



Lake of the Woods County Zoning Ordinance

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LAKE OF THE WOODS COUNTY ZONING ORDINANCE

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PREAMBLE

Statutory Authorization

This Zoning Ordinance is adopted pursuant to the authority conferred by the State of Minnesota in Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 103, Minnesota Regulations, Parts 6120.2500 – 6120.3900, and the planning and zoning enabling legislation in Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 394 and for the purpose of preserving and enhancing the quality of surface waters, preserving the economic and natural environmental values of shorelands, and providing for the wise utilization of waters and related land resources.

Policy

The uncontrolled use of lands of Lake of the Woods County, Minnesota affects the public health, safety and general welfare not only by contributing to pollution of public land and waters, but also by impairing the local tax base. It is, therefore, in the best interest of the public health, safety, and welfare to provide for the wise subdivision, use, and development of all land within Lake of the Woods County. 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 located in the unincorporated area of Lake of the Woods County in order to preserve and enhance the quality of surface waters, conserve the economic and natural environmental values of shorelands, and to provide for the wise use of waters and related land resources. This policy is herein extended to include all unincorporated areas within Lake of the Woods County. This responsibility is hereby recognized by Lake of the Woods County and will be accomplished through the enforcement of this Ordinance which shall be known and cited as the Lake of the Woods County Zoning Ordinance.

Pursuant to the authority granted under Minnesota Statutes Section 375.51, the County Board of Lake of the Woods County ordains as follows:

ARTICLE I: GENERAL PROVISIONS AND DEFINITIONS

Section 101 Jurisdiction

The provisions of this Ordinance shall apply to all unincorporated land in Lake of the Woods County including the shorelands of the public water bodies as classified in Article II of this Ordinance. The shoreland of public water bodies extend 1,000 feet landward from the Ordinary High-Water Level (OHWL) of Lake of the Woods, 300 feet landward from the OHWL of the Rainy River and all classified Tributaries, and 500 feet landward from the OHWL of the Rapid River.

Section 102 Compliance

The use of any unincorporated land; the use of shoreland; 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. The construction of buildings and sewage treatment systems, and grading and filling in shoreland areas shall require a permit unless specifically excluded by the requirements of this Ordinance.

It shall be unlawful for the owner, agent, or persons having control of any land within the jurisdiction of this ordinance to subdivide or lay out such land into lots, blocks, highways, streets, avenues, alleys, public ways and grounds, unless by plat in accordance with Minnesota Statute §505, as amended, and the provisions of this Ordinance, except as herein allowed.

Section 103 Enforcement

The Lake of the Woods County Board of Commissioners shall bear ultimate responsibility 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 failure to comply with special conditions attached to granted conditional uses or variances 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 pursuant to Article XI.

Section 104 Interpretation

In their interpretation and application, the provisions of this Ordinance shall be held to be minimum requirements and shall be liberally construed in favor of Lake of the Woods County and shall not be deemed a limitation or repeal of any other powers granted by State Statutes. Interpretation shall be made by the Zoning Administrator, subject to appeal to the Board of Adjustment.

Section 105 Severability

This Ordinance and the various parts, sentences, paragraphs, sections and clauses thereof are hereby declared to be severable. If any part, sentence, paragraph, section or clause is judged to be unconstitutional or otherwise invalid for any reason by a court of competent jurisdiction, such finding shall not affect the remaining portions of this Ordinance.

Section 106 Abrogation and Greater Restrictions

It is not intended by this Ordinance to repeal, abrogate, or impair any existing easements, covenants, or deed restrictions. However, where this Ordinance imposes greater restrictions, the provisions of this Ordinance shall prevail.

Section 107 Effective Date

This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from June 5, 2024, and after the date of passage, approval, and publication, as provided by law.

Section 108 Definitions as Used in this Ordinance

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 the Ordinance its most reasonable application. For the purpose of this Ordinance, the words “must” and “shall” are mandatory; the word “may” is permissive. All distances, unless otherwise specified, shall be measured horizontally. Words used in the present tense shall include the future, and words used in the singular number shall include the plural number as well. Unless otherwise defined in the Ordinance, the definition of any term used in the Ordinance shall be as used in: Moskowitz, Harvey S., and Carl G. Lindbloom, *The Latest Illustrated Book of Development Definitions*, Rutgers University, Center for Urban Policy, 2004.

ACCESSORY STRUCTURE OR FACILITY. Any building, structure or facility incidental to another structure or facility on the same lot which, because of its nature, can reasonably be located at or greater than normal structure setback. Examples of such structures and facilities include but are not limited to: Swimming pools; tennis courts; saunas; solar collectors; wind generators; satellite dishes; detached garages; storage buildings; and recreational trailers and vehicles.

ACCESSORY USE. Any use which is incidental to the principal use of a lot.

ADDITION. A structure added laterally or vertically to an existing building. Minor structural elements such as chimneys, bay windows, and roof overhangs of two (2) feet or less shall not be considered as an addition. The enclosure or partial enclosure of an existing screened porch, deck, roofed deck, patio, platform, patio deck, or roofed patio shall be considered an addition.

ADMINISTRATOR. The administrator of the Lake of the Woods County Land and Water Planning Office or its authorized agent or representative.

AGENT. An attorney, realtor, broker, employee, family member, friend, or other person acting with the authority of the owner(s).

AGRICULTURE. The use of land for agricultural purposes including: farming; dairying; pasturage; horticulture; floriculture; viticulture; animal and poultry husbandry and the necessary accessory uses for packing, treating and storing the produce, provided that the operation of any such accessory uses shall be secondary to that of the principal agricultural activities.

AGRICULTURAL STRUCTURE. Any structure existing or erected and used principally for agricultural purposes, with the exception of dwelling units.

APPLICATION. First application to the county zoning administrator providing preliminary data and a sketch plan on a form provided by the county.

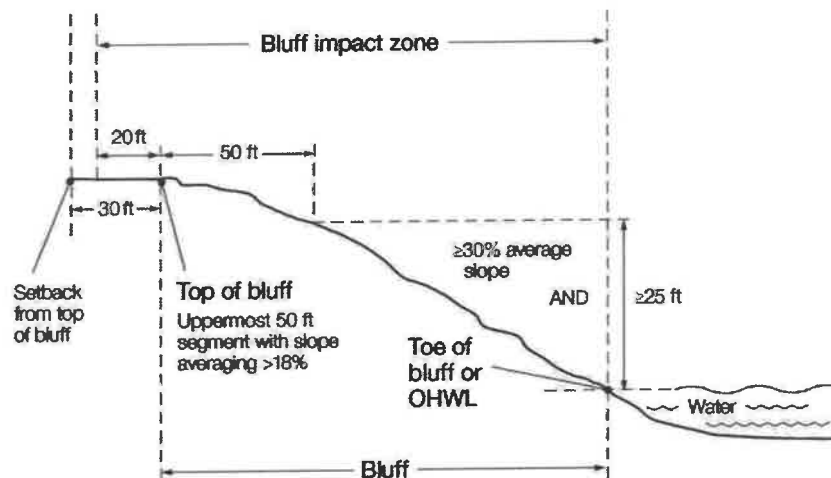
BED AND BREAKFAST. An owner-occupied single-family residential structure used in part as rental units for lodging and providing one or more meals as part of the rental fee.

BLUFF. A topographic feature such as a hill, cliff, or embankment having the following characteristics:

1. Part or all of the feature is located within a shoreland area;
2. The slope rises at least 25 feet above the ordinary high-water level of the waterbody;
3. The grade of the slope from the toe of the bluff to a point 25 feet or more above the ordinary high-water level averages 30 percent or greater; and,
4. The slope drains toward the waterbody.

An area with an average slope of less than 18 percent over a distance of 50 feet or more shall not be considered part of the bluff.

Bluff, Bluff Impact Zone, Top and Toe of Bluff



BLUFF IMPACT ZONE. A bluff and land located within 20 feet of the top of a bluff.

BLUFF, TOE OF. The lower point of the 50-foot segment with an average slope exceeding 18 percent or the ordinary high-water level, whichever is higher.

BLUFF, TOP OF. For the purpose of measuring setbacks, the higher point of a 50-foot segment with an average slope exceeding 18 percent.

BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT. The Lake of the Woods County Board of Adjustment as appointed by the Lake of the Woods County Board of Commissioners.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS. The Lake of the Woods County Board of Commissioners.

BUFFER. A strip of land intended to create a physical separation between potentially incompatible uses of land.

BUILDING. Any structure, either temporary or permanent, having a roof or other covering, and designed for the shelter or enclosure of any person, animal or property of any kind, including tents, awnings or vehicles situated on private property and used for purposes of a building.

BUILDING LINE. That line measured across the length or width of a lot beyond which the principal structure cannot extend without violating setback provisions.

CHURCH. A building wherein persons regularly assemble for religious worship, which is used only for such purpose and those accessory activities as are customarily associated therewith.

CIC PLAT. “CIC Plat” has the meaning as defined in Minnesota Statute, chapter 515B.

CLEAR CUTTING. The removal of an entire stand of trees.

COMMERCIAL PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENT. Uses that provide transient, short-term lodging spaces, rooms or parcels with primarily service-oriented operations. Hotel/motel accommodations, resorts, recreational vehicle and camping parks, and other primarily service-oriented activities are examples of commercial planned unit developments.

COMMERCIAL USE. The principal use of land or buildings for the sale, lease, rental, or trade of products, goods or services.

COMMISSION OR PLANNING COMMISSION. Lake of the Woods County Planning Advisory Commission, Lake of the Woods County, Minnesota.

COMMISSIONER. The Commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources.

COMMON INTEREST COMMUNITY (CIC). “Common Interest Community” has the meaning as defined in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 515B.

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN. Refers to the Lake of the Woods County Comprehensive Land Use Plan, adopted in March, 2000.

CONDITIONAL USE. 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 standards and criteria stated in this Ordinance will be satisfied. A conditional use must be compatible with the existing neighborhood.

CONDOMINIUM. “Condominium” has the meaning as defined in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 515B.

CONTROLLED ACCESS OR RECREATIONAL LOT. A riparian lot which is intended to be used as a private access to public waters for non-riparian or riparian lots and/or dwelling units in any existing or proposed subdivision, outlot development or planned unit development.

COOPERATIVE. “Cooperative” has the meaning as defined in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 515B.

COUNTY. Lake of the Woods County, Minnesota.

COUNTY BOARD. Lake of the Woods County Board.

CUL-DE-SAC. A road with only one outlet that contains an area at the end to allow vehicles to turn around.

DAY. Working days when used in a time period of fifteen (15) days or less and calendar days when used in a time period greater than fifteen (15) days. The day of the event shall not be used in counting any period of time.

DECK. A 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 more than three feet above ground.

DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE. Those goals determined from time to time in plan or policy form as part of the county's comprehensive development program which indicate how the county wishes to promote or develop itself.

DRIVEWAY. A private access to a street or highway which serves no more than two lots.

DUPLEX, TRIPLEX AND QUAD. A dwelling structure on a single lot having two, three and four units respectively, being attached by common walls and each unit having separate sleeping, cooking, eating, living and sanitation facilities.

DWELLING SITE. A designated location for residential use by one or more persons using temporary or movable shelter, including camping and recreational vehicle sites.

DWELLING UNIT. Any structure, or portion of a structure, or other shelter, designed as short- or long-term living quarters for one or more persons, including rental or timeshare accommodations such as motel, hotel and resort rooms and cabins.

EASEMENT. A grant by a property owner for specified use of land by a corporation, the public or specified persons.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET (EAW). A brief document, in worksheet format, that helps local governments determine if a proposed action is a major action with a potential for significant environmental effects and, in the case of private action, whether it is of more than local significance.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (EIS). An informational document which contains a thorough evaluation of the environmental effects of a proposed project. The EIS provides information for agencies and private persons, which helps in the evaluation of the impacts of proposed actions, which have the potential for significant environmental effects, but also to consider alternatives and to institute methods for reducing environmental effects.

EXPANSION, ENLARGEMENT, or INTENSIFICATION. Any increase in a dimension, size, area, volume, or height; any increase in the area of use; any placement of a structure or part thereof where none existed before; any addition of a site feature such as a deck, platform, fence, driveway, parking area, or swimming pool; any improvement that would allow the land to be more intensely developed; any move of operations to a new location on the property; or any increase in intensity of use based on a review of the original nature, function or purpose of the nonconforming use, the hours of operation, traffic, parking, noise, exterior storage, signs, exterior lighting, types of operations, types of goods or services offered, odors, area of operation, number of employees, and other factors deemed relevant by the County.

EXPLORATORY BORING. A surface drilling done to explore or prospect for oil, natural gas, and metallic minerals, including iron, copper, zinc, lead, gold, silver, titanium, vanadium, nickel, cadmium, molybdenum, chromium, manganese, cobalt, zirconium, beryllium, thorium, uranium, aluminum, platinum, palladium, radium, tantalum, tin, and niobium, and a drilling or boring for petroleum.

EXTRACTIVE USE. The use of land for surface or subsurface removal of sand, gravel, rock, industrial minerals, other non-metallic minerals and peat not regulated under Minnesota Statutes, sections 93.44 through 93.51.

FAMILY. An individual or group of two or more persons related by blood, marriage or adoption, together with not more than three additional persons not related by blood, marriage or adoption, living together as a single housekeeping unit.

FEEDLOT. A lot or building or group of lots or buildings intended for the confined feeding, breeding, raising, or holding of animals. This includes area 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.

FENCE. Any partition, structure, wall, or gate erected as a dividing marker, barrier, or enclosure and located along the boundary, or within the property boundaries.

FINAL PLAT. A drawing of a subdivision, meeting all of the requirements of Lake of the Woods County and Minnesota State Statutes regarding the platting of land and in a form that is recordable with the County Recorder's Office.

FISH HOUSE. A portable structure, constructed and maintained for the purpose of providing shelter during ice fishing that must be placed on the ice at least once during the winter season.

FISH HOUSE, DEAD STORAGE. Fish houses which are not used as temporary residences during the off season.

FISH HOUSE, LIVE IN. Fish houses which are used as temporary residences during the off season.

FISH HOUSE PARK. A lot or parcel used for the storage of more than five (5) Live-in fish houses.

FLOOD PLAIN. The area adjoining a lake, watercourse or wetland, which has been, or hereafter may be covered by a regional flood.

FLOOD FRINGE. The area of the flood plain outside of the flood way.

FLOODWAY. The channel of the watercourse and those portions of the adjoining flood plains, which are reasonably required to carry and discharge the regional flood.

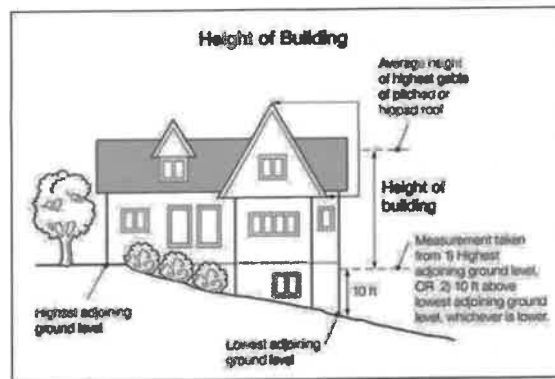
FOREST LAND CONVERSION. The clear cutting of forested lands to prepare for a new land use other than re-establishment of a subsequent forest stand.

FRONT LOT LINE. For a riparian lot, the front lot line is that line indicating the ordinary high-water level. For a non-riparian lot, a front lot line is a line dividing a lot from any public highway, except a limited or controlled access highway to which the lot has no access.

GARAGE. A fully enclosed building designed or used for the storage of motor vehicles not including buildings in which fuel is sold or in which repair or other services are performed.

GUEST COTTAGE. 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 BUILDING. The vertical distance between the highest adjoining ground level at the building or ten feet above the lowest ground level, whichever is lowest, and the highest point of a flat roof or average height of the highest gable of a pitched or hipped roof.



HOLDING TANK. A watertight tank for storage of sewage until it can be transported to a point of approved treatment and disposal.

HOME OCCUPATION. Any activity carried out for financial gain by a resident which is clearly secondary to the principal use when carried on within the principal residence and any attached garage and which employs no more than one (1) full time person other than members of the household occupying the premises.

IMPERVIOUS SURFACE. A constructed hard surface that either prevents or retards the entry of water into the soil and causes water to run off the surface in greater quantities and at an increased rate of flow than prior to development. Examples include rooftops, decks, sidewalks, patios, parking lots, storage areas, and concrete, asphalt or gravel driveways.

INDIVIDUAL SEWAGE TREATMENT SYSTEM (ISTS). A sewage treatment system, other than a public or community system, which receives sewage from an individual establishment. Unless otherwise indicated the "system", as it appears in this Ordinance, means an individual sewage treatment system.

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

INSPECTOR. An authorized representative of the county board or board of adjustment assigned to make any or all necessary inspections of the work performed, and materials furnished by the developer.

INTENSIVE VEGETATIVE CLEARING. The substantial removal of trees or shrubs in a contiguous patch, strip, row or block.

INTERIM USE PERMIT. A temporary use of property until a particular date, until the occurrence of a particular event, until zoning regulations no longer permit it, or until the land occupation of the interim use changes ownership.

LANDFILL. A disposal site in which refuse and earth, or other suitable cover material, are deposited and compacted in alternating layers of specified depth in accordance with an approved plan.

LANDING. A level area at the top, bottom, or a switchback point of a section of stairway, with or without a railing.

LIFT. A mechanical device, motorized or otherwise that aids in the ascent or descent of steep slopes or bluffs.

LOT. A designated parcel, tract, or area of land established by plat, subdivision, or as otherwise permitted by law, to be separately owned, used, developed, or built upon.

LOT AREA. The area of land within the boundaries of a lot, excluding any part below the ordinary high-water level.

LOT LINE. A line marking a boundary of a lot.

LOT WIDTH. The horizontal distance between the side lot lines of a lot measured at right angles to the depth.

MANUFACTURED HOME. A structure transportable in one or more sections, which in the traveling mode, is eight body feet or more in width or forty (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.

MANUFACTURED HOME PARK. Any premises on which two (2) or more manufactured homes, or any premises used or held out for the purpose of supplying to the public a parking space for two or more of such manufactured homes. Sales lots on which automobiles or unoccupied manufactured homes, new or used, are parked for purposes of inspection or sale are not included in this definition. For purposes of this Ordinance manufactured home parks shall be considered a residential planned unit development.

MINING. The use of land for surface or subsurface removal of metallic minerals and peat as regulated under Minnesota Statutes, sections 93.44 through 93.51.

MOBILE HOME. (See Manufactured Home).

MULTIPLE DWELLING. A structure designed or used for residential occupancy by more than one family, with or without separate kitchen or dining facilities, including apartment houses, rooming houses, boarding hotels, hospitals or nursing homes.

NONCONFORMITY. 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.

ORDINARY HIGH-WATER LEVEL (OHWL). The boundary of public waters and wetlands indicated by 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 ordinary high-water level is the elevation of the top of the bank of the channel. For reservoirs and flowages, the ordinary high-water level is the operating elevation of the normal summer pool.

PASTURE. Areas where grass or other growing plants are used for grazing and where the concentration of animals is such that a vegetative cover is maintained during the growing season except in the immediate vicinity of temporary supplemental feeding or watering devices.

PATIO DECK. A horizontal unenclosed platform with or without attached railings, seats, trellises or other features that at no point extends more than three feet above ground.

PEAT MINING. The removal of peat for commercial purposes, including activities associated with the removal, such as draining, stockpiling, processing, storing, transporting, and reclaiming any material in connection with the commercial development of peat.

PERFORMANCE BOND. A bond which may be required by the County Board, Planning Commission, or Board of Adjustment to insure the completion of any activity falling under the jurisdiction of this Ordinance.

PLANNED COMMUNITY. “Planned Community” has the meaning as defined in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 515B.

PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENT (PUD). A type of development characterized by a united site design 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 areas 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 condominiums; cooperatives; full fee ownership, commercial enterprises; or any combination of these, or cluster subdivisions of dwelling units; residential condominiums; townhouses; apartment buildings; campgrounds, recreational vehicle parks resorts; hotels; motels; and conversions of structure and land uses to these uses.

PLAT. The drawing of a subdivision prepared for filing of record in accordance with Minnesota Statute Chapter 505 and containing all elements and requirements in this Ordinance pursuant to Minnesota Chapters 394 and 505.

PLATFORM. A horizontal, unenclosed structure without railings, seats, trellises, or other features attached or functionally related to a principal use or site at ground level or at any point extending above the ground level but less than three (3) feet above the ground. Platforms with railings, seats, trellises or other features shall be regulated as decks regardless of height above ground level.

PRELIMINARY PLAT. A drawing of a proposed subdivision prepared in the manner and containing the data, documents, and information required by Article X of this Ordinance.

PREMISES. A lot, parcel, tract, or plot of land together with the buildings and structures thereon.

PRIVY. An aboveground structure with an underground cavity that is used for the storage or treatment and dispersal of toilet wastes, excluding water for flushing and graywater.

PRIVATE ROAD. Any vehicular way providing access to more than two (2) lots which is not dedicated to public use or maintained by the road authority.

PROTECTED WATER. Those waters of the state identified as public waters or wetlands under Minnesota Statute 103 G.005, Subd. 15 and 18.

PUBLIC IMPROVED STREET. Any street that complies in width and construction with municipal standards, or a street meeting a lesser standard that the municipality agrees to accept.

PUBLIC ROAD. Any vehicular way which is an existing federal, state, county, or township roadway; or is shown upon a certificate of survey, minor subdivision, or plat approved pursuant to law as dedicated to public use; or is dedicated for public use.

PUBLIC WATERS. Any waters as defined in Minnesota Statutes, 103G.005, sub. 15-18.

REAR LOT LINE. Any lot line, which is not a front or side lot line and which, if extended in either direction, would not cross the lot.

RECREATIONAL VEHICLE. A vehicular-type portable structure without permanent foundation that can be towed, hauled, or driven and is primarily designed as a temporary living accommodation for recreational and camping purposes. Examples of "Recreational Vehicles" include, but are not limited to, travel trailers, truck campers, camping trailers, and self-propelled motor homes.

RECREATIONAL VEHICLE CAMPGROUND. Any area, whether privately or publicly owned, used on a daily, nightly, weekly or longer basis for the accommodation of five or more tents or recreational vehicles, either free of charge or for compensation.

REGIONAL FLOOD. A flood which is representative of large floods known to have occurred generally in Minnesota and reasonably characteristic of what can be expected to occur on an average frequency in the magnitude of the 100-year recurrence interval.

REGULATORY FLOOD PROTECTION LEVEL. A point not less than one foot above the water surface profile associated with the regional flood plus any increase in flood heights attributable to encroachments on the flood plain, it is the elevation to which uses regulated by this Ordinance are required to be elevated or flood proofed.

RELOCATION. The physical movement of an existing structure to a new location, or the removal of an existing structure and construction of a new structure at a new location.

REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE. An alteration of the interior or exterior portion of a structure that does not involve the replacement of the main structural frame, walls, or changes in the exterior dimensions of the structure. Repairs and maintenance of an existing structure shall be considered one or more of the following:

1. Work performed on the interior of the structure;
2. Work performed on the exterior of the structure to include the following;
 - A. Painting, replacement of siding, windows, doors, soffit, fascia, re-roofing (to include shingles and sheeting), roofing (if roofing replacement does not increase the height by more than two (2) feet or increase living space) and ornamentation. This also includes replacement of rotten or deteriorated material associated with the replacement of above items;
 - B. Additional doors or windows;
 - C. Repairs to the foundation provided the existing building floor elevation is not raised more than thirty-six (36) inches above its previous floor elevation; and,
 - D. Incidental repairs to decks and platforms (i.e. new floorboard and/or railings).

Under no conditions shall repairs and maintenance constitute replacement of the main structural frame, walls, or changes in the exterior dimensions.

RESIDENTIAL PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENT. 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, single family residences; duplexes; triplexes; residential apartments; manufactured home parks; condominiums; time-share condominiums; townhouses; cooperatives; and conversions of structures and land uses to these. To qualify as a residential planned unit development, a development must contain at least five (5) dwelling units or sites.

RESORT. A commercial establishment including buildings, lodges, structures, dwelling units, camping or recreational vehicle sites, or enclosures, or any part thereof kept, used, maintained, or advertised as or held out to the public to be a place where sleeping accommodations are furnished to the public, primarily to persons seeking recreation, for periods of one day or longer, and having for rent three (3) or more cabins, rooms, campsites, or enclosures. The commercial establishment must be primarily service oriented for transient lodging of guests. All cabins, rooms, dwelling units, camping or recreational vehicle sites, or enclosures must be included in the resort rental business. Resorts must not allow residential use of a dwelling unit or site, except dwellings used as residences for the service providers. To qualify as a resort under this section, a resort must be fully licensed and permitted under appropriate state and local regulations. The entire parcel and/or contiguous parcels of land must be controlled and managed by the licensee.

RIPARIAN LOT. Any lot, which is bounded on one or more sides by public water frontage.

SCHOOL. Any building or part thereof that is designed, constructed, or used for education or instruction in any branch of knowledge.

SEMI-PUBLIC USE. The use of land by a private nonprofit organization to provide a public service that is ordinarily open to some persons outside the regular constituency of the organization.

SENSITIVE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT. 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.

SEPTIC TANK. Any watertight, covered receptacle designed and constructed to receive the discharge of sewage from a building's sewer to separate solids from liquids, digest organic matters, and store liquids for a period of detention and allow the liquids to discharge to a soil treatment system.

SETBACK. 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.

SEWER SYSTEM. Pipelines, conduits, pumping stations, force main and all other construction, devices, appliances, or appurtenances, used for conducting, storing, or treating sewage or industrial or other wastes to a point of ultimate disposal.

SHORE IMPACT ZONE. Land located between the ordinary high-water level of a public water and a line parallel to it at a setback of 50 percent of the structure setback.

SHORELAND. 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 or 500 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 where approved by the Commissioner.

SHORT-TERM VACATION RENTAL. A dwelling unit that is rented out on a transient basis for a charge. A transient basis shall be any period of time less than thirty (30) consecutive days.

SIDE LOT LINE. Any lot line which meets the end of a front lot line and any other lot line within thirty degrees of being parallel to such a line, except a front lot line.

SIGNIFICANT HISTORIC SITE. Any archeological 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 an unplatted 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 Minnesota State Archaeologist or the Director of the Minnesota Historical Society. All unplatted cemeteries are automatically considered to be significant historic sites.

SINGLE FAMILY DWELLING. A structure designated or used for residential occupancy by one family.

SKETCH. An approximate scale drawing of a proposal not based on an actual survey.

SOIL TREATMENT SYSTEM. A system where sewage effluent is dispersed into the soil for treatment by absorption and filtration, and includes trenches, seepage beds, at-grade systems, and mound systems.

STEEP SLOPE. Lands having slopes over twelve (12) percent, as measured over horizontal distances of fifty (50) feet or more, which are not bluffs.

STRUCTURE. Any building or appurtenance, including decks and platforms, but not including aerial or underground utility lines such as; sewer, electric, telephone, gas lines, towers, poles, or other supporting facilities.

STRUCTURE REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE. An alteration of the interior or exterior portion of a structure that does not involve the replacement of the main structural frame, walls, or changes in the dimensions of the structure.

SUBDIVISION. The division of a single lot, tract or parcel of land, or a part thereof, including planned unit developments, into two or more lots, tracts or parcels of land for the purpose, whether immediate or future, of transfer of ownership for residential, commercial or industrial purposes; or of the division of a single lot, tract or parcel of land, or a part thereof, into two or more lots, tracts or parcels of land by means of buildings, building groups, streets, alleys, parking areas or leaseholds, for the purpose, whether immediate or future, of building development for residential, commercial, or industrial purposes.

SURFACE WATER-ORIENTED COMMERCIAL USE. The use of land for commercial purposes, where access to and use of a surface water feature is an integral part of the normal conductance of business. Marinas, resorts, and restaurants with transient docking facilities are examples of such use.

TEMPORARY STRUCTURE. Any structure which has been erected or moved onto a lot for a period not to exceed 180 consecutive days in a calendar year. Any structure, which is not a temporary structure, is considered a permanent structure and must comply with all provisions of this Ordinance.

UNINCORPORATED AREA. The area outside of the incorporated area of a city.

VARIANCE. Any modification or variation of official controls where it is determined that, by reason of exceptional circumstances such as the physical surroundings, shape or topographical condition of the property, the strict enforcement of the official controls would cause unnecessary hardship. Variance shall not be used to permit a use in a district where it is not allowed under the terms of the Ordinance.

WASTEWATER. The liquid and water-carried industrial or domestic wastes from dwellings, commercial buildings, industrial facilities, and institutions, whether treated or untreated, which is discharged into or permitted to enter a WWTS.

WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITIES (WWTS). Any facility, appurtenant structures, or arrangement of devices used for the treatment of wastewater.

WATERCOURSE. The word watercourse shall include channel, creek, drainage ditch, river, and stream.

WATER-ORIENTED ACCESSORY STRUCTURE OR FACILITY. 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. Examples of such structures include boat storage structures, gazebos, screen houses, fish houses, and detached decks or platforms.

WATER SUPPLY PURPOSE. Any use of water for domestic, commercial, industrial or agricultural purpose.

WETLAND. 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 definition, wetland must have the following three attributes:

1. Have a predominance of hydrologic 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.
 - A. Wetlands do not include public waters wetlands as identified under Minnesota Statutes, section 103G.005, subdivision 15a, or 103G.201, as shown on the public water inventory map.

ZONING ADMINISTRATOR. The zoning administrator of Lake of the Woods County Land and Water Planning Office or his/her authorized agent or representative.

ARTICLE II: SHORELAND CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

Section 201 Shoreland Classification System

The public waters of Lake of the Woods County have been classified below consistent with the criteria found in Minnesota Regulations, Part 6120.3300, and the Protected Waters Inventory Map for Lake of the Woods County, Minnesota.

The shoreland areas for the water bodies listed in Sections 201.1 through 201.6 shall be as defined in Section 101 of this Ordinance and as shown on the Official Shoreland Management Map for Lake of the Woods County. The public waters of Lake of the Woods County have been classified as follows:

Section 201.1 Natural Environment Lakes

Lake ID Number	Lake Name	Location
39-3	Winter Road Lake	T160N, R34W, Sections 8, 9, 16, 17
39-5	Lost Lake	T158N, R35W, Section 5

Section 201.2 General Development Lakes

Lake ID Number	Lake Name	Location
39-2	Lake of the Woods	T162-168N, R31-36W

- The General Development designation transitions to a Tributary River Segment at the west section line of Section 9, Township 162N, R. 33W, and the south line of Section 29, Township 168N, R. 34W.
- The General Development designation transitions to a Tributary River Segment at the bridges and/or culverts associated with County Road 8, where applicable, and Inlet Road NW (County Road 332).

Section 201.3 Remote River Segments

River	From	To
South Branch Rapid River	Sec. 34, T157N, R35W at the border of Beltrami and Lake of the Woods Counties	West section line of Sec. 29, T157N, R34W
South Branch Rapid River	West section line of Sec. 24, T157N, R34W	West section line of Sec. 20, T158N, R31W
Roseau	Outlet of Lost Lake (Basin 39-5), Sec. 5, T158N, R35W	Sec. 6, T158N, R35W, at the border of Beltrami and Lake of the Woods Counties
Roseau	Sec. 34, T159N, R36W, at the border of Beltrami and Lake of the Woods Counties	Sec. 31, T159N, R36W, at the border of Roseau and Lake of the Woods Counties

Section 201.4 Forested River Segments

River	From	To
Rapid	Sec. 2, T158N, R31W, at confluence with North and South Branch of the Rapid River	Sec. 1, T159N, R30W, at the border of Koochiching and Lake of the Woods Counties
South Branch Rapid	West section line Sec. 20, T158N, R31W	Sec. 2, T158N, R31W, at confluence with North and South Branch of the Rapid River
South Branch Rapid	West section line, Sec. 29, T157N, R34W	East section line, Sec. 23, T157N, R34W

Section 201.5 Agricultural River Segments

River	From	To
Rainy	Sec. 12, T160N, R30W, at the border of Koochiching and Lake of the Woods Counties	Sec. 6, T160N, R30W, at the eastern corporate limits of the City of Baudette
Rainy	Sec. 27, T161N, R31W, at the western corporate limits of the City of Baudette	Sec. 19, T162N, R31W, at the inlet of Lake of the Woods

- The Agricultural River Segment designation transitions to a Tributary River Segment at the bridges and/or culverts associated with Highway 11 and Highway 172.

Section 201.6 Tributaries

All protected watercourses in Lake of the Woods County shown on the Protected Waters Inventory Map for Lake of the Woods County, which is hereby adopted by reference, not given a classification in Sections 201.1 through 201.5 of this Ordinance, shall be considered 'tributary'.

ARTICLE III: ESTABLISHMENT OF ZONING DISTRICTS

Section 301 Establishment of Zoning Districts

1. Special Protection District (SP)
2. Residential District (R1)
3. Rural Residential District (R2)
4. Commercial-Recreation District (CR)
5. General Use District (GU)

Section 302 Management Goals and Objectives

The Special Protection (SP) District is established to limit the development of areas not suitable for development due to wet soils, steep slopes or large areas of exposed bedrock, and to protect areas of unique natural and biological characteristics from incompatible land uses.

The Residential District (R1) is established to preserve areas suitable for moderate density seasonal and year-round residential uses. It is also established to prevent various commercial, industrial, and other incompatible uses in these areas that may cause conflicts or problems for residential uses.

The Rural Residential District (R2) is established to preserve areas suitable for agricultural and low-density residential uses in rural areas. It is also established to prevent various commercial, industrial, and other incompatible uses in these areas that may cause conflicts or problems for agricultural and low-density residential uses. Development in this district shall maintain a low-density rural environment until such time as the need for additional moderate residential development and rezoning to Residential (R1).

The Commercial-Recreation (CR) District is established to centralize service facilities for recreational areas and to enhance the economic growth potential of those areas suitable for limited commercial development.

The General Use (GU) District is established to promote the orderly development of areas which are suitable for residential, commercial, or industrial development.

Section 303 Land Use Zoning Map

The following maps, on file at the Land and Water Planning Office, Lake of the Woods County Government Center, are hereby designated as the official zoning maps of Lake of the Woods County, Minnesota, and are hereby adopted by reference:

1. The official Land Use Zoning Plat Map of Lake of the Woods County, Minnesota.
2. High Level Aerial Blue Line Photography Prints dated 1969, scale 1:24,000 of Lake of the Woods County, Minnesota.

The final determination of land use zoning district boundaries shall be made by the Zoning Administrator subject to appeal to the Board of Adjustment as provided in Article XI of this Ordinance.

ARTICLE IV: ZONING DISTRICTS REQUIREMENTS

Section 401 **Permitted, Conditional, Interim and Non-Permitted Uses**

The following table shows the permitted, conditional, interim, and non-permitted uses for non-shoreland areas and for the shoreland of each class of public waters as defined in Article II of this Ordinance. Uses identified with a (P) are permitted provided that all of the requirements of this Ordinance are complied with and a Land Use permit, if applicable, has been obtained. Uses identified with a (C) are allowed provided that the landowner meets the specific conditions for that use as prescribed in this Ordinance and obtains a conditional use permit. Uses identified with an (I) are allowed provided that the landowner meets the specified conditions for that use as prescribed in this Ordinance and obtains an interim use permit. Uses identified with an (S) are permitted provided that all of the performance standards identified in Section 402 are met. Uses which are identified as (N) non-permitted, or those uses which are not identified in a particular zoning district, are not allowed.

Table 1									
Use by Zoning District and Classification									
A. Special Protection District									
Use by District		Classification							
	Non-Shoreland	NE Lakes	GD Lakes	Remote Rivers	Forested Rivers	Ag. Rivers	Tributaries		
Agriculture: Cropland and Pasture	P*	P*	P*	P*	P*	P*	P*		P*
Extractive	C	N	C	C	C	C			C
Forest Management	P*	P*	P*	P*	P*	P*	P*		P*
Hazardous Waste Processing & Storage	N	N	N	N	N	N	N		N
Parks and Historic Sites	C	C	C	C	C	C	C		C
**NO RIVER SEGMENTS ARE CURRENTLY ZONED WITH THIS DESIGNATION									

B. Residential District (R1)									
Use by District		Classification							
	Non-Shoreland	NE Lakes	GD Lakes	Remote Rivers	Forested Rivers	Ag. Rivers	Tributaries		
Accessory Structures	P	N	P	P	P	P	P		P
Commercial	C	N	C	C	C	C	C		C
Duplex, Triplex and Quads	P	N	P	C	P	P	P		P
Fish House Storage	C	N	C	C	C	C	C		C
Forest Management	P*	N	P*	P*	P*	P*	P*		P*
Hazardous Waste Processing & Storage	N	N	N	N	N	N	N		N
Home Occupation	S	N	S	S	S	S	S		S
Mining	C	N	C	C	C	C	C		C
Parks and Historic Sites	P*	N	C	C	C	C	C		C
Recreational Vehicle	P	N	P	C	C	C	C		P
Residential Planned Unit Development	C	N	C	C	C	C	C		C
Semipublic	P	N	C	C	C	C	C		C
Short-Term Vacation Rental	I	N	I	I	I	I	I		I
Single Family Residential	P	N	P	P	P	P	P		P
Utility Transmission Line(s)	P	N	P	C	C	C	C		C
Wastewater Treatment Facilities	C	N	C	N	N	N	N		N

C. Rural Residential District (R2)									
Use by District	Classification								
	Non-Shoreland	NE Lakes	GD Lakes	Remote Rivers	Forested Rivers	Ag. Rivers	Tributaries		
Accessory Structures	P	N	P	P	P	P	P		
Agriculture: Cropland and Pasture	P*	N	P*	P*	P*	P*	P*		
Agricultural Feedlots: New	C	N	N	N	N	N	N		
Agricultural Feedlots: Expansion or resumption of operation	C	N	C	C	C	C	C		
Commercial Uses	C	N	C	C	C	C	C		
Duplex, Triplex and Quads	P	N	P	C	C	C	C		
Extractive	C	N	C	C	C	C	C		
Fish House Storage	C	N	C	C	C	C	C		
Forest Management	P*	N	P*	P*	P*	P*	P*		
Hazardous Waste Processing & Storage	N	N	N	N	N	N	N		
Home Occupation	S	N	S	S	S	S	S		
Industrial	N	N	N	N	N	N	N		
Landfills	N	N	N	N	N	N	N		
Mining	C	N	C	C	C	C	C		
Parks and Historic Sites	P*	N	C	C	C	C	C		
Recreational Vehicle	P	N	P	C	C	C	P		
Residential Planned Unit Development	C	N	C	C	C	C	C		
School	C	N	C	C	C	C	C		
Semipublic	P	N	C	C	C	C	C		
Short-Term Vacation Rental	I	N	I	I	I	I	I		
Single Family Residential	P	N	P	P	P	P	P		
Utility Transmission Line(s)	P	N	P	C	C	C	C		
Wastewater Treatment Facilities	C	N	C	N	N	N	N		

D. Commercial-Recreation District									
Use by District		Classification							
	Non-Shoreland	NE Lakes	GD Lakes	Remote Rivers	Forested Rivers	Ag. River	Tributaries		
Accessory Structures	P	N	P	P	P	P	P		P
Agriculture: Cropland and Pasture	P*	N	P*	P*	P*	P*	P*		P*
Commercial	P	N	P	C	C	C	C		C
Commercial Planned Unit Development	C	N	C	C	C	C	C		C
Duplex, Triplex and Quads	P	N	P	C	P	P	P		P
Fish House Storage	P	N	P	P	P	P	P		P
Forest Management	P*	N	P*	P*	P*	P*	P*		P*
Hazardous Waste Processing & Storage	N	N	N	N	N	N	N		N
Home Occupation	S	N	S	S	S	S	S		S
Mining	C	N	C	C	C	C	C		C
Parks and Historic Sites	P*	N	C	C	C	C	C		C
Recreational Vehicle	P	N	P	C	C	C	C		P
Residential Planned Unit Development	C	N	C	C	C	C	C		C
School	P	N	C	C	C	C	C		C
Semipublic	P	N	C	C	C	C	C		C
Short-Term Vacation Rental	P	N	P	P	P	P	P		P
Signs	P*	N	P*	C	C	C	C		C
Single Family Residential	P	N	P	P	P	P	P		P
Utility Transmission Line(s)	P	N	P	C	C	C	C		C
Wastewater Treatment Facilities	C	N	C	N	N	N	N		N

E. General Use District								
Use by District	Classification							
	Non-Shoreland	NE Lakes	GD Lakes	Remote Rivers	Forested Rivers	Ag. Rivers	Tributaries	
Accessory Structures	P	N	P	P	P	P	P	P
Commercial	P	N	P	C	C	C	C	C
Commercial Planned Unit Development	C	N	C	C	C	C	C	C
Duplex, Triplex and Quads	P	N	P	C	P	P	P	P
Extractive	P*	N	C	C	C	C	C	C
Fish House Storage	C	N	C	C	C	C	C	C
Forest Management	P*	N	P*	P*	P*	P*	P*	P*
Hazardous Waste Processing & Storage	C	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Home Occupation	S	N	S	S	S	S	S	S
Industrial	P	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Landfills	C	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Mining	P*	N	P*	C	C	C	C	C
Parks and Historic Sites	P*	N	C	C	C	C	C	C
Public and Semipublic	P	N	P	C	C	C	C	C
Recreational Vehicle	P	N	P	C	C	C	C	P
Short-Term Vacation Rental	P	N	P	P	P	P	P	P
Single Family Residential	P	N	P	P	P	P	P	P
Signs	P	N	P	C	C	C	C	C
Utility Transmission Line(s)	P	N	P	C	C	C	C	C
Wastewater Treatment Facilities	C	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Wind Energy Conversion System	C	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

*Denotes uses that are permitted without the issuance of a Land Use Permit from Lake of the Woods County.

All provisions of this Ordinance must be complied with.

*Denotes uses that are permitted without the issuance of a Land Use Permit from Lake of the Woods County.
All provisions of this Ordinance must be complied with.

Section 402 Special Provisions

The following uses are subject to the following provisions in addition to all other requirements of this Ordinance.

Section 402.1 Home Occupation

Lake of the Woods County has established the following regulations governing home occupations. All home occupation activities must conform to the provisions as outlined below:

1. The home occupation shall be clearly incidental and subordinate to the residential use of the property and shall not change the residential character thereof.
2. The home occupation shall be conducted principally by the members of the family occupying the dwelling with no more than one (1) employee reporting to the premises.
3. The operation of the home occupation shall be limited to the residential dwelling, attached garage or a single accessory structure on the same parcel.
4. Signage shall consist of no more than one (1) non-illuminated single or double-faced sign with a maximum area of twelve (12) square feet per side.
5. No outdoor display or storage of goods, equipment or other materials used for the home occupation.
6. Except for goods or articles produced on the premises, no stock in-trade shall be sold on the premises.
7. No traffic shall be generated by the home occupation beyond that which is reasonable and normal for the area.
8. Should the occupation be a professional service, clients shall not exceed three (3) at any one time and related supplies shall not be considered stock-in-trade.
9. The home occupation shall not generate sewage of a nature or type that cannot be treated by a permitted onsite sewage treatment system.
10. A septic system compliance inspection is required if the home occupation generates additional water consumption.
11. No equipment or process shall be used in the home occupation which creates offensive noise, vibration, smoke, dust, heat, glare, fumes, odors, or electrical interference at or beyond the property line.
12. The home occupation shall not generate hazardous waste unless a plan for off-site disposal of the waste is approved by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency.
13. The home occupation shall conform to the use tables identified in Section 401.

Section 402.2 Fish House Requirements

Lake of the Woods County has established the following regulations governing the dead storage and live-in status of fish houses. All fish house activities must conform to the provisions as outlined below:

1. Dead Storage Fish Houses
 - A. Must meet the required setbacks in accordance with Section 503 of this Ordinance.
 - B. Must be accessible to emergency vehicles.
 - C. A Conditional Use Permit is not required for the outdoor storage of up to five (5) fish houses provided that only two (2) are visible and they must be treated to reduce visibility as viewed from public waters, public roads, and adjacent properties by vegetation assuming summer leaf-on conditions, increased setbacks or be of earth tone colors.
 - D. A Conditional Use Permit is limited to and required for parcels zoned as a Residential (R1), Rural Residential (R2), or General Use Zoning District, unless previously approved, providing for the outdoor storage of more than five (5) fish houses.

2. Live-in Fish House
 - A. A Land Use Permit shall be required if not a temporary structure, as defined in Section 108 of this Ordinance.
3. Fish House Park
 - A. Shall be processed as a Planned Unit Development (PUD). In addition to the requirements outlined in Article X of this Ordinance the following shall apply:

General

1. Fish houses and other structures in a fish house park (FHP) must be setback in accordance with Section 503 of this Ordinance.
2. In a FHP, an adequate number of fly-tight, watertight and rodent-proof containers must be provided for all garbage and refuse. Garbage must be collected for disposal as often as necessary to prevent nuisance conditions and at least once each week.
3. FHPs must be maintained free of accumulations of debris or material which may provide rodent harborage or breeding places for insect pests. Areas in FHPs must be maintained free of growths of noxious weeds.
4. All walkways, drives, and commonly used areas in FHPs must be provided with adequate night lighting.
5. In a FHP, bottled gas cylinders must be firmly mounted in an upright position and must not be located within 5 feet of any fish house door, unless the mounting brackets are part of manufacture's design.
6. In a FHP, fuel oil storage tanks must be securely fastened in place and fuel oil tank stands must be constructed of a noncombustible material. Fuel oil tanks must be located at least 5 feet from any fish house exit.
7. Domestic animals or pets must not be allowed to run at large or cause any nuisances within a FHP. Any kennels, pens or other facilities provided for animals must be maintained in a sanitary condition.
8. A maximum speed limit of 10 miles per hour must be clearly posted throughout the FHP.
9. Vehicle parking on a public highway, street, or alley is prohibited in a FHP.

Spacing

1. Each fish house site must face or be next to a driveway or clear unoccupied space at least sixteen (16) feet wide. That space must have unobstructed access to a public highway, street, or alley.
2. Space between the fish houses may be used for parking vehicles and other property not attached to the fish house.
3. Minimum site size of 3,000 square feet for each fish house with a minimum width of fifty (50) feet.

Water Supply

1. The water supply system, in a FHP, must meet all applicable Minnesota Department of Health (MDH) requirements for public water supplies (Minnesota Rules, Chapter 4720) and water wells (Minnesota Rules, Chapter 4725).

2. Water must be available within 400 feet of every fish house.
3. A minimum supply of seventy-five (75) gallons per day for each fish house shall be provided.
4. Minimum water riser pipe size is 3/4 inch; water riser and sewer riser must be constructed of approved materials and separated by at least ten (10) feet.
5. All plumbing must be installed in accordance with the Minnesota Plumbing Code, Chapter 4715.

Sewage Disposal

1. All sewage and wastewater, in a FHP, must be discharged into an approved municipal sewage system if one is available or an individual on-site sewage treatment system that meets the requirements of the *Lake of the Woods County Subsurface Sewage Treatment System Ordinance*.
2. Each fish house site shall have a 4-inch minimum diameter sewer riser pipe. The sewer riser must be capped when a site is not occupied by a fish house. Surface drainage must be directed away from the riser, the riser pipe must extend at least four (4) inches above ground elevation.
3. Toilet and shower facilities must be provided in all FHPs which harbor any fish house which is not equipped with toilet and bathing facilities. Toilet and shower facilities shall be adequately heated, ventilated, and lighted and have durable, washable, floors, walls, and ceilings and meet ADA requirements. Toilet facilities must be provided within four hundred (400) feet of any fish house and as follows:
 - A. Two (2) toilets are required for up to fifteen (15) fish houses.
 - B. Three (3) toilets are required for more than fifteen (15) fish houses.
4. FHP areas harboring fish houses with self-contained wastewater tanks must provide a sanitary dumping station in the ratio of one (1) sanitary station for each one hundred (100) sites. Sanitary stations must be adequately screened and located at least fifty (50) feet from any FHP site.

Storm Shelters

1. A FHP with less than ten (10) fish houses must provide a plan for the evacuation and sheltering of the residents of the park in times of severe weather such as tornadoes, high winds, or floods. The shelter or evacuation plan must be conspicuously posted in the park and the park owner must provide each resident with a copy of the approved shelter or evacuation plan.
2. A FHP with ten (10) or more fish houses must provide an approved shelter or an approved evacuation plan for the residents of the park in times of severe weather such as tornadoes, high winds, or floods. The shelter location or evacuation plan must be conspicuously posted in the park and the park owner must provide each resident with a copy of the approved shelter location or evacuation plan.
3. The storm shelter shall be constructed to meet the Department of Labor and Industry (DOLI) standards, see Minnesota Rules Chapter 1370 for requirements.

Lake of the Woods County has established the following regulations governing Short-Term Vacation Rentals (STVR). STVR activities shall be allowed in accordance with Article IV of this Ordinance and must conform to the provisions as outlined below:

1. The following requirements shall be met upon submittal of an application:
 - A. All information required for an interim use permit.
 - B. Established quiet hours.
 - C. Floor Plan of structure including dimensions of bedrooms and all other sleeping accommodations.
 - D. The number of allowed occupants shall be clearly stated and limited to a maximum of two (2) people per bedroom, or not to exceed the number of people the SSTS is designed for.
 - E. Map depicting locations of property lines, well and septic system locations, accessory structures, parking areas, and shore recreational facilities.
 - F. Evacuation plan/fire safety protocols, location of smoke and CO2 alarms, fire extinguishers, and egress windows.
 - G. A valid Certificate of Compliance for the SSTS serving the structure(s), or the structure(s) are connected to a publicly owned sewer system. A signed Winter Agreement may be allowed in lieu of a Certificate of Compliance between the dates of November 1 and April 30 or if the ground is frozen.
 - H. A local person shall be identified on the application and their contact information.
 - I. A well test, completed within the last year of the date of application, stating that the well serving the structure(s) meets drinking water quality standards for nitrates, E-coli, and total coliform bacteria.
 - a. For private wells or water supply systems, not meeting drinking water standards, a non-potable water warning is to be placed above all water taps of the structure(s). In these instances, potable water source must be available to individuals at the STVR.
2. The following information shall be posted within the STVR in a prominent location to be easily visible and read by the guests:
 - A. A map clearly identifying the property lines of the property on which the STVR use is occurring.
 - B. The full name and phone number of the owner(s).
 - C. The full name and phone number of the local contact person.
 - D. Local emergency contact information (law enforcement, fire, ambulance, septic maintainer).
 - E. Established quiet hours.
 - F. Maximum number of allowed overnight guests.
3. Attempting to obtain additional occupancy by use of recreational vehicles, tents, accessory structures, or fish houses is prohibited.
4. The SSTS servicing the STVR must be properly sized to accommodate the maximum allowable occupancy. The SSTS shall be designed and constructed with a design flow of seventy-five (75) gallons of water per person per day to handle the approved maximum allowable occupancy of the STVR.
5. The use of holding tank(s) shall be prohibited for STVR.

6. No more than one (1) STVR structure is allowed to be operated on a lot that does not meet the duplex lot size criteria specified in Article V of this Ordinance. No more than two (2) STVR structures are allowed to be operated on a lot meeting or exceeding the duplex lot size criteria.
7. The landowner must provide a copy of the license issued by the Minnesota Department of Health (MDH) or provide written certification that a license is not required from MDH and sufficiently explain the reasons that a license is not required.
8. In addition to County requirements, all STVR's must meet applicable State of Minnesota rules and regulations.
9. All Interim Use Permits issued for the operation of a STVR shall terminate within five (5) years from the date of approval or upon sale or transfer of the property, whichever occurs first.
10. If a Winter Agreement was accepted with the application, it is the responsibility of the landowner to obtain a Certificate of Compliance prior to operation of the STVR.
11. It is the responsibility of the landowner to maintain a valid Certificate of Compliance. For existing systems, the Certificate of Compliance is valid for three (3) years and for a newly constructed system, the Certificate of Compliance is valid for five (5) years.
12. Failure to comply with the requirements of this Section or any conditions of the permit shall be grounds for revocation of the permit.
13. The County Board may impose conditions that will reduce the impacts of the proposed use on neighboring properties, public services, and nearby water bodies as well as other concerns including, but not limited to, public safety and safety of guests.

ARTICLE V: HEIGHT AND PLACEMENT REGULATIONS

Except as otherwise specifically provided for in this Ordinance, no new lot shall be created, by plat or by metes and bounds description, which does not meet the following minimum dimensional requirements as specified in this Ordinance. No lot area shall be so reduced or diminished so that the yards or other open spaces are smaller than prescribed herein, nor shall the number of dwelling units be increased in any manner except in conformity with the area regulations in this Ordinance.

Section 501 Lot Area Requirements

Following are the minimum area requirements for all lots. The area of any lot shall not be reduced below the minimum standards specified herein. No land below the ordinary high-water level or any portion of a lot that is less than thirty (30) feet in width shall be used in determining the minimum lot area.

Section 501.1 Non-Shoreland Lots

Non-shoreland lots must meet the following minimum lot sizes:

Special Protection District	5 Acre
Residential District (R1)	
Single and Duplex	1 Acre
Triplex	60,000 Sq. Ft.
Quad	80,000 Sq. Ft.
Rural Residential District (R2)	5 Acres
Commercial-Recreation District	1 Acre
General Use District	1 Acre

Section 501.2 Shoreland Lots

All shoreland lots must meet the following minimum lot size requirements:

Section 501.2.1 Natural Environment Lakes

Note: The two existing Natural Environment Lakes in the county have no shoreland property in private ownership, are inaccessible, and have no developable property.

Section 501.2.2 General Development Lake

Riparian Lots		Non-Riparian Lots	
Single	20,000 Sq. Ft.	Single	40,000 Sq. Ft.
Duplex	40,000 Sq. Ft.	Duplex	80,000 Sq. Ft.
Triplex	60,000 Sq. Ft.	Triplex	120,000 Sq. Ft.
Quad	80,000 Sq. Ft.	Quad	160,000 Sq. Ft.

Section 501.2.3 River Segments (Remote, Forested, Agricultural, and Tributary)

	Remote	Forested	Agricultural	Tributaries
Single	5 acres	5 acres	45,000 sq. ft.	20,000 sq. ft.
Duplex	5 acres	5 acres	45,000 sq. ft.	40,000 sq. ft.
Triplex	5 acres	5 acres	5 acres	60,000 sq. ft.
Quad	5 acres	5 acres	5 acres	80,000 sq. ft.

Section 502 Lot Width Requirements

The following are the minimum width requirements. Non-shoreland lots shall be measured at the building line. Shoreland lots shall be measured at both the building line and at the ordinary high-water level.

Section 502.1 Natural Environment Lakes

Note: The two existing Natural Environment Lakes in the County have no shoreland property in private ownership, are inaccessible, and have no developable property.

Section 502.2 General Development Lake

Riparian Lots		Non-Riparian Lots	
Single	100 Ft.	Single	150 Ft.
Duplex	180 Ft.	Duplex	265 Ft.
Triplex	260 Ft.	Triplex	375 Ft.
Quad	340 Ft.	Quad	490 Ft.

Section 502.3 River Segments

	Remote	Forested	Agricultural	Tributaries
Single	300	200	150	100
Duplex	450	300	225	150
Triplex	600	400	300	200
Quad	750	500	375	250

Section 502.4 Non-Shoreland Lots

All non-shoreland lots shall be a minimum of 100 feet in width. Refer to Sections 1010 and 1011 for additional requirements that may apply.

Section 503 Setback Provisions

Structures and sewage treatment systems constructed, or placed, after the date of enactment of this Ordinance shall meet the setbacks prescribed in this section. When more than one setback applies to a site, structures or facilities must be located to meet all setbacks. Recreational vehicles are considered structures and must be parked or stored in accordance with setback requirements of this Ordinance. Recreational vehicles may require a Land Use and/or Conditional Use Permit.

Where residential structures exist on the adjoining lots on both sides of a proposed building site, residential structure setbacks may be altered without variance to conform to the average adjoining setbacks from the ordinary high-water level provided the proposed building site is not located in a shore or bluff impact zone. The existing residential structures on the adjoining lots must be of a quality such that a reasonable and prudent person would use the same for the purpose of habitation, and must not be a recreational vehicle, guest cottage, or accessory structure. This provision only applies to vacant lots on which new residences are to be constructed.

Section 503.1 Natural Environment Lakes

Note: The two (2) Natural Environment Lakes in Lake of the Woods County are not developable.

Section 503.2 General Development Lake (Lake of the Woods)

- Structure setback from ordinary high-water level _____ 75 Feet
- Structure and sewage treatment system setback from side lot line _____ 10 Feet*
- Structure setback from top of bluff _____ 30 Feet
- Structure setback from Federal, State or County Highway Right of Way _____ 50 Feet
- Structure setback from Right of Way of other roads _____ 20 Feet
- Sewage treatment system setback from ordinary high-water level _____ 50 Feet

Section 503.3 Remote River Segments

- Structure and sewage treatment system setback from ordinary high-water level _____ 200 Feet
- Structure and sewage treatment system setback from side lot line _____ 10 Feet*
- Structure setback from top of bluff _____ 30 Feet
- Structure setback from Federal, State or County Highway Right of Way _____ 50 Feet
- Structure setback from Right of Way of other roads _____ 20 Feet

Section 503.4 Forested River Segments

- Structure and sewage treatment system setback from ordinary high-water level _____ 150 Feet
- Structure and sewage treatment system setback from side lot line _____ 10 Feet*
- Structure setback from top of bluff _____ 30 Feet
- Structure setback from Federal, State or County Highway Right of Way _____ 50 Feet
- Structure setback from Right of Way of other roads _____ 20 Feet

Section 503.5 Agricultural River Segments

- Structure and sewage treatment system setback from ordinary high-water level _____ 100 Feet
- Structure and sewage treatment system setback from side lot line _____ 10 Feet*
- Structure setback from top of bluff _____ 30 Feet
- Structure setback from Federal, State or County Highway Right of Way _____ 50 Feet
- Structure setback from Right of Way of other roads _____ 20 Feet

Section 503.6 Tributaries

- Structure and sewage treatment system setback from ordinary high-water level _____ 100 Feet
- Structure and sewage treatment system setback from side lot line _____ 10 Feet*
- Structure setback from top of bluff _____ 30 Feet
- Structure setback from Federal, State or County Highway Right of Way _____ 50 Feet
- Structure setback from Right of Way of other roads _____ 20 Feet

Section 503.7 Non-Shoreland Lots

- Structure and sewage treatment system setback from side lot line _____ 10 Feet*
- Structure setback from Federal, State or County Highway Right of Way _____ 50 Feet
- Structure setback from Right of Way of other roads _____ 20 Feet

* The Zoning Administrator may administratively, without a variance according to Section 1103 of this Ordinance, allow a lesser setback in accordance with Section 503.8 below.

Section 503.8 Sewage Treatment System Setback Alternatives

1. A lot line setback where no feasible alternative exists and the landowner and adjacent landowner(s) enter into a Reduced Setback Agreement which attests to the location of the property line or a certified survey establishes the property line. The Reduced Setback Agreement document is available upon request from the Land and Water Planning Office.
2. For River Segments identified in Section 503 of this Ordinance, where no feasible alternative exists for placement of a septic system, as determined by a licensed designer, and confirmed by the Land and Water Planning Office, the following Ordinary High-Water Level (OHWL) setback may apply:
 - A. Agricultural – 75 feet
 - B. Forested – 100 feet
 - C. Remote – 150 feet
 - D. Tributary – 75 feet

All other deviations from the setback requirements must be approved by a variance according to Section 1103 of this Ordinance.

Section 504 Unplatted Cemeteries

All structures shall be set back a minimum of 50 feet from unplatted cemeteries.

Section 505 Bluff Impact Zones

Structures or facilities, except stairways and landings meeting the requirements of Section 509.2, must not be placed within bluff impact zones.

Section 506 Height of Structures

No structures, except churches and non-residential agricultural structures shall exceed thirty-five (35) feet in height. Also, within the shoreland area of the Rainy and Rapid Rivers, no structures shall exceed twenty-five (25) feet in height.

Section 507 Uses without Water-Oriented Needs

Uses without water-oriented needs are encouraged to locate on lots or parcels without public water frontage, or, if located on lots or parcels with public water 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.

Section 508 Guest Cottages in Shoreland

In shoreland areas, one guest cottage may be allowed as an accessory structure on lots meeting or exceeding the duplex lot area and width dimension requirements prescribed in Sections 501 and 502 of this Ordinance, provided the following minimum standards are met:

1. For lots exceeding the minimum lot dimensions of duplex lots, the guest cottage must be located within the smallest duplex-sized lot that could be created including the principal unit.
2. A guest cottage must not cover more than 700 square feet of inside living space and must not exceed fifteen (15) feet in height unless such structure is constructed above a garage. In such cases the maximum height shall be twenty-five (25) feet.
3. A guest cottage must be located or designed to reduce its visibility as viewed from public waters and adjacent shorelands by vegetation, topography, increased setbacks, or color, assuming, summer leaf-on conditions.
4. If sanitary facilities are to be provided with a guest cottage, such facilities shall utilize the same treatment system as the principal structure, except in cases where topographic features or location would result in practical difficulties during installation as determined by the Land and Water Planning Office in consultation with the septic designer and/or installer.

Section 509 Design Criteria for Structures

Structures must be placed, and lots developed, in accordance with the following design criteria.

Section 509.1 High Water Elevations

Structures must be placed in accordance with Lake of the Woods County Floodplain regulations applicable to the site. On Lake of the Woods, the lowest floor of all structures shall be placed at a minimum elevation of 1,066.2 feet above mean sea level (NAVD88 Datum). Base Flood Elevation on Lake of the Woods is 1065.2 (NAVD88).

For rivers and streams, the lowest floor shall be placed at least three feet above the flood of record if data is available. If data is not available, the lowest floor shall be placed at least three 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 for the purpose of establishing 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 approach is used, the highest flood protection elevation determined must be used for placing structures and other facilities.

Water oriented accessory structures may have the lowest floor placed lower than the elevation determined in this item 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.

Section 509.2 Stairways, Lifts and Landings in Shoreland

In shoreland areas, no stairways, sidewalks, lifts, or landings shall be constructed until a conditional use permit, if required, is approved. Stairways and lifts are the preferred alternative to major topographic alterations for achieving access to shore areas. Stairways, sidewalks, lifts, and landings must meet the following design requirements:

1. Stairways, sidewalks and lifts must not exceed four feet in width on residential lots. Wider stairways and sidewalks may be used for commercial properties, public open-space recreational properties, and planned unit developments if specifically authorized in a conditional use permit;
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 allowed for commercial properties, public open-space recreational properties, and planned unit developments if specifically authorized in a conditional use permit;
3. Canopies or roofs are not allowed on stairways, sidewalks, lifts, or landings;
4. Stairways, lifts or 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;
5. Stairways, sidewalks, lifts or landings must be located in the most visually inconspicuous portions of lots, as viewed from public waters assuming summer, leaf-on conditions, whenever practical; and,
6. Facilities such as ramps, lifts, or mobility paths for physically handicapped persons are also allowed as a conditional use for achieving access to shore areas, provided that the dimensional and performance standards of this section, and the requirements of the State Building Code, Minnesota Regulations 1341, are complied with.

Section 509.3 Significant Historic Sites

No structure may be placed on a significant historic site in a manner that affects the value of the site unless adequate information about the site has been removed and documented in a public repository.

Section 509.4 Steep Slopes

The Land and Water Planning Office must evaluate possible soil erosion impacts and development visibility from public waters before issuing a permit for the construction of sewage treatment systems, roads, driveways, structures, 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 conditions.

Section 509.5 Special Restrictions for Northwest Angle Islands

The placement of manufactured homes is prohibited on all NW Angle Islands.

ARTICLE VI: NONCONFORMITIES AND NONCONFORMING LOTS OF RECORD

All legally established nonconformities existing as of the date of enactment of this Ordinance may be continued provided that they are managed in accordance with applicable state statutes and the following standards. No nonconformity can be expanded, extended, or enlarged except as set forth in this Article.

Section 601 Nonconforming Use of Land

Any use legally established as of the effective date of this Ordinance which is not in conformity with the regulations contained in this Ordinance shall be considered a nonconforming use. A nonconforming use may be allowed to continue subject to the following conditions:

1. The nonconforming use of land shall in no way be expanded, enlarged, or altered, including any increase in volume, intensity, or frequency of use of the property where a nonconforming use exists. Structural alterations, expansions, and additions to a structure devoted in whole or part to a nonconforming use are prohibited as is the creation of a new structure where none previously existed.
2. A nonconforming use of a parcel of land may not be extended to cover more land than was occupied by that use when it became nonconforming.
3. A nonconforming use shall not be moved to any other part of the property on which it is located or to another property where it would still constitute a nonconforming use.
4. A lawful, nonconforming use of a structure or parcel of land may be changed to lessen the nonconformity of use. Once a nonconforming use has been so changed, it shall not thereafter be so altered to increase the nonconformity.
5. If the nonconforming use of land is discontinued for a period of one (1) year, the subsequent use of such land must be in conformity with the provisions of this Ordinance. The time will be calculated as beginning on the day following the last day in which the use was in normal operation and will run continuously thereafter.
6. If a nonconforming building or structure is destroyed by fire or other peril to the extent of greater than fifty (50) percent of its estimated market value, as indicated in the records of the County Assessor at the time of damage, and no land use permit has been applied for within 180 days of when the property is damaged, any subsequent use of the land or premises must be a conforming use.
7. Uses which are declared to be public nuisances shall not be allowed to continue as legal nonconforming uses.

Section 602 Nonconforming Buildings or Structures

Any building or structure legally established as of the effective date of this Ordinance which is not in conformity with the regulations contained in this Ordinance shall be considered nonconforming. The building or structure may be allowed to continue through repair, replacement, restoration, maintenance, or improvement, but not including expansion, except in conformity with the following conditions:

1. No nonconforming structure or building shall be expanded, enlarged, or intensified without first obtaining a variance unless each of the following conditions can be met:

- A. The expansion, enlargement or intensification does not violate any standard of this Ordinance.
 - B. The structure or building is located outside of a shore impact zone or bluff impact zone.
2. If a nonconforming building or structure is destroyed by fire or other peril to the extent of greater than fifty (50) percent of its estimated market value, as indicated in the records of the County Assessor at the time of damage, and a land use permit has been applied for within 180 days of when the property is damaged, the Zoning Administrator may impose reasonable conditions upon a land use permit in order to mitigate any newly created impact on adjacent property or water body.
 3. When a nonconforming structure located in the bluff or shore impact zone within the shoreland district is destroyed by fire or other peril to greater than fifty (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 land use permit to mitigate created impacts on the adjacent property or water body.

In determining if a building or structure is destroyed greater than fifty (50) percent of its estimated market value, the landowner is required to obtain a contractor's construction estimate for the repair or replacement of the building or structure and submit it to the Land & Water Planning Office. This estimate will then be compared with the County Assessor's estimated market value of the structure or building in determining the fifty (50) percent requirement.

Section 603 Deck and Platform Additions to Nonconforming Structures

Deck and platform additions are allowed to structures that do not meet the minimum setback from the ordinary high-water level or to those structures that minimally meet setback requirements, without a variance, provided:

1. The structure existed on the date the structure setbacks were established;
2. A thorough evaluation of the property and structure reveals no reasonable location for a deck or platform which meets or exceeds the setback from the ordinary high-water level;
3. The deck or platform encroachment toward the ordinary high-water level does not exceed fifteen (15) percent of the existing setback of the structure from the ordinary high-water level, or does not encroach closer than thirty (30) feet, whichever is more restrictive; and,
4. The deck or platform is constructed primarily of wood and is not roofed or screened.

Section 604 Excess Density Within a Commercial PUD, Including Resorts

Additions, alterations, reconstruction, restoration or relocation of legal nonconforming structures in a commercial planned unit development, including resorts, where such nonconformity is caused by excess density within a development tier, may be allowed as a conditional use in all applicable zoning districts. A conditional use permit may be granted provided that any restoration, reconstruction, or relocation comply with all of the requirements of the Ordinance other than density. The overall structure square footage within the PUD shall be maintained or reduced, and any structures to be relocated or reconstructed shall be placed in development tiers farther from the shoreline, to the extent possible, and any addition, alteration, reconstruction, restoration or relocation shall comply with the following requirements and conditions:

1. Proposed additions, alterations, reconstruction, or relocation of structures must be evaluated using the same procedures as commercial planned unit developments involving new construction. Inconsistencies between existing features of the development and the PUD standards shall be identified.
2. No conditional use permit shall be issued for a nonconforming commercial planned unit development without inclusion of a specific condition that limits the density of development of any future use of the property should it cease to be used as a commercial PUD. Such density limitation shall be consistent with the standards that would apply to the converted use as if it were new construction.
3. Deficiencies involving water supply and sewage treatment, impervious surface coverage, open space and shore recreation facilities must be corrected within a time frame specified in an implementation plan to be kept on file at the Land and Water Planning Office. The correction of deficiencies within the specified time frame shall be conditions of the permit.
4. Improvements to existing structures that are nonconforming, where such nonconformity is due to excess density within a development tier, and where there is allowable density in a tier farther from the shoreline, may only be allowed provided that a plan is prepared and placed on file at the Land and Water Planning Office specifying the specific actions that will be undertaken to bring the PUD into compliance over time. The correction of the nonconforming density within the PUD, but not necessarily within each individual tier, within the specified time frame, shall be a condition of the permit.
5. Shore and bluff impact zone deficiencies must be evaluated and corrected as part of the proposed activities. These corrections must include, as applicable, the following:
 - A. Removal of extraneous buildings, docks, or other facilities that no longer need to be located in shore or bluff impact zones;
 - B. Remedial measures to correct erosion sites and improve the vegetative cover and screening of buildings and other facilities as viewed from the water; and,
 - C. If existing habitable structures are in shore or bluff impact zones, conditions that preclude their expansion or reconstruction shall be attached to any granted permit. Conditions shall also require future relocation of any such structure to locations meeting all setback and elevation requirements, and a timeline for achieving the relocation shall be specified as a condition of the permit.
6. Any additional conditions deemed necessary and appropriate by the Lake of the Woods County Board of Commissioners.

Section 605 Nonconforming Lots of Record

All lots of record in the Office of the County Recorder, as of the effective date of this ordinance, that do not meet the minimum requirements specified for lot area and lot width may be allowed as building sites, in so far as practical, without variances from the lot size requirements provided that:

1. The use is permitted in the zoning district;
2. The lot has been in separate ownership from abutting lands at all times since it became nonconforming;
3. The lot was created compliant with official controls in effect at that time;
4. A Type 1 sewage treatment system consistent with Minnesota Rules, chapter 7080, can be installed or the lot is connected to a public sewer;

5. The impervious surface coverage does not exceed twenty-five (25) percent of the lot;
6. The sewage treatment and structure setback requirements of this Ordinance are met; and
7. A land use permit is obtained from the Land and Water Planning Office.

A variance from setback requirements must be obtained before any use, sewage treatment system, or land use permit is issued for a lot that does not meet the setback provisions of this ordinance. In evaluating the variance, 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.

Section 605.1 Nonconforming Contiguous Lots of Record

In a group of two or more contiguous lots of record under a common ownership, an individual lot must be considered as a separate parcel of land for the purpose of sale or development, if it meets the following requirements:

1. The lot must be at least sixty-six (66) percent of the dimensional standard for lot width and lot size consistent with Article V of this Ordinance;
2. The lot must be connected to a public sewer, if available, or must be suitable for the installation of a Type 1 sewage treatment system consistent with Minnesota Rules, chapter 7080, and local government controls;
3. Impervious surface coverage must not exceed Twenty-five (25) percent of each lot; and,
4. Development of the lot must be consistent with an adopted comprehensive plan.

An individual lot not meeting the requirements of subparts 1-4 above, must be combined with the one or more contiguous lots so they equal one or more conforming lots.

Notwithstanding the requirements of subparts 1-4 above, 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 Statute 115.55 and Minnesota Rules, chapter 7080, or connected to a public sewer.

For lots subject to the requirements of subparts 1-4 above, in evaluating all variances, zoning and land use 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.

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.

ARTICLE VII: ACCESSORY USES AND STRUCTURES

Section 701 Accessory Uses and Structures

Where a lot is devoted to a permitted principal use, customary accessory uses and structures are authorized except as prohibited specifically or by necessary implication in this or any other ordinance. The following special rules are applicable:

1. All accessory buildings, including carports and breezeways, attached to the principal building on a lot shall be made structurally a part thereof and shall comply in all respects with the requirements of the Ordinance applicable to the principal building.
2. All detached accessory buildings or structures shall be in compliance with setback requirements applicable to the principal dwelling within the management district with the exception of a water-oriented accessory structure as described in Paragraph #4 below.
3. Piers and docks are allowed but shall be controlled by applicable State and local regulations.
4. Each riparian lot, except those in the Special Protection (SP) District, may have one water-oriented accessory structure not meeting the normal setback from the ordinary high-water level as specified in Article V of this Ordinance, provided that such structure complies with the following provisions:
 - A. For all public waters the structure must not exceed ten (10) feet in height, exclusive of safety rails, and shall not occupy an area greater than 250 square feet with the following exception:
 - a. For Lake of the Woods, the Rainy River, and classified Tributaries directly accessible by boat from Lake of the Woods or the Rainy River, the structure must not exceed ten (10) feet in height, exclusive of safety rails, and shall not occupy an area greater than 400 square feet. Detached decks must not exceed eight (8) feet above ground at any point.
 - B. The setback of the structure from the ordinary high-water level must be at least ten (10) feet.
 - C. The structure 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.
 - D. The roof may be used as a deck with safety rails but shall not be enclosed.
 - E. The structure shall not be designed or used for human habitation and shall not contain water supply or sewage treatment facilities.
5. Accessory structures, but not water-oriented accessory structures, may be allowed to be connected to a compliant sewage treatment system provided that the lot meets duplex sizing requirements, the pipe(s) and/or tank(s) are connected to the compliant sewage treatment system servicing the principal residential dwelling, the existing sewage treatment system is of sufficient size to handle the additional wastewater, and the sewage treatment system meets or exceeds the standards in the *Lake of the Woods County Subsurface Sewage Treatment System Ordinance*. The use of a holding tank is allowed where it is not practicable, nor feasible, to connect into the existing individual sewage treatment system as long as it meets the standards in the *Lake of the Woods County Subsurface Sewage Treatment System Ordinance*.

ARTICLE VIII: SEWAGE TREATMENT AND WATER SUPPLY STANDARDS

Section 801 Sewage Treatment Standards

Any premises used for human occupancy must be provided with an adequate method of sewage treatment, as follows:

1. Publicly owned sewer systems should be used where available.
2. All private subsurface sewage treatment systems must meet or exceed all provisions of the *Lake of the Woods County Subsurface Sewage Treatment System Ordinance* and Minnesota Rules Chapter 7080-7083, which are hereby adopted by reference and declared to be a part of this Ordinance.
3. Subsurface sewage treatment system's soil absorption area, tank(s), and pipe(s) must meet applicable setbacks in accordance with the minimum standards specified in Section 503 of this Ordinance and the *Lake of the Woods County Subsurface Sewage Treatment System Ordinance*. In cases where no feasible alternative exists and a written statement signed by all adjacent property owners attests to the location of the property line or a certified survey establishes the property line the Zoning Administrator may allow a lesser lot line setback administratively.
4. Non-compliant sewage treatment systems shall be regulated and upgraded in accordance with the *Lake of the Woods County Subsurface Sewage Treatment System Ordinance*.
5. Any structure that generates sewage and is served by a pressurized water supply system must be served by a compliant SSTS. The use of holding tank(s) is permitted only where there is no other reasonable alternative to treating and disposing of wastewater. A licensed designer must submit a site design indicating that the use of holding tank(s) is the only alternative and state the reasons why a drainfield is not viable. If the use of holding tank(s) is permitted, the landowner must acquire and place on file in the Land and Water Planning Office a maintenance agreement.

Section 802 Sewage Treatment Permit Requirements

No person, firm, or corporation shall install, alter, repair, or extend any individual sewage treatment system without first obtaining a SSTS permit from the Lake of the Woods County Land and Water Planning Office for the specific installation, alteration, repair, or extension to be performed. If the installation, construction, or modifications are performed by someone other than the property owner, the installer shall be a licensed State of Minnesota certified sewage treatment installer and said installer shall be responsible for obtaining a permit if the property owner fails to do so.

1. Applications for permits shall be made in writing upon forms provided by the Land and Water Planning Office and shall be signed by the landowner or if applicable, the agent.
2. Each application for a sewage treatment system shall include:
 - A. A correct legal description of the property on which the proposed installation, alteration, repair or extension will occur;
 - B. A complete septic system site design, by a licensed designer, shall include the location, size and design of all parts of the system to be installed, altered, repaired or extended;
 - C. The name of the person, firm, or corporation which will install the system; and,
 - D. Any other pertinent information as requested by the Land and Water Planning Office.

3. All sewage treatment systems must be installed by MPCA certified installers, or by the owner of the private property.
4. All SSTS permits shall expire one (1) year from the date of approval unless a written extension for extenuating circumstances is granted by the Zoning Administrator. Such extension shall not exceed a period of one (1) year. No more than one extension may be granted for any permit.

Section 803 Revision to Approved Site Designs

In the event that necessity requires a modification to an approved septic system design, the licensed septic system designer shall, before commencing or resuming construction of the system, contact the Zoning Administrator and submit to the Land and Water Planning Office a revised septic system site design with the proposed modification(s).

Section 804 Sewage Treatment System Inspection

The Zoning Administrator shall cause such inspection or inspections which are necessary to determine compliance with *Lake of the Woods County Subsurface Sewage Treatment System Ordinance*. No part of the system shall be covered until it has been inspected and approved. It shall be the responsibility of the licensed installer, or property owner, to notify the Land and Water Planning Office when the installation, modification, or construction of the sewage treatment system is ready for inspection. The Zoning Administrator shall make inspection(s) within three (3) regular working days, excluding Saturday, Sunday, and all holidays, after such notice has been given, provided a SSTS permit has been issued and is still valid. The owner or occupant of the property shall give the Zoning Administrator or his/her designated inspector access to the property at reasonable times for the purpose of making said inspection(s). If the system is backfilled before a final inspection is made, the county reserves the right to require the system to be unearthed for final inspection. The Zoning Administrator may assign the responsibilities for the administration of these provisions to a qualified inspector.

For systems installed at the NW Angle and Islands, the installer shall submit photographs of the entire uncovered system and complete an as-built form with a certified statement that the installation of the SSTS met the design and permit conditions and it is free from defects. The as-built form and photographs must be submitted to the Land and Water Planning Office within ten (10) working days of the installation. The as-built form will be supplied by the Land and Water Planning Office.

A signed Winter Release of Compliance Inspection form may be accepted in lieu of a Compliance Inspection between November 1 and April 30, at the discretion of the Zoning Administrator, provided the Compliance Inspection is submitted to the Land and Water Planning Office by the following July 31. During these months, the signed Winter Release of Compliance Inspection form may only be used when frost conditions will not permit for an inspection. Failure to fulfill all the obligations of the Winter Release of Compliance Inspection form shall be a violation of this Ordinance. A copy of the "Winter Release of Compliance Inspection Form" can be obtained from the Land and Water Planning Office.

Section 805 Water Supply Standards

All public or private supplies of water for domestic purposes must meet or exceed the standards for water quality of the Minnesota Department of Health and the MPCA. All wells must be located, constructed, maintained, and sealed in accordance with the Water Well Construction Code of the Minnesota Department of Health.

ARTICLE IX: GENERAL SHORELAND REQUIREMENTS

The following standards apply only in shoreland areas, as defined in Article I of this Ordinance.

Section 901 Vegetative Alterations

Removal or alteration of vegetation, except for agricultural and forest management uses as regulated by Sections 906 and 907 of this Ordinance, is allowed subject to the following standards:

1. Intensive vegetative clearing within the shore and bluff impact zones and on steep slopes is not allowed. Intensive vegetative clearing for forestland conversion in shoreland to another use outside of these areas is allowed as a conditional use provided an erosion control and sedimentation plan is reviewed by the Lake of the Woods Soil and Water Conservation District.
2. In shore and bluff impact zones and on steep slopes, limited clearing of trees and shrubs and cutting and 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, lifts and landings, picnic areas, access paths, livestock watering areas and beach and watercraft access areas, provided that:
 - A. The screening of structures, vehicles, or other facilities as viewed from the water, assuming summer, leaf-on conditions, is not substantially reduced;
 - B. Along rivers, existing shading of water surfaces is preserved; and,
 - C. The above provisions are not applicable to the removal of trees, limbs, or branches that are dead, diseased, or pose safety hazards.
3. Vegetative alterations necessary for the construction of structures and sewage treatment systems and the construction of roads and parking areas regulated by Section 903 of this Ordinance are exempt from the vegetative alteration standards prescribed in this Section.

Section 902 Topographic Alterations/Grading and Filling

Topographic alterations, including grading or filling, shall not be allowed without a conditional use permit, with the following exceptions:

1. The cumulative movement of less than ten (10) cubic yards of material on steep slopes or within shore or bluff impact zones may be undertaken without a permit.
2. The cumulative movement of less than fifty (50) cubic yards of material outside of steep slopes and shore and bluff impact zones may be undertaken without a permit.
3. Grading, filling, and excavating necessary for the construction of structures, sewage treatment systems, and driveways 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 standard prescribed in this Section must be incorporated into the issuance of permits for the construction of structures, sewage treatment systems, and driveways.
4. Public roads and parking areas must meet the requirements prescribed in Section 903 of this Ordinance.

5. The following considerations and conditions must be adhered to for the issuance of construction permits, grading and filling permits, conditional use permits, variances, and subdivision approvals:
 - A. Grading and filling in any of wetland must be evaluated to determine how extensively the proposed activity would affect the functional qualities of the wetland, including: sediment and pollutant trapping and retention; storage of surface runoff to prevent or reduce flood damage; fish and wildlife habitat; recreational use; shoreline or bank stabilization; and noteworthiness, including special qualities such as historic significance, and critical habitat for endangered plants and animals. This evaluation must also include a determination of whether the wetland alteration being proposed requires permits, reviews, or approvals by other local, state, or federal agencies such as a watershed district, the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, or the United States Army Corps of Engineers. The Land and Water Planning Office will assist with this determination.
 - B. Alterations must be conducted in a manner that ensures that only the smallest amount of bare ground is exposed for the shortest time possible;
 - C. Mulches or similar materials must be used, where necessary, for temporary bare soil coverage, and a permanent vegetative cover must be established as soon as possible;
 - D. Methods to minimize soil erosion and to trap sediments before they reach any surface water feature must be used;
 - E. Altered areas must be stabilized to acceptable erosion control standards consistent with the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) field office technical guide;
 - F. Fill or excavated material must not be placed in a manner that creates an unstable slope;
 - G. 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 (30) percent or greater;
 - H. Fill or excavated material must not be placed in bluff impact zones;
 - I. Any alterations below the ordinary high-water level of public waters must first be authorized by the Commissioner of Natural Resources under Minnesota Statutes, Section 103G;
 - J. 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;
 - K. Placement of natural rock riprap, including associated grading of the shoreline and placement of a filter blanket, is permitted if the finished slope does not exceed three (3) feet horizontal to one (1) foot vertical, the landward extent of the riprap is within ten (10) feet of the ordinary high-water level, and the height of the riprap above the ordinary high-water level does not exceed three (3) feet; and,
 - L. Installation of conservation practices, which have been designed by the Lake of the Woods Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD), or a qualified licensed engineer in consultation with the SWCD, are exempt from obtaining a grading and filling permit. Also, a landowner that is undertaking a conservation practice with the NRCS and their engineers are exempt from obtaining a grading and filling permit.
6. Excavating where the intended purpose is connection or expansion to a public water, such as boat slips, canals, lagoons and harbors, requires a conditional use permit from the Land and Water Planning Office. Such conditional use permit shall only be granted after the Commissioner of Natural Resources has approved the proposed connection to public waters.

Section 903 Placement and Design of Roads, Driveways, Recreational Trails, and Parking Areas

Public and private roads, recreational trails, 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 Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) field office technical guide, or other technical materials.

Roads, driveways, recreational trails 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, but must be designed to minimize adverse impacts.

Public and private watercraft access ramps and approach roads, may be placed within shore impact zones provided the following items are adhered to:

1. The vegetative screening and erosion control conditions of Section 901 are met.
2. An approved conditional use permit is obtained.
3. No water access ramp shall be installed below the Ordinary High-Water Level of any public water unless the conditions outlined in Minnesota Rules, 6115.0210, sub. 4B 1-4 are met, or a Public Water Work permit has been issued by the Commissioner of Natural Resources.

Section 904 Stormwater Management Standards

When possible, existing natural drainage ways, wetlands, and vegetated soil surfaces must be used to convey, store, filter, and retain stormwater runoff before discharge to public waters.

Development must be planned and conducted in a manner that will minimize the extent of disturbed areas, runoff velocities, erosion potential, and reduce and delay runoff volumes. Disturbed areas must be stabilized and protected as soon as possible and facilities or methods used to retain sediment on the site.

When development density, topographic features, and soil and vegetation conditions are not sufficient to adequately handle stormwater runoff 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 manmade materials and facilities.

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 Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) field office technical guide.

Newly constructed stormwater outfalls to public waters must provide for filtering or settling of suspended solids and skimming of surface debris before discharge.

Impervious surface coverage of lots within the shoreland area must not exceed twenty-five (25) percent of the lot area.

Section 905

Special Provisions for Commercial, Industrial, Public, and Semipublic Uses

Surface water-oriented commercial, public, or semipublic 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 dimensional provisions of 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; and,
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:
 - 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 Lake of the Woods 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 the location and name of the establishment and the general type 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 lighting, such lights shall be shielded or directed to prevent illumination out across public waters; and,
 - 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 section does not preclude the use of navigational lighting.
4. Uses without water-oriented needs must be located on lots or parcels without public water frontage, or, if located on lots with public water frontage, must either be set back double the normal setback from the ordinary high-water level or be substantially screened from view from the water by vegetation or topography, assuming summer, leaf-on conditions.

Section 906

Special Provisions for Agricultural Uses

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 consistent with the Natural Resource Conservation Service field office technical guide as approved by the Lake of the Woods Soil and Water Conservation District. The shore impact zone for parcels with permitted agricultural land uses is equal to a line parallel to and 50 feet from the Ordinary High-Water Level, or half of the structure setback from the ordinary high-water level within the particular management district, whichever is greater.

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, the Lake of the Woods County Board of Commissioners hereby adopts the most current version of Minnesota Rules, Chapter 7020, by reference.

Issuance of a Conditional Use Permit is not required for new or expansion of existing beef feedlots, when all of the following apply:

1. Total animal units are less than 300.
2. Located in a non-shoreland area.
3. Meet the requirements of Minnesota Rule Chapter 7020.
4. Meet the requirements of the table indicated below.

New animal feedlots are not allowed in shoreland areas. Modifications or expansions to existing, or resumption of previous feedlots, may be allowed with an approved conditional use permit and must meet the following conditions:

1. Feedlots must be designed consistent with Minnesota Rules, Chapter 7020.
2. Feedlots must not further encroach into the existing ordinary high water level setback or the bluff impact zone and must not expand to a capacity of 1,000 animal units or more; and,
3. An animal feedlot that has been unused may resume operation after obtaining a permit from the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) or county, regardless of the number of years that the feedlot was unused.

New or expansion of existing animal feedlots located in the non-shoreland areas of the county, may be allowed with an approved conditional use permit, and must meet the following conditions:

1. Feedlots are prohibited within the Growth Corridor, as defined in the Lake of the Woods County Comprehensive Land Use Plan.
2. Feedlots must be designed consistent with Minnesota Rules, Chapter 7020.
3. A new feedlot, or the expansion of an existing feedlot, shall not exceed a density of 2,500 animal units.

The most current MPCA policy will determine when two or more animal feedlots under common ownership are considered one multiple-site operation for the purposes of administering the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) and State Disposal System (SDS) permit requirements for a Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation (CAFO) and animal feedlots with 1,000 or more animal units.

In order to prevent pollution of surface and ground water, protect valuable agricultural lands, promote sound agricultural practices, and prevent conflicts, this Section shall regulate feedlot setbacks. All setbacks in this Section shall apply across county lines. The setback standards of the county where the feedlot is located shall apply. In cases where two setbacks may apply, the setback with the greatest distance shall apply.

New construction or expansion of an existing feedlot may require odor management measures such as bio-filters.

The minimum required setbacks shall apply to all new and expansion of existing feedlots in accordance with the table below:

Animal Feedlot & Manure Storage Structure Setbacks and Separations

USE	50 - 299 animal units	300 - 999 animal units	1,000 – 2,500 animal units
Residential Zoning District (R1)	¼ mile	½ mile	¾ mile
Religious facility	½ mile	½ mile	½ mile
Cemetery	¼ mile	¼ mile	¼ mile
Public Drainage Systems	300 feet	300 feet	300 feet
Private well	100 feet – Non sensitive 200 feet – Sensitive	100 feet – Non sensitive 200 feet – Sensitive	100 feet – Non sensitive 200 feet – Sensitive
Municipality	1 mile	1 mile	1 mile
Public buildings	¼ mile	½ mile	1 mile
Feedlot 300 – 999 a.u.	¼ mile	¼ mile	½ mile
Feedlot 1,000-2,500 a.u.	½ mile	½ mile	½ mile
Floodplain/Shoreland	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited

All setback and separation distances for the items identified in the table above, shall be measured as a straight line measured from the closest point of the adjacent site or object to the closest point of an existing or proposed feedlot, manure storage structure, or lagoon.

For Public Drainage System, the setback and separation distance shall be a straight line measured from the top or crown of the bank to the closest point of an existing or proposed feedlot, manure storage structure or lagoon.

If more than one setback or separation distance applies, the greater distance will prevail.

Section 907 Special Provisions for Forest Management

The harvesting of timber and associated reforestation must be conducted consistent with the provisions of the Minnesota Non-point Source Pollution Assessment - Forestry and the provisions of Water Quality in Forest Management "Best Management Practices in Minnesota".

Section 908 Special Provisions for Extractive Uses in Shoreland Areas

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, hours and duration of operation, and anticipated vegetation and topographic alterations. The plan 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.

Processing machinery must be located consistent with setback standards for structures from the ordinary high-water level of public waters and from bluffs.

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 the specified Sections of State Statutes are satisfied.

ARTICLE X: SUBDIVISIONS AND PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENTS

Section 1001 Purpose

This Article shall apply to the subdivision of a lot, tract, or parcel of land into two or more lots, tracts or other division of land for the purpose of sale or development, so that new subdivisions will be integrated with the development objectives of Lake of the Woods County and contribute to an attractive, stable and wholesome environment, adequate public services, an integrated and safe street and highway system and to improve land records by establishing standards for surveys and plats.

Any subdivision that is not exempt under Section 1008 and does not meet the Administrative or Minor Subdivision standards must be processed as a plat according to Section 1012. All plats, replats or modifications thereof shall be submitted to the Lake of the Woods County Board in the manner set forth in this Article and shall be in conformity therewith, and with such regulations as may be established by resolution of the Lake of the Woods County Board of Commissioners. Any plat hereafter made for each subdivision or each part thereof lying within the jurisdiction of this Article shall be prepared, presented for approval, modified as required, and recorded as herein prescribed.

Section 1002 Land Suitability

Each lot created through the subdivision process, including planned unit developments authorized under the provisions of this Ordinance, must be suitable in its natural state for the proposed use with minimal alteration. Suitability analysis review by the Land and Water Planning Office will 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, 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 Lake of the Woods County.

1. Sufficient information must be submitted by the applicant to enable the Land & Water Planning Office to make a determination of land suitability. The information may include at least the following:
 - A. Topographic contours at ten-foot intervals from United States Geological Survey (USGS) maps or more accurate sources, showing limiting site characteristics;
 - B. The surface water features required by Minnesota Statutes, section 505.02, subdivision 1, to be shown on plats, obtained from the United States Geological Survey quadrangle topographic maps or more accurate sources;
 - C. Subsurface Sewage Treatment System (SSTS) site evaluations submitted by a State of Minnesota licensed designer indicating suitability for building and placement of two standard sewage treatment systems for every lot from field investigations such as soil borings, percolation tests, or other methods;
 - D. Information regarding adequacy of domestic water supply;
 - E. Extent of anticipated vegetation and topographic alterations;
 - F. Near-shore aquatic conditions including depths, types of bottom sediments, and aquatic vegetation;

- G. Proposed methods for controlling stormwater runoff and erosion both during, and after, construction activities which may require a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP);
- H. Location of 100-year floodplain areas and floodway districts from existing adopted maps or data;
- I. 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 bluff, and from the public waters; and,
- J. A wetland delineation.

The Land & Water Planning Office shall make its decision, in writing, within fifteen (15) days of receipt of all the information as outlined above, specifying the facts upon which the suitability determination is made. If a determination is made that the land is not suitable for development the applicant will be notified, in writing, regarding the particular facts leading to such a determination. The applicant will be afforded the opportunity to appeal the determination in accordance with the procedure for appeal specified in Article XI.

Section 1003 Consistency with other Controls

Subdivisions, and newly created lots, must be zoned and suited for its intended purpose and must conform to the official controls prescribed in this Ordinance and be consistent with the *Lake of the Woods County Comprehensive Land Use Plan*. A subdivision will not be approved where a variance from the official controls will later be needed in order to use a lot for its intended purpose. In areas not served by publicly owned sewer and water systems, a subdivision will not be approved unless a sewage treatment system in full compliance with Section 801 can be provided for every lot. Each lot in a subdivision shall meet the minimum lot size and dimensional requirements prescribed in Article V. Each lot shall also include a minimum contiguous lawn area that is free of limiting factors, sufficient for the construction of two (2) Type I sewage treatment systems. Subdivisions which include lots that would require holding tank(s) shall not be approved.

In addition to Resolutions #19-03-12 adopted by the Lake of the Woods County Board of Commissioners, all divisions of land shall be done in accordance with this Article, which shall supplement the requirements of Minnesota Statutes, Chapters 505, 515, 515A, 515B, and all other applicable laws of the State of Minnesota.

Reserve strips or landlocked lots shall not be created, and every lot created must have legal access.

No land subdivided under the jurisdiction of this Ordinance shall be recorded or sold until the subdivision process, as outlined in this Ordinance, is completed.

No land use permits shall be issued until all final approvals required by this Article have been granted, including, but not limited to, final approvals for required improvements.

Section 1004 Dedications

The County Board of Commissioners may require that suitable sites within a subdivision be dedicated or reserved for future public use such as: parks, public access or open space as needed by the particular subdivision.

The County Board of Commissioners may require that easements for drainage ways or ponding areas of widths sufficient to accommodate anticipated storm water runoff be provided.

The County Board of Commissioners may require that easements for public utilities be provided.

Section 1005 Storm Drainage

Storm drainage facilities, where required, shall be designed to permit the unimpeded flow of natural watercourses, insure the drainage of all points along the line of streets, and provide positive drainage away from on-site sewage disposal facilities. In designing storm drainage facilities, special consideration shall be given to protection against shoreland erosion and siltation of surface waters and the prevention of excess runoff onto adjacent property.

Section 1006 Water Supply Facilities

Where there is an existing public water supply system on or near the proposed subdivision, the County Board, along with the local municipality, shall determine the feasibility of service and the requirements to be followed by the applicant in connecting to the system. Where there is no public water supply system, individual water supply systems will be permitted in accordance with Minnesota Department of Health Standards for water quality. Such water supply systems must be located in accordance with Minnesota Department of Health Standards and the requirements of this Ordinance.

Section 1007 Sanitary Sewerage

In areas having a public sanitary sewer system on or near the proposed subdivision, the County Board along with the local municipality, will determine the feasibility of service and the requirements to be followed by the applicant in connecting to the system.

In areas not served by a public sewer system, on-site sewage treatment systems will be allowed provided that all requirements of the *Lake of the Woods County Subsurface Sewage Treatment System Ordinance* are complied with.

Sewage treatment systems shall be constructed to meet the requirements of the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency and shall meet the standards prescribed in this Ordinance and the *Lake of the Woods County Subsurface Sewage Treatment System Ordinance*.

Section 1008 Exemptions

All new subdivisions of land in Lake of the Woods County meeting any of the following shall be exempt from this Article:

1. Platted cemeteries done in accordance with the requirements of applicable State statute.
2. A conveyance resulting from court order or mortgage foreclosures.
3. A conveyance of small parcels to a governmental units or public utility in case of encroachments, or for the purpose of roads, road rights-of-way, or utility easements.

4. A conveyance describing a quarter quarter ($\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{4}$) section or larger.
5. A conveyance describing an entire Government Lot.

Section 1009 Pre-Application Requirements

Prior to submitting an application to subdivide or plat, the applicant shall schedule a pre-application meeting with the Land and Water Planning Office. The applicant will prepare a sketch plan for review at the pre-application meeting. The sketch plan shall serve as the basis for discussion between the applicant and staff. This discussion will help the applicant by providing information regarding the extent to which the proposed subdivision conforms to the requirements of this Ordinance, and possible modifications necessary to secure approval of the plan.

The sketch plan of the proposed land to be subdivided shall include the following information:

1. A line drawing depicting the proposed plan;
2. Proposed lot lines;
3. General location of all proposed or existing buildings and their proposed or current use; and,
4. General location of roads and/or access.

The County Public Works Director shall prepare general specifications for the construction of all public roads, public utilities and other required improvements within the proposed subdivision. If possible, the Public Works Director will supply these specifications to the applicant at this meeting.

The Zoning Administrator shall review the sketch plan to determine if environmental review documents must be completed in accordance with Minnesota Rules 4410. If environmental review is required, the Zoning Administrator shall notify the applicant of the requirement.

Section 1010 Administrative Subdivisions

The purpose of the Administrative Subdivisions is to allow relatively simple and timely procedures for the subdivision of property. The provisions in this Section are not intended to replace the Minor Subdivision and platting requirements for larger properties to avoid said requirements. There shall be no subsequent Administrative Subdivision of any parcels of land in contiguous ownership to any lots which have been included in an Administrative Subdivision within a period of three (3) years of the date any such subdivision was approved as part of an earlier Administrative Subdivision unless such subdivision is processed as a Minor Subdivision or plat.

Administrative Subdivision General Requirements

The following shall be considered an Administrative Subdivision:

1. The exchange of abutting land between owners, the addition of land to an existing lot or the relocation of the boundary line between two abutting, existing parcels of property provided that:

- A. The exchange does not create a non-conforming parcel;
 - B. The exchange does not increase the degree of non-conformity for either parcel; and,
 - C. The exchange does not cause previously conforming structures to be non-conforming.
2. A subdivision of property resulting in no more than four (4) lots.
 - A. The minimum lot size is five (5) acres or one-half quarter quarter quarter ($\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$) section unless a certificate of survey is provided.
 - B. The proposed lot(s) shall meet the requirements of Article V.

Lots within an Administrative Subdivision may be described by Government Subdivision, recorded plat, registered land survey, or by metes and bounds description. Metes and bounds descriptions using angles by degrees or curved boundaries must be accompanied by a certificate of survey, prepared by a registered land surveyor.

The division does not require the creation of a new road. All lots shall have legal access through one of the following:

1. Frontage on an existing public road.
2. Frontage on a public waterbody.
3. Appropriate provisions are made for legal access to prevent landlocked parcels within the property being subdivided.

Shared Driveways

There must be a maintenance agreement for any existing or proposed access and/or any shared driveway. Alternatively, in lieu of a maintenance agreement, the applicant will provide a disclosure of the status of maintenance responsibilities to all prospective purchasers.

Shared driveway access on existing public roads is encouraged to enhance highway safety and may be required to meet the Lake of the Woods County Public Works Department or Minnesota Department of Transportation (MNDOT) access spacing guidelines. Shared driveway access is accommodated by creating private easements on one or more parcels that allow private access to one or more parcels. Shared access easements may be located on common lot lines or may be located exclusively on one parcel. Easement dimensions shall be eighty (80) feet in width to contain the driveway improvements, including drainage and snow storage areas. Easements shall be in a form approved by the County and recorded against the encumbered properties.

Administrative Subdivision Procedure

Following the pre-application meeting, the applicant may be required to submit the following information to the Zoning Administrator:

1. A complete application on a form provided by the Land and Water Planning Office.
2. Documents demonstrating the applicant has ownership or sufficient interest in the property to make a request for an Administrative Subdivision.

3. A map, sketch or a certificate of survey prepared by a registered land surveyor when describing a metes and bounds description containing the following information:
 - A. The original property description and the proposed legal descriptions of the proposed lots. Boundary line of proposed subdivision with land ties to at a minimum one corner and one line of the Public Land Survey or two corners of the Public Land Survey.
 - B. Proposed new property lines with the dimensions noted.
 - C. Proposed driveway locations on the lot(s) and means of legal access.
 - D. Location of all existing structures and distances from existing and proposed lot lines.
 - E. Location and provisions for individual water supply and sewage treatment systems that meet the requirements of the *Lake of the Woods County Subsurface Sewage Treatment System Ordinance*. For lots that are ten (10) acres or more in area, the evaluation of two suitable sites for a Type 1 sewage treatment system is waived.
4. A fee, if any, established by the County Board.
5. Any other information as required by the Zoning Administrator such as evidence the property meets the Land Suitability requirements in Section 1002.

The Zoning Administrator shall notify the applicant within fifteen (15) days of receipt of the application if the application is found to be incomplete and shall identify the items required to complete the submittal.

The Zoning Administrator may refer the documents to the County Surveyor, Public Works Department and the Soil and Water Conservation District for review and comment.

After consideration of the complete Administrative Subdivision application, accompanying documents and any comments received, the Zoning Administrator shall approve or disapprove the subdivision as follows:

1. In case of approval, the Zoning Administrator shall notify the applicant in writing the proposed subdivision complies with the Ordinance requirements.
2. In the case of disapproval, the Zoning Administrator shall notify the applicant in writing and state the reasons for such disapproval.

After the approval of the Administrative Subdivision application the applicant must record the deeds of the lots and, if applicable, file one (1) 11" x 17" copy, or larger format, of the final version of the registered land survey with the Lake of the Woods County Recorder within one (1) year of the date of said approval to complete the subdivision process or the Administrative Subdivision application approval becomes null and void. New Administrative Subdivision approved lots do not become legal lots of record until the deeds creating said lots are recorded with the County Recorder. If the deeds are not recorded for the new lots prior to an ordinance revision that makes any of the lots approved through this process nonconforming, the Administrative Subdivision application approval becomes null and void and a new application will need to be processed in accordance with any new ordinance requirements.

Section 1011 Minor Subdivisions

The purpose of the Minor Subdivisions is to allow relatively simple and timely procedures for the subdivision of property. The provisions in this Section are not intended to replace platting requirements for larger properties to avoid said requirements. The provisions in this Section are not intended for the subdivision of property that results in the creation of undeveloped parcels or remnants that may be further subdivided. There shall be no subsequent subdivision of any parcels of land in contiguous ownership to any lots which have been included in a Minor Subdivision within a period of three (3) years of the date any such subdivision was approved as part of an earlier subdivision unless such subdivision is processed as a plat.

Minor Subdivision General Requirements

The following shall be considered a Minor Subdivision:

1. A subdivision resulting in no more than eight (8) lots.
 - A. The minimum lot size is five (5) acres or one-half quarter quarter quarter ($\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$) section unless a certificate of survey is provided.
 - B. The proposed lot(s) shall meet the requirements of Article V.

Lots within a Minor Subdivision may be described by Government Subdivision, recorded plat, registered land survey, or by metes and bounds description. Metes and bounds descriptions using angles by degrees or curved boundaries must be accompanied by a certificate of survey, prepared by a registered land surveyor.

The division may require creation of a public or private road which may be constructed according to the design standards set forth by the Lake of the Woods County Public Works Department. All lots shall have legal access through one of the following:

1. Frontage on a public road.
2. Frontage on a public waterbody.
3. Appropriate provisions are made for legal access to prevent landlocked parcels within the property being subdivided

Shared Driveways

There must be a maintenance agreement for any existing or proposed access and/or any shared driveway. Alternatively, in lieu of a maintenance agreement, the applicant will provide a disclosure of the status of maintenance responsibilities to all prospective purchasers.

Shared driveway access on existing public roads is encouraged to enhance highway safety and may be required to meet the Lake of the Woods County Public Works Department or Minnesota Department of Transportation (MNDOT) access spacing guidelines. Shared driveway access is accommodated by creating private easements on one or more parcels that allow private access to one or more parcels. Shared access easements may be located on common lot lines or may be located exclusively on one parcel. Easement dimensions shall be eighty (80) feet in width to contain the driveway improvements,

including drainage and snow storage areas. Easements shall be in a form approved by the County and recorded against the encumbered properties.

Public Roads

The road must be in conformance with this Ordinance and constructed according to the current design standards set forth by the Lake of the Woods County Public Works Department and accepted by the County Board.

Private Roads

Notice must be provided to all prospective purchasers of said lots that the road will not be maintained by the Lake of the Woods County Public Works Department until such a time the road is brought into compliance with the current design standards set forth by the Lake of the Woods County Public Works Department and accepted by the County Board. Said notice shall be in the form of covenants and restrictions, or other appropriate instrument, which are to be recorded against all lots served by the road.

All private roads shall be laid out with approval from the County Public Works Director and constructed with the following minimum cross-sectional dimensions:

1. The right-of-way shall be eight (80) feet in width.
2. The width between shoulder lines shall be uniform and twenty (20) feet in width.
3. Private roads shall be surfaced with eight (8) inches of Class 5 or approved aggregate mix by the Public Works Director.
4. Dead-end private roads shall be terminated by cul-de-sac (vehicle turn-around) with a radius of sixty-six (66) feet or other recommend turn-around approved by the Public Works Director.
5. The cul-de-sac shall have the same surface as the private road.

In addition to the above criteria, a drainage plan must be approved by the Public Works Director.

Minor Subdivision Procedure

Following the pre-application meeting, the applicant shall submit the following information to the Zoning Administrator:

1. A completed application on a form provided by the Land & Water Planning Office.
2. A fee established by the County Board.
3. Documents demonstrating the applicant has ownership or sufficient interest in the property to apply for a Minor Subdivision.
4. Evidence the property meets the Land Suitability requirements outlined in Section 1002.

5. A Title Opinion prepared within 120 days. A defective title will be accepted at this stage but must be cured as evidence by an amended Title Opinion before recording of the deeds of the lots to be created.
6. Twelve (12) 22"x 34" and one (1) 11"x17" paper copies of the proposed subdivision, prepared by a registered land surveyor containing the following information:
 - A. The original property description and the proposed legal descriptions of the proposed lots. Boundary line of proposed subdivision with land ties to at a minimum one corner and one line of the Public Land Survey or two (2) corners of the Public Land Survey.
 - B. All contiguous property and all roads identified by proper name.
 - C. Proposed property lines with dimensions noted.
 - D. Proposed use.
 - E. Proposed driveway locations on the lots and means of legal access.
 - F. Proposed building envelope showing applicable setback lines.
 - G. Location of all existing structures, individual sewage treatment systems, existing and abandoned wells, and distances from existing and proposed lot lines.
 - H. Location of any existing tile lines, water courses, drainageways, ordinary high-water level of lakes or rivers, wetlands, 100-year flood elevations, and the toe and top of any bluff.
 - I. Location and provisions for individual water supply and sewage treatment systems that meet the requirements of the *Lake of the Woods County Subsurface Sewage Treatment System Ordinance*. For lots that are ten (10) acres or more in area, the evaluation of two suitable sites for a Type 1 sewage treatment system is waived.
 - J. Setback distances from proposed well and septic system locations.
 - K. Citation and location of any existing legal rights-of-way or easement affecting the property, as documented on a current Title Opinion.

The Zoning Administrator shall notify the applicant, within fifteen (15) days of receipt of the application, if the application is found incomplete and shall identify the items required to complete the submittal.

Upon receipt of a complete application, the Zoning Administrator shall distribute the paper copies to the following: Recorder, Surveyor, Public Works, Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD) and when required, Minnesota Department of Transportation (MNDOT) and Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (MNDNR). Also, one (1) copy will be forwarded to the appropriate public utility companies. These offices shall have fifteen (15) days to review and comment on the proposed subdivision. If no reply is received, the Minor Subdivision will be presumed to have approval of the agency/entity.

Planning Commission Consideration and Action

1. The Zoning Administrator shall provide a notice to all property owners within one-half (1/2) mile of the proposed Minor Subdivision prior to action by the Planning Commission.
2. The applicant, or designated representative shall appear before the Planning Commission to answer questions pertaining to the application.
3. The Planning Commission shall determine whether the Minor Subdivision conforms to the design standards established within this Ordinance and the *Lake of the Woods Comprehensive Land Use Plan*.

4. The Planning Commission shall recommend that the County Board approve, approve with modifications, or deny the Minor Subdivision. The recommendation shall be forwarded to the County Board for consideration.

County Board Consideration and Action

1. The County Board shall act on the Minor Subdivision in accordance with Minnesota Statute 15.99.
2. The County Board shall approve, approve with modifications, or deny the Minor Subdivision, and shall include Findings of Fact pertaining to the Minor Subdivision as part of the proceedings of the County Board.

Recording

1. After the approval of the Minor Subdivision application, the applicant must record the deeds of the lots and file two (2) 22" x 34" copies and one (1) 11" x 17" copy of the final version of the registered land survey with the Lake of the Woods County Recorder within one (1) year of the date of said approval to complete the subdivision process or the Minor Subdivision application approval becomes null and void. New Minor Subdivision approved lots do not become legal lots of record until the deeds creating said lots are recorded with the County Recorder. If the deeds are not recorded for the new lots prior to an ordinance revision that makes any of the lots approved through this process nonconforming, the Minor Subdivision application approval becomes null and void, and a new application will need to be processed in accordance with any new ordinance requirements.
2. No permits shall be issued unless the applicant has furnished evidence that the deeds of the lots have been recorded with the County Recorder's Office.

Within thirty (30) days of receipt of the approval, a .dwg file or ESRI Geodatabase containing the project must be delivered to the Lake of the Woods County MIS Department.

Section 1012 Platting

Except as provided in Sections 1008, 1010, or 1011, all subdivisions of property under the jurisdiction of this Ordinance shall be platted. In order that plats required by this Ordinance will be presented in a consistent and orderly manner, no plat shall be approved unless the applicant has followed the procedures hereinafter stated.

Preliminary Plat Requirements

Following the pre-application meeting, the applicant shall submit the following to the Zoning Administrator:

1. A complete application on a form provided by the Land and Water Planning Office.

2. Twelve (12) 22" x 34" paper copies of the plat, along with one (1) 11" x 17" copy for reproducing for public notice, prepared by a registered land surveyor marked as "Preliminary Plat".
3. A fee established by the County Board.
4. Evidence the property meets the Land Suitability requirements outlined in Section 1002.

Preliminary Plat

In addition to the requirements of Minnesota Statute 505, the Preliminary Plat shall incorporate the information below and corrections based on the pre-application meeting:

1. Identification and description:
 - A. Proposed name of subdivision, which shall not duplicate the name of any plat heretofore recorded in Lake of the Woods County.
 - B. Location by forty and/or government lot, section, township, and range.
 - C. Total approximate acreage in each forty or government lot.
 - D. Date of preparation and the names and addresses of the surveyor, engineer, or designer of Preliminary Plat.
 - E. Complete property description shall accompany the plat.
 - F. Complete name of the property owners, including their marital status, and instrument of dedication.
 - G. A copy of the deed for the property to be platted or a valid purchase agreement showing the applicant has legal standing in the property.
 - H. North orientation.
 - I. Vicinity map showing the location of the subdivision.
 - J. Scale: one-inch equals 200 feet or larger.
2. Existing features and conditions:
 - A. Boundary line of proposed plat with land ties to at a minimum one corner and one line of the Public Land Survey or two (2) corners of the Public Land Survey.
 - B. Character and location of buildings or structures, wells, and septic systems.
 - C. Roads, accesses, streets, alleys, railroads, associated drainage patterns, public utilities and wells located on and immediately adjacent to the proposed plat.
 - D. Covenants or easements.
 - E. Present tract designations according to official records in the office of the County Recorder.
 - F. Lakes, watercourses, delineated wetlands, floodplain, rock outcrops, wooded areas, and other significant natural features including direction and gradient of ground.
 - G. If any point of the plat is within 1,000 feet of Lake of the Woods or within 300 feet of the Rainy River or designated tributary or 500 feet of the Rapid River, then:
 - a. A statement that the plat lies wholly within such shoreland area, if such is the case, or,
 - b. A line defining the portion of the plat lying within such shoreland area when the plat lies only partially therein.
 - H. Topographic data showing contour intervals of two (2) feet with the boundaries of the property to be subdivided.

- I. Readily available soil, subsurface and groundwater data.
 - J. The ordinary high-water level shall be shown on plats having riparian lots within the jurisdiction of the Lake of the Woods County Zoning Ordinance.
3. Proposed features and conditions:
- A. Lot boundaries, dimensions, and square footage of each.
 - B. Locations and types of buildings and septic systems.
 - C. General plans for landscaping, shore protection, harbors, and vegetative modification.
 - D. Locations and dimensions of streets, alleys, roads, and accesses for each lot in accordance with this Ordinance.
 - E. Drainage and public utilities.
 - F. Parks, accesses, game preserves and historic sites.
 - G. Controlled access lot, if applicable.
 - H. Name(s) of streets in accordance with this Ordinance.
 - I. Lot and Block layout with consecutive lot numbering.
 - J. Setback lines.
 - K. Homeowners Association agreement and/or covenants, if applicable.
4. A Title Opinion prepared within the last 120 days, must be submitted to the County Recorder with the Preliminary Plat. A defective Title Opinion will be accepted at this stage but must be cured as evidenced by an amended Title Opinion, before approval of the Final Plat by the County Board.

The Zoning Administrator shall notify the applicant within fifteen (15) days of receipt of the application if found to be incomplete and shall identify the items required to complete the submittal.

Upon receipt of a complete application, the Zoning Administrator shall deliver a copy of the Preliminary Plat to each of the following: Recorder, Surveyor, Public Works, Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD) and when required, Minnesota Department of Transportation (MNDOT) and Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (MNDNR). Also, one (1) copy will be forwarded to the appropriate public utility companies. These offices shall have fifteen (15) days to review and comment on the proposed Preliminary Plat. If no reply is received, the Preliminary Plat will be presumed to have approval of the agency/entity.

Upon receipt of the Preliminary Plat, the Lake of the Woods County Planning Commission shall hold at least one (1) public hearing on the Preliminary Plat. At least ten (10) days in advance of the hearing, notice of the time and place of such hearing shall be published in the official paper of the County. All property owners within one-half (1/2) mile of the proposed subdivision shall be notified as to the time and place of the hearing. The applicant shall appear, at the public hearing, before the Planning Commission to answer questions pertaining to the Preliminary Plat. Following the consideration of the Preliminary Plat by the Planning Commission, the Preliminary Plat will be brought before the County Board at a regularly scheduled meeting for their consideration.

Based on appropriate law and the recommendation of the Planning Commission, the County Board shall either approve, approve with modifications, or deny the Preliminary Plat. The Zoning Administrator shall notify the applicant within ten (10) days of the decision of the County Board.

Approval of the Preliminary Plat does not constitute an acceptance of the subdivision but is deemed to be an authorization to proceed to the Final Plat. This approval shall become void if the Final Plat is not submitted within one (1) year of the date of said approval unless a time extension is submitted and approved by the County Board.

Final Plat Requirements

The Final Plat shall be in substantial compliance with the Preliminary Plat and shall incorporate the necessary modifications, if any, based upon County Board approval of the Preliminary Plat.

Prior to submittal of the Final Plat for review, a plat check shall be conducted by the County Surveyor which shall occur prior to the mylars being made. The applicant or applicant's surveyor shall make the necessary arrangements with the County Surveyor and be responsible for submitting at least the following:

1. Two (2) paper copies of the Final Plat and if required, a CAD drawing.
2. The Final Plat shall be prepared in accordance with Minnesota Platting Statutes, Chapter 505, using the MSPS Plat Manual as a guideline.

A minimum of ten (10) days will be required for review of the plat. If any revisions are required, a final copy will need to be provided. After the revisions have been made and verified, the County Surveyor shall notify the County Board that the plat is complete and accurate. The applicant or applicant's surveyor will be billed for the plat check at the County Surveyor's established rate. The plat check fee shall be paid prior to presentation to the County Board for review.

Following the County Surveyor's plat check approval, the applicant shall submit the following to the Zoning Administrator:

1. A complete application on a form provided by the Land and Water Planning Office.
2. Twelve (12) 22" x 34" paper copies of the plat, along with one (1) 11" x 17" copy for reproducing for public notice, prepared by a registered land surveyor marked as "Final Plat".
3. A fee established by the County Board.
4. Written verification from the Public Works Director that all roads and other improvements have been constructed according to specification or that a financial guarantee has been secured in sufficient amount to guarantee such construction.

Final Plat

In addition to the requirements of Minnesota Statute §505, plats submitted for final approval shall include, at the minimum, the following:

1. Scale: one inch equal 200 feet or larger.
2. Proposed name of subdivision, which shall not duplicate the name of any plat heretofore recorded in Lake of the Woods County.

3. Location by forty or government lot, section, township and range and total approximate acreage in each forty or government lot.
4. An amended Title Opinion is required if the one submitted with the Preliminary Plat was deemed defective. The owner(s) must have good title to the property or additional interest holders of record must join in signing the plat.
5. Names and addresses of the surveyor, engineer and/or designer of the proposed plat.
6. Complete name of the property owner(s), including marital status, instrument of dedication, and signature lines with proper acknowledgment.
7. If any point of the plat is within 1,000 feet of Lake of the Woods or within 300 feet of the Rainy River or designated tributary or 500 feet of the Rapid River, then:
 - A. A statement that the plat lies wholly within such shoreland area, if such is the case, or,
 - B. A line defining the portion of the plat lying within such shoreland area when the plat lies only partially therein.
8. The boundary line of the proposed plat is clearly indicated, with land ties to at a minimum one corner and one line of the Public Land Survey or two (2) corners of the Public Land Survey. Present tract designation according to official records in the office of the County Recorder, title under which the proposed subdivision is to be recorded, notation stating scale, north arrow, datum, benchmarks, and certificate of registered surveyor.
9. Each lot shall have legal access.
10. Layout and width of proposed streets, street names, lot dimensions, parks, and other public areas. The name of any street heretofore used within the post office services area of the proposed subdivision shall not be used, unless the proposed street is an extension of an already named street, in which event the name shall be used. Rural street naming requirements are addressed in Section 1013.
11. The owner(s) may dedicate all streets, roads and easements contained within the platted area which are intended for public use.
12. The owner(s) and surveyor(s) required in paragraphs E, F, and K must sign the plat and have it properly acknowledged, before it will be presented to the County Board for consideration of approval.
13. Certification by a Minnesota licensed land surveyor to the effect that the plat represents a survey made by him/her, and that all monuments and markers shown thereon exist as located, and that all dimensions and geodetic details are correct. A separate certificate of location/relocation for each public land corner used to establish the boundaries of the plat will be filed concurrently with the final plat.

14. Certification by the county surveyor, to the effect that the plat has been checked, and that all the mathematical computations are correct, that the plat meets the requirements of Minnesota Statute §505, and that in their professional opinion, the plat is complete and accurate. Wording for the certification is as follows: "I hereby certify that in accordance with Minnesota Statutes, Section 505.021, Subd. 11, this plat has been reviewed and approved this ____ day of _____, 20__." Followed by a signature line for the County Surveyor.
15. Wording for the certification form for the County Board: "The County Board of Lake of the Woods County, Minnesota, this date____, does hereby approve this plat of (*Plat Name*) for subdivision, pursuant to Minnesota Statute §505.03, Subd. 2, we are in conformance." Followed by a signature line for the Chairperson of Lake of the Woods County, MN, Board of Commissioners and a signature line for County Auditor/Treasurer, Lake of the Woods County, MN.
16. The certification of approval from the Zoning Administrator must be included on the plat as follows: "Approval for recording pursuant to Minnesota Statute §394, this ____ day of _____, 20__." Followed by a signature line for the Zoning Administrator, Lake of the Woods County, MN.
17. The Recorder will have two (2) separate certificates which shall read as follows: "Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, Section 505.021, Subd. 9, taxes payable in the year 20__ on the land hereinbefore described have been paid." The second certificate is as follows: "Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, Section 272.12, there are no delinquent taxes due and transfer entered this ____ day of _____, 20__." Each certificate shall be followed by a signature line for the County Recorder, Lake of the Woods County, MN.
18. The Recorder's certificate shall be as follows: "I hereby certify that this plat of (*name of plat in CAPITAL LETTERS, exactly as it appears in the dedication paragraph*) was filed in the office of the County Recorder for public record on this ____ day of _____, ____ at ____ o'clock ____m. and was duly recorded in Plat file, Slide No. _____, Instrument No. _____." Followed by a signature line for the County Recorder, Lake of the Woods, MN.

The Zoning Administrator shall notify the applicant, within fifteen (15) days of receipt of the application, if found to be incomplete and shall identify the items required to complete the submittal.

Upon receipt of the complete application, the Zoning Administrator shall then deliver one copy of the Final Plat to each of the following: Recorder, Surveyor, Public Works, Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD) and when required, Minnesota Department of Transportation (MNDOT) and Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (MNDNR). These offices shall have fifteen (15) days to review and provide additional comments, if any, on the proposed final plat. If no reply is received, the Final plat will be presumed to have approval of the agency/entity.

Upon receipt of the Final Plat, the Lake of the Woods County Planning Commission shall conduct a hearing on the Final Plat. At least ten (10) days in advance of the hearing, notice of the time and place of such hearing shall be published in the official paper of the County. All property owners within one-half (1/2) mile of the proposed subdivision shall be notified as to the time and place of the hearing. Following the consideration of the Final Plat by the Planning Commission the Final Plat will be presented to the County Board, at a regularly scheduled meeting, for their consideration.

Before any plat shall receive the final approval of the County Board, the applicant shall either have constructed the streets or roads to the standards and specifications of the County, or in the case of incomplete improvements before the Final Plat is approved, the applicant shall submit a financial guarantee to the Public Works Director, to assure the following:

1. The applicant shall pay for the cost of all improvements, including but not limited to, public road construction and associated signage, required in the subdivision and the subdivision's share of the costs of any trunk facilities to be extended to the subdivision.
2. Guarantee completion of the required improvements within a two (2) year period after the date of County Board approval.
3. Payment by the applicant for all costs incurred by the County for review and inspection. This would include preparation and review of plans and specifications by technical assistants as well as other costs of a similar nature. This payment would be in addition to the final plat fee paid with the submission of the Final Plat.
4. The County may elect to install any of the incomplete required improvements under the terms of the financial guarantee.
5. The financial guarantee shall be equal to 200% of the estimated cost of the required improvements, as determined by the Public Works Director.
6. If the required improvements are not complete within the two (2) year period, all amounts held under the financial guarantee shall be turned over and delivered to the County and applied to the cost of establishing the required improvements. Any balance remaining after such improvements have been made shall be returned to the applicant. If the financial guarantee is insufficient to complete the required improvements, the County may complete them and seek reimbursement through a special assessment.

The Final Plat will be considered recordable after County Board approval, the County Auditor/Treasurer's office has received payment of any taxes due and the recording fee has been submitted.

Within ten (10) days after action by the County Board, the Zoning Administrator will notify the applicant of the approval or disapproval of the Final Plat.

After the review and all corrections, if any, have been addressed, the applicant must submit the following for presentation to the County Board:

1. Two (2) 22" x 34" mylar copies of the Final Plat shall be delivered to the Zoning Administrator. The mylars shall be of uniform size and shall conform to the requirements of Minnesota Statute. One mylar copy shall be marked as "Official" and one mylar marked as "Copy". Additionally, the applicant shall furnish one 11" x 17" mylar or other suitable material or composition for duplicating.

Any approval of the Final Plat by the County Board shall be null and void if the plat is not filed with the County Recorder within forty-five (45) days after the date of approval by the County Board unless a

written application to the County Board for an extension of time is made and granted during said forty-five (45) day period.

Within forty-five (45) days of the approval of the Final Plat a .dwg file or ESRI Geodatabase containing the project, must be delivered to the MIS Department.

Section 1013 Design Standards

PUBLIC STREETS

The design of all streets shall be considered in their relation to existing and planned streets, to reasonable circulation of traffic, to topographic conditions, to runoff of storm waters and of the proposed uses of the area to be served. Roads that will be taken over by the County need to meet the standards and specifications of the County.

Where adjoining areas are not subdivided, the arrangements of streets in the new subdivisions shall make provisions for the proper projection of streets. When a new subdivision adjoins undivided land susceptible to being subdivided, the new street shall be carried to the boundaries of such undivided land or suitable allowances shall be made for future development.

Where new streets extend adjoining streets, their projections shall be at the same or greater width, but in no case less than the minimum width required herein.

All platted streets and roads shall be laid out with construction approval from the Public Works Director and constructed with the following minimum cross-sectional dimensions:

1. The right-of-way shall be a minimum of eighty (80) feet in width.
2. The right-of-way shall be cleared and grubbed to a minimum of eighty (80) feet in width.
3. The width between shoulder lines shall be uniform and at a minimum twenty-four (24) feet in width.
4. Dead-end streets shall be terminated by cul-de-sac (vehicle turn-around) with a minimum radius of sixty-six (66) feet or other recommended turn-around approved by the Public Works Director.
5. Streets shall be surfaced with a minimum of eight (8) inches of Minnesota Department of Transportation (MNDOT) Class 5 and six (6) inches of non-frost susceptible soils with fabric. See the current Lake of the Woods County Standard Rural Section for further details.
6. Drainage plan approved by the Public Works Director.

As an alternative to item 4 above, in a subdivision in which streets with a residential cross-section are more appropriate than rural cross-section, the specifications of such streets must be approved by the Public Works Director and the County Board prior to the acceptance of the preliminary plat.

Road Naming Conventions for Rural Addressing:

1. All dedicated street names are subject to approval by the Lake of the Woods County Enhanced 911 Committee. The following road designations are used in Lake of the Woods County.
2. Class #1 Roadways: Federal, state, county highways.
3. Class #2 Roadways: Follow the countywide block grid STREETS are defined as roadways that run east-west (Ex. 14th ST SE). AVENUES are defined as roadways that run north-south. (Ex. 46th AVE NW).
4. Class #3 Roadways: Roads with three or more homes or lots that are not class 1 or 2.
 - MAJOR: Exit a class 1 or 2 road.
 - ROADS are defined as through roadways that run diagonally.
 - DRIVES are roadways that dead-end.
 - MINOR: Exit a drive or road.
 - LANE: Dead end, run E-W.
 - TRAIL: Dead end, run N-S.
 - LOOP: Road that returns to the road it came from at a different location than where it started.
 - CIRCLE: Road that returns to itself and encompasses real property.
 - COURT: Road with a maintained area to turn around at the end of the road.
5. All streets must have the post directional identified (NE, NW, SE, SW). Class #3 type roads should be named by geographic place names or significance, trees, birds, or flowers. A master street address guide is available from the Manager of Information Systems (MIS) Director.

Roads established in a plat may be either private or public per the following requirements:

Public Roads

The road must be in conformance with this Ordinance and constructed according to the current design standards set forth by the Lake of the Woods County Public Works Department and accepted by the County Board.

Private Roads

Notice must be provided to all prospective purchasers of said lots that the road will not be maintained by the Lake of the Woods County Public Works Department until such time the road is brought into compliance with the current road design standard set forth by the Lake of the Woods County Public Works Department and accepted by the County Board. Said notice shall be in the form of covenants and restrictions, or other appropriate means, which are to be recorded against all lots served by the road.

All private roads shall be laid out with approval from the Public Works Director and constructed with the following minimum cross-sectional dimensions:

1. The right-of-way shall be eight (80) feet in width.

2. The width between shoulder lines shall be uniform and twenty (20) feet in width.
3. Private roads shall be surfaced with eight (8) inches of Class 5 or approved aggregate mix by the Public Works Director.
4. Dead-end private roads shall be terminated by cul-de-sac (vehicle turn-around) with a radius of sixty-six (66) feet or other recommend turn-around approved by the Public Works Director.
5. The cul-de-sac shall have the same surface as the private road.

In addition to the above criteria, a drainage plan must be approved by the Public Works Director.

Section 1014 Common Interest Community (CIC) Plat

Conversion to or newly developed common interest communities, and other developments under similar forms of ownership, shall be evaluated and considered as a standard plat and shall be subject to all applicable state and county regulations, including those of a planned unit development.

Section 1015 Planned Unit Developments

In order to permit the use of more flexible land use regulations, and to facilitate use of the most advantageous techniques of land development, planned unit developments are authorized under the provisions of this Article. Planned unit developments allow the subdivision of land into smaller lots than would typically be allowed. They provide a public benefit by allowing construction to be clustered in one part of the property. Utility services can be delivered more efficiently, and natural resources are protected. The lot owners can enjoy the use of vacant land for recreation, screening, or any other purpose consistent with the development restrictions in place. The layout can be designed to allow public and private services to be delivered more efficiently than other subdivisions.

Planned unit developments shall be created in harmony with the general purpose and intent of this Ordinance and with the *Lake of the Woods County Comprehensive Land Use Plan* but may differ in one or more respects from the zoning regulations applicable within the districts in which they are located. Planned unit developments may need to be platted in accordance with this Ordinance. Planned unit developments are allowed as conditional uses for new projects on undeveloped land, redevelopment of previously built sites or conversions of existing buildings and land in those management districts where specifically identified in Article IV. Planned unit developments shall be processed as a conditional use, except that an expansion to an existing commercial PUD involving six or fewer new dwelling units or sites since the date of enactment of this Ordinance is allowed as a permitted use provided that the total project density does not exceed the allowable densities as prescribed in this Article.

PUD Application Requirements

Following the pre-application meeting, the applicant shall submit the following to the Zoning Administrator:

1. A complete Conditional Use Permit application provided by the Land and Water Planning Office.

2. A fee established by the County Board.
3. A map, sketch plan or certificate of survey prepared by a registered land surveyor for the project showing: the boundary of the proposed development; surface water features and other natural and man-made features; existing and proposed structures and other facilities; proposed land alterations; the location of existing and proposed sewage treatment and water supply systems.
4. Evidence the property meets the Land Suitability requirements outlined in Section 1002 of this Article.
5. Items as required under the PUD Maintenance and Design Criteria of this Article.

PUD Maintenance and Design Criteria

Before final approval of a planned unit development may be granted, adequate provisions must be developed for the preservation and maintenance of open spaces in perpetuity, and for the continued existence and functioning of the development. Deed restrictions, covenants, permanent easements, public dedication and acceptance, or other equally effective and permanent means shall be provided to ensure long-term preservation and maintenance of open space. The instruments must include all of the following protections:

1. A planned unit development that combines commercial and residential structures shall indicate and distinguish which buildings and portions of a project are commercial, residential or a combination of the two;
2. Vegetative and topographic alterations, except for routine maintenance, shall be prohibited;
3. Construction of additional buildings or the storage of vehicles and/or other materials is prohibited; and,
4. Uncontrolled beaching of watercraft shall be prohibited.
5. At least fifty (50) percent of the total project area must be preserved as open space;
6. Dwelling units or sites, road rights-of-way, land covered by road surfaces, parking areas, and structures are developed areas and shall not be included in the computation of open space;
7. Open space must include those areas with physical characteristics unsuitable for development in their natural state and areas containing significant historic sites or unplatted cemeteries;
8. Open space may include outdoor recreational facilities for use by owners or dwelling units or sites, by guests staying in commercial dwelling units or sites, and by the general public;
9. Open space may include subsurface sewage treatment systems provided the use of the space is restricted to avoid adverse impacts on such systems;
10. Open space must not include commercial facilities or uses;

11. The shore impact zone based upon normal structure setbacks must be included as open space. For residential planned unit developments, at least fifty (50) percent of the shore impact zone of existing developments and at least seventy (70) percent of the shore impact zone area of new developments must be preserved in its natural or existing state. For commercial planned unit developments, at least fifty (50) percent of the shore impact zone must be preserved in its natural state.

Centralization and design of facilities and structures must be done according to the following standards:

1. 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 Articles V and VIII. 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;
2. 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 applicable shoreland classification: setback from the ordinary high-water level; elevation about the surface water features; and maximum height;
3. Shore recreation facilities, including but not limited to swimming areas, docks and watercraft mooring areas and launching ramps must be centralized and located in suitable areas. 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 mooring, or docking of watercraft must not exceed the following criteria:
 - A. **Residential PUD** – one (1) for each allowable dwelling unit or site in the first tier, based upon minimum residential lot size.
 - B. **Commercial PUD** – one (1) for each allowable dwelling unit or site in the first tier, except if the existing mooring facility is a marina permitted by the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources.
4. 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;
5. 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, assuming summer, leaf-on conditions. Vegetative and topographic screening must be preserved, if existing, or may be required to be provided; and,
6. Accessory structures and facilities, except water oriented accessory structures, must meet the required principal structure setback, and must be centralized.

In addition to the requirements identified above, all residential planned unit developments must have a property owners association with the following features:

1. Membership shall be mandatory for each dwelling unit or site owner;
2. Each member must pay a pro-rata share of the expenses of the association, and unpaid assessments may become liens on units or sites;
3. Assessments must be adjustable to accommodate changing conditions; and,
4. The association shall be responsible for insurance, taxes, and maintenance of all commonly owned property and facilities.

PUD Procedure

1. The Zoning Administrator shall notify the applicant within fifteen (15) days of receipt of the application if found to be incomplete and shall identify the items required to complete the submittal.
2. Upon receipt of the application, the Lake of the Woods County Planning Commission shall hold at least one public hearing on the request. At least ten (10) days in advance of the hearing, notice of the time and place of such hearing shall be published in the official paper of the County. All property owners within one-quarter (1/4) mile of the proposed PUD shall be notified as to the time and place of the hearing. The applicant shall appear, at the public hearing, before the Planning Commission to answer questions pertaining to the PUD. Following the consideration of the PUD by the Planning Commission, the PUD will be brought before the County Board at a regularly scheduled meeting for their consideration.
3. Based on appropriate law and the recommendation of the Planning Commission, the County Board shall approve, approve with conditions, or deny the PUD. The Zoning Administrator shall notify the applicant within ten (10) days of the date of the decision of the County Board.

PUD Site Suitability Evaluation

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

1. The project parcel must be divided into tiers by locating one or more lines approximately parallel to a line that identifies the ordinary high-water level at the following intervals, proceeding landward:
 - A. General Development lakes – first tier.....200 feet
 - B. General Development lakes – remaining tier.....>200-1000 feet
 - C. Agricultural and Tributary River Segments – only a single tier.....300 feet
 - D. Remote and Forested River Segments – only a single tier.....500 feet
2. The suitable area within each tier is next calculated by excluding from the tier area all wetlands, bluffs, and land below the ordinary high-water level of public waters. This suitable area and the proposed development are then subjected to the planned unit development density evaluation steps to arrive at an allowable structure square footage within each tier.

PUD Density Evaluation

The procedures for determining the allowable density of residential and commercial planned unit developments are as follows. Allowable densities may be transferred from one tier to any other tier farther from the public water but shall not be transferred to any tier closer to the public water. To determine the allowable density for Residential Planned Unit Developments:

1. The suitable area within each tier is divided by the single residential lot size standard for the applicable management district.
2. Proposed locations and numbers of dwelling units or sites for the residential planned unit developments are then compared with the tier, density, and suitability analyses herein and the maintenance and design criteria prescribed in this Section.

To determine the allowable density for Commercial Planned Unit Developments, including resorts, in existence prior to the date of adoption of this Ordinance:

1. The project parcel(s) shall be divided into tiers by locating one or more lines approximately parallel to a line that identifies the ordinary high-water level, proceeding landward as specified in the following table:

General Development Lakes – First Tier	200ft
General Development Lakes – Remaining Tier	>200-1000ft
Agricultural and Tributary River Classes	300ft
Remote and Forested River Classes	500ft

2. Calculate the suitable area within each tier by excluding from the tier area all wetlands, bluffs, public road rights-of-way, easements, and land below the ordinary high-water level of public waters.
3. Select the appropriate ratio, from the table below, to determine the land surface area that can be covered by structures.

General Development Lakes – Tier 1 Agricultural and Tributary River Classes Non-Shoreland	0.15
General Development Lakes – Remaining Tier	0.075
Remote and Forested River Classes	0.038

4. To determine the allowable density, the suitable area within each tier is multiplied by the appropriate ratio from the table to yield maximum building footprint, in square feet.
 - a. For recreational camping areas, within the existing resort, the building footprint shall be 400 square feet.
 - b. For manufactured home sites, within the existing resort, the building footprint shall be the greater of the following:
 - i. If the footprint of the manufactured home and any enclosed addition(s) is known, this square footage is to be used, or if unknown, the footprint of 1,000 square feet is to be utilized.
5. Allowable densities may be transferred from any tier to any other tier farther from the public water but shall not be transferred to any tier closer to public water.

The maximum total impervious surface coverage may not exceed thirty (30) percent. Sites with impervious surface exceeding thirty (30) percent must utilize one of the following options:

- a. Reduction of impervious surface to the thirty (30) percent standard; or
- b. Implementation of stormwater best management practices that reduce or eliminate direct runoff to public waters.

In addition to the above impervious surface mitigation standards, at least twenty-five (25) percent of the shore impact zone (SIZ) must have natural vegetation or be restored to twenty-five (25) percent natural vegetation, if practicable.

These specific standards for impervious surface reduction and natural vegetation shall be included as conditions of approval.

To determine the allowable density for Commercial Planned Unit Developments, including resorts, developed after the date of adoption of this Ordinance:

1. The project parcel(s) shall be divided into tiers by locating one or more lines approximately parallel to a line that identifies the ordinary high-water level, proceeding landward as specified in the following table:

General Development Lakes – First Tier	200ft
General Development Lakes – Remaining Tier	>200-1000ft
Agricultural and Tributary River Classes	300ft
Remote and Forested River Classes	500ft

2. Calculate the suitable area within each tier by excluding from the tier area all wetlands, bluffs, public road rights-of-way, easements, and land below the ordinary high-water level of public waters.

3. Select the appropriate ratio, from the table below, to determine the land surface area that can be covered by structures.

General Development Lakes – Tier 1 Agricultural and Tributary River Classes Non-Shoreland	0.10
General Development Lakes – Remaining Tier	0.05
Remote and Forested River Classes	0.025

4. To determine the allowable density, the suitable area within each tier is multiplied by the appropriate ratio from the table to yield maximum building footprint, in square feet.
- For recreational camping areas and manufactured home sites, within a new resort, the building footprint shall be 1000 square feet.
 - If the actual footprint of the manufactured home and any enclosed addition(s) is known, this square footage is to be used, or if unknown, the footprint of 1,000 square feet is to be utilized, whichever is greater.
5. Allowable densities may be transferred from any tier to any other tier farther from the public water but shall not be transferred to any tier closer to public water.
6. The following structure setbacks, from the ordinary high-water level, apply:

General Development Lakes	100 feet
Agricultural and Tributary River Classes	150 feet
Forested River Classes	200 feet
Remote River Classes	250 feet

Erosion control and stormwater management plans must be developed, and the PUD must:

- 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, vegetative buffer strips, or other appropriate techniques must be used to minimize erosion impacts on surface water features. Erosion control plans approved by the Lake of the Woods Soil and Water Conservation District may be required if warranted by project size and/or the physical characteristics of the site.

2. Be designed and constructed to effectively manage reasonably expected quantities of stormwater runoff. Impervious surface coverage within any tier must not exceed 25 percent of the tier area, except that for commercial planned unit developments, within the first tier of general development lakes, is allowed 35 percent impervious surface coverage with an approved stormwater management plan consistent with Section 904.

Recreational Camping Areas

The density calculation shall be determined by multiplying the overall suitable area of the property by the appropriate ratio below. This number is then to be divided by 1,000 to yield the allowable density number. In addition to adhering to the allowable density, the lot size for each site will be a minimum of 3,000 square feet and each lot shall be a minimum of 50 feet in width.

General Development Lakes – Tier 1 Agricultural and Tributary River Classes	0.15
General Development Lakes – Remaining Tier	0.075
Non-shoreland	0.17
Remote and Forested River Classes	0.025

Conversions to Residential PUDs

Resorts or other land uses and/or facilities may be converted to residential planned unit developments with the issuance of a conditional use permit, provided all of the following standards are met:

1. Proposed conversions shall be initially evaluated using the same procedures as for residential planned unit developments involving all new construction. Inconsistencies between existing features of the development and the PUD standards shall be identified.
2. Deficiencies involving water supply and sewage treatment shall be corrected as part of the conversion as specified in the conditional use permit.
3. Shore and bluff impact zone deficiencies, as well as impervious surface coverage, open space and shore recreation facilities shall be evaluated and reasonable improvements made as part of the conversion. These improvements shall include, where applicable, the following:
 - A. Removal of extraneous buildings, docks, or other facilities that no longer need to be located in shore or bluff impact zones;
 - B. Remedial measures to correct erosion sites and improve the vegetative cover and screening of buildings and other facilities as viewed from the water; and,
 - C. If existing dwelling units are located in shore or bluff impact zones, conditions that preclude exterior expansions in any dimension or substantial alteration are attached to approvals of all conversions. The conditions shall also provide for future relocation of dwelling units, where feasible, to other locations meeting all setback and elevation requirements when they are rebuilt or replaced.

4. Efforts must be made during any such conversion to limit impacts of high densities by requiring seasonal use, improving vegetative screening, centralizing shore recreation facilities, installing new sewage treatment systems, or other means.
5. Inconsistencies relating to density shall be corrected consistent with the standards that would apply to the converted use as if it were new construction.

Section 1016 Controlled Access on Recreational Lots

A riparian lot which is intended to be used as a private access to public waters for non-riparian lots and/or dwelling units in any existing or proposed subdivision, outlot development shall require a conditional use permit, and shall comply with the following provisions:

1. Access lots must meet the minimum width and size requirements for residential lots. If docking, mooring, or over-water storage of watercraft is intended at a controlled access lot, then the width of the lot must be increased by the percent of the minimum lot width requirement for riparian residential lots for each watercraft provided for beyond six (6), consistent with the following table:

Public Water Classification	Required Increase in Frontage (%)
General Development Lake	5
Agricultural River Class	20
Tributary, Remote, and Forested River Classes	25

2. A minimum of twenty-five (25) foot side yard area on both sides of the private access lot shall be maintained with vegetative cover and screening abutting lots.
3. The ownership and the responsibility for the maintenance and upkeep of a private access lot shall be vested in an incorporated association of the dwelling unit owners and their successors in interest who have access privileges over and upon such lots. The non-riparian dwelling units and lots shall be subjected to restrictive conditions and covenants for the equitable proration and assessment of the cost of maintenance and upkeep of the private access lot. Covenants must be developed which specify which lot owners have authority to utilize the access lot, and activities that are allowed on such lots. Such activities may include watercraft launching, loading, storage, beaching, moorings or docking. The Covenants must also include other outdoor recreational activities that do not significantly conflict with general public use of the public water or the enjoyment of normal property rights by adjacent property owners. Examples of the non-significant conflict activities include swimming, sunbathing, or picnics. Further, the covenants shall limit the total number of vehicles parked and watercraft moored, docked, beached or otherwise situated to be visible to users of the public water to a maximum of one of each per lot served. Covenants must require centralization of all facilities and activities in the most suitable locations on the lot to minimize topographic and vegetative alterations. They must also require all buildings, parking areas and other facilities to be screened by vegetation or topography as much as practical from view from the public water, assuming summer, leaf-on conditions.

4. The construction of any facility including docks, roadways, launching facilities, playground, parking facility, or sports and game facility on any private access lot shall require the issuance of a Conditional Use Permit. The application for such a permit shall be made by the corporation charged with the maintenance and upkeep of the lot. All facilities, except for docks, must meet the setback provisions specified in Article V of this Ordinance.
5. No watercraft access lot may provide access rights for more than twenty-five (25) non- riparian lots.
6. Access for non-riparian lots can only be through a controlled access lot. Easements or other instruments drafted for non-riparian lot owners to allow access to public waters shall be prohibited.

ARTICLE XI: ADMINISTRATION

Section 1101 Zoning Administrator

The position of Zoning Administrator is hereby established within the Land and Water Planning Office. The Zoning Administrator shall be appointed by the County Board of Commissioners and shall serve at its pleasure. The Zoning Administrator shall receive such compensation as the County Board may, from time to time, determine. The Zoning Administrator shall:

1. Act as Inspector for the County;
2. Inspect all construction and development to ensure that the standards of this Ordinance are complied with;
3. Enforce and administer the provisions of this Ordinance;
4. Issue permits for permitted uses and/or activities which comply with the provisions of this Ordinance;
5. Receive applications for conditional use permits and forward, along with recommendations, to the Planning Commission;
6. Receive applications for variance requests and forward, along with recommendations, to the Board of Adjustment;
7. Receive applications for zoning amendments and forward, along with recommendations, to the Planning Commission;
8. Maintain all records relating to the application for and deliberations relating to the issuance or denial of permits;
9. Develop and maintain a public information bureau relating to shoreland management; and,
10. Maintain the County Zoning Map as described in Article II.

Section 1102 Board of Adjustment

There is hereby established a Board of Adjustment vested with the authority as is hereinafter provided, and as provided in Minnesota Statutes Chapter 394. The Board of Adjustment shall consist of seven (7) members appointed by the County Board. One (1) member shall reside in and be appointed from each County Commissioner District and two (2) members shall be appointed at large by the County Board. No member of the Board of Adjustment may be an elected official or an employee of Lake of the Woods County. The Board of Adjustment members shall be appointed for terms coinciding with terms of membership of their respective County Commissioner.

The Board of Adjustment shall elect a Chair and a Vice Chair from among its members and shall appoint a secretary which need not be a member of the Board of Adjustment. It shall adopt rules or bylaws for the transaction of its business and shall keep a permanent public record of its proceedings, findings, and determinations. The Board of Adjustment shall cause all such records of its proceedings, findings, and determinations to be filed in the Land and Water Planning Office, Lake of the Woods County Government Center.

The meeting of the Board of Adjustments shall be held as specified in the rules or bylaws and at other such times as the Chair of the Board of Adjustments shall deem necessary and appropriate.

In the event of a vacancy, appointments shall be made by the County Board to fill any vacancy for the unexpired duration of the term. Vacancies in regular positions shall be declared by the County Board under any of the following conditions:

1. Death of a member.
2. Resignation of a member.
3. Removal of a member for cause as provided in this ordinance.

The following shall be deemed sufficient cause for the County Board to remove any Board of Adjustment member. The County Board may remove any member upon the occurrence of any of the following conditions, as reported to the County Board by either the Chair of the Board of Adjustment or the Zoning Administrator, by four-fifth (4/5) vote and may fill vacancies for any unexpired term.

1. A member who fails to attend one-third (1/3) of the regularly scheduled Board of Adjustment meetings in any 12-month period.
2. A member who fails to attend four consecutive regular Board of Adjustment meetings.
3. Attendance at several regular Board of Adjustment meetings for such a short length of time as to render the members' services of little value to the County.
4. Any change in residency status from unincorporated to incorporated if the change causes the make-up of the Board of Adjustment to be inconsistent with this Section. Also, any change in residency from the commissioner district the member was appointed to represent.
5. Inability to carry out the duties of the Board of Adjustment due to a conflict of interest.
6. A member who at the Board of Adjustment meeting engages in offensive, obscene, or abusive language or in boisterous and noisy conduct tending reasonably to arouse, alarm, anger, or resentment in others.

The Board of Adjustment shall have the exclusive power concerning the following:

1. To grant variances from the strict enforcement of the standards and provisions prescribed by this Ordinance. Variances shall only be granted based upon the criterion prescribed in Section 1203 of this Ordinance;

2. To hear and decide any appeal from an order, requirement, decision, or determination made by the Zoning Administrator; and,
3. To interpret any management district boundary on the Official Zoning Map.

All decisions by the Board of Adjustment in granting variances, or in hearing any appeals from administrative order, requirement, decision or determination shall be final except that any aggrieved person, department, agency, Board or Commission shall have the right to appeal to District Court within thirty (30) days after receipt of the notice of the decision made by the Board of Adjustment.

Section 1103 Variances and Appeals

The Lake of the Woods County Board of Adjustment shall have the exclusive power to order the issuance of variances from the requirements of any official; controls including restrictions placed on nonconformities. Variances shall only be permitted when they are in harmony with the general purposes and intent of the official control and when the variances are consistent with the comprehensive plan. Pursuant to Minnesota Statute 394.27, a variance may be granted when the applicant/owner establishes that:

1. The granting of the variance will be in harmony with the general purpose and intent of this Ordinance and consistent with the comprehensive plan;
2. The property owner is proposing to use the property in a reasonable manner not permitted by an official control;
3. The condition causing the practical difficulty is unique to the property and not caused by actions of the landowner;
4. The essential character of the locality will be maintained; and,
5. The granting of the variance is not based solely on economic considerations.

The Board of Adjustment must make finding on all the criteria listed above in order to grant or deny a variance. The applicant requesting a variance has the burden of proof to show that all the criteria listed above have been satisfied. A variance shall not be granted for a use that is not permitted under this Ordinance.

The Board may impose conditions upon a variance that relates to the purposes and objectives of this Ordinance. If conditions are imposed, the variance shall not be effective until the conditions are fully complied with. A conditional variance shall be in effect only as long as the condition is complied with. If a condition is not complied with, the variance may be revoked by the Board of Adjustment at its next meeting with public notice and the County may pursue the enforcement remedies set forth in Section 1110 herein.

An applicant desiring a variance shall fill out and submit a complete Variance Application to the Lake of the Woods County Zoning Administrator. A current compliance inspection report must be submitted for each of the existing sewage treatment systems located on the subject property for which a Variance Application is submitted, and the appropriate fee shall be paid in order for the application to receive

consideration by the Board of Adjustment. A thorough site evaluation shall be conducted by the Zoning Administrator and the Board of Adjustment upon receipt of a complete application.

The Zoning Administrator shall make a recommendation, in writing, to the Board of Adjustment who shall make the final decision after conducting a public hearing in accordance with M.S. 394.26 and the provisions of this Ordinance.

A variance shall expire and be considered null and void two (2) years after the Board of Adjustment's final decision to grant the variance, unless a longer timeframe is specified as a condition upon approval, if not acted upon by the applicant or his/her assigns within that timeframe.

All decisions made by the Board of Adjustment in approving or denying variance request are final except that any aggrieved person, department, agency, Board, Commission, or other entity shall have the right to appeal to the District Court in Lake of the Woods County within thirty (30) days after receipt of a written notice of the decision made by the Board of Adjustment.

An appeal of any administrative decision made in the enforcement of this Ordinance shall be made within ten (10) business days of the date of the administrative decision by filling out and submitting to the Zoning Administrator a complete Application for Appeal, which is available from the Zoning Administrator. Such appeal shall be heard by the Board of Adjustment within sixty (60) days of the date that such application and fee is submitted to the Zoning Administrator.

Section 1104 Planning Commission

There is hereby created a Planning Commission consisting of eight (8) members. The members of the Planning Commission shall be appointed by the County Board of Commissioners, consistent with M.S. Chapter 394 and as prescribed in the Planning Commission bylaws as adopted by the Lake of the Woods County Board of Commissioners. At least two (2) members shall be residents of the portion of the County outside the corporate limits of municipalities. No voting member of the commission shall be an officer or employee of the county. No voting member of the commission shall have received, during the two (2) years prior to appointment, any substantial portion of income from business operations involving the development of land within the county for urban or urban related purposes. The term of office and removal of any member for nonperformance of duty or misconduct in office as well as filling vacancies on the board shall be the same as Section 1102.

The Planning Commission shall elect a Chair and Vice Chair from among its members and cooperate with the Zoning Administrator and other employees of the County in carrying out the provisions of this Ordinance.

The meeting of the Planning Commission shall be as specified in the rules or bylaws.

The Planning Commission shall be advisory in nature and shall serve at the pleasure of the County Board of Commissioners. In this advisory role, the Planning Commission shall:

1. Assist the County Board in the formulation of goals, policies and programs for the future development of shoreland areas of Lake of the Woods County;
2. Assist the County Board in the preparation of development controls designed to promote development consistent with adopted goals and policies;

3. Review applications for conditional use permits and Ordinance amendments, conduct public hearings in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance, and make recommendations to the County Board;
4. Review subdivision proposals for compliance with the provisions of this Ordinance, conduct public hearings, and forward preliminary and final plats along with recommendation to the County Board of Commissioners; and,
5. Any other such duties as required or requested by the County Board of Commissioners to further goals and policies in furtherance of the intent of this Ordinance.

Section 1105 Conditional Use Permits

Any use listed as a Conditional Use in this Ordinance shall be permitted only upon application to the Zoning Administrator, review and recommendation of the Planning Commission, and approval and issuance of a Conditional Use Permit by the Lake of the Woods County Board of Commissioners. An applicant desiring a Conditional Use Permit shall fill out and submit a complete Conditional Use Permit application to the Lake of the Woods County Zoning Administrator. When such an application is submitted, the appropriate fee shall be paid in order for the application to receive consideration by the Planning Commission. A thorough site evaluation shall be conducted by the Zoning Administrator and the Planning Commission upon receipt of a complete application.

A current compliance inspection report must be submitted for each of the existing sewage treatment systems located on the subject property for which a Conditional Use Permit application is submitted, if the request alters the water usage. A signed Winter Agreement may be allowed in lieu of a Certificate of Compliance between the dates of November 1 and April 30 or if the ground is frozen. It is the responsibility of the landowner to obtain a Certificate of Compliance.

In considering the granting of any conditional use permit the Planning Commission and County Board of Commissioners shall evaluate the effect of the proposed use upon:

1. The maintenance of the public health, safety and welfare;
2. The prevention and control of water pollution, including sedimentation and nutrient loading;
3. Existing topography and draining features and vegetative cover on the site;
4. The location of the site with respect to floodplains and floodways of rivers or tributaries;
5. The erosion potential of the site based upon the degree and direction of slope, soil type and existing vegetative cover;
6. The location of the site with respect to existing and proposed access roads;
7. Its compatibility with adjacent land uses;
8. The need for the proposed use in a shoreland location;

9. The amount of liquid waste to be generated and the adequacy of the proposed sewage treatment system;
10. The visibility of structures and other facilities as viewed from public waters;
11. Adequacy of the site for water supply and on-site sewage treatment systems;
12. The types, uses and numbers of watercraft that the project will generate in relation to the suitability of public waters to safely accommodate these watercraft; and,
13. Any other conditions or requirements prescribed in this Ordinance.

If conditions are imposed, the conditional use permit shall not be effective until the conditions are fully complied with. A conditional use permit shall be in effect only as long as the condition(s) is/are complied with. If conditions are not complied with, the conditional use permit may be revoked by the County Board of Commissioners at a regularly scheduled meeting with public notice and the County may pursue the enforcement remedies set forth in Section 1110 herein.

A conditional use permit and the use approved by issuance of the conditional use permit shall expire and be considered null and void two (2) years after the County Board's final decision to grant the conditional use permit, unless a longer timeframe is specified as a condition upon approval, if not acted upon by the applicant.

Upon consideration of the factors listed above, the Planning Commission or County Board of Commissioners may attach such conditions in addition to those required elsewhere in this Ordinance that it deems necessary for the furthering of the purposes set forth in this Ordinance. Such conditions attached to conditional use permits may include, but are not limited to:

1. Type and extent of shore cover;
2. Limitations on the natural vegetation to be removed or the requirement that additional vegetation be planted;
3. Increased yards and setbacks;
4. Specified sewage treatment and water supply facilities;
5. Landscaping and vegetative screening;
6. Periods and/or hours of operation;
7. Operational control sureties;
8. Deed restrictions;
9. Location of piers, docks, parking and signs;
10. Type of construction;

11. Special provisions for the location, design and use of structures, sewage treatment systems, watercraft launching and docking areas and vehicle parking areas; and,
12. Any other reasonable requirements necessary to fulfill the purposes and intent of this Ordinance.

In order to secure information upon which to base the Planning Commission's recommendation and County Board approval, the applicant may be required to furnish, in addition to the information required for the land use or other permit, the following:

1. A plan of the proposed project area showing contours, soil types, ordinary high-water level, ground water conditions, bedrock, slope, and vegetative cover;
2. Location of existing and proposed buildings, parking areas, traffic access, driveways, walkways, piers, open spaces, and vegetative cover;
3. Plans of buildings, sewage treatment facilities, water supply systems, and arrangements of operations;
4. Specifications for areas of proposed grading, filling, lagooning, dredging, and other topographic alterations; and,
5. Other pertinent information is necessary to determine if the proposal meets the requirements of this Ordinance.

The Planning Commission or County Board of Commissioners, in evaluating each conditional use application, may request the Lake of the Woods Soil and Water Conservation District for expert assistance to assist in the evaluation and consideration of such application.

The County Board of Commissioners shall have the final decision in approving or denying applications for conditional use permits. Any aggrieved person, department, board, or commission of the County or of the State of Minnesota may appeal any decision of the County Board relative to a conditional use permit by writ of certiorari to the Minnesota Court of Appeals within sixty (60) days after the County Board's final decision.

Section 1106 Interim Use Permits

Any use listed as an Interim Use in this Ordinance shall be permitted only upon application to the Zoning Administrator, review and recommendation of the Planning Commission, and approval and issuance of an Interim Use Permit (IUP) by the Lake of the Woods County Board of Commissioners. An applicant desiring an IUP shall fill out and submit a complete application to the Lake of the Woods County Zoning Administrator.

When such an application is submitted, the appropriate fee shall be paid in order for the application to receive consideration by the Planning Commission. A thorough site evaluation shall be conducted by the Zoning Administrator and the Planning Commission upon receipt of a complete application.

A current compliance inspection report must be submitted for each of the existing sewage treatment systems located on the subject property for which an IUP application is submitted. A signed Winter

Agreement may be allowed in lieu of a Certificate of Compliance between the dates of November 1 and April 30 or if the ground is frozen. It is the responsibility of the landowner to obtain a Certificate of Compliance prior to operation of the short-term vacation rental.

In considering the granting of any IUP the Planning Commission and County Board of Commissioners shall evaluate the criteria set forth in Sections 402.3 and 1105 of this Ordinance, and the following:

1. The proposed use conforms to the requirements of this Ordinance; and,
2. The proposed interim use establishes a date or event that will terminate the use is identified with certainty; and,
3. The proposed use will not impose additional costs on the public; and,
4. Adequate utilities, access, drainage, and other necessary facilities have been or are being provided; and,
5. Adequate measures have been or will be taken to provide sufficient off-street parking and loading space to serve the proposed use; and,
6. Adequate measures have been or will be taken to prevent or control offensive odor, fumes, dust, noise and vibration, so that none of these will constitute a nuisance, and to control lighted signs and other lights in such a manner that no disturbance to neighboring properties will result.
7. A thorough evaluation of the water body and the topographic, vegetation, and soils conditions on the site must be made to ensure:
 - A. The prevention of soil erosion or other possible pollution of public waters, both during and after construction; and,
 - B. The visibility of structures and other facilities as viewed from public waters is limited to the extent practicable; and,
 - C. The site is adequate for water supply and on-site sewage treatment; and,
 - D. 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 watercraft.

Upon consideration of the criteria listed above, the Planning Commission or County Board of Commissioners may attach such conditions in addition to those required elsewhere in this Ordinance that it deems necessary for the furthering of the purposes set forth in this Ordinance. Such conditions attached to IUPs may include, but are not limited to the following:

1. Increased setbacks from the ordinary high-water level.
2. Limitations on the removal of natural vegetation or the requirement of additional vegetation be planted.
3. Special provisions for the location, design, and use of structures, sewage treatment systems, watercraft launching and docking areas, and vehicle parking areas.

4. Modification of sewage treatment systems and water supply facilities.
5. Limitations on the periods of use, occupancy, and operation.
6. Operational control sureties and deed restrictions.
7. Any other reasonable requirements necessary to fulfill the purposes and intent of this Ordinance.

Failure to comply with the requirements of this Section or any conditions of the IUP shall be grounds for revocation. If conditions are imposed, the IUP shall not be effective until the conditions are fully complied with. An IUP shall be in effect only as long as the condition(s) is/are complied with. If conditions are not complied with, the IUP may be revoked by the County Board of Commissioners at a regularly scheduled meeting with public notice and the County may pursue the enforcement remedies set forth in Section 1110 herein.

Any IUP issued under this Ordinance is granted solely to the applicant and/or the business entity named in the application, and for the premises named in the IUP application. No IUP of any sort granted pursuant to this Ordinance is transferable to any other person or premises. If a change of ownership, control, or location of any permitted premises occurs, whether pursuant to move, sale, transfer, assignment, or otherwise, the owner or proposed new owner must complete a new application subject to approval pursuant to this Ordinance.

Section 1107 Amendments

The procedure for amendments to this Ordinance shall be as follows:

1. An amendment may be initiated by a property owner, the Planning Commission, or the County Board of Commissioners. Property owners wishing to initiate an amendment shall fill out an Application for Amendment form available from the Zoning Administrator. Such application shall be filled out and submitted to the Zoning Administrator together with the appropriate fee;
2. A public hearing on the amendment request shall be conducted by the Planning Commission within sixty (60) days following such initial meeting. The public hearing shall be conducted in accordance with M.S. 394.26; and,
3. The applicant shall appear before the Planning Commission to answer any questions that they may have concerning the amendment request;
4. The County Board shall make its decision based upon the information presented at the public hearing.

Section 1108 Public Notice and Hearing Requirements

In addition to the procedures described in preceding sections of this Ordinance, all conditional use permit requests, variance requests, request for amendments, and final plat approvals shall be reviewed at a public hearing conducted at least ten (10) days following the official public notification including publication in the Official newspaper of Lake of the Woods County and notification of all property owners within the following distances from the affected property when such notice is applicable: In the

case of variances, 500 feet; In the case of conditional uses, one-quarter mile (1320 feet) or the ten nearest properties, whichever provides notice to the most property owners. In the case of final plat approvals and amendments to official controls which affect specific properties, one-half (1/2) mile.

The Commissioner of Natural Resources must also receive at least ten (10) days notification of hearings to be conducted concerning applications for conditional use permits, variances, amendments, or final plat approvals, within shoreland areas. Notice of hearings to consider subdivisions must include copies of the proposed final plat.

The Rainy/Rapid Rivers Management Board (RRRMB) will receive copies of all notices of any public hearings within the shoreland areas of the Rainy and Rapid Rivers at least ten (10) days before the conduct of any such meeting to allow time to comment and question. A copy of approved amendments and subdivision/plats, and final decisions granting variances or conditional uses under local shoreland management controls must be sent to the RRRMB or designated representative and postmarked prior to the ten (10) days of final action. The local units of government will take into consideration recommendations from the RRRMB before final decisions are granted on uses in the Rainy/Rapid Rivers corridor. Local units of government have the final decisions after all public notifications and hearings are made on all uses of the river corridor.

The Commissioner of Natural Resources must also receive a copy of approved conditional use permits, variances, zoning amendments and final plats, within shoreland areas, postmarked within ten (10) days of the final action.

To receive consideration by the Board of Adjustment and/or Planning Commission, all written correspondence must be received by close of business one (1) day before the scheduled public hearing.

Section 1109 Access to Private Property

The Zoning Administrator or his/her agent(s) shall have the right, at all reasonable times, to enter upon private property for the purpose of administration or enforcement of this Ordinance. This includes the right to conduct investigations, sampling, test borings, and other actions necessary for the enforcement of this Ordinance.

Section 1110 Enforcement and Penalties

In the event of violation or threatening violation of this Ordinance, the County Board of Commissioners in addition to other remedies including prosecution, may institute appropriate actions or proceedings to prevent, restrain, correct or abate such violations or threatened violations, and it shall be the duty of the Lake of the Woods County Attorney to institute such action.

The Lake of the Woods County Board of Commissioners hereby empowers the Land and Water Planning Office to issue Cease and Desist Orders (CDO) to halt the progress of any on-going violation. A CDO may be issued when the Land & Water Planning Office has probable cause that an activity regulated by this Ordinance is:

1. Being or has been conducted without a Land Use Permit or is in violation of an issued Land Use Permit;

2. Requires a variance or is in violation of the approved variance; or,
3. Requires a conditional or an interim use permit or is in violation of the approved conditional or interim use permit.

When work has been stopped by a CDO, the work shall not resume until the violation has been corrected, any administrative fees paid, and the CDO rescinded.

Any person, firm or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions herein, or who shall fail to comply with any of the provisions herein, or who shall make any false statement in any document required to be submitted under such provisions, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by such penalties and fines provided by law. Each day that the violation continues shall constitute a separate offense.

Any application for a permit which is made after the work is commenced and which requires a permit shall be charged an after-the-fact administrative fee, as established by resolution of the Lake of the Woods County Board of Commissioners. The Planning Commission and/or Board of Adjustment may require administrative penalties, correction and/or restoration of the property to its original state before the permit is considered. If such payment is not received within the specified time, such costs shall be certified to the County Auditor/Treasurer and shall be added to the property taxes of the violator.

After two or more attempts to achieve compliance, the Land & Water Planning Office may charge for the enforcement of violations of this Ordinance to recover actual costs for staff time, mileage, and supplies. This cost shall be above and beyond any other fee imposed by this ordinance. Such payment shall be due within thirty (30) days of notification from the County. If such payment is not received within the specified time, such costs shall be certified to the County Auditor/Treasurer and shall be added to the property taxes of the violator.

Section 1111 Fees

In order to defray the administrative costs associated with the processing of applications for land use and related permits, conditional use permits, variance requests, amendments and subdivision plat approvals, a schedule of fees has been adopted by the Lake of the Woods County Board of Commissioners. The schedule of fees shall be posted in the Land and Water Planning Office and may be altered or amended only by the County Board of Commissioners.

Section 1112 Permits

Permits shall be required for the following activities: Building construction/alteration, sewage treatment systems, and grading or filling in shoreland areas.

All contractors, subcontractors, builders, or other persons having charge of the erection, alteration, moving, change or remodeling of the exterior of any building or structure that will change the outside dimension of such building shall apply for a land use permit from the Lake of the Woods County Zoning Administrator before beginning or undertaking such work. After the appropriate fee has been paid, and if the proposed work does not conflict with any portion of the Lake of the Woods County Zoning Ordinance, the permit shall be granted. If the permit is not granted, the reasons for such denial will be provided, in writing, to the applicant.

An application for a land use or SSTS permit shall be made to the Zoning Administrator on forms to be provided by the County. Each application for a permit to construct, alter, move, replace or change a building or SSTS shall be accompanied by a plan, drawn to scale, showing the dimensions of the lot to be built upon; the size and location of the buildings and accessory building; and if applicable, a SSTS site design. Applications for land use permits shall contain other such information as may be deemed necessary for the proper enforcement of this Ordinance, such as a current Compliance Inspection for property located within the designated shoreland areas of the County and any time there is an addition or alteration to, or an expansion of the use of the building being served by an existing SSTS or a new building is being connected to an existing SSTS.

All building/land use, SSTS, excavation, and related permits shall expire one (1) year from the date of approval unless a written extension for extenuating circumstances is granted by the Zoning Administrator. Such extension shall not exceed a period of one (1) year. No more than one extension may be granted for any permit.

No land use permit shall be issued to the landowner of property on which there is an unresolved violation of this Ordinance.

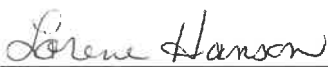
Repairs and maintenance, as defined in Section 101, shall not require a permit.

THIS ORDINANCE IS HEREBY ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF LAKE OF THE WOODS COUNTY THIS 28TH DAY OF MAY, 2024.


Cody Hasbargen, Chair
Lake of the Woods County Board of Commissioners

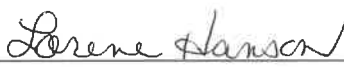
May 28, 2024
Date

ATTEST:


Lorene Hanson
Lake of the Woods County Auditor/Treasurer

I certify that this is a true and complete copy of the original hereof which is on file and of record in the office of the County Auditor/Treasurer, Lake of the Woods County, Minnesota.

Dated at Baudette, Minnesota, May 28th, 2024.


Lorene Hanson, Auditor/Treasurer
Lake of the Woods County