

Martin County Zoning Ordinance Amendment:

Chapter 13 (Shoreland Districts)

Subdivision 18

Agricultural Use Standards

Number 1

with the field office technical guides of the local soil and water conservation district, or other applicable technical materials.

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

Subdivision 16. General Standards for Stormwater Management.

- (1) When possible, existing natural drainage ways, wetlands, and vegetated soil surfaces must be used to convey, store, filter and retain storm water runoff before discharge to public waters.
- (2) 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.
- (3) When development density, topographic features, and soil and vegetation conditions are not sufficient to adequately handle storm water 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 man-made materials and facilities.

Subdivision 17. Specific Standards for Storm Water Management.

- (1) Impervious surface coverage of lots must not exceed 25 percent of lot area.
- (2) When constructed facilities are used for storm water management, documentation must be provided by a qualified individual that they are designed and installed consistent with the field office technical guide of the local soil and water conservation districts.
- (3) New constructed storm water outfall to public waters must provide for filtering or settling of suspended solids and skimming of surface debris before discharge.

Subdivision 18. Agricultural Use Standards.

- (1) 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 perennial permanent vegetation or operated under an approved conservation plan (~~Resource Management Systems~~) that includes alternative riparian water quality practices based on the Natural Resources Conservation Service consistent with the field office technical guide (FOTG) of the local soil and water conservation districts of or the Natural Resource Conservation Service United States Soil Conservation Service, practices approved by the Board of Water and Soil Resources(BWSR), or practices based on local conditions approved by the local soil and water conservation district that are consistent with the FOTG, as provided by a qualified individual or agency. The shore impact zone for parcels with permitted agricultural land uses is equal to a line parallel to and 50 feet an area with a 50-foot average width and a 30-foot minimum width, as measured from ordinary high water level if identified, or the top or crown of bank or

normal water level as provided in Minnesota Statutes, section 103F.48, subd 3(c), whichever is applicable.

- (2) Animal feedlots must meet the following standards:
 - (A) New feedlots must not be located in the shoreland of watercourses or in bluff impact zones and must meet a minimum setback of 300 feet from the ordinary high water level of all public waters basins; and
 - (B) Modifications or expansions to existing feedlots that are located within 300 feet of the ordinary high water level or within a bluff impact zone are allowed if they do not further encroach into the existing ordinary high water level setback or encroach on bluff impact zones.

Subdivision 19. Extractive Use Standards.

- (1) **Site Development and Restoration Plan.** An extractive use site development and restoration plan must be developed, approved, and followed over the course of operation of the site. The plan must address dust, noise, possible pollutant discharges, hours and duration of operation, and anticipated vegetation and topographic alterations. It must also identify actions to be taken during operation to mitigate adverse environmental impacts, particularly erosion, and must clearly explain how the site will be rehabilitated after extractive activities end.
- (2) **Setbacks for Processing Machinery.** Processing machinery must be located consistent with setback standards for structures from ordinary high water levels of public waters and from bluffs.

Subdivision 20. Standards for Commercial, Industrial, Public and Semi-

Public Use. Surface water-oriented commercial uses and industrial, public, or semi-public uses with similar needs to have access to and use of public waters may be located on parcels or lots with frontage on public waters. Uses without water-oriented needs must be located on lots or parcels without public waters frontage, or, if located on lots or parcels with public waters frontage, must either be set back double the normal ordinary high water level setback or be substantially screened from view from the water by vegetation or topography, assuming summer, leaf-on conditions. Those with water-oriented needs must meet the following standards:

- (1) In addition to meeting impervious coverage limits, setbacks, and other zoning standards presented elsewhere in this Ordinance, the uses must be designed to incorporate topographic and vegetative screening of parking areas and structures.
- (2) Uses that require short-term watercraft mooring for patrons must centralize these facilities and design them to avoid obstructions of navigation and to be the minimum size necessary to meet the need.
- (3) Uses that depend on patrons arriving by watercraft may use signs and lighting to convey needed information to the public, subject to the following general standards:
 - (A) No advertising signs or supporting facilities for signs may be placed in or upon public waters. Signs conveying information or safety messages may be placed in or on public waters by a public authority or under a permit issued by the county sheriff.
 - (B) Signs may be placed, when necessary, within the shore impact zone if they are designed and sized to be the minimum necessary to convey needed information. They must only convey needed information. They must only convey the location and name of the establishment and the general types of goods or services available. The signs must not contain other detailed