liquid wastes to be generated and the adequacy of the proposed disposal systems; and
- M. Locational factors under which:
 - 1. domestic uses shall be generally preferred.
 - 2. uses not inherently a source of pollution within an area shall be preferred over uses that are or may be a pollution source; and
 - 3. use locations within an area tending to minimize the possibility of pollution shall be preferred over use locations tending to increase that possibility.

- N. The Conditional Use Permit will not be detrimental to the use and enjoyment or property values of other properties within 500' of the subject property.
- O. Adequate measures are included to provide off-street parking to serve the proposed use, as no on-street.
- P. The applicable criteria for conditional uses in the Zoning Ordinance.

3.7.3 Conditions attached to conditional uses

Upon consideration of the factors listed above, the Planning Commission may attach such conditions, in addition to standards and requirements imposed elsewhere in this Ordinance, that it deems necessary in furthering the purposes of this Ordinance. Violation of any of these conditions shall be deemed a violation of this Ordinance. Such conditions may include specifications for, without limitation, the following: type of shore cover; increased setbacks and yards; specified sewage disposal and water supply facilities; landscaping and planting screens; period of operation; operational control; sureties; deed restrictions; locations of piers, docks, parking and signs; type of construction or any other requirements necessary to fulfill the purpose and intent of this Ordinance.

In order to secure information upon which to base its determination, the Planning Commission may require the applicant to furnish, in addition to the information required for a zoning permit, the following information.

- A. A plan of the area showing contours, soil types, high water mark, groundwater conditions, bedrock, slope, and vegetative cover.
- B. Location of buildings, parking areas, traffic access, driveways, walkways, piers, open spaces, and landscaping.
- C. Plans of buildings, sewage disposal facilities, water supply systems, and arrangements of operations.
- D. Specifications for areas of proposed filling, grading, lagooning, or dredging.
- E. Other pertinent information necessary to determine if the proposed use meets the requirements of this Ordinance.

3.8 Interim Uses

3.8.1 Purpose and Intent

To allow a use designated an interim use within this Ordinance until the terminating event or date specified in the permit in accordance with Minnesota Statutes, section 462.3597.

3.8.2 Procedure

The application, public notice, public hearing, and procedure requirements for interim use permits shall be the same as those for Conditional Use Permits as provided in this Ordinance and Minnesota Statutes, section 462.357, subdivision 3.

3.8.3 Standards applicable to all interim uses

The Planning Commission shall issue interim use permits only if it finds that such use at the proposed location:

- A. Meets the standards of a conditional use permit set forth in Section 3.7 of this Ordinance.
- B. Conforms to the regulations and standards of this Ordinance and the Zoning Ordinance.
- C. Will terminate upon a specific date or event specified in the Planning Commission approval of said interim use permit.
- D. Will not impose additional costs on the public if it is necessary for the public to remediate or restore the property back to compliance in the future.
- E. Will be subjected to any conditions that the Planning Commission has deemed appropriate for permission of the use which may include a condition that the owner will provide an appropriate financial surety to cover the cost to remediate or restore the property back to compliance in the future.
- F. Meets all other requirements set forth in Minnesota Statutes, section 462.3597.

3.8.4 Termination

An interim use permit shall terminate upon the occurrence of any of the following events, whichever occurs first:

- A. The date or event specified in the permit.
- B. A violation of the conditions under which the permit was issued.
- C. A change in the Town's zoning regulations that no longer permits the use

D. Upon the written request of the permittee.

3.8.5 No more than three interim use permits shall be granted to a single property at one time.

3.9 Shoreland Zoning Amendments

The Town Board may adopt amendments to this Ordinance and the Zoning Map in relation both to the provisions within a particular district or to the location of the district lines. Such amendments shall not be issued indiscriminately but shall only be used as a means to reflect changes in the goals and policies or changes in conditions of the Town as long the shoreland Ordinance, land use map, and zoning map continue to be consistent with and no less restrictive than the Pine County Ordinance as required by Minnesota Statutes, section 394.33.

3.9.1 Kinds of amendments

- A. A change in a district's boundary (rezoning)
- B. A change in a district's regulations
- C. A change in any other provision of this Ordinance

3.9.2 Initiation of proceedings

- A. Proceedings for amending this Ordinance may be initiated by any of the following methods:
 - 1. By petition of an owner or owners of property which is proposed to be rezoned, or for which district regulation changes are proposed.
 - 2. By recommendation of the Planning Commission.
 - 3. By action of the Town Board.

3.9.3 Required exhibits for rezoning or district regulation changes initiated by property owners

- A. A preliminary building or structure and site development plan. Site plan requirements are as listed in Section 3.4.1 of this Ordinance.
- B. Evidence of ownership or enforceable option or easement on the property.

3.9.4 Procedure

- A. The procedure for a property owner to initiate a rezoning or district regulation change applying to this property is as follows:

1. The applicant completes the application form and pays the required filing fee with the Zoning Administrator.
2. The Planning Commission reviews the request, sets the public hearing, and prepares the notices.
3. The Planning Commission prepares its recommendation after the public hearing and forwards it to the Town Board.
4. The Town Board makes the final decision on whether to approve or deny the amendment request. The Town Board may revise the language of a proposed amendment before adoption.

3.9.5 Pine County Review

- A. The Town shall provide the County a copy of any proposed amendments at the time of providing notice of the public hearing to consider such amendments. The County may review and provide its comments to the Town on the proposed amendments. The Town Board may adopt amendments to this Ordinance and the Zoning Map if it determines such amendments are at least as restrictive as the county Ordinance and its administration, including:
 1. Dimensional standards are at least as restrictive as county controls.
 2. Land uses prohibited by Pine County are prohibited in the Town.
 3. All other controls are consistent with and no less restrictive than Pine County Controls.
 4. Proposed administration and enforcement are at least as effective as county administration and enforcement.

3.10 Notifications to the Department of Natural Resources and Pine County

- 3.10.1 Proposed amendments to this Ordinance shall be sent to the Commissioner's designated representative and the Pine County Zoning Administrator for review and comment at least 10 days before a public hearing to consider the amendment as required in Minnesota Rules, part 6120.5000, subpart 6. Documentation shall include:
 1. The proposed amendment
 2. Other Ordinance provisions documenting administration and enforcement of shoreland provisions, if not contained in the shoreland Ordinance.

3. Other documentation explaining administrative responsibility and coordination between the Town and the County relating to the amendment, if applicable.
- 3.10.2 Copies of all notices of any public hearings to consider variances, interim uses, or conditional uses under local shoreland management controls must be sent to the Pine County Zoning Administrator and the Commissioner or the Commissioner’s designated representative and postmarked at least ten (10) days before the hearings. Notices of hearings to consider proposed subdivisions/plats must include copies of the subdivision/plat.
 - 3.10.3 A copy of approved amendments and subdivisions/plats, and final decisions granting variances, interim uses or conditional uses under local shoreland management controls must be sent to the Pine County Zoning Administrator and the Commissioner or the Commissioner’s designated representative and postmarked within ten (10) days of final action.
 - 3.10.4 In addition to formal notifications, the Town may request that all written responses be forwarded to the applicant prior to any hearings. Failure to receive any such written comments by the applicant shall not invalidate any hearings.

Section 4.0 Shoreland Classification System and Land Use Districts

4.1 Shoreland Classification System

The public waters within the Town have been classified below consistent with the criteria found in Minnesota Rules, part 6120.3330, and the Protected Waters Inventory Map for Pine County, Minnesota.

4.1.1 The shoreland classifications are for the waterbodies listed in Sections 4.1.2 and are defined in Section 2.7

4.1.2 Lakes

A. Natural Environment Lakes				
Protected Lakes Inventory I.D. #	Lake Home	Township	Range	Section
58-61	East Island	45	19	3
58-63	Lords	45	19	5,6,7,8
58-70	Thirteen	45	19	13
58-71	Close	45	19	18
58-73	Dago	45	19	19,30
58-74	Johnson	45	19	21
58-75	Willow	45	19	26,34,35
58-77	Big Slough	45	19	28,33

58-79	Turtle	45	19	29
58-80	Unnamed	45	19	29,30

B. Recreational Development Lakes				
Protected Lakes Inventory I.D. #	Lake Home	Township	Range	Section
58-62	Island	45	19	3,4,8,9
58-67	Sturgeon	45	19	9,10,15,16,17,20,21
58-68	Eleven	45	19	11
58-69	Twelve	45	19	12
58-76	Passenger	45	19	28,29,32,33
58-78	Rush	45	19	28,29
58-81	Sand	45	19	4,5,6

PLEASE NOTE that portions of the Willow River, as a designated tributary to the Kettle River, will be affected by MN rules, Parts 6105.0110, Sub. 3, Item B, subitem (3) and 105.0120 relating to statewide standards and criteria for Wild, Scenic and Recreational Rivers.

C. Tributary Streams			
Stream Name	Township	Range	Section
Willow River	45	19	25,26,31,32,33,34,35
Little Willow River	45	19	35
Hay	45	19	24, 25
Unnamed	45	19	5
Big Slough Creek	45	19	22,27,28,33

4.2 Land Use Districts

The following land use zoning districts have been established in accordance with their compatibility with the public water's classification.

4.2.1 The shorelands within the Town are hereby divided into the following districts:

- A. Special Protection District (SP)
- B. Residential—Recreational District (RR)
- C. High Density Residential District (HD)

D. Water-Oriented Commercial District (WC)

E. Water-Oriented Commercial-Residential District (WCR)

G. General Use District (G)

4.2.2 The location and boundaries of the districts established by this Ordinance are set forth on the zoning map which is hereby incorporated as part of this Ordinance. A copy of the official zoning map shall be kept in the Zoning Administrator's office. It is the responsibility of the Zoning Administrator to continually maintain and update this map as needed. Any amendments to the zoning map shall be recorded on such map within thirty (30) days after the Town Board's adoption of an amendment affecting the Zoning Map.

4.2.3 Final determination of the exact location of land use district boundaries shall be made by the Zoning Administrator, subject to appeal to the Board of Adjustment as provided in Section 3.2 of this Ordinance.

4.3 Districts and Purposes

4.3.1 Special Protection District (SP) Purpose

The Special Protection District (SP) is intended to be used for two basic purposes. The first purpose is to limit and properly manage development in areas that are generally unsuitable for development or uses due to flooding, erosion, limiting soil conditions, steep slopes, or other major physical constraints. A second purpose is to manage and preserve areas with special historical, natural, or biological characteristics.

4.3.2 Residential Recreational District (RR) Purpose

The purpose of the Residential-Recreational District (RR) is primarily intended to allow low to medium density seasonal and year-round residential uses on lands suitable for such uses. It is also intended to prevent establishment of various commercial, industrial, and other uses in these areas that cause conflicts or problems for residential uses. Some non-residential uses with minimal impacts on residential uses are allowed if properly managed under conditional use procedures.

4.3.3 High Density Residential District (HD) Purpose

The purpose of the High-Density Residential District (HD) District is intended for use on lands with heterogeneous mixes of soils, vegetation, and topography that are not well suited to residential development using standard, lot-block subdivisions. This approach enables such areas to be developed, often even with higher than lot-block densities, while also avoiding and preserving

unsuitable terrain and soils. Other compatible uses such as residential planned unit development, surface water-oriented commercial, multiple units, single family, parks, historic sites, and semi-public/public are also allowed, primarily as conditional uses.

4.3.4 Water-Oriented Commercial District (WC) Purpose

The purpose of the Water-oriented Commercial District (WC) is intended to be used only to provide for existing or future commercial uses adjacent to water resources that are functionally dependent on such close proximity.

4.3.5 Water-Oriented Commercial Residential District (WRC) Purpose

The purpose of the Water-Oriented Commercial Residential District (WRC) is intended for uses, including mixed uses, that integrate existing or future surface water oriented commercial and residential uses. It is also intended to encourage development through the Commercial and Residential Planned Unit Development process in a way that balances economic growth with preserving waterfront characteristics, ensuring diverse housing and commercial options that meet the needs of both residents and visitors.

4.3.6 General Use District (G) Purpose

The purpose of the General Use District (G) is intended to be used only for lands already developed or suitable for development with concentrated urban, particularly commercial land uses. It should not generally be used on natural environment lakes or remote river classes. Several other intensive urban uses such as industrial and commercial planned unit developments are allowed in this district if handled as conditional uses.

4.4 Allowed Uses

Allowed uses for each district are shown in Sections 4.4.1 thru 4.4.11. Uses not specifically listed as allowed uses in a district shall be prohibited in that district, unless granted under the provisions of Section 6 of the Windemere Township Shoreland Ordinance. All uses shall comply with all applicable state and federal regulations and shall meet the applicable setbacks for the district in which the use is located. For the lake and river classes, districts, and uses in this subpart, P = permitted uses, C = conditional uses, I = interim uses, and N = prohibited uses.

4.4.1 Lake Classes in Special Protection District

Use	Recreational development	Natural environment
Forest management	P	P
Sensitive resource management	P	P
Agricultural: cropland and pasture	P	P
Agricultural feedlots	C	C
Parks and historic sites	C	C
Extractive use	C	C
Mining of metallic minerals and peat	N	N
Single residential	C	C
Home Occupations	C	C
Essential Services	P	P
Short-term Rental	C	C
Event Venue	N	N

4.4.2 Lake Classes in Residential Recreational District

Use	Recreational development	Natural environment
Single residential	P	P
Duplex	P	C
Semi-public/Public	C	C
Parks and historic sites	C	C
Extractive use	C	C
Forest management	P	P
Mining of metallic minerals and peat	N	N
Essential Services	P	P
Short-term Rental	P	N
Home Occupations	P	P
Event Venue	N	N

4.4.3 Lake Classes in High Density Residential District

Use	Recreational development	Natural environment
Single residential	P	P
Duplex	C	N
Residential planned unit developments	C	N
Surface water oriented commercial	C	N
Semi-public/Public	C	C
Parks and historic sites	C	C
Forest management	P	P
Essential Services	P	P
Short-term Rental	P	N
Home Occupations	P	P
Event Venue	N	N
Commercial Planned Unit Development	C	N

4.4.4 Lake Classes in Water-Oriented Commercial District

Use	Recreational development	Natural environment
Surface water-oriented commercial	C	N
Commercial planned unit development	C	N
Semi-public/Public	C	C
Parks and historic sites	C	C
Forest management	P	P
Essential Services	P	P
Self-Storage Garage	C	C
Event Venue	C	N

4.4.5 Lake Classes in Water-Oriented Commercial Residential District

Use	Recreational development
Single residential	P
Duplex, triplex, quad residential	P
Residential planned unit developments	C
Surface water oriented commercial	C
Semi-public/Public	C
Parks and historic sites	C
Forest management	P
Essential Services	P
Short-term Rental	P
Event Venue	C
Commercial Planned Unit Development	C
Self-Storage garage	C

4.4.6 Lake Classes in General Use District

Use	Recreational development	Natural environment
Commercial	P	C
Commercial planned unit development	C	N
Industrial	C	N
Semi-public/Public	P	C
Extractive use	C	C
Parks and historic sites	C	C
Forest management	P	P
Mining of metallic minerals and peat	N	N
Essential Services	P	P
Self-Storage Garage	C	C
Surface water-oriented commercial	C	N
Event Venue	C	N

4.4.7 River Classes in Special Protection District

Use	Tributary
Forest management	P
Sensitive resource management	P
Agricultural: cropland and pasture	P
Agricultural feedlots	C
Parks and historic sites	C
Extractive use	C
Mining of metallic minerals and peat	N
Single residential	C
Essential Services	P
Short-term Rental	C
Home Occupations	C
Event Venue	N

4.4.8 River Classes in Residential Recreational District

Use	Tributary
Single residential	P
Duplex	C
Semi-public/Public	P
Parks and historic sites	P
Extractive use	C
Forest management	P
Mining of metallic minerals and peat	N
Essential Services	P
Short-term Rental	P
Home Occupations	P
Event Venue	C

4.4.9 River Classes in High Density Residential District

Use	Tributary
Single residential	P
Duplex, triplex, quad residential	P
Residential planned unit developments	C
Commercial planned unit developments	C
Surface water oriented commercial	C
Semi-public/Public	C
Parks and historic sites	C
Forest management	P
Essential Services	P
Short-term Rental	P
Home Occupations	P
Event Venue	C

4.4.10 River Classes in Water-Oriented Commercial District

Use	Tributary
Surface water-oriented commercial	C
Commercial planned unit development	C
Semi-public/Public	P
Surface water oriented commercial	C
Parks and historic sites	C
Forest management	P
Essential Services	P
Self-Storage Garage	C
Event Venue	C

4.4.11 River Classes in General Use District

Use	Tributary
Commercial	C
Commercial planned unit development	C
Industrial	C
Semi-public/Public	C
Extractive use	C
Surface Water Oriented Commercial	C
Parks and historic sites	C
Forest management	P
Mining of metallic minerals and peat	N
Essential Services	P
Self-Storage Garage	C
Event Venue	N

SECTION 5.0 EXISTING LOTS; NEW LOTS; MINOR SUBDIVISIONS

5.1 Existing Lots and New Lots.

- A. Existing Lots. Existing lots of record that were lawfully established prior to the effective date of this Ordinance shall be classified as follows:
1. Conforming. If the lot conforms to the applicable lot area and lot width requirements of the Article III-A, Section 10 of the 2015 Zoning Ordinance, it shall be considered a conforming lot and is buildable if done in compliance with the applicable standards established in this Ordinance and the 2015 Zoning Ordinance. Lots classified as conforming lots are not required to comply with the standards specified for new lots under this Ordinance.
 2. Nonconforming. If a lot does not conform to the lot area or lot width requirements of Article III-A, Section 10 of the 2015 Zoning Ordinance, it shall be considered a nonconforming lot and is buildable if done in compliance with the standards established in this Ordinance and the Zoning Ordinance for nonconforming lots of record. Lots classified as nonconforming lots are not required to comply with the standards specified for new lots under this Ordinance.

- B. New Lots. After the effective date of this Ordinance, no new lot shall be created within the shoreland area unless it contains at least five (5) acres if the property is unsewered, and contains at least two and one half (2.5) acres if the property is sewerred, and is approved as part of a minor subdivision that complies with the requirements of this section.

5.2 Minor Subdivisions.

5.2.1 Land Suitability Analysis.

- A. Requirement. Each lot created through subdivision, including any planned unit developments authorized under this Ordinance, must be suitable in its natural state for the proposed use with minimal alteration. The land suitability analysis shall consider susceptibility to flooding, existence of wetlands, soil and rock formations with severe limitations for development, severe erosion potential, steep topography, inadequate water supply or sewage treatment capabilities. Additional information may be required by the Town to complete the land suitability analysis in evaluating the impacts on near shore aquatic conditions unsuitable for water-based recreation, important fish and wildlife habitat, presence of significant historic sites, or any other feature of the natural land likely to be harmful to the health, safety, or welfare of future residents of the proposed subdivision or of the Town.
- B. Review. A person interested in seeking approval for a minor subdivision shall submit a request for a land suitability analysis to the Zoning Administrator. The Zoning Administrator may require such information from the person as may be needed to allow the Town to make a determination regarding the suitability of the land to be subdivided. The Zoning Administrator shall forward such request to the Planning Commission to make a land suitability determination. If the Planning Commission determines the land is suitable for a minor subdivision, the person may prepare and submit an application requesting a minor subdivision in accordance with the requirements of this section.

5.2.2 Review Process. Applications for a minor subdivision shall be reviewed and acted on in accordance with this section.

- A. A Minor Subdivision is reviewed by the Zoning Administrator and approved by the Planning Commission. The Planning

Commission may grant preliminary and final approval of a minor subdivision as part of the same process. An applicant shall submit to the Zoning Administrator an application for the Minor Subdivision along with certain other submittals required by the Town. The applicant may elect, but is not required, to plat a Minor Subdivision and any such plat shall be in accordance with the requirements of Minnesota Statutes, chapter 505. The applicant shall pay in advance the appropriate application fees in escrow to cover the incurred costs by the Town in processing the request. Said fee shall be established by Ordinance of the Town. The approval process will consist of review by the Zoning Administrator for compliance with this section and all other applicable regulations, a public hearing in front of the Planning Commission, and final approval/denial by the Planning Commission.

- B. Application Submittals. An application for a minor subdivision shall, at a minimum, include all of the following:
1. A map or sketch drawn to a standard engineer's scale on a sheet a minimum size of eight and one-half by fourteen (8 ½ x 14) inches, which includes:
 - (a) The original parcel description, as contained in the deed of record or Abstract of Title, and the proposed legal descriptions of both the new and remaining parcels.
 - (b) Proposed new property line for the new and remainder parcels, with dimensions noted.
 - (c) All contiguous property and all roads and their proper name(s), if available.
 - (d) Citation and location of any existing legal rights-of-way or easements affecting the property.
 - (e) Proposed use of both the new and remaining parcels.
 2. Proof that all real estate taxes are current for the year and previous years.
 3. A title commitment or title opinion that establishes ownership of the original parcels.
 4. Confirmation of connection to municipal sewer or soil testing for the installation of an on-site sewage disposal system for a primary and secondary site.
 5. Drainage, grading, and erosion control plans.
 6. Wetland delineation report and map.
 7. Topographic data at ten (10) foot contour intervals.

8. The map must identify buildable area on the parcels.
 9. Driveway access points.
- C. Additional Requirements and Limitations. The following requirements shall apply to minor subdivisions.
1. Dimensional Requirements.
 - (a) The minimum lot size is five (5) acres.
 - (b) The minimum lot width is three hundred (300) feet.
 - (c) The minimum public road frontage is three hundred (300) feet.
 - (d) The maximum lot coverage is five (5) percent.
 - (e) Minimal buildable area is one (1) acre.
 - (f) The minimum front yard setback for buildings is one hundred fifty (150) feet.
 - (g) The minimum side yard setback for buildings is one hundred (100) feet.
 - (h) The minimum rear yard setback for buildings is one hundred (100) feet.
 - (i) The maximum building height is twenty (25) feet.
 - (j) Structure and On-site Sewage System Setbacks (in feet) from Ordinary High-Water Level*

Classes of Public Waters	Setbacks * Structures - Unsewered	Structures - sewerred	Sewage Treatment System
Lakes			
Natural Environment	150	150	150
Recreational Development	150	150	150
Rivers			
Tributary Streams	150	150	150

2. All wetland areas and DNR protected waters shall be protected with a drainage easement up to the 100-year flood elevation or the wetland boundary, whichever is more restrictive.
3. A maximum subdivision of three (3) lots in a five-year period is permitted utilizing the minor subdivision procedure.
4. A development agreement must be entered into with the Town as prepared by the Town attorney and approved by the Town Board.
5. Driveway permits or letter of intent must be approved by the County or MNDOT if access to a County or State road is required or to the designated Town representative if the access is onto a Town road.
6. Drainage easements must be dedicated as necessary.
7. Road right-of-way must be dedicated as necessary.
8. The subdivision may only be developed in accordance with the conditions imposed by the Town on the approval.
9. A guest cottage must not cover more than seven hundred (700) square feet of land surface and must not exceed fifteen (15) feet in height.

5.3 Placement, Design, and Height of Structures

5.3.1 Placement of structures on Lots. When more than one (1) setback applies to a site, structures and facilities must be located to meet all setbacks.

A. Structure and On-site Sewage System Setbacks (in feet) from Ordinary High-Water Level*

Classes of Public Waters	Setbacks * Structures - Unsewered	Structures - sewerred	Sewage Treatment System
Lakes			
Natural Environment	150	150	150
Recreational Development	150	150	150
Rivers			
Tributary Streams	150	150	150

B. Additional Structure Setbacks. The following additional Structure Setbacks apply, regardless of the classification of the waterbody:

Setback From	Setback (in feet)
1. Top of bluff	30
2. Unplotted cemetery	50
3. Right-of-way line federal, state, or county highway	20
4. Right-of-way line of a town road, public street, road, or a private road easement	20
5. Side yard (measured from the lot line to the building side wall)	5 (3' measured to eaves)

- C. Bluff Impact Zones. Only stairways and landings, can be placed within bluff impact zones built in a manner that ensures control of soil erosion with a qualified engineered plan.
- D. Uses Without Water Oriented Needs. Uses without water-oriented needs must be located on lots or parcels without public waters frontage, or, if located on lots or parcels with public waters frontage, must either be set back double the normal ordinary high water level setback or be substantially screened from view from the water by vegetation or topography, assuming summer, leaf-on conditions.
- E. Recreational Vehicles and Camping.
 - 1. General.
 - (a) All recreational vehicles (RV) must be designated to operate on roads without a special permit and must have a current license. These provisions apply to all recreational vehicles, including fish houses (wheel houses) that are licensed as such.
 - (b) RV's must meet dwelling setbacks requirements for the zone they are located in.
 - (c) A permit for an RV requires documentation that domestic sewage will be handled in accordance with Pine County sewage standards and standards of this ordinance.
 - 2. Properties with a principal dwelling.
 - (a) No individual RV may be placed for longer than 14 total days within any 60 days.
 - 3. Properties without a principal dwelling.
 - (a) Each individual RV is allowed for 14 total days in any one calendar year.
 - (b) A permit is required for RV's established for more than 14 days within a calendar year subject to the standards below.
 - (1) In the Shoreline Residential zone, one recreation vehicle shall be allowed with an annual permit on all parcels.
 - (2) No outside storage of RV's is allowed on lots without a principal dwelling structure.

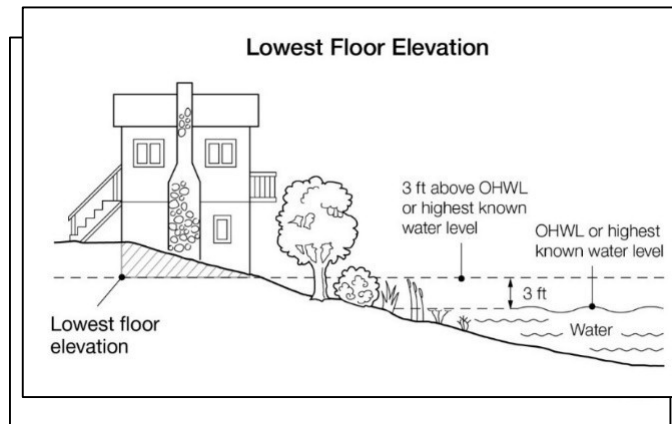
4. Temporary Vehicles/Buildings. Hereafter no person shall erect, alter the outside dimensions, or move any building or *part* thereof without first securing a permit. Licensed camping and recreational vehicles may be located in shoreland areas with a permit. All campers and recreational vehicles shall be connected to an approved on-site sewage system or an approved drop tank to be disposed of by a licensed septic pumper. Licensed fish houses or “wheelhouses” may be temporarily parked in shoreland areas with a permit, provided setback requirements of Section 5.3.1 are met.
5. Limit on Number. Licensed camping, recreational vehicles, and fish houses (wheelhouses) shall be limited to one (1) per Lot from April 1 to November 1 and shall be subject to all permits, setbacks, area, and sanitary sewer system requirements of this Ordinance.
6. Existing Campgrounds. The limitations imposed by this Section on the number of recreational vehicles that may be located on a property does not apply to lawfully established campgrounds that exist as of the effective date of this Ordinance.

5.3.2 Design Criteria for Structures

- A. High Water Elevations. Structures must be placed in accordance with any flood plain regulations applicable to the site. Where these controls do not exist, the elevation to which the lowest floor, including basement, is placed or flood-proofed must be determined as follows:
 - 1) For lakes, by placing the lowest floor at a level at least three (3) feet above the highest known water level, or three (3) feet above the ordinary high-water level, whichever is higher.
 - 2) For rivers and streams, by placing the lowest floor at least three (3) feet above the flood of record, if data are available. If data are not available, by placing the lowest floor at least three (3) feet above the ordinary high-water level, or by conducting a technical evaluation to determine effects of proposed construction upon flood stages and flood flows and to establish a flood protection elevation. Under all three approaches, technical evaluations must be done by a qualified engineer or hydrologist consistent with parts 6120.5000 to 6120.6200 governing the management of flood plain areas. If more than one (1) approach is used, the highest flood protection elevation determined must be used for placing structures and other facilities.
 - 3) Water-oriented accessory structures may have the lowest floor

placed lower than the elevation determined in this Ordinance if the structure is constructed of flood resistant materials to the elevation, electrical and mechanical equipment is placed above the elevation and, if long duration flooding is anticipated, the Structure is built to withstand ice action and wind driven waves and debris.

- 4) Structures not intended for human habitation (including attached garages or carports) shall be placed so that the lowest floor is at an elevation not less than the highest known water level elevation.



B. Water Oriented Accessory Structures. Each Lot may have one (1) water oriented Accessory Structure not meeting the normal Structure Setback in Section 5.3.1 of this Ordinance if this water oriented accessory structure complies with the following provisions:

- 1) The Structure or facility must not exceed ten (10) feet in height, exclusive of safety rails, and cannot occupy an area greater than 100 square feet. Detached decks must not exceed six (6) feet above grade at any point.
- 2) The Setback of the Structure or facility from the ordinary high-water level must be at least: twenty-five (25) feet for all water-oriented Structures.
- 3) The structure or facility must be treated to reduce visibility as viewed from public waters and adjacent shorelands by vegetation, topography, increased setbacks or color, assuming summer, leaf-on conditions.
- 4) The roof may be used as a deck with safety rails not exceeding four (4) feet in height but must not be enclosed or used as a storage area.
- 5) The structure or facility must not be designed or used for human

habitation and must not contain sewage treatment facilities.

- C. Patios are allowed behind the structure setback without a permit provided that all setbacks are met, and the property does not exceed the maximum allowable impervious surface standards. Patios within the structure setback require a permit and shall comply with the following standards:
- 1) Not be located in shore impact zone except as water-oriented accessory structure according to Section 5.3.2.B.
 - 2) Be free standing.
 - 3) Have no railings.
 - 4) Be a maximum of 250 square feet in size. Up to 400 square feet in size is allowed with an approved and implemented Stormwater Management Plan according to Section 5.6 of this Ordinance.
 - 5) Not be more than one foot below or above natural ground level.
 - 6) Construction complies with all provisions of Sections 5.4.3 and 5.6 of this Ordinance
 - 7) The maximum Impervious Surface limits for the Lot shall not be exceeded.
- D. Stairways, Lifts, and Landings. Stairways and lifts are the preferred alternative to major topographic alterations for achieving access up and down Bluffs and Steep Slopes to shore areas. Stairways and lifts must meet the following design requirements.
- 1) Stairways and lifts must not exceed four (4) feet in width on residential Lots. Wider stairways may be used for commercial properties, public open space recreational properties, and planned unit developments.
 - 2) Landings for stairways and lifts on residential Lots must not exceed thirty-two (32) square feet in area. Landings larger than thirty-two (32) square feet may be used for commercial properties, public open space recreational properties and planned unit developments.
 - 3) Canopies or roofs are not allowed on stairways, lifts or landings.
 - 4) Stairways, lifts and landings may be either constructed above the ground on posts or pilings or placed into the ground, provided they are designed and built in a manner that ensures control of soil erosion with a qualified engineered plan.

- 5) Stairways, lifts and landings must be located in the most visually inconspicuous portions of Lots, as viewed from the surface of the public water assuming summer, leaf-on conditions, whenever practical.
- 6) Facilities such as ramps, lifts, or mobility paths for physically handicapped persons are also allowed for achieving access to shore areas, provided that the dimensional and performance standards of sub items (1) to (5) are complied with in addition to the requirements of Minnesota Rules, chapter 1340.

E. Significant Historic Sites. No Structure may be placed on a Significant Historic Site in a manner that affects the values of the site unless adequate information about the site has been removed and documented in a public repository.

F. Steep Slopes. A qualified engineer must evaluate possible soil erosion impacts and development visibility from Public Waters. This report would be given to the Zoning Administrator and Pine County before issuing a permit for construction of roads, driveways, structures, on-site sewage treatment systems or other improvements on Steep Slopes. When determined necessary, conditions must be attached to issued permits to prevent erosion and to preserve existing vegetation screening of structures, vehicles, and other facilities as viewed from the surface of Public Waters, assuming summer, leaf-on vegetation.

5.3.3 Height of Structures. All Structures in residential districts, except churches and non-residential agricultural Structures, must not exceed twenty-five (25) feet in height.

5.3.4 The outside storage of junk and debris, junk vehicles, major appliances, and waste tires in the shore impact zone is prohibited. The accumulation of agricultural machinery, except tire piles, on land classified for property tax purposes as agricultural is exempt from this section, provided that fluids have been drained and contained.

5.4 Shoreland Alterations

Alterations of vegetation and topography will be regulated to prevent erosion into public waters, fix nutrients, preserve shoreland aesthetics, preserve historic values, prevent bank slumping, and protect fish and wildlife habitat.

5.4.1 Vegetation Alterations

A. Vegetation alteration necessary for the construction of permitted structures

and sewage treatment systems and the construction of roads and parking areas regulated by Section 5.5 of this Ordinance are exempt from the vegetation alteration standards that follow.

B. Removal or alteration of vegetation, except for agricultural and forest management uses as regulated in Sections 5.7.2 and 5.7.3, respectively, is allowed subject to the following standards:

- 1) Intensive vegetation clearing within the shore and bluff impact zones and on steep slopes is not allowed. Intensive vegetation clearing for forest land conversion to another use outside of these areas is allowable as a conditional use if an erosion control and sedimentation plan is developed and approved by the soil and water conservation district in which the property is located.
- 2) In shore and bluff impact zones and on steep slopes, limited clearing of trees and shrubs and cutting, pruning, and trimming of trees is allowed to provide a view to the water from the principal dwelling site and to accommodate the placement of stairways and landings, picnic areas, access paths, livestock watering areas, beach and watercraft access areas and permitted water oriented accessory structures or facilities, provided that.

NOTE: A maximum of 50% of brush and shrubs may be removed up to a diameter of 1 inch. A maximum of 33% of vegetation from a 1 inch to a 3 inch diameter may be removed. Diameter of vegetation will be based on measurement at a 6-inch height above grade. Removal of trees larger in diameter than 3 inches may be approved based on a Zoning Permit obtained from the Zoning Administrator. All tree removal permits will be based on topographic conditions to promote erosion control and improved water quality.

- 3) The screening of structures, vehicles, or other facilities as viewed from the water, assuming summer, leaf-on conditions, is not substantially reduced.
- 4) Along river, existing shading of water surfaces is preserved.
- 5) The above provisions are not applicable to the removal of trees, limbs or branches that are dead, diseased, or pose safety hazards.

5.4.2 Use of fertilizer and pesticides in the shoreland management district must be done in such a way as to minimize runoff into the shore impact zone or public water by the use of earth, vegetation, or both.

5.4.3 Topographic Alterations/Grading and Filling

- A. Grading and filling and excavations necessary for the construction of structures and sewage treatment systems under validly issued construction permits for these facilities do not require the issuance of a separate grading and filling permit. However, the grading and filling standards in this section must be incorporated into the issuance of permits for construction of structures and sewage treatment systems.
- B. Roads, driveways, and parking areas are regulated by Section 5.5 of this Ordinance.
- C. Notwithstanding Items A and B above, a grading and filling permit will be required for the movement of more than ten (10) cubic yards of material on steep slopes or within shore or bluff impact zones or more than fifty (50) cubic yards of material on property under the jurisdiction of this Ordinance. Grading and filling of material outside of steep slopes and shore and bluff impact zones shall not require a permit; however, the property owner shall be required to provide a grading and filling plan from Town and follow the requirements of Section 5.4.3D of this Ordinance.
- D. The following considerations and conditions must be adhered to during the issuance of construction permits, grading and filling permits, conditional use permits, variances, and subdivision approvals:
 - 1) Grading, filling in any type 1,2,3,4,5,6,7, or 8 wetlands must be approved by the Pine County Soil and Water Conservation District, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, or Army Corps of Engineers, with a copy being provided to the Town prior to the start of work. Before authorizing any grading or filling activity in any type 1,2,3,4,5,6,7, or 8 wetland the approving agency must consider how extensively the proposed activity would affect the following functional qualities of the wetland:
 - a) sediment and pollutant trapping and retention.
 - b) storage of surface run-off to prevent or reduce flood damage:
 - c) fish and wildlife habitat.
 - d) recreational use.
 - e) shoreline or bank stabilization; and
 - f) noteworthiness, including special qualities such as historic significance, critical habitat for endangered plants and animals, or

others.

- 2) Alterations must be designed and conducted in a manner that ensures only the smallest amount of bare ground is exposed for the shortest time possible.
- 3) Mulches or similar materials must be used, where necessary, for temporary bare soil coverage and a permanent vegetation cover must be established as soon as possible.
- 4) Methods to minimize soil erosion and to trap sediments before they reach any surface water feature must be used.
- 5) All grading and filling plans must be reviewed and by the Soil and Water Conservation District to ensure adequate seeding, mulching and other erosion control measures are being proposed, with a copy provided to the Town prior to commencing work.
- 6) Fill or excavated material must not be placed in a manner that creates an unstable slope, and erosion controls must be used.
- 7) Plans to place fill or excavated material on steep slopes must be reviewed by qualified professionals for continued slope stability and must not create finished slopes of thirty percent (30%) or greater.
- 8) Fill or excavated material must not be placed in bluff impact zones.
- 9) Any alterations below the ordinary high-water level of public waters must first be authorized by the Commissioner under Minnesota Statutes, section 103G.245.
- 10) Alterations of topography must only be allowed if they are accessory to permitted or conditional uses and do not adversely affect adjacent or nearby properties.
- 11) Placement of natural rock riprap, including associated grading of the shoreline and placement of a filter blanket, is permitted if:
 - a) The finished slope does not exceed three (3) feet horizontal to one (1) foot vertical,
 - b) The landward extent of the riprap is within ten (10) feet of the ordinary high-water level,
 - c) The height of the riprap above the ordinary high-water level

does not exceed three (3) feet,

- d) Installation of riprap is allowed only where there is a demonstrated need to stop existing erosion or to restore an eroded shoreline, as determined by the Town and the Pine County Soil and Water Conservation District.
 - e) Only natural rock (cannot average less than 6 inches or more than 30 inches in diameter) may be used that is free of debris that may cause pollution or siltation. Concrete is not allowed.
 - f) A filter of crushed rock, gravel, or filter fabric material must be placed underneath the rock.
 - g) Construction of retaining walls taller than 2' within the shore impact zone is prohibited unless designed by a qualified engineer.
 - h) The riprapped area must be no more than 200 linear feet of shoreline along lakes and Wetlands or, along shorelines of streams, must be less than five times the average width of the affected watercourse.
- E. Connections to public waters. Excavations where the intended purpose is connection to a public water, such as boat slips, canals, lagoons, and harbors, must be controlled by local shoreland controls. Permission for excavations may be given only after the DNR Commissioner and/or Pine County has approved the proposed connection to public waters.
- F. Construction and maintenance of non-naturally occurring beach sand blankets is prohibited within the shore impact zone. Contained sand boxes, not exceeding 32 square feet are allowed, without permit, in the shore impact zone.

5.5 Placement and Design of Roads, Driveways, and Parking Areas

- 5.5.1 Construction of roads, driveways, and parking areas shall require a permit from the Town.
- 5.5.2 Roads, driveways, and parking areas must be designed to take advantage of natural vegetation and topography to achieve maximum screening from view from public waters. Documentation must be provided by a qualified individual that all roads and parking areas are designed and constructed to minimize and control erosion to public waters consistent with the field office technical guides of the local soil and water conservation district, or other applicable technical materials.

- 5.5.3 Roads, driveways, and parking areas must meet structure setbacks and must not be placed within bluff and shore impact zones when other reasonable and feasible placement alternatives exist. If no alternatives exist, they may be placed within these areas and must be designed to minimize adverse impacts.
- 5.5.4 Public and private watercraft access ramps, approach roads, and access related parking areas may be placed within shore impact zones provided the vegetative screening and erosion control conditions of this subpart are met. For private facilities, the grading and filling provisions of Section 5.4.3 of this Ordinance must be met.

5.6 Stormwater Management

The following general and specific standards shall apply:

5.6.1 General Standards

- A. When possible, existing natural drainage ways, wetlands, and vegetated soil surfaces must be used to convey, store, filter, and retain stormwater run-off before discharge to public waters.
- B. Development must be planned and conducted in a manner that will minimize the extent of disturbed areas, run-off velocities, erosion potential, and reduce and delay run-off volumes. Disturbed areas must be stabilized and protected as soon as possible, and facilities or methods used to retain sediment on the site.
- C. When development density, topographic features, and soil and vegetation conditions are not sufficient to adequately handle stormwater run-off using natural features and vegetation, various types of constructed facilities such as diversions, settling basins, skimming devices, dikes, waterways, and ponds may be used. Preference must be given to designs using surface drainage, vegetation, and infiltration rather than buried pipes and non-manmade materials and facilities.

5.6.2 Specific Standards

- A. Impervious surface coverage of lots must not exceed twenty-five percent (25%) of the lot area.
- B. When constructed facilities are used for stormwater management, documentation must be provided by a qualified individual that they are designed and installed consistent with the field office technical guide of the local soil and water conservation districts.
- C. New constructed stormwater outfalls to public waters must provide for

filtering or settling of suspended solids and skimming of surface debris before discharge.

5.7 Special Provisions for Commercial, Industrial, Semi-Public/Public, Agricultural, Forestry, Extractive Uses, Mining of Metallic Minerals and Peat, Home Occupation, Short-Term Rental.

5.7.1 Standards for Commercial, Industrial, and Semi-Public/Public Uses

A. Surface water-oriented commercial uses and industrial, or semi-public/public uses with similar needs to have access to and use of public waters may be located on parcels or lots with frontage on public waters. Those uses with water-oriented needs must meet the following standards:

- 1) In addition to meeting impervious coverage limits, setbacks, and other zoning standards in this Ordinance, the uses must be designed to incorporate topographic and vegetative screening of parking areas and structures.
- 2) Uses that require short-term watercraft mooring for patrons must centralize these facilities and design them to avoid obstructions of navigation and to be the minimum size necessary to meet the need.
- 3) Uses that depend on patrons arriving by watercraft may use signs and lighting to convey needed information to the public, subject to the following general standards which apply only within the shore impact zone:
 - a) No advertising signs or supporting facilities for signs may be placed in or upon public waters. Signs conveying information or safety messages may be placed in or on public waters by a public authority or under a permit issued by the County Sheriff.
 - b) Signs may be placed, when necessary, within the shore impact zone if they are designed and sized to be the minimum necessary to convey needed information. They must only convey the location and name of the establishment and the general types of goods or services available. The signs must not contain other detailed information such as product brands and prices, must not be located higher than ten (10) feet above the ground, and must not exceed thirty-two (32) square feet in size. If illuminated by artificial lights, the lights must be shielded or directed to prevent illumination out across public waters.
 - c) Other outside lighting may be located within the shore impact zone

or over public waters if it is used primarily to illuminate potential safety hazards and is shielded or otherwise directed to prevent direct illumination out across public waters. This does not preclude use of navigational lights.

- B. Uses without water-oriented needs must be located on lots or parcels without public waters frontage, or, if located on lots or parcels with public waters frontage, must either be set back double the normal ordinary high water level setback or be substantially screened from view from the water by vegetation or topography, assuming summer, leaf-on conditions.

5.7.2 Agriculture Use Standards

- A. General cultivation farming, grazing, nurseries, horticulture, truck farming, sod farming, and wild crop harvesting are permitted uses if steep slopes and shore and Bluff Impact Zones are maintained in permanent vegetation or operated under an approved conservation plan (Resource Management Systems) consistent with the field office technical guides of the local soil and water conservation districts or the United States Soil Conservation Service, as provided by a qualified individual or agency. The shore impact zone for parcels with permitted agricultural land uses is equal to a line parallel to and fifty (50) feet from the OHWL.

- B. Agricultural feedlots must meet the following standards:

- 1) New feedlots must not be located on the Shoreland of watercourses or in bluff impact zones and must meet a minimum setback of three hundred (300) feet from the ordinary high-water level of all public water's basins.
- 2) Modifications or expansions to existing feedlots that are located within three hundred (300) feet of the ordinary high-water level or within a Bluff Impact Zone are allowed if they do not further encroach into the existing Ordinary High Water Level Setback or encroach on Bluff Impact Zones.

- 5.7.3 Forest Management Standards. The activities associated with all forest management practices on forest land must be conducted consistent with the provisions of the water quality in forest management "Best Management Practices in Minnesota."

5.7.4 Extractive Use Standards

- A. Site development and restoration plan. An extractive use site development and restoration plan must be developed, approved, and followed over the course of operation of the site. The plan must address dust, noise, possible

pollutant discharges and duration of operation, and anticipated vegetation and topographic alterations. It must also identify actions to be taken during operation to mitigate adverse environmental impacts, particularly erosion, and must clearly explain how the site will be rehabilitated after extractive activities end.

B. Setbacks for processing machinery. Processing machinery must be located consistent with setback standards for structures from ordinary high-water levels of public waters and from bluffs.

5.7.5 Mining of Metallic Minerals and Peat. Mining of metallic minerals and peat, as defined in Minnesota Statutes, sections 93.44 to 93.51, shall be a permitted use provided the provisions of Minnesota Statutes, sections 93.44 to 93.51 are satisfied.

5.7.6 Home Occupation Standards. Home occupations shall not require a permit from the Town but shall be subject to the following standards.

A. The home-based business must be co-located on the property with a principal residence and the home-based business must be owned and operated by a tenant or owner of the residence. No more than two (2) home-based businesses are permitted within any residence.

B. A separate property description may not be created for the home-based business. The principal residence and the home-based business must be co-located on the same parcel of land. In the event that more than one (1) parcel exists, a lot combination agreement or other legal mechanism must be executed to effectively combine the residential parcel and business parcel as one parcel as long as the home-based business exists.

C. A home-based business may be located wholly or partially within a structure accessory to the principal residence and may be partially located within the principal residence. Accessory structures associated with the home-based business may not exceed 6000 square feet in area. Except for greenhouses, no more than two (2) accessory buildings may be associated with any home-based business.

D. Outside storage of materials or equipment of the home-based business shall not occur unless the storage area is screened from adjacent properties, public right-of-way, and shoreland areas. Screening shall consist of decorative fencing, berm, solid vegetative barriers, or a combination of fencing, berm, and vegetation.

E. Driveway access to home-based businesses must be adequate to support

the type of business allowed. Access locations shall not be unsafe or be obscured by vegetation, topography, signage, horizontal roadway curves, or vertical roadway curves.

- F. No activity shall be permitted that will create a public hazard or public nuisance or otherwise be incompatible with adjacent residential uses.
- G. Home-based businesses requiring plumbing shall be consistent with the provisions of Pine County Subsurface Sewage Treatment Systems Ordinance.
- H. Security lighting shall be directed away from adjacent roadways and properties
- I. Home-based businesses shall be allowed a single advertising sign not to exceed 64 square feet in area or be located closer than ten (10) feet from any property line or roadway easement for each permitted business.

5.7.7 Short-Term Rental Standards

Short-term rentals may only be operated under a valid permit issued by the Town and shall be subject to the Standards set forth in the current Windemere Township Short Term Rental Ordinance.

5.8 Water Supply and Sewage Treatment

- 5.8.1 Water Supply. Any public or private supply of water for domestic purposes must meet or exceed standards for water quality of the Minnesota Department of Health and the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency.
- 5.8.2 Sewage Treatment. Any premises used for human occupancy must be provided with an adequate system of sewage treatment and/or grey water disposal, as follows:
 - A. Publicly owned Sewer Systems must be used where available.
 - B. All private sewage treatment systems must meet or exceed the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency's standards for individual sewage treatment systems contained in the document titled "Individual Sewage Treatment System Standards, Chapter 7080," a copy of which is hereby adopted by reference and declared to be a part of this Ordinance. In addition to the Chapter 7080 regulations, Pine County will also require the following:
 - C. After May 1, 1994, individual Sewage Treatment System evaluators,

designers, inspectors, pumpers and installers shall have provisional Minnesota Pollution Control Agency certification. After May 1, 1996, full certification shall be required.

- D. On-site sewage treatment systems must be set back from the ordinary high-water level in accordance with the setbacks contained in Section 5.3.1 of this Ordinance.
- E. All proposed sites for individual Sewage Treatment Systems shall be evaluated in accordance with the criteria in subitems (1) - (4). It shall be the responsibility of the applicant to provide sufficient soil borings and percolation tests from on-site field investigations.

Evaluation criteria:

- 1. Depth to the highest known groundwater table or seasonally saturated soil condition, or bedrock.
 - 2. Soil conditions, properties, and permeability.
 - 3. Slope.
 - 4. The existence of lowlands, local surface depressions, and rock outcrops.
- F. Nonconforming Sewage Treatment Systems shall be regulated and upgraded in accordance with Section 6.3 of this Ordinance.

Section 6.0 Nonconformities

All legally established nonconformities as of the date of this Ordinance may continue, but they will be managed according to the applicable state statutes including, but not limited to, Minnesota Statutes, section 462.357, subdivision 1e, paragraphs (d) to (j) and other regulations of the Town. The following standards shall also apply in shoreland areas:

6.1 Construction on Nonconforming Lots of Record

- 6.1.1 Lots of Record in the office of the County Recorder on the date of enactment of this Ordinance that do not meet the requirements of Section 5.0 of this Ordinance may be allowed as building sites without variances from lot size requirements provided the use is permitted in the zoning district; the lot has been in separate ownership from abutting lands at all times since it become substandard; was created in compliance with official controls in effect at the time; impervious surface lot coverage does not exceed 25 percent; and sewage treatment and setback requirements of this Ordinance are met.

- 6.1.2 If a variance from setback requirements must be obtained before any use, sewage treatment systems, or building permit is issue for a lot, the Board of Adjustment shall consider sewage treatment and water supply capabilities or constraints of the lot and shall deny the variance if adequate facilities cannot be provided.
- 6.1.3 If, in a group of two or more contiguous lots under common ownership, any individual lot does not meet the requirements of 66% of the dimensional standard lot width and size described in Section 5.0 of this Ordinance, does not satisfy sewage treatment requirements, the impervious surface exceed 25% for each lot, or if development of the lot is not consistent with the Comprehensive Plans, the lot must not be considered as a separate parcel of land for the purposes of sale or development. The lot must be combined with the one (1) or more contiguous lots, so they equal one (1) or more parcels of land, each meeting the requirements of Section 5.0 of this Ordinance as much as possible.
- 6.1.4 Notwithstanding Section 6.1.3, contiguous nonconforming lots of record in shoreland areas under a common ownership must be able to be sold or purchased individually if each lot contained a habitable residential dwelling at the time the lots came under common ownership and the lots are suitable for, or served by, a sewage treatment system consistent with the requirements of Minnesota Statutes, section 115.55 and Minnesota Rules, chapter 7080, or connected to a public sewer.
- 6.1.5 A portion of a conforming lot may be separated from an existing parcel as long as the remainder of the existing parcel meets the lot size and sewage system requirements of the zoning district for a new lot and the newly created parcel is combined with an adjacent parcel.
- 6.1.6 In evaluating all variances, zoning and building permit applications, or conditional use requests, the zoning authority shall require the property owner to address, when appropriate, storm water runoff management, reducing impervious surfaces, increasing setback, restoration of wetlands, vegetative buffers, sewage treatment and water supply capabilities, and other conservation-designed actions.

6.2 Repair, Restoration, Maintenance, or Improvement to Certain Nonconforming Structures

- 6.2.1 For homestead, non-homestead residential real estate and seasonal residential real estate occupied for recreational purposes except as otherwise provided by law, a nonconformity, including the lawful use or occupation of land or premises existing at the time of the adoption of this Ordinance, may be continued, including through repair, replacement, restoration, maintenance, or

improvement, but not including expansion. If the nonconformity or occupancy is discontinued for a period of more than one year, or any nonconforming building or structure is destroyed by fire or other peril to the extent of greater than 50 percent of its estimated market value, as indicated in the records of the county assessor at the time of damage, and no building permit has been applied for within 180 days of when the property is damaged, any subsequent use or occupancy of the land or premises must be a conforming use or occupancy. If such building permit is applied for, the board may impose reasonable conditions upon a zoning or building permit in order to mitigate any newly created impact on adjacent property or water body. When a nonconforming structure in the shoreland district with less than 50 percent of the required setback from the water is destroyed by fire or other peril to greater than 50 percent of its estimated market value, as indicated in the records of the County assessor at the time of damage, the structure setback may be increased if practicable and reasonable conditions are placed upon a zoning or building permit to mitigate created impacts on the adjacent property or water body.

6.2.2 Deck additions may be allowed without a variance to a structure not meeting the required setback from the OHWL if all of the following criteria and standards are met:

A. The structure existed on the date the structure setbacks were established.

B. The Zoning Administrator's evaluation of the property and structure reveals no alternative location for a deck meeting or exceeding the existing ordinary high water level setback of the structure. The deck does not encroach into any shore impact or bluff impact zones.

C. The deck is constructed primarily of wood and is not roofed or screened.

6.3 Nonconforming Sewage Treatment Systems

6.3.1 All nonconforming properties will be subject to the regulations described in the Pine County Subsurface Sewage Treatment Systems Ordinance as well as Minnesota Rules, chapter 7080.

Section 7.0 Subdivision/Platting Provisions

7.1 Land Suitability.

Each lot created through subdivision, including planned unit developments authorized under Section 8.0 of this Ordinance, must be suitable in its natural state for the proposed use with minimal alteration. The land suitability analysis shall consider susceptibility to flooding, existence of wetlands, soil and rock formations with severe limitations for development, severe erosion potential, steep topography, inadequate

water supply or sewage treatment capabilities. Additional information may be required by the Town to complete the land suitability analysis in evaluating the impacts on near shore aquatic conditions unsuitable for water-based recreation, important fish and wildlife habitat, presence of significant historic sites, or any other feature of the natural land likely to be harmful to the health, safety, or welfare of future residents of the proposed Subdivision or of the Town.

7.2 Consistency With Other Controls.

Subdivisions must conform to all official controls of the Town. A subdivision will not be approved where a later variance from one or more standards in official controls would be needed to use the lots for their intended purpose. In areas not served by publicly owned sewer and water systems, a subdivision will not be approved unless domestic water supply is available and a sewage treatment system consistent with Sections 5.3 and 5.8 can be provided for every lot. Each lot shall meet the minimum lot size and dimensional requirements of Section 5.2, including at least a minimum contiguous lawn area that is free of limiting factors sufficient for the construction of two (2) standard soil treatment systems. Lots that would require use of holding tanks will not be approved.

7.3 Information Requirements.

Sufficient information must be submitted by the applicant for the Town to decide land suitability. The information shall include at least the following:

- A. Topographic contours at ten (10) foot intervals or less from United States Geological Survey maps or more accurate sources, showing limiting site characteristics.
- B. The surface water features required in Minnesota Statutes, Section 505.02, Subdivision 1, to be shown on plats, obtained from United States Geological Survey Quadrangle topographic maps or more accurate sources.
- C. Adequate soils information to determine suitability for building and on-site sewage treatment capabilities for every lot from field investigations such as soil borings, percolation tests, or other methods.
- D. Information regarding adequacy of domestic water supply, extent of anticipated vegetation and topographic alterations; near shore aquatic conditions, including depths, types of bottom sediments, and aquatic vegetation; and proposed methods for controlling stormwater run-off and erosion, both during and after construction activities.
- E. Location of the 100-year flood plain areas and floodway districts from existing adopted maps or data.

- F. A line or contour representing the ordinary high-water level, the “toe” and the “top” of bluffs, and the minimum building setback distances from the top of the bluff and the lake or stream.
- G. A road design plan as well as all other requirements of the Pine County Subdivision and Platting Ordinance.

7.4 Subdivision Process.

A request for a minor subdivision shall be submitted and processed in accordance with Section 5.2 of this Ordinance.

7.5 Dedications.

When a land or easement dedication is a condition of subdivision approval, the approval must provide easements over natural drainage or ponding areas for management of stormwater and significant wetlands.

7.6 Controlled Access or Recreational Lots.

Lots intended as controlled accesses to Public Waters or for recreational use areas for use by non-riparian lots within a Subdivision must meet or exceed the sizing criteria in Section 5.0 of this Ordinance.

Section 8.0 Planned Unit Developments

8.1 Types of PUDs Permissible

Planned Unit Developments (PUDs) are allowed for new projects on undeveloped land, redevelopment of previously built sites, or conversions of existing buildings and land. The land use districts in which they are a conditional use are identified in the land use district descriptions in Section 4.2 of this Ordinance and the Official Shoreland Zoning Map.

8.2 Processing of PUDs

Planned Unit Developments must be processed as a conditional use, except that an expansion to an existing commercial PUD involving six (6) or fewer new dwelling units or sites since the date this Ordinance was adopted is permissible as a permitted use provided the total project density does not exceed the allowable densities calculated in the project density evaluation procedures in Section 8.5. Expansions exceeding these limits must be processed as conditional uses and meet the standards in this section. Approval cannot occur until the environmental review process (EAW/EIS) is complete.

8.3 Application for a PUD

The applicant for a PUD must submit the following documents prior to final action being taken on the application request:

- 8.3.1 A site plan and/or plat for the project showing locations of property boundaries, surface water features, existing and proposed structures and other facilities, land alterations, sewage treatment and water supply systems and topographic contours at two (2) foot intervals. When a PUD is a combined commercial and residential development, the site plan and/or plat must indicate and distinguish which buildings and portions of the project are residential, commercial, or a combination of the two.
- 8.3.2 A property owners association agreement (for residential PUDs) with mandatory membership, and all in accordance with the requirements of Section 8.6 of this Ordinance.
- 8.3.3 Deed restrictions, covenants, permanent easements or other instruments that (1) properly address future vegetative and topographic alterations, construction of additional buildings, beaching of watercraft, and construction of commercial buildings in residential PUDs; and (2) ensure the long-term preservation and maintenance of open space in accordance with the criteria and analysis specified in Section 8.6 of this Ordinance.
- 8.3.4 When necessary, a master plan/drawing describing the project and the floor plan for all commercial structures to be occupied.
- 8.3.5 Those additional documents as requested by the Windemere Town Board or Planning Commission that are necessary to explain how the PUD will be designed and will function.

8.4 Site “Suitable Area” Evaluation

Proposed new or expansions to existing planned unit developments must be evaluated using the following procedures and standards to determine the suitable area for the dwelling unit/dwelling site density evaluation in Section 8.5.

- 8.4.1 The project parcel must be divided into tiers by locating one (1) or more lines approximately parallel to a line that identifies the ordinary high-water level at the following intervals, proceeding landward:

Shoreland Tier Dimensions		
	Unsewered (feet)	Sewered (feet)
Recreational Development Lakes	267	267
Natural Environment Lakes	400	320

All River Classes	300	300
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8.4.2 The suitable area within each tier is next calculated by excluding from the tier area all wetlands, bluffs, or land below the ordinary high-water level of public waters. This suitable area and the proposed project area are then subjected to either the residential or commercial planned unit development density evaluation steps to arrive at an allowable number of dwelling units or sites.

8.5 Residential and Commercial PUD Density Evaluation

The procedures for determining the “base” density of a PUD and density increase multipliers are as follow. Allowable densities may be transferred from any tier to any other tier further from the waterbody but must not be transferred to any other tier closer.

8.5.1 Residential PUD “Base” Density Evaluation

A. The suitable area within each tier is divided by the single residential lot size standard for lakes or, for rivers, the single residential lot width standard times the tier depth. Proposed locations and numbers of dwelling units or sites for the residential planned unit developments are then compared with the tier, density, and suitability analysis herein and the design criteria in Section 8.5.

8.5.2 Commercial PUD “Base” Density Evaluation

A. Determine the average inside living area size of dwelling units or sites within each tier, including both existing and proposed units and sites. Computation of inside living area sizes need not include decks, patios, stoops, steps, garages, or porches and basements, unless they are habitable space.

B. Select the appropriate floor area ratio from the following table:

Commercial Planned Unit Development Floor Area Ratios* Public Water Classes		
Average Unit Floor Area (Sq. Ft.)	Second and additional tiers on unsewered general development lakes; recreational development lakes; transition and forested river segments	Natural environment lakes, natural environment- tributary streams and remote river
200	0.02	0.01
300	0.024	0.012

400	0.028	0.014
500	0.032	0.016
600	0.038	0.019
700	0.042	0.021
800	0.046	0.023
900	0.05	0.025
1,000	0.054	0.027
1,100	0.058	0.029
1,200	0.064	0.032
1,300	0.068	0.034
1,400	0.072	0.036
1,500	0.075	0.037

* For average unit floor areas less than shown, use the floor area ratios listed for 200 square feet. For areas greater than shown, use the ratios listed for 1,500 square feet. For recreational camping areas, use the ratios listed at 400 square feet. Manufactured home sites in recreational camping areas shall use a ratio equal to the size of the manufactured home, or if unknown, the ratio listed for 1,000 sq. ft.

- C. Multiply the suitable area within each tier by the floor area ratio to yield total floor area for each tier allowed to be used for dwelling units or sites.
- D. Divide the total floor area by the tier computed in Item C above by the average inside living area size determined in Item A above. This yields a base number of dwelling units and sites for each tier.
- E. Proposed locations and numbers of dwelling units or sites for the commercial planned unit developments are then compared with the tier, density and suitability analyses herein and the design criteria in Section 8.6.

8.5.3 Density Increase Multipliers

- A. Increases to the dwelling unit or dwelling site base densities previously determined are allowable if the dimensional standards in Section 5.0 are met or exceeded and the design criteria in Section 8.6 are satisfied. The allowable density increases in Item B below will only be allowed if structure setbacks from the ordinary high-water level are increased to at least fifty percent (50%) greater than the minimum Setback, or the impact on the water body is reduced an equivalent amount through vegetative management, topography, or additional means acceptable to the Town and the setback is at least twenty-five percent (25%) greater than the minimum setback.

B. Allowable Dwelling Unit or Dwelling Site Density Increases for Residential or Commercial Planned Unit Developments

Density Evaluation Tiers	Maximum Density Increase within Each Tier (percent)
First	50
Second	100
Third	200
Fourth	200
Fifth	200

8.6 Maintenance and Design Criteria

8.6.1 Maintenance and Administration Requirements

- A. Before final approval of a planned unit development, adequate provisions must be developed for preservation and maintenance in perpetuity of open spaces and for the continued existence and functioning of the development.
- B. Open Space Preservation. Deed restrictions, covenants, permanent easements, public dedication and acceptance, or other equally effective and permanent means must be provided to ensure long-term preservation and maintenance of open space. The instrument must include all of the following protections:
 - 1) Commercial uses prohibited (for residential PUDs)
 - 2) Vegetation and topographic alterations other than routine maintenance prohibited.
 - 3) Construction of additional buildings or storage of vehicles and other materials prohibited.
 - 4) Uncontrolled beaching of watercraft prohibited.
- C. Development Organization and Functioning. Unless an equally effective alternative community framework is established, when applicable, all residential planned unit developments must use an owner’s association with the following features:
 - 1) Membership must be mandatory for each dwelling unit or site purchaser and any successive purchasers.

- 2) Each member must pay a pro rata share of the association's expenses, and unpaid assessments can become liens on units or sites.
- 3) Assessments must be adjustable to accommodate changing conditions.
- 4) The association must be responsible for insurance, taxes, and maintenance of all commonly owned property and facilities.

8.6.2 Open Space Requirements. Planned unit developments must contain open space meeting of all of the following criteria:

- A. At least fifty percent (50%) of the total project area must be preserved as open space.
- B. Dwelling units or sites, road rights-of-way or land covered by road surfaces, parking areas or Structures, except water oriented accessory structures or facilities, are developed areas and shall not be included in the computation of minimum open space.
- C. Open space must include areas with physical characteristics unsuitable for development in their natural state and areas containing significant historic sites or unplotted cemeteries.
- D. Open space may include outdoor recreational facilities for use by owners of dwelling units or sites, by guests staying in commercial dwelling units or sites, and by the general public.
- E. Open space may include subsurface sewage treatment systems if the use of the space is restricted to avoid adverse impacts on the systems.
- F. Open space must not include commercial facilities or uses but may contain water oriented accessory structures or facilities.
- G. The appearance of open space areas, including topography, vegetation, and allowable uses, must be preserved by use of restrictive deed covenants, permanent easements, public dedication and acceptance, or other equally effective and permanent means.
- H. The shore impact zone, based on normal structure setbacks, must be included as open space. For residential PUDs, at least fifty percent (50%) of the shore impact zone area of existing developments or at least seventy percent (70%) of the shore impact zone area of new developments must be preserved in its natural or existing state. For commercial PUDs, at least fifty percent (50%) of the shore impact zone must be preserved in its

natural state.

- 8.6.3 Erosion Control and Stormwater Management. Erosion control and stormwater management plans must be developed, and the PUD must:
- A. Be designed, and the construction managed, to minimize the likelihood of serious erosion occurring either during or after construction. This must be accomplished by limiting the amount and length of time of bare ground exposure. Temporary ground covers, sediment entrapment facilities, vegetated buffer strips, or other appropriate techniques must be used to minimize erosion impact on surface water features. Erosion control plans approved by a soil and water conservation district may be required if project size and site physical characteristics warrant.
 - B. Be designed and constructed to effectively manage reasonably expected quantities and qualities of stormwater run-off. Impervious Surface coverage within any tier must not exceed twenty-five percent (25%) of the tier area, except that for commercial PUDs, thirty-five percent (35%) impervious surface coverage may be allowed in the first tier of general development lakes with an approved stormwater management plan and consistency with Section 5.4.
- 8.6.4 Centralization and Design of Facilities. Centralization and design of facilities and Structures must be done according to the following standards:
- A. Planned Unit Developments must be connected to publicly owned water supply and sewer systems, if available. On-site water supply and sewage treatment systems must be centralized and designed and installed to meet or exceed applicable standards or rules of the Minnesota Department of Health and Sections 5.3 and 5.8 of these Ordinances. On-site sewage treatment systems must be located on the most suitable areas of the development and sufficient lawn area free of limiting factors must be provided for a replacement soil treatment system for each sewage system.
 - B. Dwelling units or sites must be clustered into one or more groups and located on suitable areas of the development. They must be designed and located to meet or exceed the following dimensional standards for the relevant Shoreland classification: setback from the ordinary high-water level, elevation above the surface water features, and maximum height. Setbacks from the ordinary high-water level must be increased in accordance with Section 8.53 of this Ordinance for developments with density increases.
 - C. Shore recreation facilities, including but not limited to swimming areas, docks, and watercraft mooring areas and launching ramps, must be centralized and located in areas suitable for them. Evaluation of suitability

must include consideration of land slope, water depth, vegetation, soils, depth to groundwater and bedrock, or other relevant factors. The number of spaces provided for continuous beaching, mooring, or docking of watercraft must not exceed one (1) for each allowable dwelling unit or site in the first tier (notwithstanding existing mooring sites in on existing commercially used harbor). Launching ramp facilities, including a small dock for loading and unloading equipment, may be provided for use by occupants of dwelling units or sites located in other tiers.

- D. Structures, parking areas, and other facilities must be treated to reduce visibility as viewed from public waters and adjacent Shorelands by vegetation, topography, increased Setbacks, color, or other means acceptable to the local unit of government, assuming summer, leaf-on conditions. Vegetative and topographic screening must be preserved if existing or may be required to be provided.
- E. Accessory structures and facilities, except water oriented accessory structures, must meet the required principal structure setback and must be centralized.
- F. Water oriented accessory structures and facilities may be allowed if they meet or exceed design standards contained in Section 5.3 of this Ordinance and are centralized.

Section 9.0 Judicial Review.

All appeals from the final decisions of the Town Board or of the Board of Appeals may be brought to District Court as provided in Minnesota Statutes, section 462.361. Any such appeal must be served on the Town and filed with the District Court within thirty (30) days of the Town's final decision.

Section 10.0 Zoning Map.

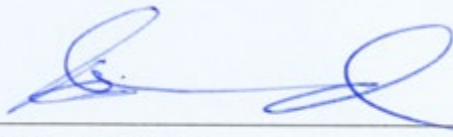
The Windemere Township Zoning Map is hereby amended to show the properties on the western end of Sand Lake to be zoned Water Oriented Commercial Residential, Residential, and High Density Residential as shown on the map attached hereto. This amendment is intended to clarify this portion of the Zoning Map to reflect the zoning designations in the Land Use Plan Map that is part of the Windemere Township Comprehensive Plan. The Zoning Administrator is authorized and directed to update the Zoning Map to reflect the attached zoning designations and such updated map shall be the official Windemere Township Zoning Map.

Section 11.0 Effective Date.

This Ordinance is effective as of the first day of publication after adoption.

Adopted this 4th day of March 2025.

BY THE TOWN BOARD



Alan Overland, Chair

ATTEST:



Paula Engstrom
Clerk