

SECTION 2

RULES AND DEFINITIONS

SECTION:

10-2-1: Rules

10-2-2: Definitions

10-2-1: RULES: The language set forth in the text of this Ordinance shall be interpreted in accordance with the following rules of construction:

- A. The singular number includes the plural, and the plural the singular.
- B. The present tense includes the past and the future tenses, and the future the present.
- C. The word "shall" is mandatory while the word "may" is permissive.
- D. The masculine gender includes the feminine and neuter.
- E. All measured distances expressed in feet shall be to the nearest tenth of a foot.
- F. For terminology not defined in this Ordinance, the City Code, the Minnesota State Building Code, or the Webster' s Dictionary shall be used to define such terms.

10-2-2: DEFINITIONS: The following words and terms, wherever they occur in this Ordinance, shall be interpreted as herein defined:

ABUTTING: Making contact with or separated only by public thoroughfare, railroad, or public utility right of way.

ACCESSORY BUILDING, STRUCTURE, OR USE: A subordinate building, structure, or use which is located on the same lot on which the principal building is situated and which is reasonably necessary and incidental to the conduct of the principal building or use.

ADDITION: A physical enlargement of an existing structure.

AGRICULTURAL USE: Those uses commonly associated with the growing of produce on farms, these include: field crop farming; pasture for hay, fruit growing; tree, plant, shrub, or flower nursery without building; truck gardening; roadside stand for sale of in season products grown on premises; and livestock raising and feeding, but not including fur farms, commercial animal feedlots, retail nurseries and garden centers, communal garden plots, commercial stables, and commercial kennels.

ALLEY: A public or private right of way which affords a secondary means of access to abutting property.

ANIMAL FEEDLOTS: A lot or building or combination of lots and buildings intended for the confined feeding, breeding, raising, or holding of animals and specifically designed as a confinement area in which manure may accumulate, or where the concentration of animals is such that a vegetative cover cannot be maintained within the enclosure. Open lots used for feeding and rearing of poultry (poultry ranges), and barns, dairy farms, swine facilities, beef lots and barns, horse stalls, mink ranches and zoos, shall be considered to be animal feedlots. Pastures shall not be considered animal feedlots. Feedlots with fewer than 50 animal units as defined by the MPCA are considered an accessory agricultural use. Feedlots with greater than 50 animal units are considered to be commercial feedlots.

ANTENNA RELATED:

- A. Accessory and/or Secondary Use: Those antennas including radio and television receiving antennas, satellite dishes, TVROs (television receive only) two meters (2 m) or less in diameter, short-wave radio dispatching antennas, or those necessary for the operation of electronic equipment such as radio receivers, ham radio transmitters and television receivers that are customary and incidental to allowed principal uses within the various zoning districts of the City.
- B. Personal Wireless Service: A device consisting of metal, carbon fiber, or other electromagnetically conductive rods or elements, usually arranged in a circular array on a single supporting pole or other structure, and used for the transmission and reception of wireless communication radio waves including cellular, personal communication service (PCS), enhanced specialized mobilized radio (ESMR), paging and similar services and including the support structure thereof.
- C. Public Utility Microwave: A parabolic dish or cornucopia shaped electromagnetically reflective or conductive element used for the transmission and/or reception of point to point UHF or VHF radio waves in wireless telephone communications, and including the support structure thereof.
- D. Radio and Television, Broadcast Transmitting: A wire, set of wires, metal or carbon fiber rod or other electromagnetic element used to transmit public or commercial broadcast radio, or television programming, and including the support structure thereof.
- E. Radio and Television Receiving: A wire, set of wires, metal or carbon fiber element(s), other than satellite dish antennas, used to receive radio, television, or electromagnetic waves, and including the support structure thereof.
- F. Satellite Dish: A device incorporating a reflective surface that is solid, open mesh, or bar configured and is in the shape of a shallow dish, cone, horn, or cornucopia. Such device is used to transmit and/or receive radio or electromagnetic waves

between terrestrially and/or orbitally based uses. This definition shall include, but not be limited to, what are commonly referred to as satellite earth stations, TVROs (television, receive only) and satellite microwave antennas and the support structure thereof.

- G. Satellite Dish Height: The height of the antenna or dish measured vertically from the highest point of the antenna or dish when positioned for operation, to the top of the foundation which supports the antenna.
- H. Short-Wave Radio Transmitting and Receiving: A wire, set of wires or a device, consisting of a metal, carbon fiber, or other electromagnetically conductive element used for the transmission and reception of radio waves used for short-wave radio communications, and including the support structure thereof.
- I. Support Structure: Any building or other structure other than a tower which can be used for location of antennas.
- J. Temporary Mobile: Any mobile tower, pole, or structure located on a trailer, vehicle, or temporary platform intended primarily for the purpose of mounting an antenna or similar apparatus for personal wireless services, also commonly referred to as cellular on wheels (COW).
- K. Tower: A self-supporting lattice, guyed or monopole structure constructed from grade which supports personal wireless service antennas. The term antenna tower shall not include amateur radio operators' equipment, as licensed by the FCC.

APPLICANT: The owner, their agent or person having legal control, ownership and/or interest in land for which the provisions of this Ordinance are being considered or reviewed.

BASEMENT: That portion of a building between floor and ceiling, which is partly below and partly above grade, but so located that the vertical distance from grade to the floor below is more than the vertical distance from grade to ceiling. (See definition of Story.)

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs). Erosion and sediment control and water quality management practices that are the most effective and practicable means of controlling preventing and minimizing degradation of surface water, including construction-phasing, minimizing the length of time soil areas are exposed, prohibitions, and other management practices are published by the state or designated area-wide planning agencies. (Examples of BMPs can be found in the current versions of the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency's publications, "Protecting Water Quality in Urban Areas", and "Storm-Water" and "Wetlands: Planning and Evaluation Guidelines for Addressing Potential Impacts of Urban Storm-Water and Snow-Melt Runoff on Wetlands", the United States Environmental Protection Agency's, "Storm Water Management for Construction Activities: Developing Pollution Prevention Plans and Best Management Practices", (as a reference for BMPs) and the Minnesota Department of Transportation's, "Erosion Control Design Manual".

BLUFFLINE: A line along the top of a slope connecting the points at which the slope becomes more than twelve (12) percent. This applies to those slopes within the land use district which are beyond the setback provisions from the ordinary high water mark.

BOULEVARD: The portion of the street right-of-way between the curb and the property line.

BREWERY: A facility that produces beer, ale or other beverages made from malt by fermentation and containing not less than one-half of one percent alcohol by volume.

BREWERY TAP ROOM: An area accessory to a brewery for the on-sale consumption of malt liquor produced by the brewer for consumption on the premises.

BREW PUB. A restaurant with an accessory small brewery as licensed in Section 5-8-3 in the City Code.

BUFFER: The use of land, topography, difference in elevation, space, fences or landscape plantings to screen or partially screen a use or property from another use or property or to shield or mitigate noise, lights or other impacts.

BUFFER YARD: A strip of land utilized to screen or partially screen a use or property from another use or property or to shield or mitigate noise, lights, or other impacts.

BUILDABLE AREA: The portion of a lot remaining after required yards have been provided.

BUILDING: Any structure used or intended for supporting or sheltering any use or occupancy.

BUILDING HEIGHT: The vertical distance from the average elevation of the finished grade at the front of the building to the highest point of the roof for flat roofs; to the deck line of mansard roofs; and to the mean height between eaves and ridge for gable, hip and gambrel roofs. (Ord 181, SS, 4-21-13)

BUILDING LINE: A line parallel to a lot line or the ordinary high-water level at the required setback beyond which a structure may not extend.

BUSINESS: Any establishment, occupation, employment or enterprise where merchandise is manufactured, exhibited or sold, or where services are offered for compensation.

CAMPGROUND: An area accessible by vehicle and campsites or camping spurs for tents and trailer camping.

CANOPY: An accessory roof-like structure, which is either attached to or detached from an allowable primary building; which is open on all sides, other than where attached; and,

which is located over and designed to provide cover for entrances, exits, walkways, and approved off-street vehicle service areas.

CARPORT: An automobile shelter having one (1) or more sides open continuously.

CELLAR: The portion of a building between floor and ceiling which is wholly or partly below grade and so located that the vertical distance from grade to the floor below is equal to or greater than the vertical distance from grade to ceiling.

CEMETERY: A parcel or tract of land used or intended to be used for the burial of the dead including columbariums, crematories, mausoleums and mortuaries when operated within the boundaries of such cemetery.

CHANNEL: A natural or artificial depression of perceptible extent, with definite bed and banks to confine and conduct water either continuously or periodically.

CHEMICAL DEPENDENCY TREATMENT CENTER: A facility required to be licensed by the state or county that provides one or more persons with twenty-four (24) hour per day care, food, lodging, training, education, supervision, habilitation, rehabilitation, or treatment outside a person's own home for the purposes of relieving chemical dependency. Facilities are limited to those licensed and/or regulated by the Department of Human Services and the Department of Health.

CITY ATTORNEY: The person designated by the City Council to be the City Attorney for the City of St. Francis.

CITY BUILDING OFFICIAL: The person designated by the City Council to be the City Building Official for the City of St. Francis.

CITY COUNCIL: The governing body for the City of St. Francis.

CITY ENGINEER: The person designated by the City Council to be the City Engineer for the City of St. Francis.

CLEAR CUTTING: The removal of an entire stand of trees or similar vegetation.

CLUB OR LODGE: A nonprofit association of persons who are bona fide members paying annual dues, with the use of premises being restricted to members and their guests for receptions, social recreation, and other gatherings.

COCKTAIL ROOM: An accessory facility to a microdistillery for the on-sale consumption of distilled spirits produced on the premises as allowed by Minnesota Statutes as may be amended.

COMMERCIAL RECREATION: An establishment that provides an amusing or entertaining activity to the general public. Commercial recreation establishments include, but are not limited to, health clubs, skating rinks, water slides and other amusement

ridges, firearm ranges, miniature golf courses, arcades, bowling alleys, race tracks, billiard halls and similar uses. Commercial recreational uses may be further distinguished as indoor or outdoor uses.

COMMERCIAL USE: The principal use of land or buildings for the sale, lease, rental or trade of products, goods, and services, including, but not limited to, the following:

- A. Automobile Repair (Major): General repair, rebuilding or reconditioning engines, motor vehicles or trailers; collision service, including body, frame or fender straightening or repair; overall painting or paint job; vehicle steam cleaning.
- B. Automobile Repair (Minor): Minor repairs, incidental body and fender work, painting and upholstering, replacement of parts and motor services to passenger automobiles and trucks not exceeding twelve thousand (12,000) pounds gross weight, but not including any operation specified under the definition of "automobile repair (major)".
- C. Automobile Sales: The use of any building or land area for the display and sale of new or used automobiles, trucks, vans, trailers or recreational vehicles including any major or minor automobile repair or service uses conducted as an accessory use.
- D. Automobile Service Station: Any building, land area or other premises, or portion thereof, used or intended to be used for the retail dispensing or sales of vehicular fuels; and including as an accessory use the sale and installation of lubricants, tires, batteries, and similar accessories.
- E. Garden Supply Store: A place of business where retail and wholesale products and produce are sold to the retail customer. These centers import the majority of the items sold. These items may include soils, wood chips, decorative rock, brick, retaining wall block, plants, nursery products and stock, fertilizers, potting soil, hardware, power equipment and machinery, hoses, rakes, shovels, and other garden and farm tools and utensils.
- F. Hospitality Business: An establishment offering transient lodging accommodations on a daily rate to the general public, leasable events, meeting or conference facilities and exhibition halls or other uses of similar character including hotels, motels, convention facilities, and hospices.
- G. Hotel: Any building or portion thereof occupied as the more or less temporary abiding place of individuals and containing six (6) or more guest rooms, used, designated, or intended to be used, let or hired out to be occupied, or which are occupied by six (6) or more individuals for compensation, whether the compensation be paid directly or indirectly.
- H. Liquor Sales, Off-Sale: Licensed sale of intoxicating beverages for consumption off site.

- I. Liquor Sales, On-Sale: Licensed sale of intoxicating beverages for consumption at the premises where the beverage is purchased.
- J. Motor Fuel Station: A place where gasoline is stored only in underground tanks, kerosene or motor oil and lubricants or grease, for operation of automobiles, are retailed directly to the public on premises, and including minor accessories and services for automobiles, but not including automobile major repairs and rebuilding.
- K. Nursery, Commercial: A business involving retail sales of trees, flowering and decorative plants, and shrubs for purposes of transplanting which may be conducted within a building or without.
- L. Nursery, Wholesale: An enterprise which conducts exclusively wholesale sale of plants grown on the site to retailers and jobbers. The only accessory items allowed are pots, potting soil, fertilizers, insecticides, hanging baskets, rakes, shovels, and other hand held tools, but not including power tools or equipment such as gas or electric lawn mowers and farm implements.
- M. Office Business Clinic: An establishment located within a building or portion of a building providing out-patient health services to patrons, including general medical clinics, mental health providers, chiropractor, dentists, orthodontia, oral surgeons, opticians, and other uses of similar character.
- N. Office Business General: An establishment located within a building or portion of a building for the conduct of business activities involving predominantly professional administrative or clerical service operations including attorneys, financial advisors, insurance, travel, real estate, and other uses of similar character.
- O. Personal Service: Personal services shall include, but not be limited to, the following: barber shops, beauty salon, electrolysis, manicurist, tanning parlor, physical therapy, therapeutic massage, and tattooing.
- P. Pet Shop: A place kept or maintained for the exhibition for sale, or sale or purchase of live dogs, cats, rabbits or other small animals, or any birds, reptiles or fish. Pet shops may include incidental animal grooming and adoption activities, but not animal hospitals, veterinary clinics, or places selling live bait for fishing.
- Q. Recreational Business: An establishment designed and equipped to conduct sports and leisure time activities. Recreational businesses shall include, but not be limited to: arcades, health clubs, gymnasiums, bowling alleys, billiard (pool) halls, dance halls, dance studios, skating rinks, theaters, and indoor firearm ranges.
- R. Restaurant: An establishment that serves food in individual servings for consumption on or off premises, including sit down restaurants, take out, pick up, or delivery food sales, but not including drive through facilities. Outdoor dining areas

and drive through facilities may or may not be allowed in each zoning district. They are not automatically allowed when a restaurant is an allowable use.

- S. **Retail Business:** An establishment engaged in the display and sale of products produced off site directly to consumers within a building or portion of a building excluding any exterior display and sales.
- T. **Service Business, Off Site:** A company that provides useful labor, maintenance, repair and activities incidental to business production or distribution where the service is provided at the customer's location, including delivery services, catering services, plumbing and sewer services, and other uses of similar character.
- U. **Service Business, On-Site:** An establishment that provides useful labor, maintenance, repair and activities incidental to business production or distribution where the customer patronizes the location of the operation, such as banks (not including drive through facilities), copy centers, laundromats, dry cleaners, funeral homes and mortuaries, appliance repair, tailor shops, and travel bureaus.
- V. **Veterinary Clinic:** A clinic operated by a licensed veterinarian exclusively for the diagnosis, treatment, correction, relief, or prevention of animal disease, deformity, defect, injury, or other physical or mental conditions; the performance of obstetrical procedures for animals, including determination of pregnancy and correction of sterility or infertility; and the rendering of advice or recommendations with regard to any of the above.

COMMERCIAL VEHICLE: A vehicle used for commercial purposes either greater than eight (8) feet in height or greater than twenty-two (22) feet in length, including, but not limited to: boom trucks, cargo trucks, dump trucks, farm implements, fire trucks, ambulances, limousines, hearses, semi-tractor trailers, tank trucks and tow trucks.

COMMISSIONER: The Commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources.

COMMON OPEN SPACE: Any open space including parks, nature areas, playgrounds, trails and recreational buildings and structures, which is an integral part of a development and is not owned on an individual basis by each owner of the dwelling unit.

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN: A compilation of policy statements, goals, standards, and maps for guiding the physical, social and economic development, both private and public, of the Municipality and its environs, including air space and subsurface areas necessary for mined underground space development as pursuant to Minnesota statutes, and may include, but is not limited to, the following: statements of policies, goals, standards, a land use plan, a community facilities plan, park/trail/recreation plan, a transportation plan, stormwater management plan, sanitary sewer and water system plan, and recommendations for plan execution.

CONDITIONAL USE: A use which, because of special problems of control the use presents, requires reasonable, but special, unusual and extraordinary limitations peculiar

to the use for the protection of the public welfare and the integrity of the City Comprehensive Plan.

CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT: A permit issued by the City Council in accordance with procedures specified in this Ordinance, as a flexibility device to enable the City Council to assign dimensions to a proposed use or conditions surrounding it after consideration of adjacent uses and their functions and the special problems which the proposed use presents.

CONDOMINIUM: A multiple-family dwelling or development containing individually owned dwelling units and jointly owned and shared areas and facilities, which dwelling or development is subject to the provisions of the Minnesota Condominium Law, Minnesota Statutes sections 515.01 through 515.29.

DAYCARE FACILITY: Any State licensed facility, public or private, which for gain or otherwise regularly provides one (1) or more persons with care, training, supervision, habilitation, rehabilitation, or developmental guidance on a regular basis, for periods of less than twenty four (24) hours per day, in a place other than the person's own home. Daycare facilities include, but are not limited to: family daycare homes, group family daycare homes, daycare centers, day nurseries, nursery schools, daytime activity center, day treatment programs, and other "nonresidential programs" as defined by Minnesota Statutes section 245A.02, subdivision 10.

DECK: Horizontal, unenclosed platform with or without attached railings, seats, trellises, or other features, attached or functionally related to a principal use or site and at any point extending above grade.

DENSITY: The number of dwelling units per gross acre of land.

DENSITY, NET: The number of dwelling units per buildable acres of land.

DEPOSIT: Any rock, soil, gravel, sand or other material deposited naturally or by man into a water body, watercourse, flood plains or wetlands.

DISCHARGE: The conveyance, channeling, runoff, or drainage, of storm water, including snowmelt, from a construction site.

DISTILLERY: A facility that produces ethyl alcohol, hydrated oxide of ethyl, sprits of wine, whiskey, rum, brandy, gin, or other distilled spirits, including all dilutions and mixtures thereof for non-industrial use.

DISTRIBUTION LINES: All those wires, poles, and appurtenant equipment used to carry electricity, generally rated below 115 kilovolts, located between a customer and a transmission line.

DISTRICT: A section or sections of the City for which the regulations and provisions governing the use of buildings and lands are uniform for each class of use permitted therein.

DRAINING: The removal of surface water or ground water from land.

DREDGING: To enlarge or clean-out a water body, watercourse, or wetland.

DRIVE-THROUGH FACILITY: An establishment (principal or accessory use) at which patrons may purchase products or receive service without having to leave their motor vehicle (and enter a building).

DWELLING: A building or portion thereof, designated exclusively for residential occupancy, including one-family, two-family, and multiple-family dwellings, but not including hotels, motels, boarding houses, bed and breakfast, mobile homes or trailers.

DWELLING, EFFICIENCY (APARTMENT): A dwelling unit consisting of one (1) principal room exclusive of bathroom, hallway, closets, or dining alcove.

DWELLING, MULTIPLE-FAMILY (APARTMENT): A building designed with three (3) or more dwelling units exclusively for occupancy by three (3) or more families living independently of each other, but sharing hallways and main entrances and exits.

DWELLING, QUADRAMINIUM: A single structure which contains four (4) separately owned dwelling units, all of which have individually separate entrances from the exterior of the structure.

DWELLING, SINGLE-FAMILY: A dwelling unit designed exclusively for and occupied exclusively by one (1) family.

DWELLING, TOWNHOUSE: A structure housing three (3) or more dwelling units contiguous to each other only by the sharing of one (1) or more common walls with each unit having a separate entrance/exit, such structure to be of the townhouse or row house type as contrasted to multiple-family dwelling apartment structures.

DWELLING, TOWNHOUSE, DETACHED: A structure having the characteristics of a multiple unit townhouse structure that has been separated into single dwelling units at the common side wall, typically with structure dimensions that have a narrow front and deep side walls and are typically without windows or features on at least one of the side walls.

DWELLING, TWO-FAMILY: A structure designed exclusively for occupancy by two (2) families living independently of each other.

A. Duplex: A two-family dwelling with one (1) unit above the other.

B. Twinhome: A two-family dwelling with two (2) units side-by-side.

DWELLING UNIT: A residential building or portion thereof intended for occupancy by one or more persons with facilities for living, sleeping, cooking and eating, but not including hotels, motels, nursing homes, tents, seasonal cabins, boarding or rooming houses, motor homes, or travel trailers.

EARTH SHELTERED BUILDING: A building so constructed that fifty (50) percent or more of the completed structure is covered with earth. Earth covering is measured from the lowest level of the livable space in residential units and of usable space in nonresidential buildings. An earth sheltered building is a complete structure that does not serve just as a foundation or substructure for above grade construction. A partially covered building shall not be considered earth sheltered.

EASEMENT: A grant by a property owner to and/or for use by the public, or other entity for the purpose of constructing and maintaining streets, trails, sidewalks, drives, and/or utilities, including, but not limited to, wetlands, ponding areas, sanitary sewers, water mains, electric lines, telephone lines, storm sewer or storm drainageways, and gas lines.

EMERGENCY OVERFLOW (EOF): This refers to the outlet location of a pond, wetland or other drainage system that is utilized when the system floods. The overflow is designed to provide an emergency outlet for the system to avoid critical damage to adjacent property or structures.

ENERGY DISSIPATION: This refers to methods employed at pipe outlets to prevent erosion. Examples include, but are not limited to: aprons, riprap, splash pads, and gabions that are designed to prevent erosion.

ENGINEER: An electrical, mechanical, civil, or other professional engineer licensed by the State of Minnesota.

EQUAL DEGREE OF ENCROACHMENT: A method of determining the location of encroachment lines so that flood plain land on both sides of a stream are capable of conveying a proportionate share of flood flows. This is determined by considering the effect of encroachment on the hydraulic efficiency of the flood plain along both sides of a stream for a significant reach.

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

EROSION CONTROL: Refers to methods employed to prevent erosion. Examples include soil stabilization practices, horizontal slope grading, temporary or permanent cover, and construction phasing.

EROSION AND SEDIMENT PRACTICE SPECIFICATIONS OR PRACTICE: The management procedures, techniques and methods to control soil erosion and sedimentation as officially adopted by either the City, County or local watershed group, whichever is more stringent.

ESSENTIAL SERVICES: The erection, construction, alteration, or maintenance by private or public utilities, or Municipal departments of underground telephone, gas, electrical, communication, waste, or water transmission, distribution, collection, supply or disposal systems, including water towers, wells, poles, wires, radio receivers and transmitters, mains, drains, sewers, pipes, conduits, cables, fire alarm boxes, police call boxes, traffic signals, hydrants and other similar equipment, accessories and related structures in connection therewith for the furnishing of adequate service by such private or public utilities or municipal departments. Essential services shall not include waste facilities or personal wireless service antennas or support structures.

EXCAVATION/GRAVEL PIT, ACTIVE: Any artificial excavation of the earth dug, excavated or made by the removal of the natural surface of the earth, whether sod, soil, sand, stone, or other matter, creating a depression or depressions, exceeding in any one place one thousand (1,000) square feet of surface area, the bottom or lowest point of which shall be one foot or more below or lower than the level of adjoining unexcavated land, in which depression, pit or excavation water may fall, gather, collect or remain stagnant, putrid or polluted, or which depression may be or become dangerous from the standpoint of public safety or health, or to children playing therein or thereby, or which depression may become a public nuisance or deteriorate the value of the adjacent property. The terms “active gravel pit” and “active excavation” also mean any area where the topsoil or overburden has been removed for the purpose of mining earthy deposits or minerals, yet the area has remained idle since the topsoil removal. The terms “active gravel pit” and “active excavation” also mean any area that is being used for stockpiling ,storage, or processing or recycling of sand, gravel, soils, or other materials or products derived from gravel mining, even if such materials did not originate or were not produced on the premises. Such operation may include, but are not limited to, concrete mixing, concrete block production, asphalt production, the grinding and/or crushing of concrete or asphalt, and the processing of petroleum-contaminated soil being managed pursuant to state pollution control agency approval, so long as the processing or recycling does not violate any federal or state law or any of the requirements referred to in this Chapter. Depressions, pits, and excavations made for the purpose of a foundation, cellar, or basement of some immediately pending structure to be created, built or placed thereon contemporaneously with or immediately following such excavating and covering, or to cover such excavated pit or depression when completed, are excluded from the definition of an active gravel pit or active excavation if a building permit has been issued.

EXPOSED SOIL AREAS; All areas of the construction site where the vegetation (trees, shrubs, brush, etc.) have been removed, including topsoil stockpile areas, borrow areas and disposal areas within the construction site.

FAMILY: An individual or two (2) or more persons each related to the other by blood, marriage, adoption, domestic partnership, or foster care, or a group of not more than three (3) persons not so related maintaining a common household and using common cooking/ kitchen and bathroom facilities.

FARM: A tract of land of more than ten (10) acres in size usually with a house and barn plus other buildings on which crops and often livestock are raised.

FARM, HOBBY: A tract of land with a house and accessory buildings on which crops and often livestock are raised but not as a principal source of income.

FARMING: Process of operating a farm for the growing and harvesting of crops which shall include those necessary accessory buildings, related to operating the farm, and the keeping of common domestic farm animals.

FENCE: Any partition, structure, wall or gate erected as a dividing mark, barrier or enclosure.

FILTER STRIPS: A vegetated section of land designed to treat runoff as overland sheet flow. They may be designed in any natural vegetated form from a grassy meadow to a small forest. Their dense vegetated cover facilitates pollutant removal and infiltration.

FINAL STABILIZATION: Meaning that all soil disturbing activities at the site have been completed, and that a uniform perennial vegetative cover with a density of seventy-five (75) percent of the cover for unpaved areas and areas not covered by permanent structures has been established or equivalent permanent stabilization measures have been employed.

FLOOR AREA: The sum of the gross horizontal areas of the several floors of the building or portion thereof devoted to a particular use, including accessory storage areas located within selling or working space such as counters, racks or closets, and any basement floor area devoted to retailing activities, to the production or processing of goods, or to business or professional offices. However, the floor area shall not include: basement or cellar floor area other than area devoted to retailing activities, the production or processing of goods, or to business or professional offices. The floor area of a residence shall not include the cellar area.

FORESTRY: The use and management, including logging, of a forest, woodland or plantation and related research and educational activities including the construction, alteration or maintenance of wood roads, skidways, landings, and fences.

FRONTAGE: The boundary of a lot which abuts an existing or dedicated public street or private drive.

GARAGE, PRIVATE (RESIDENTIAL): An accessory building or accessory portion of the principal building which is primarily intended for and used to store passenger vehicles and trucks (not exceeding twelve thousand (12,000) pounds gross weight) owned and operated by a resident upon the premises.

GARAGE, PUBLIC: A building or portion of a building, except any herein defined as a private garage or as a repair garage, used for the storage of motor vehicles, or where any such vehicles are kept for remuneration or hire.

GRADE (ADJACENT GROUND ELEVATION): The lowest point of elevation of the finished surface of the ground, paving or sidewalk within the area between the building and the property line, or when the property line is more than five (5) feet from the building, between the building and a line five (5) feet from the building.

GRADING: Changing the natural or existing topography of land.

GREENHOUSE: An enclosed building, permanent or portable, which is used for the growing of small plants.

GUEST ROOM: A room occupied by one (1) or more guests for compensation and in which no provision is made for cooking, but not including rooms in a dormitory for sleeping purposes primarily.

HOME EXTENDED BUSINESS: A home occupation that allows for limited business activity in a detached accessory structure.

HOME OCCUPATION: Any occupation or profession engaged in by the occupant of a residential dwelling unit, which is clearly incidental and secondary to the residential use of the premises and does not change the character of said premises.

HOME OFFICE: A home occupation consisting of a room or group of rooms used for conducting affairs of a recognized business, profession or service solely by the occupant of the dwelling and which does not involve the on-site sale of products or client/patron site visitations.

HORSE STABLE, COMMERCIAL: An accessory use involving the housing and/or boarding of horses owned and/or used by someone other than the occupant or owner of the residence.

HOUSE PET ENCLOSURE: Any accessory building or portion thereof, accessory structure or area of any kind, including, without limitation, pens, runs, kennels and pet houses, that is principally used or designed for use as a place for keeping house pets. An electronic pet containment system is not considered a house pet enclosure.

HYDRIC SOILS: Soils that are saturated, flooded, or ponded long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part.

HYDROPHYTIC VEGETATION: Macrophytic plant life growing in water, soil or on a substrate that is at least periodically deficient in oxygen as a result of excessive water-content.

IMPERVIOUS SURFACE: Any man-made area that alters the natural surface course for, or does not allow for, the natural rate of absorption or retention of storm water including buildings, pavement, gravel, and other such surfaces.

IMPOUNDED WATERS: Any and all liquid substances kept on public or private property in such a manner that more than five hundred (500) gallons are above the natural surface of the surrounding ground.

INACTIVE GRAVEL PIT (Included inactive Excavation): All that area for which a conditional use permit or annual license has been obtained for gravel pit or excavation purposes from the City and has not had the topsoil or overburden removed. No actual excavations or mining may take place and no stockpiling, storage, or processing of materials is allowed in an inactive gravel pit or inactive excavation area. The land has the potential to be changed to an active classification at any future date during the annual permit renewal process.

INDIVIDUAL SEWAGE TREATMENT SYSTEM: A sewage treatment system or part thereof, serving a dwelling, building, structure or other establishment, or group thereof, and using sewage tanks or advanced treatment followed by soil treatment and disposal. An individual sewage treatment system includes holding tanks.

INDUSTRIAL USE: The use of land or buildings for the production, manufacture, warehousing, storage or transfer of goods, products, commodities, or other wholesale items.

INFILTRATION: The flow of water from the land surface to the subsurface.

INFILTRATION BASIN: A depression in the surface of the land that holds water and uses infiltration as the primary outlet for the stormwater.

INSTITUTIONAL USE: A use that provides a public service and is operated by a Federal, State or local government, public or private utility, public or private school or college, tax-exempt organization, and/or a place of religious assembly. Examples include: public agency, public safety and emergency services, essential and utility services, cultural, service and religious facilities, public/private health facilities or other similar uses.

INTERIM USE: A temporary use of property until a particular date, until the occurrence of a particular event, or until zoning regulations no longer allow it.

INTERIM USE PERMIT: A permit issued in accordance with procedures specified in this Ordinance, as a flexible device to enable the City Council to assign time limits and conditions to a proposed use after consideration of current or future adjacent uses and their functions.

INTERLOCK: The painted line or a barrier in a parking lot that separates two (2) facing rows of parking from one another.

INTERMITTENT: A stream or portion of a stream that flows only in direct response to precipitation.

JUNKYARD: An open area where waste, used, or second hand materials are bought, sold, exchanged, stored, baled, packed, disassembled or handled, including but not limited to scrap iron and other metals, paper, rags, rubber, tires, and bottles. Junkyard includes an auto wrecking yard but does not include uses established entirely within enclosed buildings. Junkyard does not include sanitary landfills.

KENNEL, COMMERCIAL: Any structure or premises on which more than four (4) dogs over six (6) months of age are housed, bred, boarded, or exhibited, except hospitals, clinics, and other premises operated by a licensed veterinarian exclusively for the care and treatment of animals. (Ord 160, SS, 8-10-11)

LAND DISTURBANCE ACTIVITY: Any land change that may result in soil erosion from water or wind and the movement of sediments into or upon waters or lands within this government's jurisdiction, including clearing and grubbing, grading, excavating, transporting, and filling of land.

LAND RECLAMATION: The process of the reestablishment of acceptable topography (i.e., slopes), vegetative cover, soil stability and the establishment of safe conditions appropriate to the subsequent use of the land.

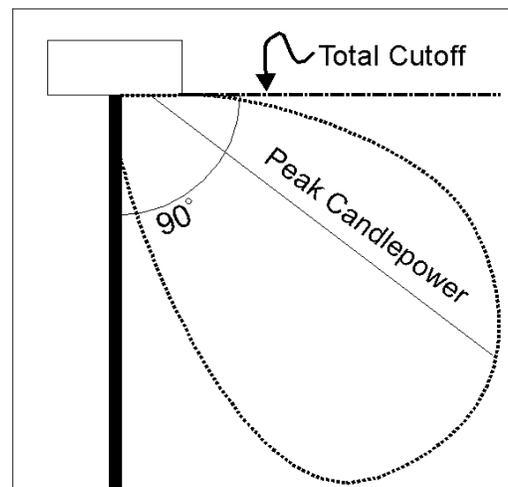
LAND SURVEYOR: Such persons licensed by the State of Minnesota as a land surveyor.

LANDSCAPING: Plantings such as trees, grass, and shrubs.

LIGHTING RELATED:

- A Cutoff. The point at which all light rays emitted by a lamp, light source or luminaire are completely eliminated at a specific angle above the ground.
- B Cutoff Angle. The angle formed by a line drawn from the direction of light rays at the light source and a line perpendicular to the ground from the light source above which no light is emitted (see Figure 1).
- C Cutoff Type Luminaire. A luminaire with elements such as shields, reflectors, or refractor panels which direct and cut off the light at a cutoff angle that is less than ninety (90) degrees.

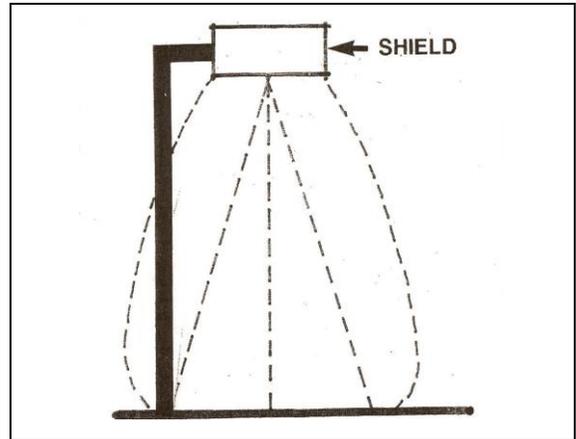
Figure 1. Cut Off Angle



- D. Flashing Light. A light source which is not constant in intensity or color at all times while in use.
- E. Foot candle. A unit of illumination produced on a surface, all points of which are one (1) foot from a uniform point source of one (1) candle.
- F. Light Source. A single artificial point source of luminescence that emits measurable radiant energy in or near the visible spectrum.
- G. Luminaire. A complete lighting unit consisting of a light source and all necessary mechanical, electrical and decorative parts.
- H. Outdoor Lighting. Any light source or collection of light sources, located outside a building, including but not limited to, light sources attached to any part of a structure, located on the surface of the ground or located on freestanding poles.
- I. Outdoor Light Fixture. Outdoor electrically powered illuminating devices, outdoor lighting or reflective surfaces, lamps and similar devices, permanently installed or portable, used for illumination or advertisement. The fixture includes the hardware that houses the illumination source and to which the illumination source is attached including, but not limited to, the hardware casing. Such devices shall include, but are not limited to, search, spot, and flood lights for:
 - 1. Buildings and structures.
 - 2. Recreational areas.
 - 3. Parking lot lighting.
 - 4. Landscaping lighting.
 - 5. Signs.
 - 6. Street lighting.
 - 7. Product display area lighting.
 - 8. Building overhangs and open canopies.
- J. Security Lighting. Outdoor lighting fixtures installed exclusively as a measure to reduce the possible occurrence of a crime on the property.

Figure 2 – Shielding

K. **Shielding.** A technique or method of construction permanently covering the top and sides of a light source by a material which restricts the light emitted to be projected below an imaginary horizontal plane passing through the light fixture (see Figure 2).



L. **Spillage.** Any reflection, glare or other artificial light that emits onto any adjoining property or right-of-way and is above a defined maximum illumination.

LOADING SPACE (OFF-STREET): A formally delineated space, area, or berth on the same lot with a building, or contiguous to a group of buildings, for the temporary parking of a vehicle or truck while loading or unloading merchandise or materials.

LOT: Land occupied or to be occupied by a building and its accessory buildings, together with such open spaces as are required under the provisions of this Ordinance, having not less than the minimum area required by this Ordinance for a building site in the district in which such lot is situated and having its principal frontage on a public street.

LOT AREA: The area of a horizontal plane within the lot lines.

LOT AREA, MINIMUM (Lots Of Record And Preliminary Platted Lots Having Legal Standing Prior to the Effective Date of This Ordinance): Except as may be otherwise required by this Ordinance, the area of a horizontal plane within the lot lines.

LOT AREA, MINIMUM (Lots Of Record Established After the Effective Date of this Ordinance): Except as may be otherwise expressly allowed in this Ordinance, the area of a horizontal plane within the lot lines excluding major drainageways, wetlands, water bodies, road rights of way, required buffer strips, regional utility/pipeline easements, and slopes steeper than three to one (3:1).

LOT, BASE: Lots meeting all the specifications in the zoning district prior to being subdivided into a two-family dwelling or quadraminium subdivision.

LOT, CORNER: A lot situated at the junction of and abutting on two (2) or more intersecting streets; or a lot at the point of deflection in alignment of a single street, the interior angle of which is one hundred thirty five (135) degrees or less.

LOT, DEPTH: The mean horizontal distance between the front lot line and the rear lot line measured from a ninety (90) degree angle from the street right of way within the lot boundaries.

LOT, FRONTAGE: The narrowest lot boundary abutting a public street that meets minimum lot width requirements. If none of the boundaries abutting a public street meet minimum lot width requirements, then the lot frontage is the widest boundary abutting a street. In areas where a lot has two (2) or more boundaries of equal length that abut a public street, the Zoning Administrator shall determine the lot frontage based upon the character of the area.

LOT IMPROVEMENT: Any building, structure, place, work of art, or other object, or improvement of the land on which they are situated constituting a physical betterment of real property, or any part of such betterment.

LOT INTERIOR: A lot, other than a corner lot, including through or double frontage lots.

LOT LINE: A property boundary line of any lot held in single or separate ownership except that where any portion of the lot extends into the abutting street or alley, the lot line shall be deemed to be the street or alley right of way.

LOT LINE, FRONT: The lot line separating a lot from the street right of way along the lot frontage.

LOT LINE, REAR: The lot line opposite and most distant from the lot frontage which connects the side lot lines.

LOT LINE, SIDE: Lot lines extending away from the lot frontage, which connects the front and rear lot lines.

LOT OF RECORD: A parcel of land, whether subdivided and/or otherwise legally described and recorded or approved by the City as a lot subsequent to such date and which is occupied by or intended for occupancy by one (1) principal building or principal use together with any accessory buildings and such open spaces as required by this Ordinance and having its principal frontage upon a street.

LOT, SUBSTANDARD: A lot or parcel of land which does not meet the minimum lot area, structure setbacks or other dimensional standards of this Ordinance.

LOT, THROUGH: A lot fronting on two (2) parallel streets. Also defined as a "double frontage lot".

LOT, TRIANGULAR: A lot in which the side lot lines converge into a single vertex. The vertex shall be deemed to be the rear lot line.

LOT, UNIT: Lots created from the subdivisions of a two-family dwelling or quadraminium having different minimum lot size requirements than the conventional base lots within the zoning district.

LOT, WIDTH: The minimum required horizontal distance between the side lot lines measured at right angles to the lot depth, at the front setback line. For cul-de-sac lots, "lot

width" shall mean the minimum required horizontal distance between the side lot lines, measured along a straight line at the midpoint of the front setback line.

MANUFACTURED HOME: A structure, transportable in one or more sections, which in the traveling mode is eight (8) body feet or more in width or forty (40) body feet or more in length, or when erected on-site, is three hundred twenty (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; except that the term includes any structure which meets all the requirements and with respect to which the manufacturer voluntarily files a certification required by the Secretary of State and complies with the standards established under Minnesota Statutes chapter 327.

MANUFACTURED HOME PARK: Any site, lot, field, or tract of land upon which two (2) 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.

MANUFACTURING: All manufacture, compounding, processing, packaging, treatment, or assembly of products and materials that may emit objectionable and offensive influences beyond the lot on which the use is located. Such uses include but are not limited to, sawmills, refineries, commercial feedlots, acid, cement, explosives, flour, feed, and grain milling or storage, meat packing, slaughter houses, coal or tar asphalt distillation, rendering of fat, grease, lard or tallow, alcoholic beverages, poisons, exterminating agents, glue or size, lime, gypsum, plaster of paris, tanneries, automobile parts, paper and paper products, glass, chemicals, crude oil and petroleum products including storage, electric power generation facilities, foundry forge, casting of metal products, rock, stone, and cement products.

METES AND BOUNDS DESCRIPTION: A description of real property which is not described by reference to a lot or block shown on a map, but is described by starting at a known point and describing the bearings and distances of the lines forming the boundaries of the property or delineating a fractional portion of a section, lot or area by described lines or portions thereof.

MICRODISTILLERY: A distillery defined by the State in Statute Section 340A.101 producing premium, distilled spirits in total quantity not to exceed 40,000 proof gallons in a calendar year.

MINERALS/EARTHLY DEPOSITS: Soil, clay, stone, sand and gravel and other similar solid material or substance to be excavated from natural deposits.

MINING: All or any part of the process involved in the extraction of minerals by removing the overburden and extracting directly from the soil, clay, stone, sand, and gravel and other similar solid material or substance deposits thereby exposed.

MODEL HOME: A home which is similar to others in a development and which is open to public inspection for the purpose of selling said other homes.

MUNICIPALLY OPERATED PUBLIC USES, UTILITIES, AND BUILDINGS: A use, utility, or building operated by the City of St. Francis.

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES). The national program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits, and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements, under sections 307, 402, 318, and 405 of the federal Clean Water Act.

NATURAL DRAINAGE SYSTEM: All land surface areas which by nature of their contour configuration, collect, store and channel surface water runoff.

NON-CONFORMING STRUCTURE OR USE, ILLEGAL: A structure or use that has been established in a manner that does not conform to the applicable conditions required by the regulations in place at the time the structure or use was established.

NON-CONFORMING STRUCTURE OR USE, LEGAL: Any lawfully established structure or use which following the effective date of this Ordinance does not conform to the applicable conditions if the structure or use was to be erected under the guidance of this Ordinance.

NURSING HOME: A State licensed facility or that part of a facility which provides nursing care pursuant to Minnesota Statutes chapter 144A.01.

OBSTRUCTION: Any dam, wall, wharf, embankment, levee, dike, pile, abutment, projection, excavation, channel modification, culvert, building, wire, fence, stockpile, refuse, fill, structure, or matter in, along, across, or projecting into any channel watercourse, or regulatory flood plain which may impede, retard, or change the direction of the flow of water, either in itself or by catching or collecting debris carried by such water.

OPEN SALES LOT (EXTERIOR STORAGE): Any land used or occupied for the purpose of buying and selling any goods, materials, or merchandise and for the storing of same under the open sky prior to sale.

OPEN SPACE: Open areas including parks, nature areas, playgrounds, and trails.

OPEN SPACE RECREATION USES: Recreation uses particularly oriented to and utilizing the outdoor character of an area; including hiking and riding trails, primitive campsites, campgrounds, waysides, parks and recreation areas.

OPEN SPACE, USABLE: A required ground area or terrace area on a lot which is graded, developed, landscaped and/or equipped, and which is intended and maintained for either active or passive recreation or both, available and accessible to and usable by all persons occupying a dwelling on the lot or a development project and their guests. Such areas

shall be grassed and landscaped or covered only for recreational purposes. Roofs, driveways, and parking areas shall not constitute usable open space. Required front and side yards shall be excluded from the usable open space area calculation.

OPERATOR: Any person, including every public or governmental agency, engaged, in active or inactive excavation or the processing of sand, gravel, rock, other soils or derived products.

ORDINARY HIGH WATER MARK: A mark delineating the highest water level which has been maintained for a sufficient period of time to leave evidence upon the landscape. The ordinary high water mark is commonly that point where the natural vegetation changes from predominantly aquatic to predominantly terrestrial. In areas where the ordinary high water mark is not evident, setbacks shall be measured from the stream bank of the following water bodies that have permanent flow or open water: the main channel, adjoining side channels, backwaters and sloughs.

OUTDOOR WOOD-BURNING FURNACE: Any accessory structure or appliance designed to be located outside living space ordinarily used for human habitation and designed to transfer or provide heat, via liquid or other means, through the burning of wood or other fuel, for heating spaces other than where such structure or appliance is located, any other structure or appliance on the premises, or for heating domestic, swimming pool, hot tub or Jacuzzi water. Outdoor wood-burning furnace does not include an outdoor fireplace, fire pit, wood-fired barbecue, or chiminea. An outdoor wood-burning furnace may also be referred to as an outdoor wood boiler or outdoor hydronic heaters. (Ord. 195, Adopted 7/21/14, Effective 8/24/14)

OUTLOT: A parcel of land, included in a plat, which is smaller than the minimum size permitted for lots and which is thereby declared unbuildable until combined through platting with additional land; or, a parcel of land which is included in a plat and which is at least double the minimum size and which is thereby subject to future platting prior to development; or a parcel of land which is included in a plat and which is designated for public or private open space, right of way, utilities, stormwater ponding, or other similar purposes.

OVERBURDEN: The earth, rock and other materials that lie above a natural deposit of mineral.

PARKING RAMP: A structure designed and used for the storage of motor vehicles at, below and/or above grade.

PARKING SPACE: An area enclosed in the principal building, in an accessory building, or unenclosed, sufficient in size to store one motor vehicle, which has adequate access to a public or private street, alley or driveway permitting satisfactory ingress and egress of such motor vehicle.

PAVED SURFACE: A constructed hard, smooth surface made of asphalt, concrete or other pavement material. Examples include, but are not limited to, roads, sidewalks, driveways and parking lots.

PERMANENT COVER: Meaning “final stabilization”. Examples include grass, asphalt, and concrete. For the purposes of this ordinance, gravel shall also be considered a Permanent Cover.

PERSON: An individual, firm, partnership, association, corporation, or organization of any kind. "Person" also means an adult who is handicapped by reason of mental retardation, mental illness, chemical dependency, or physical handicap, and a child, whether handicapped or not, as defined by Minnesota Statutes section 245A.02, subdivision 4.

PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENT: A development procedure whereby a mixing of buildings and uses can occur which cannot be otherwise addressed under this Ordinance, and/or whereby internal site design standard deviations from this Ordinance may be allowed to improve site design and operation.

PLANNING COMMISSION: The City of St. Francis Planning Commission.

PRIMITIVE CAMPSITES: An area that consists of individual removable campsites accessible only by foot or water.

PRINCIPAL USE/BUILDING: The main use of land or buildings as distinguished from subordinate or accessory uses. A "principal use" may be permitted, interim, conditional, or allowed by administrative permit.

PROCESSING: The crushing, washing, compounding or treating of rock, sand gravel, clay, silt or other like material.

PUBLIC USES AND LANDS: Uses or properties owned or operated by Municipal, school districts, County, State, or other governmental units.

PUBLICATION: Notice placed in the official City newspaper stating time, location and date of meeting and description of the topic.

REACH: A hydraulic engineering term to describe a longitudinal segment of a stream or river influenced by a natural or man-made obstruction. In an urban area, the segment of a stream or river between two consecutive bridge crossings would most typically constitute a reach.

RECLAMATION, RESTORATION, and REHABILITATION: To renew land to a self-sustaining long term use which is compatible with contiguous land uses and compatible with the City’s comprehensive land use plan. Reclamation, restoration or rehabilitation is to be in accordance with the standards set forth in this Ordinance, including the re-establishment of vegetative cover and soil stability and the establishment of safe conditions appropriate to the intended use of the land.

RECREATION, FIELD OR BUILDING: An area of land, water, or any building in which amusement, recreation or athletic sports are provided for public or semipublic use, whether temporary or permanent, except a theater, whether provision is made for the accommodation of an assembly or not. A golf course, arena, baseball park, stadium, or gymnasium is a recreation field or building for the purpose of this Ordinance.

RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION: A building, together with its accessory buildings and use, where persons regularly assemble for religious purposes and related social events and which building is maintained and controlled by a religious body organized to sustain religious ceremonies and purposes.

RESIDENTIAL CARE FACILITY, STATE LICENSED: Any program, defined by Minnesota Statutes section 245A.02, subdivision 14, that provides twenty four (24) hour a day care, supervision, food, lodging, rehabilitation, training, education, habilitation, or treatment outside a person's own home, including a nursing home or hospital that receives public funds, administered by the commissioner of the Department of Human Services to provide services for five (5) or more persons whose primary diagnosis is mental retardation or a related condition or mental illness and who do not have a significant physical or medical problem that necessitates nursing home care; a program in an intermediate care facility for four (4) or more persons with mental retardation or a related condition; a nursing home or hospital that was licensed by the commissioner of the Department of Human Services on July 1, 1987, to provide a program for persons with a physical handicap that is not the result of the normal aging process and considered to be a chronic condition; and chemical dependency or chemical abuse programs that are located in a hospital or nursing home and receive public funds for providing chemical abuse or chemical dependency treatment services under Minnesota Statutes 254B. Residential programs include home and community-based services for persons with mental retardation or a related condition that are provided in or outside of a person's own home.

RESTORATION AREA: All land areas wherein Conditional Use Permits or excavation permits have been granted by the City in the past and for which permits are no longer requested or issued. Once a land area is classified as a restoration area, it cannot be reclassified or converted back to an active area unless a new Conditional Use Permit is obtained.

ROOF LINE: That line at which an exterior wall surface of a building departs from the vertical plane and, typically, where the horizontal plane of the roof commences. Mansard-like roof treatments may be considered as extensions of a building wall surface when the mansard-like treatment is considered as part of the roof.

RUNOFF COEFFICIENT: The average annual fraction of total precipitation that is not infiltrated or otherwise retained by the soil, concrete, asphalt or other surface upon which it falls that will appear at the conveyance as runoff.

SCHOOL: A building used for the purpose of elementary or secondary education, which meets all the requirements of compulsory education laws of the State of Minnesota, and not providing residential accommodations.

SCHOOL, PRIVATE: Any building or group of buildings, not operated by a public agency or unit of government, the use of which meets compulsory education laws of the State of Minnesota, for elementary school, middle school (junior high school), secondary (senior high school), or higher education and which use does not secure the major part of its funding directly from any governmental source.

SCHOOL, PUBLIC: Any building or group of buildings, the use of which meets compulsory education laws of the State of Minnesota, for elementary school, middle school (junior high school), secondary (senior high school), or higher education and which secures all or the major part of its funding from governmental sources and is operated by a public agency or governmental unit.

SEDIMENT: The product of an erosion process; solid material both mineral and organic, that is in suspension, is being transported, or has been moved by water, air, or ice, and has come to rest on the earth's surface either above or below water level.

SEDIMENT CONTROL: The methods employed to prevent sediment from leaving a development site. Sediment control practices include silt fences, sediment traps, earth dikes, drainage swales, check dams, subsurface drains, pipe slope drains, storm drain inlet protection, and temporary or permanent sedimentation basins.

SEDIMENTATION: Sedimentation means the process or action of depositing sediment caused by erosion.

SELECTIVE CUTTING: The removal of single scattered trees.

SETBACK: The minimum horizontal distance between a structure and lot line, ordinary high-water mark, or right-of-way easement. Distances are to be measured from the most outwardly extended portion of the structure at ground level, except as provided hereinafter.

SEWAGE TREATMENT SYSTEM: Any system for the collection, treatment and dispersion of sewage including but not limited to septic tanks, soil absorption systems and drain fields.

SIGN RELATED:

- A. Advertising Sign. A sign used to advertise products, goods or services not exclusively related to the premise on which the sign is located.
- B. Address Sign. A sign communicating only a street address.
- C. Alteration. Any major alteration to a sign excluding routine maintenance, painting or change of copy.

- D. Area Identification Sign. A freestanding sign identifying the name of a single or two-family residential subdivision consisting of twenty (20) or more lots; a residential planned unit development; a multiple residential complex consisting of three (3) or more independent operations; a single business consisting of three (3) or more separate structures; a manufactured home park; or any integrated combination of the above. The sign shall only identify an area, complex or development and shall not, unless approved by the City Council, contain the name of individual owners or tenants. The sign may not contain advertising.
- E. Banner. An attention getting device which resembles a flag and is of a paper, cloth or plastic-like consistency.
- F. Building Facade. That portion of the exterior elevation of a building extending from grade to the top of the parapet wall or eaves and the entire width of the building elevation.
- G. Business Sign. Sign identifying a business or group of businesses, either retail or wholesale, or any sign identifying a profession or used in the identification or promotion of any principal commodity or service, including entertainment, offered or sold upon the premises where the sign is located.
- H. Campaign Sign. A temporary sign promoting the candidacy of a person running for governmental office, or promoting an issue to be voted on at a governmental election.
- I. Canopy Sign. Message or identification affixed to a canopy or marquee that provides shelter or cover over the approach to any building entrance.
- J. Construction Sign. A sign at a construction site identifying the project or the name of the architect, engineer, contractor, financier, or other involved parties.
- K. Directional Sign. A sign which is erected on private property by the owner of such property for the purpose of guiding vehicular and pedestrian traffic. Such signs bear no advertising information.
- L. Flashing Sign. An illuminated sign upon which the artificial light is not kept constant in terms of intensity or color when the sign is illuminated.
- M. Freestanding Sign. A sign that is placed in the ground and not affixed to any part of any structure.
- N. Identification Sign. A sign which identifies the business, owner, manager, resident or address of the premises where the sign is located and which contains no other material.

- O. Illuminated Sign. A sign illuminated by an artificial light source either directed upon it or illuminated from an interior source.
- P. Informational Sign. Sign giving information, containing no advertising or company name to employees, visitors, or delivery vehicles..
- Q. Integral Sign. A sign carrying the name of a building, its date of erection, monumental citations, commemorative tablets and the like when carved into stone, concrete or similar material or made of bronze, aluminum or other permanent type of construction and made an integral part of the structure.
- R. Marquee. A canopy.
- S. Menu Board. A sign containing a food price list for restaurant customers, but containing no advertising or identification.
- T. Motion Sign. Any sign which revolves, rotates or has any moving parts.
- U. Non-conforming Sign. Any sign which lawfully existed prior to the effective date of this Section, but does not conform to the requirements of this Section.
- V. Parapet. A low wall which is located on a roof of a building.
- W. Permanent Sign. Any sign that is not a temporary sign.
- X. Portable Sign. A sign designed to be movable from one location to another and which is not permanently attached to the ground, sales display device, or structure.
- Y. Projecting Sign. Any sign, all or any part of which extends over public property.
- Z. Public Entrance. Passage or opening which affords entry and access to the general public.
- AA. Public Entrance, Common. A public entrance providing access for the use and benefit of two (2) or more tenants or building occupants.
- BB. Real Estate Sign. A business sign placed upon property advertising that particular property for sale or rent.
- CC. Roof Line. The top of the coping or, when the building has a pitched roof, the intersection of the outside wall with the roof.
- DD. Roof Sign. Sign erected, constructed or attached wholly or in part upon or over the roof of a building.

- EE. Sandwich Board Sign. A self-supporting temporary A-frame sign with two (2) faces made of wood or other similar durable materials. (Ord. 172, SS, 9/10/12)
- FF. Sign. Any letter, word or symbol, device, poster, picture, statuary, reading matter, or representation in the nature of an advertisement, announcement, message or visual constructed, which is displayed outdoors for informative or communicative purposes.
- GG. Sign Area. That area within the marginal lines of the surface which bears the advertisement, or in the case of messages, figures, or symbols attached directly to any part of any building, that area which is included in the smallest rectangle which can be made to circumscribe the message, figure or symbol displayed thereon. The stipulated maximum sign area for a free standing sign refers to a single facing.
- HH. Sign, Height. The highest portion of the actual sign, including the pole.
- II. Sign Structure. The supports, uprights, bracing and framework for a sign including the sign area.
- JJ. Street Frontage. The proximity of a parcel of land to one (1) or more streets. An interior lot has one (1) street frontage and a corner lot has two (2) or more frontages.
- KK. Temporary Sign. Signs which are erected or displayed for a limited period of time. (Ord 156, SS, 1-1-12)
- LL. Wall Sign. A sign affixed to the exterior wall of a building and which is parallel to the building wall. A wall sign does not project more than twelve (12) inches from the surface to which it is attached, nor extend beyond the top of the parapet wall.

SLOPE: The degree of deviation of a surface from the horizontal, usually, expressed in percent or degrees.

SOIL: The unconsolidated material and organic material on the immediate surface of the earth. For the purposes of this document, stockpiles of sand, gravel, aggregate, concrete or bituminous materials are not considered "soil" stockpiles.

STABILIZED: The exposed ground surface after it has been covered by sod, erosion control blanket, riprap, or other material that prevents erosion from occurring. Sowing grass seed is not considered stabilization.

STEEP SLOPE: Land where agricultural activity or development is either not recommended or described as poorly suited due to slope steepness and the site's soil; characteristics, as mapped and described in available The County soil surveys or other technical reports, unless appropriate design and construction techniques and farming practices are used in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance. Where specific

information is not available, steep slopes are lands having average slopes over twelve (12) percent, as measured over horizontal distances of fifty (50) feet or more, that are not bluffs.

STORAGE, OUTDOOR: Storage of any property not fully enclosed in a building.

STORM SEWER SYSTEM: The system of conveyances, including sidewalks, municipal streets, driveways, curb and gutter, ditches, channels, retention basins, catch basins or similar storm water inlets, and/or any other conveyance delivering water to the public storm sewer collection and delivery system.

STORMWATER: Precipitation runoff, stormwater runoff, snow melt runoff, and any other surface runoff and drainage.

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN: A joint stormwater and erosion and sediment control plan that is a document containing the requirements of Section 34.04. When implemented the plan will reduce soil erosion on a parcel of land and prevent off-site non-point pollution and sediment damages.

STORY: The portion of a building including beneath the upper surface of a floor and upper surface of floor next above, except that the top-most story shall be that portion of a building included between the upper surface of the top-most floor and the ceiling or roof above. If the finished floor level directly above a basement or cellar, or unfinished under floor space is more than six (6) feet above "grade" as defined herein for more than fifty (50) percent of the total perimeter or is more than twelve (12) feet above "grade" as defined herein at any point, such basement, cellar, or unused under floor space shall be considered a story.

STREET: A public right-of-way which affords primary means of access to abutting property, and shall also include an avenue, highway, road, or way, or however otherwise designated.

STREET, ARTERIAL: A street which is the major interconnection within a community transportation system providing major access routes within the community and its environs.

STREET, COLLECTOR: A street which serves or is designed to serve as a traffic way for a neighborhood or as a feeder to a major street.

STREET, FRONTAGE: The proximity of a parcel of land to one (1) or more streets. An interior lot has one street frontage and corner lots and through lots have two (2) frontages.

STREET, LOCAL: A street intended to serve primarily as an access to abutting properties.

STREET WIDTH: The width of the improved surface of the street as measured at right angles or radially to the centerline of the street from curb face to curb face, or on a street

without curbs from the outside edge of the improved shoulder to outside edge of improved shoulder.

STRUCTURAL ALTERATION: Any change, other than incidental repairs, which would prolong or modify the life of the supporting members of a building, such as bearing walls, columns, beams, girders or foundations.

STRUCTURE: Anything which is built, constructed or erected; an edifice or building of any kind; or any piece of work artificially built up and/or composed of parts joined together in some definite manner whether temporary or permanent in character.

SUBSTANDARD USE, SHORELAND: Any use within the land use district existing prior to the effective date of this Ordinance which is permitted within the applicable land use district but does not meet the minimum lot area, length of water frontage, structure setbacks, or other dimensional standards of this Ordinance.

TEMPORARY PROTECTION: Short term methods employed to prevent erosion. Examples of such protection include: straw, mulch, erosion control blankets, wood chips, and erosion netting.

TEMPORARY/SEASONAL OUTDOOR SALES: One time sidewalk sales, Christmas tree sales, seasonal supply sales, special event sales and similar activities conducted by the operator(s) of a legitimate, established business (within the appropriate zoning district) in the City of St. Francis.

TEMPORARY STRUCTURE: A structure not permanently erected on a site with a foundation that is used for emergency purposes or used on a construction site for offices and equipment storage during construction of a permanent structure.

THEATER: A building or part of a building devoted to the showing of motion pictures or theatrical or performing arts productions as a principal use.

TRAILER, SEMI-TRACTOR: A trailer with a set or sets of wheels at the rear only, which may be supported in front by a truck, tractor or towing vehicle, and which is used for the purpose of, but not limited to, storage, transportation of freight, or holding freight for sale or lease.

TRANSIT STATION: A building or area which serves as a regular stopping place for buses and/or other forms of urban public transportation.

TRANSMISSION LINE: Those high capacity conductors generally rated 115 kilovolts and above and associated structures which are used to carry electricity from points of generation to distribution points such as substations and distribution lines.

TRUCK STOP: Any building, premises or land in which or upon which a business, service or industry involving the maintenance, cleaning, servicing, storage or repair of commercial vehicles is conducted including the dispensing of motor fuel, the sale of accessories or

equipment for trucks and similar commercial vehicles. A truck stop may also include overnight accommodations, restaurant facilities, a car wash and truck wash or other ancillary uses.

TRUCK TERMINAL: A building or area in which freight brought by truck is assembled and/or temporarily stored for re-routing or re-shipment. The terminal facility may also include storage and/or parking areas for truck tractor and/or trailer units.

UNDUE HARDSHIP: The same as that term is defined in Minnesota Statutes chapter 462.357, as may be amended, meaning that the property in question cannot be put to a reasonable use if used under the conditions allowed by this Ordinance, the plight of the landowner is due to circumstances unique to the property not caused by the landowner and a variance, if granted, shall not alter the character of the locality. Economic considerations alone shall not constitute an undue hardship if a reasonable use of the property exists under the terms of this Ordinance. Undue hardship may also include inadequate access to direct sunlight for solar energy systems.

USE: The purpose or activity for which the land or building thereon is designated, arranged, or intended or for which it is occupied, utilized or maintained, and shall include the performance of such activity as defined by the performance standards of this Ordinance.

USE, ACCESSORY: A use subordinate to and servicing the principal use or structure on the same lot and customarily incidental thereof.

USE, NON-CONFORMING: Use of land, buildings, or structures legally existing at the present time or at the time of a subsequent amendment to this Ordinance which does not comply with the regulations as set forth.

USE, PERMITTED: A public or private use which of itself conforms with the purposes, objectives, requirements, regulations and performance standards of a particular district.

USE, PRINCIPAL: The main use of land or buildings as distinguished from subordinate or accessory uses. A principal use may be either permitted or accessory.

USE, SECONDARY: A use of land or of a building or a portion thereof which is subordinate to and does not constitute the primary use of the land or building.

VARIANCE: A modification of or variation from the provisions of this Ordinance consistent with the State enabling statute for municipalities, as applied to a specific property and granted pursuant to the standards and procedures of this Ordinance, except that a variance shall not be used for modification of the allowable uses within a district and shall not allow uses that are prohibited.

VEGETATED OR GRASSED SWALES: A vegetated earthen channel that conveys storm water, while treating the storm water by biofiltration. Pollutants are removed by both filtration and infiltration.

VEGETATION: The sum total of plant life in some area; or a plant community with distinguishable characteristics.

VERTEX: The corner point of a triangle, rectangle, or other geometric figure bounded by lines.

WASTE: Infectious waste, nuclear waste, pathological waste, sewage sludge, solid waste, and hazardous waste.

WASTE, HAZARDOUS: Any refuse, sludge, or other waste material or combination of refuse, sludge, or other waste materials in solid, semisolid, liquid, or contained gaseous form which because of its quantity, concentration, or chemical, physical, or infectious characteristics may:

- A. Cause or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious or irreversible, or incapacitating reversible illness; or
- B. Pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when not properly treated, stored, or transported, or disposed of, or otherwise managed. Categories of hazardous waste materials include, but are not limited to: explosives, flammable, oxidizers, poisons, irritants, and corrosives. Hazardous waste does not include source, special nuclear, or byproduct material as defined by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended.

WATER BODY: A body of water (lake, pond) or a depression of land or expanded part of a river, or an enclosed basin that holds water and is surrounded by land.

WATER QUALITY VOLUME (WQV): This is a term used by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency and is defined as one-half (½) inch of rainfall from the new impervious surfaces created by land disturbance activities.

WATERCOURSE: A channel or depression through which water flows year-round or intermittently, such as rivers, streams, or creeks.

WET DETENTION FACILITY: A permanent man-made structure for the temporary storage of runoff which contains a permanent pool of water. This basin provides temporary storage of surface runoff and is designed to release the stored runoff at a gradual rate.

WETLANDS:

- A. Hydric Soils: Soils that are saturated, flooded, or ponded long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part.

- B. Hydrophytic Vegetation: Macrophytic plant life growing in water, soil or on a substrate that is at least periodically deficient in oxygen as a result of excessive water content.
- C. Wetlands: Lands transitional between terrestrial and aquatic systems where the water table is usually at or near the surface or the land is covered by shallow water. For purposes of this Ordinance, wetlands must have the following three (3) attributes:
 - 1. Have a predominance of hydric soils.
 - 2. Are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of hydrophytic vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions.
 - 3. Under normal circumstances, support a prevalence of such vegetation.

WIND ENERGY CONVERSION SYSTEM (WECS): Any device that is designed to convert wind power to another form of energy such as electricity or heat (also referred to by such common names as wind charger, wind turbine and windmill).

YARD: Any open space on the same lot with a building, unoccupied and unobstructed by any portion of a structure from the ground upward, except as otherwise provided herein. In measuring a yard for the purpose of determining the width of a side yard, the mean horizontal distance between the lot line and the main building shall be used except in the case of a lot containing or adjacent to all or a portion of a wetland, in which case the distance between the nearest edge of the wetland and the main building shall be as provided by Section 10-16-5 (General Performance Standards-Wetlands) of this Ordinance.

YARD, FRONT: The area extending along the full length of a front lot line between side lot lines and to the depth required in the yard regulations for the district in which it is located. In the case of a corner lot abutting one or more streets, both yards shall be considered front yards.

YARD, REAR: A yard extending across the full width of the lot lying between the rear lot line of the lot and the nearest line of the principal building.

YARD, REQUIRED: That distance specified in the yard requirements pertaining to setbacks. Setbacks and required yards are used interchangeably.

YARD, SIDE: A yard between the side line of the lot and the nearest line of the principal building and extending from the front lot line of the lot to the rear yard.

ZONING ADMINISTRATOR: The person designated by the City Council to be the zoning administrator for the City of St. Francis.

ZONING DISTRICT: An area or areas of the City (as delineated on the zoning map) set aside for specific uses with specific regulations and provisions for use and development as defined by this Ordinance.

ZONING DISTRICT, OVERLAY: A zoning district containing regulations superimposed upon other zoning district regulations and superseding the underlying zoning district use regulations.

ZONING DISTRICT, UNDERLYING (BASE): All zoning districts except overlay zoning districts.

ZONING MAP: The map or maps incorporated into this Ordinance as part thereof, designating the zoning districts.

(Ord 206, SS 11/23/15)