

CITY OF FRIDLEY ZONING CODE
CHAPTER 205.32 O-7. SHORELAND OVERLAY DISTRICT
(Ref 1224)

205.32 O-7 SHORELAND OVERLAY DISTRICT

1. PURPOSE AND INTENT

- A. The unregulated use of shorelands in the city affects the public health, safety and general welfare not only by contributing to pollution of public waters, but also by impairing the local tax base. Therefore, it is in the best interests of the public health, safety and welfare to provide for the wise use and development of shorelands of public waters.
- B. Statutory authorization. These shoreland regulations are adopted pursuant to the authorization and policies contained in Minn. Stat. Ch. 103F, Minnesota Regulations, Parts 6120.2500 through 6120.3900, and the planning and zoning enabling legislation in Minn. Stat. Ch. 462.
- C. Jurisdiction. The provisions of this Code shall apply to shorelands of the public water bodies as classified in Section 205.32.4.B of this Code. A body of water created by a private user where there was no previous shoreland may, at the discretion of the governing body, be exempt from this Code.
- D. Compliance. The use of any shoreland of public waters; the size and shape of lots; the use, size, type and location of structures on lots; the grading and filling of any shoreland area; and the cutting of shoreland vegetation shall be in full compliance with the terms of this Code and other applicable regulations.
- E. District application. The shoreland overlay district shall be superimposed (overlaid) upon all the zoning districts as identified in Chapter 205 of this Code as existing or amended by the text and map of this Code. The regulations and requirements imposed by the shoreland overlay district shall be in addition to those established by the base zoning district which jointly apply. Under joint application of the districts, the more restrictive requirements shall apply.
- F. Exemption. A structure or use which was lawful before adoption of this Chapter, but which is not in conformity with the provisions of the shoreland overlay district, may be continued subject to Section 205.04.3 of this Code.

2. DISTRICT BOUNDARIES

The boundaries of the shoreland permit overlay district within the city consists of the first tier of riparian lots abutting a protected lake or tributary identified in Section 205.32.4.B of this Code. The specific boundaries of the shoreland permit overlay district are shown on the official Fridley Shoreland Overlay District Map in the Fridley Zoning Code.

3. DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of this Chapter certain terms and words are hereby defined: Words used in the present tense shall include the future; words in the singular include the plural, and the plural the singular; the word “building” shall include the word “structure”; and the word “lot” shall include the word “plot”; and the word “shall” is mandatory and not directory; and the word “including” shall mean “including, but not limited to”.

For the purpose of this district the following definitions shall apply:

A. Accessory Building.

A subordinate building or use which is located on the same lot as the principal building or use and is necessary or incidental to the conduct of the principal building or use.

B. Bluff.

Those steep slopes lying between the ordinary high water mark and the River Corridor boundary having an angle of ascent from the river of more than twelve percent (12%) from the horizontal.

C. Bluffline.

A line delineating the top of the bluff connecting the points at which the angle of ascent becomes less than twelve percent (12%). More than one (1) bluffline may be encountered.

D. Bluff Impact Zone

The area between the Bluffline and forty (40) feet inland from the bluff.

E. Commission.

The City of Fridley Planning Commission.

F. Commissioner.

The Commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources of the State of Minnesota.

G. Council.

The Fridley City Council.

H. Critical Area.

The area known as the Mississippi River Corridor Critical Area designated by the Governor in the Executive Order No. 130.

I. Development.

The making of any material change in the use or appearance of any structure or land including reconstruction; alteration of the size of any structure; alteration of the land; alteration of a shore or bank of a river, stream, lake or pond; a commencement of drilling (except to obtain soil samples); mining or excavation; demolition of a structure; clearing of land as an adjunct to construction; deposit of refuse, solid or liquid waste, or fill on a parcel of land; the dividing of land into two (2) or more parcels.

J. 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 existed prior to development. Examples include rooftops, sidewalks, patios, driveways, parking lots, storage areas, and concrete, asphalt, or gravel roads.

K. Lot Coverage.

The amount of impervious surface on a lot.

L. Ordinary High Water Level.

Minnesota State Statute 103G.005, subdivision 14 defines ordinary high water level as the boundary of waterbasins, watercourses, public waters, and public waters wetlands, and:

- (1) the ordinary high water level is an elevation delineating the highest water level that has been maintained for a sufficient period of time to leave evidence upon the landscape, commonly the point where the natural vegetation changes from predominantly aquatic to predominantly terrestrial;
- (2) for watercourses, the ordinary high water level is the elevation of the top of the bank of the channel; and
- (3) for reservoirs and flowages, the ordinary high water level is the operating elevation of the normal summer pool.

M. Shoreland

Shoreland means land located within the following distances from the ordinary high water elevation of public waters:

- (1) land within 1,000 feet from the normal high watermark of a lake, pond, or flowage; and
- (2) land within 300 feet of a river or stream or the landward side of a floodplain delineated by ordinance on the river or stream, whichever is greater.

N. Shore Impact Zone

The area between the ordinary high water mark and fifty (50) feet inland from the ordinary high water mark.

O. Structure.

Anything constructed or erected which requires location on or underground or attachment to something having location on or underground. This includes an edifice or building of any kind, or any piece of work artificially built up or composed of parts joined together in some definite manner, whether of a temporary or permanent character.

4. SHORELAND CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

- A. Public waters. The public waters of Fridley have been classified below consistent with the criteria found in Minnesota Regulations, Part 6120.3300, and the DNR Protected Waters Inventory Map for Anoka County, Minnesota.

C. Notifications to the Department of Natural Resources.

- (1) *Public hearings.* Copies of all notices of any public hearings to consider variances, amendments, or special uses under local shoreland management controls must be sent to the commissioner or the commissioner's designated representative and postmarked at least ten days before the hearings. Notices of hearings to consider proposed subdivisions/plats must include copies of the subdivision/plat.
- (2) *Approval.* A copy of approved amendments and subdivisions/plats, and final decisions granting variances or special uses under local shoreland management controls must be sent by the City to the commissioner or the commissioner's designated representative and postmarked within ten days of final action.

6. LAND USE DISTRICT DESCRIPTIONS

Allowed land uses within the shoreland district shall be determined by the underlying zoning district, as listed within Chapter 205 of City Code.

7. LOT AREA AND WIDTH STANDARDS

Lot area and width standards for residential development shall be regulated per the underlying zoning district in Chapter 205 of City Code.

8. PLACEMENT, DESIGN, AND HEIGHT OF STRUCTURES

A. Placement of structures on lots. When more than one setback applies to a site, structures and facilities must be located to meet all setbacks. Where structures exist on the adjoining lots on both sides of a proposed building site, structure setbacks may be altered without a variance to conform to the adjoining setbacks from the ordinary high water level, provided the proposed building site is not located in a shore impact zone or in a bluff impact zone. Structures shall be located as follows:

- (1) *Required setbacks.* All required rear yard, side yard and front yard setbacks shall be met per the underlying zoning district.
- (2) *Ordinary high water level setback.* Structure setbacks (in feet) from the ordinary high water level.

<u>Classes of Public Waters</u>	<u>Structure Setbacks</u>
General Development Lake	50 feet
Natural Environment Lake	150 feet
Recreational Development Lake	75 feet
River	100 feet
Tributary Stream	50 feet

- (3) *Required bluff setback.* The following setback shall be applied, regardless of the classification of the water body:

<u>Classes of Land</u>	<u>Structure Setback</u>
Top of Bluff	40 feet

- (4) *Bluff impact zones.* Structures and accessory facilities, except stairways and landings, must not be placed within bluff impact zones.
- (5) *Height of structures.* Maximum allowable height for all structures shall be regulated per underlying zoning district in Chapter 205 of City Code.
- B. Shoreland alterations. Alterations of vegetation and topography will be regulated to prevent erosion into public waters, fix nutrients, preserve shoreland aesthetics, preserve historic values, prevent bank slumping, and protect fish and wildlife habitat.
- (1) *Vegetation alteration.* Removal or alteration of vegetation is allowed subject to the following standards:
- a. Intensive vegetation clearing within the shore and bluff impact zones and on steep slopes is not allowed.
 - b. In shore and bluff impact zones and on steep slopes, limited clearing of trees and shrubs and cutting, pruning, and trimming of trees is allowed to provide a view to the water from the principal dwelling site and to accommodate the placement of stairways and landings, picnic areas, access paths, beach and watercraft access areas, and permitted water-oriented accessory structures or facilities provided that:
 - ((i)). The screening of structures, vehicles, or other facilities as viewed from the water, assuming summer, leaf-on conditions, is not substantially reduced.
 - ((ii)). Along rivers, existing shading of water surfaces is preserved.
 - ((iii)). The above provisions are not applicable to the removal of trees, limbs, or branches that are dead, diseased, or pose safety hazards and the removal of plants deemed noxious under the Minnesota Noxious Weed Law.
- (2) *Building permit.* Grading and filling and excavations necessary for the construction of structures and driveways under validly issued building permits for these facilities do not require the issuance of a separate shoreland grading and filling permit.
- (3) *Land alteration permit.* Notwithstanding (2) above, a land alteration permit will be required for:
- a. The movement of more than ten cubic yards of material on steep slopes or within shore or bluff impact zones.
 - b. The movement of more than 50 cubic yards of material outside of steep slopes and shore and bluff impact zones.

- (4) *Conditions.* The following considerations and conditions must be adhered to during the issuance of building permits, land alteration permits, special use permits, variances and subdivision approvals:
- a. Grading or filling in any type 2-8 wetland must be evaluated to determine how extensively the proposed activity would affect the following functional qualities of the wetland (This evaluation shall 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):
 - ((i)) Sediment and pollutant trapping and retention.
 - ((ii)) Storage of surface runoff to prevent or reduce flood damage.
 - ((iii)) Fish and wildlife habitat.
 - ((iv)) Recreational use.
 - ((v)) Shoreline or bank stabilization.
 - ((vi)) Noteworthiness, including special qualities such as historic significance, critical habitat for endangered plants and animals, or others.
 - b. Alterations must be designed and conducted in a manner that ensures only the smallest amount of bare ground is exposed for the shortest time possible.
 - c. Mulches or similar materials must be used, where necessary, for temporary bare soil coverage, and a permanent vegetation cover must be established as soon as possible.
 - 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 field office technical guides of the local soil and water conservation districts and the United States Soil Conservation Service.
 - 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 create finished slopes of less than 3:1 slope.
 - 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 under Minn. Stat. § 103G.245.
 - j. Alterations of topography must only be allowed if they are accessory to permitted or special uses and do not adversely affect adjacent or nearby properties.

- k. Placement of natural rock rip rap, including associated grading of the shoreline and placement of a filter blanket, is permitted if the finished slope does not exceed three feet horizontal to one foot vertical, the landward extent of the rip rap is within ten feet of the ordinary high water level, and the height of the rip rap above the ordinary high water level does not exceed three feet. Must be done in accordance with other State and Federal regulations. Permit from DNR is required.
- (5) *Connections to public waters.* Excavations where the intended purpose is connection to a public water, such as boat slips, canals, lagoons, and harbors, must be controlled by local shoreland controls. Permission for excavations may be given only after written authorization has been obtained from the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources approving the proposed connection to public waters.
- C. Stormwater management. The following general and specific standards shall apply:
- (1) *General standards.*
 - a. When possible, existing natural drainage-ways, wetlands, and vegetated soil surfaces must be used to convey, store, filter, and retain stormwater runoff before discharge to public waters.
 - b. 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 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.
 - c. 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.
 - (2) *Specific standards.*
 - a. Impervious surface lot coverage shall not exceed 35 percent of the lot area, except as a variance, which shall comply with the following standards:
 - ((i)) All structures, additions or expansions shall meet setback and other requirements of this Code.
 - ((ii)) The lot shall be served with municipal sewer and water.
 - ((iii)) The lot shall provide for the collection and treatment of stormwater in compliance with Chapter 208 of City Code if determined that the site improvements will result in increased runoff directly entering a public water. All development plans shall require review and approval by the city engineer and the underlying watershed district.
 - ((iv)) Measures to be taken from the treatment of stormwater runoff and/or prevention of stormwater from directly entering a public water. The measures may include, but not be limited to the following:

- (A) Appurtenances as sedimentation basins debris basins, desilting basins, or silt traps.
 - (B) Installation of debris guards and microsilt basins on storm sewer inlets.
 - (C) Use where practical, oil skimming devices or sump catch basins.
 - (D) Direct drainage away from the lake and into pervious, grassed, yards through site grading, use of gutters and down spouts.
 - (E) Construction sidewalks of partially pervious raised materials such as decking which has natural earth or other pervious material beneath or between the planking.
 - (F) Use grading and construction techniques which encourage rapid infiltration, e.g., sand and gravel under impervious materials with adjacent infiltration swales graded to lead into them.
 - (G) Install berms, water bars, or terraces which temporarily detain water before dispersing it into pervious area.
- b. When constructed facilities are used for stormwater management, documentation must be provided by a qualified individual that they are designed and installed consistent with the field office technical guide of the local soil and water conservation districts.
- c. New constructed stormwater outfall to public waters must provide for filtering or settling of suspended solids and skimming or surface debris before discharge.
- (3) *Nonconformities.* All legally established nonconformities as of the date of this section may continue, but they will be managed according to section 205.32.5.B of this Code with the following exceptions:
- a. Decks are allowed as a conforming use provided all of the following criteria and standards are met:
 - ((i)). The principle structure existed on the date the structure setbacks were established.
 - ((ii)). No other reasonable location for a deck exists.
 - ((iii)). The deck encroachment toward the ordinary high water level maintains a minimum setback in accordance with applicable code sections and a maximum encroachment of 10 feet into the Bluff Impact Zone or Shore Impact Zone.
 - ((iv)). The deck is framed construction, and is not roofed or screened.

9. PUBLIC NUISANCE: PENALTY

- A. Any person who violates any provisions of this district or fails to comply with any of its terms or requirements shall be guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not more than \$500 or imprisoned for not more than ninety (90) days, or both, and in addition shall pay all costs of prosecution and expenses involved in the case. Each day such violation continues shall be considered a separate offense.
- B. Every obstruction or use placed or maintained in the Preservation District in violation of this Chapter is hereby declared to be a public nuisance and creation thereof may be enjoined and the maintenance thereof abated by appropriate judicial action.
- C. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the City from taking such other lawful action as is necessary to prevent, remedy or remove any violation.



**CITY OF
FRIDLEY**

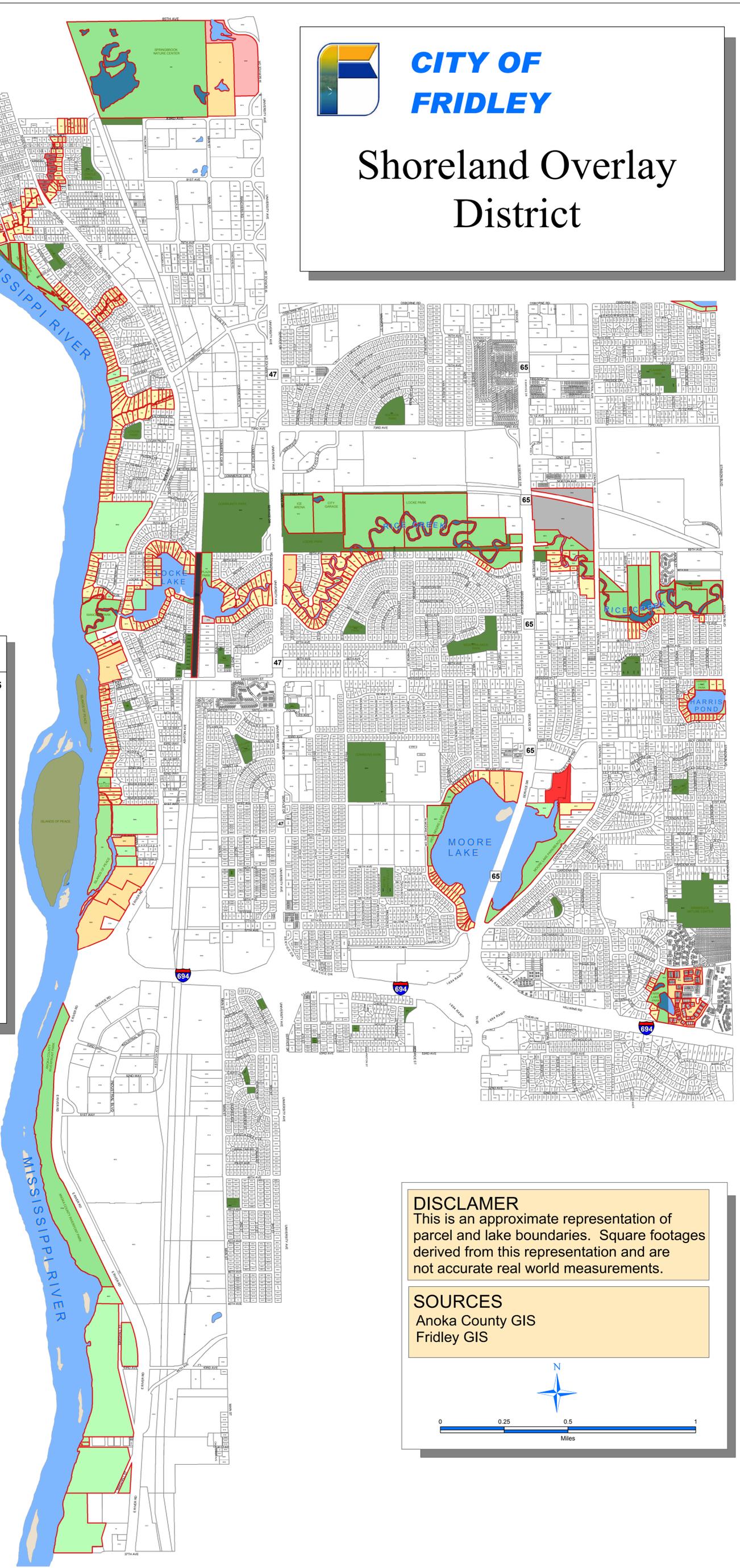
Shoreland Overlay District



MAP DATE
January 4, 2005

MAP REVISION DATE
August 16, 2005

Shoreland Parcels with Zoning	Parcel Count
R-1 - One Family Units	395
R-2 - Two Family Units	27
R-3 - General Multiple Units	1
R-4 - Mobile Home Parks	
PUD - Planned Unit Development	9
S-1 - Hyde Park Neighborhoods	
S-2 - Redevelopment District	
S-3 - Heavy Ind, Onaway Addition	
C-1 - Local Business	
C-2 - General Business	1
C-3 - General Shopping	2
C-R1 - General Office	
M-1 - Light Industrial	1
M-2 - Heavy Industrial	1
M-3 - Outdoor Intensive Heavy Industrial	
M-4 Manufacturing Only	
RR - Railroads	
P - Public Facilities	59



DISCLAIMER
This is an approximate representation of parcel and lake boundaries. Square footages derived from this representation and are not accurate real world measurements.

SOURCES
Anoka County GIS
Fridley GIS

