



Legislation Text

File #: 19-050-O, **Version:** 1

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING SECTION 50-14, RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS, 50-19, PERMITTED USE TABLE, 50-20, USE SPECIFIC STANDARDS, SECTION 50-21, DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS, SECTION 50-41, DEFINITIONS, RELATED TO DWELLINGS AND TINY HOUSES.

CITY PROPOSAL:

The city of Duluth does ordain:

Section 1. That Section 50-14.5 of the Duluth City Code, 1959, as amended, be amended as follows, as shown in Attachment A, 50-14.5 R-1.

Section 2. That Section 50-14.6 of the Duluth City Code, 1959, as amended, be amended as follows, as shown in Attachment B, 50-14.6 R-2.

Section 3. That Section 50-19.1 of the Duluth City Code, 1959, as amended, be amended as follows:

50-19.1 General.

Table 50-19.8, use table, lists land uses and indicates whether they are allowed by right or with a special use permit, or prohibited in each base zone district. The use table also includes references to any additional regulations applicable to that use. The following legend in Table 50-19.1 shall be referenced when using the Permitted Use Table in 50-19.8.

TABLE 50-19.1: Use Table Legend for 50-19.8*	
Abbreviation	Reference
P	Permitted Use
S	Special Use; refer to 50-37.10
I	Interim Use; refer to 50-37.10
A	Accessory Use
U	Use Permitted in the Upper Stories of the Form
1	May Require Planning Commission Review He and MU-W Only); refer to 50-37.11
2	May Require Additional Development Standard Commission Review if in the Higher Education -O); refer to 50-18.5
3	If allowed by an approved regulating plan; refer to 50-15.7

Notes: *Additional restrictions may standards
shall apply on uses within the natural resources,
airport, historic resources, or skyline parkway
overlay districts (NR-O, A-O, HR-O, SP-O). All
permitted uses in the MU-N Zone District shall be
considered as eligible for an interim use permit in
R-1 or R-2 District for structures identified as a
city of Duluth Local historic landmark, per Section
50-20.7.

Section 4. That Section 50-19.8 of the Duluth City Code, 1959, as amended, be amended as follows, as shown in Attachment C, 50-19 Use Table.:

Section 5. That Section 50-20.1 of the Duluth City Code, 1959, as amended, be amended as follows:

50-20.1 Residential uses.

A. Dwelling, two-family.

In the R-1, R-2 and R-P districts, two-family dwellings shall be designed to protect and reflect the character of one-family residences as set forth below:

1. ~~Minimum size.~~ A two-family dwelling shall contain at least 1,800 square feet of floor area (not including garages or utility rooms or basement or attic space not used for living quarters);
1. ~~2.~~ Exterior stairways. No exterior stairways with a total vertical rise greater than five feet shall be permitted;
2. ~~3.~~ In the R-1 and R-2 districts, each unit in a two family dwelling must have a separate exterior entrance on the facade facing the front property line;

B. Dwelling, townhouse.

In the R-1 and R-2 districts, each dwelling shall exhibit the characteristics of a series of one-family dwellings that are arranged in an attached side by side fashion and shall be designed to protect the character of one-family residences as set forth below:

1. Dwelling fronting street. Townhouse dwellings shall be located on lots in such a way that each individual dwelling unit has a minimum of 20 feet of street frontage in the R-1 district, and a minimum of 15 feet of street frontage in the R-2 district;
2. Variation of exterior walls. No more than two adjacent townhouse units may have front facades in the same vertical plane. Where a variation in front façade plane is required, the variation shall be a minimum of three feet;
3. Landscaping. Prior to the occupancy and use of a townhouse dwelling, coniferous or evergreen trees meeting the minimum size requirements of Section 50-25.2 shall be planted in required front and back yard areas on an average spacing of 20 feet;

4. Screening of refuse areas. Where refuse storage areas are directly viewable from any exterior lot line at a height of six feet above grade, they shall be screened by wood, brick, or stone fences, or by vegetative materials, with a minimum height of six feet, designed so that at least 75 percent of the refuse area is obscured by opaque materials when viewed at an angle perpendicular to the screening materials;
5. Maximum number of units. In the R-1 district, townhomes constructed on the corners of blocks or adjacent to the intersections of two or more public or private road may have up to eight dwelling units, but townhomes constructed in the middle of a subdivision block may have no more than six dwelling units. In all other zone districts, townhomes may not exceed eight dwelling units;
6. Separate entrances. Each unit in a townhome must have a separate exterior entrance on the facade facing the front yard property line, or front side yard property line;
7. Design features. At least three of the following design features shall be provided for visual relief along all facades of each townhome structure:
 - (a) Roof dormers;
 - (b) Gables;
 - (c) Recessed entries;
 - (d) Covered porches;
 - (e) Cupolas;
 - (f) Pillars, pilasters or posts;
 - (g) Bay windows;
 - (h) Eaves of at least 12 inches beyond the building wall or a parapet wall with an articulated design (decorative cornice, etc.);
 - (i) Multiple windows with minimum four inches trim;
 - (j) Recesses/shadow lines;

C. Dwelling, multi-family.

In the F-2, F-4, F-5 and F-8 districts, this use is permitted on the ground floor of the corridor building type only. In other building types it is only permitted above the ground floor;

D. Residential care facility/assisted living.

In the F-2, F-4, F-5, and F-8 districts, this use is permitted on the ground floor of the corridor building type only. In other building types it is only permitted above the ground floor;

E. Rooming house.

In the F-2, F-4, F-5 and F-8 districts, this use is permitted on the ground floor of the corridor building type only. In other building types it is only permitted above the ground floor;

F. Manufactured home park.

1. New manufactured home parks, expansions to existing manufactured home parks, and new or

replacement of manufactured home units on lots of record are prohibited in the floodway district. If allowed in the flood fringe district, these uses shall be subject to the requirements of Section 50-18.1 of this Chapter and the following standards;

2. Existing, new and replacement manufactured homes in the flood fringe district must comply with the following standards:
 - (a) All manufactured homes must be securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system that resists flotation, collapse, and lateral movement. Methods of anchoring may include, but are not limited to, use of over-the-top or frame ties to ground anchors. This requirement is in addition to applicable state anchoring requirements for resisting wind forces;
 - (b) New or replacement manufactured homes in existing manufactured home parks must have vehicular access at or above an elevation not more than two feet below the regulatory flood protection elevation, unless the property owner has a flood warning and emergency evacuation plan acceptable to the city council as specified in Section 50-18.1.

G. Cottage home park

In the RR-1, RR-2, R-1, R-2, and MU-N districts, this use is subject to the use-specific standards as set forth below:

1. Development standards. All dwelling units within a cottage home park shall be subject to setback, height, off-street parking, and other regulations appropriate for one-family dwellings in the applicable zone district that the cottage home park is located, except as provided within this section;
2. Minimum lot area and lot frontage. Dwelling units shall meet the minimum lot area and lot frontage requirement for multi-family, townhome, or two family developments of the applicable zone district that the home park is located, whichever is smaller or least;
3. Principal entrance. Each dwelling unit shall have a principal entrance facing the front lot line. Exceptions to the requirement of a dwelling unit having a principal entrance facing the front property line may be made by the Land Use Supervisor, but only if the unit has a porch or deck on the front façade and the primary entrance is within 10 feet of the front façade;
4. Common open space or amenity area. Cottage housing developments shall provide common open space or an amenity area which is centrally located, equally accessible from, and at the disposition of all dwelling units;
5. Connectivity and access. Sidewalks or multi-use paths must be provided to ensure pedestrian access from each individual dwelling unit to the front property line or public street;
6. Subdivision. Approval of a cottage home park does not negate to the need for subdivision review and approval, where applicable.
7. Utility Connections. Cottage home parks must provide separate sewer and water services for each dwelling unit as required by the city engineer.

Section 6. That Section 50-20.5 of the Duluth City Code, 1959, as amended, be amended as follows:

50-20.5.D Accessory uses.

D. Accessory dwelling unit.

An accessory dwelling unit may be created within, or detached from, any one-family or two family dwelling, as a subordinate use, in those districts shown in Table 50-19.8, provided the following standards are met:

1. Only one accessory dwelling unit may be created per lot;
2. No variances shall be granted for an accessory dwelling unit;
3. Only the property owner, which shall include title holders and contract purchasers, may apply for an accessory dwelling unit;
4. One off-street parking space shall be provided in addition to off-street parking that is required for the primary dwelling;
5. Accessory dwelling units shall contain no more than 800 square feet of total floor space and shall be consistent in character and design with the primary dwelling. An accessory dwelling unit shall not exceed the total floor area square footage of the principal structure
6. If a separate outside entrance is necessary for an accessory dwelling unit located within the primary dwelling, that entrance must be located either on the rear or side of the building;
8. An accessory dwelling unit shall not be considered a principal one-family dwelling. An accessory dwelling must be located on the same tax parcel as the principal one or two-family dwelling;
9. An accessory dwelling unit shall not exceed the height of the principal residential structure or 20 feet, whichever is greater.

Section 7. That Section 50-20.5.J of the Duluth City Code, 1959, as amended, be amended as follows:

J Accessory uses or structures not listed elsewhere.

1. In any residential district, any accessory building that is erected prior to the construction of the principal building shall comply with the following conditions:
 - a) The construction of the principal building shall be completed and the certificate of occupancy for such principal use issued within two years of issuance of the building permit for the accessory building;
 - b) Prior to issuance of a building permit for such accessory use, a building demolition bond shall be approved by the city and in an amount sufficient to demolish such accessory structure be filed with the building official;
 - c) The owner shall execute a license, in a form approved by the city, authorizing the city to enter upon the real property for the purpose of demolishing such accessory structure in the event a principal structure is not completed as required by this Section.
2. ~~In the RR-2 district, business shall not be conducted from a garage;~~
3. In the R-2 district, accessory building includes a storage garage on a lot occupied by a multi-family dwelling, townhouse or rooming house;
4. In the MU-N district and all residential districts, accessory buildings shall be subject to the following restrictions:
 - a) Except for truckload or trailer-load retail sales lasting less than 30 days where allowed, no

- accessory use shall be conducted in or out of a trailer or truck;
- b) Storage of trailers and trucks or storage of goods within trailers and trucks shall not be a permitted accessory use unless (i) the primary use of the lot is a parking lot, parking garage, or filling station, or (ii) the truck or trailer is used on a regular basis for deliveries or the hauling of supplies to or from a business;
5. In the MU-C, MU-I and MU-W districts, accessory buildings shall be erected at the same time or after the construction of the principal building and subject to the following restrictions:
- a) Except for truckload or trailer-load retail sales lasting less than 30 days, no accessory use shall be conducted in or out of a trailer or truck;
- b) The storage of trailers and trucks or the storage of goods within trailers and trucks shall not be a permitted use unless (i) the primary use of the lot is a parking lot, parking garage, filling station, automobile or light vehicle sales or service, or automobile or light vehicle storage, or (ii) the truck or trailer is used on a regular basis for deliveries or the handling of supplies to or from a business;
6. In the MU-B, I-G, and I-W districts, accessory buildings shall be erected at the same time or after the construction of the building for the principal use;
7. An accessory building may observe an equal or greater distance to the front property line as provided by a principal structure if the accessory building provides the front and side yards required for dwelling in that district as per Article II and Section 50-20;

Section 8. That Section 50-20.6.B of the Duluth City Code, 1959, as amended, be amended as follows:

B Temporary moveable storage container.

~~1. Temporary moveable storage containers for residential uses shall not be located on any public street, and shall not remain on any property in a residential zone district for more than 14 consecutive days;~~

~~2. Temporary moveable storage containers for non-residential uses shall not be located on any public street and shall not be located on private property for more than 90 days during any calendar year unless located and buffered from adjoining property to the same extent required for primary or accessory structures;~~

- 1 Temporary moveable storage containers must comply with the same setback standards as for accessory structures, and shall not be located on any public right of way or utility, pedestrian, or drainage easement.
- 2 Temporary moveable storage containers:
 - are allowed in the MU-B and MU-W district only if buffered and screened from adjoining property to the same extent required for primary or accessory structures;
 - are allowed in the I-G or I-W districts without a requirement for buffering or screening;
 - are allowed in the RR-1, RR-2, R-1, R-2, and MU-N zone districts but shall not remain on any property for more than 15 days in any calendar year;
 - are allowed in all other zone districts but shall not remain on any property for more than 45 days during any calendar year.
- 3 Exceptions to the above standards:
 - Licensed and bonded contractors may use shipping containers for temporary housing of equipment and materials during construction projects only as expressly authorized by a City building, excavation, or obstruction permit.

-The Land Use Supervisor may grant extensions to the time limit listed in subsection 2 above, but in no case shall the duration exceed 180 day.

Section 9. That Section 50-21.2 of the Duluth City Code, 1959, as amended, be amended as follows:

50-21.2 Special dimensional standards.

A. Lot without municipal sewer.

Lot areas for properties not provided with municipal sewer shall be at least two acres in size or the minimum lot area for the zone district, whichever is larger, and shall be subject to county ordinances and standards regulating individual sewage treatment systems. Lots with large wetlands or shallow bedrock may be required to be larger than two acres, and shall be determined on a case-by-case basis based on the area needed to fit a sewage treatment system on the site. Lots smaller than two acres may be allowed in areas zoned R-P based on soil and site conditions;

B. Front yards on double frontage lots.

On lots having double frontage and where the first and second frontages are on opposite lot lines, the required front yard shall be provided on the frontage that is the generally established frontage on the block, as determined by the building official;

C. Side yards.

1. Dwelling units above commercial uses.

In all residential and mixed use districts, where dwelling units are erected above commercial establishments, no residential side yard is required, except for any side yard required for the commercial building on the side of a lot adjoining a residential district. In form districts, no side yard is required even if the lot adjoins a residential district;

2. Attached and multi-family dwellings.

For the purpose of side yard regulations, a two-family dwelling, townhouse, or multi-family dwelling shall be considered as one building occupying one lot;

3. Driveways.

Where no garage facilities are provided and the alley is not developed for access at the time the dwelling is constructed in an R-1 or R-2 district, there shall be provided one side yard of a minimum of nine feet for a driveway and the other side yard shall have a minimum width of five feet;

D. Rear yards.

Accessory dwelling units shall not exceed the height of the principal residential structure or 20 feet, whichever is greater. All other ~~An accessory structures cannot~~ shall not exceed 20 feet in height.

Any accessory structure and may shall not occupy more than 30 percent of the rear yard area. All accessory structures on a lot ~~may~~ shall not occupy more than 60 percent of the rear yard area;

E. Street improvements in public right of way.

Except as provided in Section 50-37.1.L, for development or redevelopment proposed on lots without a principle structure:

1. The street shall be improved to the most current standards on file in the office of the city engineer and shall be designed for the road classification within the zone in which the property is located;
2. The street shall be improved across the entire frontage of the lot proposed to be developed and all other contiguous property owned by the owner of the subject lot;
3. Any street improvement that results in a dead-end street that is greater than 150 feet in length shall require construction of a turn-around for emergency and maintenance vehicles approved by the city fire marshal.

For lots developed with an existing legal principle structure, the street improvement requirements need not be met when the landowner proposes an expansion of the existing legally constructed structure or a replacement principle structure, if the landowner provides evidence of a perpetual easement to access the property from an improved street of a distance not greater than 150 feet, and such access shall be improved to meet Fire Code standards.

F. Common Open Space

1. All structures intended to be owned and occupied by an individual unit owner of a Common Interest Community shall be constructed within the space allocated in the governing documents for that specific unit owner, except as allowed in section 2 below;
2. A Home Owner Association or other applicable governing body of the community may grant building easements, with city approval as provided for in this sub-paragraph below, to allow encroachments of structures into the common open space as platted in the Common Interest Community Plat. In such instances, the building easement shall be considered part of the adjacent building parcel or unit. Before constructing any such encroaching structure, the owner of said adjacent building parcel or unit shall file with the Planning Department a copy of a recorded easement and survey depicting same by the private landowner are required to verify the circumstances in each instance. The Land Use Supervisor may grant city approval for the proposed building easement(s) if they do not impact more than 10% of the common open space of the community; the Planning Commission may grant city approval for impacts more than 10%. In no event can more than 30% of the common open space of the community be impacted. The Land Use Supervisor or Planning Commission may require the CIC to be re-platted to reflect the change in the reduced common open space.

Section 10. That Section 50-41.1 of the Duluth City Code, 1959, as amended, be amended as follows:

50-41.1 Definitions: A

Accessory agriculture roadside stand. A structure erected for the display and sale of agriculture products grown on the premises and that is subordinate to the primary residential or agricultural use of the premises.
Accessory bed and breakfast. An owner-occupied building designed as a one-family dwelling that provides no more than five guest rooms for lodging accommodations by prior arrangements for compensation. The primary residence in the building or a separate, lawfully existing building located on the same site must be occupied by the building owner on a permanent basis. It may or may not include serving of meals to guests.
Accessory boat dock, residential. A personal use boating structure, subordinate to a primary residential use of property, that is built over or floats upon the water of a lake, river, or stream, and that serves one property

owner for mooring boats or as a landing place for marine transport.

Accessory caretaker quarters. A subordinate dwelling unit intended for an employee or owner who looks after or takes charge of goods or property. The unit shall be either inside or attached to a main structure by a common wall. The unit is a complete, independent living facility with provisions for cooking, eating, sanitation and sleeping.

Accessory communications tower for private use. Any structure, subordinate to a primary use of land, that is designed and constructed primarily for the purpose of supporting one or more wireless analog or digital telecommunication facilities, that is located on the ground or anchored to the ground and exceeds 24 feet in height. Such a tower may have a variety of configurations, including a monopole, a lattice tower or a guyed tower.

Accessory day care facility. A private or public establishment licensed by the state that regularly provides one or more dependents with care, training, supervision, rehabilitation or developmental guidance on a regular basis, for periods less than 24 hours a day, for gain or otherwise, as a secondary and subordinate activity to a permitted or approved special use of the property.

Accessory dwelling unit. A subordinate dwelling unit added to, created within, or detached from a one or two single-family dwelling residence, but located on the same lot or parcel as a primary residential structure and owned by the same owner as the primary residential structure, and providing that provides basic requirements for living, sleeping, cooking, eating, and sanitation, and is constructed on compliant and permanent footings or foundation, with permanent connections to public sanitary sewer and water. No recreational vehicle, or structure on a chassis, shall constitute an accessory dwelling unit.

Accessory heliport. An area used or intended to be used for the landing and takeoff of helicopters that is secondary and incidental to, and is operated in support of, a permitted or approved special use on the same property, including operations facilities, such as maintenance, loading, and unloading, storage, fueling or terminal facilities.

Accessory home occupation. A business or occupation incidental and subordinate to the principal residential use. All home occupations must comply with the conditions in Section 50-20.5.F. Examples include but are not limited to: artist's studio; dressmaking; accessory beauty salon or barber shop, office of a physician or dentist for consultation or emergency treatment but not for general professional practice, lawyer, engineer, architect or accountant; teaching, with instruction limited to not more than two pupils at the same time. A home occupation shall not be interpreted to include accessory bed and breakfast, restaurants or tea rooms.

Accessory home share. A habitable room or space in an owner-occupied dwelling offered for trade or sale, whether for money or exchange of goods or services, for periods of 29 days or less.

Accessory recycling collection point. A facility used for the collection and temporary storage of empty beverage containers, aluminum, glass, paper or clothing for recycling purposes conducted totally within an enclosed structure or container, and that is accessory to a permitted or approved special use in the zone district. This definition does not include processing except for can banks that crush cans as they are deposited.

Accessory sidewalk dining area. An outdoor eating and drinking area that is generally associated with and subordinate to a permitted or approved special use on the same property and that is, located on a public sidewalk. This use may include removable tables, chairs, planters, or similar features and equipment.

Accessory solar or geothermal power equipment. Accessory uses and structures that are clearly subordinate in size and use to the primary use and structure on the property, and that are used to reduce energy consumption or to generate energy from non-fossil fuel and non-carbon dioxide emitting sources on the property. These structures and uses may include but are not limited to the following, and may be located at ground level or above or below ground unless specifically limited in this Chapter, provided that they meet all other applicable requirements of this Chapter: solar photovoltaic modules, solar thermal hot water collectors, solar arrays; and geothermal heat pumps, earth tubes, or downhole heat exchangers.

Accessory use or structure. A use or structure subordinate in use, area or purpose to the principal use or structure on the same lot and serving a purpose naturally and normally incidental to the principal use or structure and that is not included in a separate definition of an accessory use or structure in this Chapter. Where an accessory building is attached to the principal building in a substantial manner by a wall or a roof, it

shall be considered part of the principal building. An accessory building or use may be permitted on a lot of record that abuts or is separated by a public easement of no more than 25 feet in width to another lot or lots on which the primary use is located, provided all lots are owned by the same owner and none of the parcels are severed, legally sold, conveyed, or used without the other parcels. Examples include but are not limited to: pet houses, storage sheds, swimming pools, garages, accessory uses and structures for energy conservation and renewable energy production, and accessory structures for stormwater management and water conservation.

Accessory vacation dwelling unit. An accessory dwelling unit as defined by this Chapter that is used as a vacation dwelling unit as defined by this Chapter for periods of occupancy from 2 to 29 days.

Accessory wind power equipment. A small scale accessory wind power generating or distribution system, that is clearly subordinate in size and use to the primary use and structure on the property, and that is used to reduce energy consumption or to generate energy from non-fossil fuel and non-carbon dioxide emitting sources on the property. Accessory wind power equipment is designed to generate no more than 10Kw of energy.

Accessory wireless antenna attached to existing structure. Any wireless service antenna located in or on the roof or upper facade of a structure that is not a telecommunications tower, such as a building, water tower, steeple, silo or utility pole.

Adjacent developed lots facing the same street. Where a dimensional standard is related to dimensions on "adjacent developed lots facing the same street" the measurement shall only include those lots that contain a primary structure and that share a side lot line with the subject property and shall not include corner lots where the primary structure faces a different street. If there is only one adjacent developed lot that fronts the same street, the measure shall refer only to the dimension on that lot. For purposes of this measurement, all contiguous lots in common ownership shall be considered as a single lot, not as separate platted lots.

Adult entertainment establishment. See definition in Chapter 5 of the City Code.

Adult bookstore. See definition in Chapter 5 of the City Code.

Agriculture, community garden. A use in which land managed by a group of individuals is used to grow food or ornamental crops, such as flowers, for donation or for use by those cultivating the land and their households. Community gardens may be divided into separate plots for cultivation by one or more individuals or may be farmed collectively by members of the group and may include common areas maintained and used by group members.

Agriculture, farmers market. A recurring event, held outdoors or in another defined place, on designated days and times, where market vendors, consisting of agricultural producers, home processors, and craft producers that manufacture non-food goods by the force of their own labor, are organized for the purpose of selling their products directly to the public. A minimum of 30% of vendors shall be vendors selling food crops.

Agriculture, general. The production or keeping of livestock, dairy animals, dairy products, poultry or poultry products, fur-bearing animals, horticultural or nursery stock, fruit, vegetables, forage, grains, timber, trees, or bees and apiary products. This definition includes all activities listed under "agriculture, urban."

Agriculture, urban. An establishment where food or ornamental crops are grown that includes, but is not limited to, growing on the ground, on a rooftop or inside a building, aquaponics, and aquaculture.

Airport boundary. Those lands including the property owned by the city, state, and the United States, and their respective political subdivisions, that are used for aeronautical purposes and are contiguous with the runway and building area facilities. The Duluth International Airport boundaries are illustrated on Sheet 3, airport property map, of the approved set of airport layout plans on file in the offices of the Duluth Airport Authority. The Sky Harbor Municipal Airport boundaries are illustrated on Exhibit 50-18.2-2.

Airport elevation. The established elevation of the highest point on the usable landing area, which elevation is established to be 1,428 feet above mean sea level for Duluth International Airport and 610 feet above mean sea level for Sky Harbor Municipal Airport.

Airport hazard. Any structure, tree, or use of land that obstructs the air space required for, or is otherwise hazardous to, the flight of aircraft in landing or taking off at the airport; and any use of land that is hazardous to

persons or property because of its proximity to the airport.

Airport and related facilities. An area of land that is used or intended for the landing and takeoff of aircraft, and includes its buildings and facilities, if any. Accessory uses may include but are not limited to: car rental, aircraft servicing, fueling, or leasing, private aviation clubs or associations, and hotels.

Alley. A dedicated public right-of-way not more than 30 feet wide affording a secondary means of access to abutting property and not intended for general traffic circulation.

Alley line. The established side line of an alley easement.

Antenna. A system of electrical conductors that transmit or receive electromagnetic waves or radio frequency or other wireless signals.

Apartment. A part of a building consisting of a room or suite of rooms intended, designed or used as a residence by an individual or a one-family, including full cooking and bathroom facilities for individual use.

Apartment hotel. A building designed for or containing not less than 20 apartments, individual guest rooms or suites and in which may be furnished services ordinarily furnished by hotels, such as drugstores, tea room, barbershop, cigar and newsstands when such uses are located entirely within the building with no separate entrance from the street, and having no sign or display visible from the outside of the building indicating the existence of such use.

Artisan production shop. A building or portion thereof used for the creation of original handmade works of art or craft items by no more than six artists or artisans, either as a principal or accessory use, where the facility includes an area for retail of the art/craft items being produced.

Artisan studio. A building or portion thereof used for the creation of original handmade works of art or craft items by no more than three artists or artisans, either as a principal or accessory use, where the facility includes an area for retail of the art/craft items being produced.

Automobile and light vehicle sales, rental, or storage. The sale, display, lease, rental, or storage of light motor vehicles, including automobiles, vans, light trucks, light trailers, boats, and recreational vehicles. This shall not include salvage operations, scrap operations, vehicle impound yards, or commercial parking lots available for short-term use.

Automobile, Repair. An establishment engaged in performing repairs of, automobiles, light vehicles, and small engines. Repair may include all activities or repair or servicing of automobiles allowed in "automobile service", rebuilding or reconditioning of passenger automobiles, body, frame or fender straightening, dent repair, replacement or repair, painting or rust-proofing, or other similar repair or servicing of automobiles. Such work excludes commercial wrecking or dismantling, scrap/salvage yards, tire recapping and truck-tractor repair.

Automobile, Service. An establishment engaged in performing servicing of automobiles, light vehicles, and small engines. Service may include muffler replacement, oil changing and lubrication, tire repair and replacement except tire recapping, wheel alignment, brake repair, suspension repair, transmission repair and replacement, flushing of radiators, servicing of air conditioners, audio installation, detailing, and other similar activities of light repair or servicing of automobiles. This shall not include car washes, retail sale of automotive supplies, tires, or parts unrelated to repairs being performed on the premises, the retreading or vulcanizing of tires, filling stations, or convenience stores that sell gasoline or lubricating oil.

Average lot depth. The average of the lengths of the two side lot lines of a platted lot. In the case of flag lots (lots where the buildable portion of the lot is connected to a public street by an access or driveway 20 feet wide or less), the length of the access or driveway portion of the lot shall be ignored in measuring either side lot line.

Section 11. That Section 50-41.3 of the Duluth City Code, 1959, as amended, be amended as follows:

50-41.3 Definitions: C

Cemetery or mausoleum. Land used or dedicated to the burial of the dead or the storage of cremated remains

in a columbaria, and including necessary sales and maintenance facilities.

Channel. A natural or artificial depression of perceptible extent with a definite bed and banks to confine and conduct flowing water either continuously or periodically.

Club or lodge (private). A building or portion of a building or premises owned or operated by a corporation, association, person or persons for a social, educational or recreational purpose, but not primarily for profit or to render a service that is customarily carried on as a business. This category includes fraternities and sororities.

Co-housing facility. A residential development that combines individual owned dwelling units with smaller or partial kitchens and a larger community kitchen and dining room intended for communal use on a regular basis, and in which all residents agree to share in the provision of regular communal services such as cooking meals or providing child care.

Co-location. The use of an existing tower or structure to support antennae for the provision of wireless services. A replacement tower that is constructed on the same site as an existing tower will be considered a co-location as long as the new tower is no taller than the old tower and that the old tower is removed in a reasonably short time frame after the new tower is constructed.

Coldwater river. Rivers including trout streams and their tributaries.

Commercial impracticability or commercially impracticable. The inability to perform an act on terms that are reasonable in commerce; the cause or occurrence of which could not have been reasonably anticipated or foreseen and that jeopardizes the financial efficacy of the project. The inability to achieve a satisfactory financial return on investment or profit, standing alone, shall not deem a situation to be commercial impracticable and shall not render an act or the terms of an agreement commercially impracticable.

Common open space. A portion of a development permanently set aside to preserve elements of the natural landscape for public or private use, which will not be developed or subdivided and is either owned in common by the individual owners in the development or by a permanently established management entity. Common open space does not include the area within 25 feet of any structure, any impervious surface, or the area between buildings within an individual cluster of buildings when the development is designed using clustered compact lots or clustered units or sites to create and preserve green space, such as in a conservation subdivision, planned unit development, or resort.

Common plan of development or sale. A contiguous area where multiple separate and distinct construction activities are planned to occur at different times on different schedules under one plan. For redevelopment projects, contiguous includes parcels separated by a right-of-way.

Composting. The controlled microbial degradation of organic waste to yield a humus-like product.

Confined animal feeding operation. A facility, area, or place where the feeding of livestock, poultry, pigs, or small animals takes place for commercial purposes in lots, pens, ponds, sheds or buildings where food is supplied primarily by means other than grazing, foraging, or other natural means.

Construction debris. Waste building materials, packaging and rubble resulting from construction, remodeling, repair and demolition of buildings and roads.

Contractor's shop and storage yard. A lot or portion of a lot or parcel used to store and maintain construction equipment and other materials and facilities customarily required in the building trade by a construction contractor. This definition includes architects, engineers, surveyors' construction offices and shops, real estate sign placement service, and showroom and shops for the display and sale of electrical, plumbing, heating, air conditioning, sheet metal and other material in connection with contracting services.

Convention or event center. A facility specially designed to host conferences, exhibitions, events, large meetings, seminars and training facilities, which may be associated with a hotel or motel.

Cottage home park. A residential development consisting of two or more one-family dwellings with a common open space or amenity area.

Critical root radius. An area around a tree measured with a radius of one foot for every in. diameter of the tree, which is generally the area of soil that must remain undisturbed to ensure long-term viability of the tree.

Cutoff angle. For purposes of exterior lighting regulations, the angle formed by a line drawn from the direction of light rays at the light source and a line perpendicular to the ground from the light source above from which no light is emitted. (Ord. No. 10044, 8-16-2010, § 6; Ord. No. 10096, 7-18-2011, § 58; Ord. No. 10204, 3-11-2013, § 4.)

Section 12. That Section 50-41.4 of the Duluth City Code, 1959, as amended, be amended as follows:

50-41.4 Definitions: D

Data center. An establishment primarily involved in the compiling, storage, conversion or analysis and maintenance of documents, records, and other types of information in digital form.

Daycare facility. A facility that provides accommodations for persons of any age who receive custodial care for less than 24 hours by individual other than parents or guardians, relatives by blood, marriage, or adoption, and in a place other than the home of the person cared for.

Decorative fence. A powder coated steel fence, solid core ornamental fence, decorative wood fence, or fence of similar construction or appearance, but not including a snow fence, chain link or highway guard rail.

Demolition debris. Solid waste resulting from the demolition of buildings, roads and other man-made structures including concrete, brick, bituminous concrete, untreated wood, masonry, glass, trees, rock and plastic building parts. It does not include asbestos wastes, appliances, furniture or household refuse.

Dense urban screen. Continuous screening wall, berm, fence, or row of planting at least six feet tall, with screening material designed to provide 75 percent opacity one year after planting along the full required height and length of the screening buffer.

Design storm. A rainfall event used in the analysis and design of drainage facilities. See the engineering guidelines for the current rainfall data.

Detention. The temporary storage of drainage water.

Deteriorated. A building or component of a building shall be deemed to have deteriorated when its function has been so impaired by natural forces including but not limited to weathering or decay that it needs to be replaced to restore its functionality.

Developable area. All land within a zone district not occupied by streets and public rights-of-way.

Development. The construction of a building or structure, any clearing, grading, excavation or other movement of land, or the division of a parcel of land into two or more parcels. Within flood plain districts, development is defined as any manmade change to improved or unimproved real estate, including but not limited to: buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation or drilling operations, or storage of equipment or materials.

Diameter at breast height (DBH). The primary method of measuring the diameter of a tree trunk. Diameter is measured in inches 54 inches above the ground. If the tree splits into multiple trunks at a height below 54 inches, but above the ground, the diameter is measured at the highest point beneath the split.

Direct illumination. Illumination by light sources that are effectively visible, either directly or through a translucent material, as a part of the sign and illuminating outward.

Discharge. The discharge of any pollutant into the waters of the state from any point source.

Discharge rate. The rate at which drainage water is released from a specific site and expressed as a volume per unit of time, such as cubic feet per second.

Discharge volume. The volume of drainage water discharged from a site from a single rainfall event, expressed as cubic feet or acre-feet.

Distillery, craft. A facility that manufactures distilled spirits, as defined by Minn. Stat. § 340A.301, with a capacity to manufacture 40,000 or fewer proof gallons in a calendar year. A small craft distillery is one that contains less than 7,000 square feet of gross floor area. A large craft distillery is one that contains 7,000 square feet or more of gross floor area.

District. Any section of the city within which the zoning regulations are uniform.

DNR. Minnesota department of natural resources.

Drainage basin. The tributary area through which drainage water is collected, regulated, transported and discharged to receiving waters.

Drainage system. Any system that conveys stormwater or surface water including sewers culverts, ditches,

and swales.

Drainage water. Stormwater, snow melt, surface and irrigation water, water from footing drains and sump pumps or other drains approved by the city.

Drip line. A vertical line extending from the outermost edge of a tree's canopy to the ground.

Dry cleaning or laundry plant. An establishment where laundry or dry cleaning is performed in bulk and primarily for commercial and institutional customers. This use does not include facilities where the public drops off or picks up dry cleaning or laundry that is cleaned off-site.

Dwelling. Any building or portion of a building that is designed for or used for residential purposes and that ~~either (a) has a minimum width of 20 feet, or (b) has a principal entrance facing the front lot line and provides~~ basic requirements for living, sleeping, cooking, eating, and sanitation, and is constructed on compliant and permanent footings or foundation, with permanent connections to public sanitary sewer and water. No recreational vehicle, or structure on a chassis, shall constitute a dwelling, except as allowed and provided for in manufactured home parks or recreational vehicle parks.

Dwelling unit. A habitable unit in a dwelling providing sleeping, cooking, eating, living and sanitation facilities designed for and occupied by one family only, occupied by the owner or by another family for periods of occupancy exceeding one week, and that is physically separated from any other habitable unit that may be located in the same building.

Dwelling unit, efficiency. A dwelling unit in a multi-family, townhouse, or two-family dwelling, which is not an accessory dwelling unit, and which consists ~~consisting of one principal room, exclusive of bathroom, kitchen, hallway, closets or dining alcove directly off the principal room, providing that such dining alcove does not~~ exceed 125 square feet in area.

Dwelling, cottage. A one-family dwelling unit which does not include any accessory dwelling units, and providing basic requirements for living, sleeping, cooking, eating, and sanitation, constructed on compliant footings or foundation, with permanent connections to public sanitary sewer and water, and which is located within a cottage housing development. No recreational vehicle, or structure on a chassis, shall constitute a cottage dwelling.

Dwelling, live-work. A dwelling unit containing an integrated living and working space that is intended to function predominately as business workspace with incidental residential use. The unit typically has a storefront, with the workspace, public display area, or show-room on the ground floor of the unit and the majority of the residence located either on the upper floor if there are two floors, or the back of the unit if there is only one floor.

Dwelling, multi-family. A building containing three or more dwelling units, none of which are accessory dwelling units, that is not a townhouse.

Dwelling, one-family. A building containing one dwelling unit designed for exclusive occupancy by one family and occupied exclusively by one family, except that the structure may also contain an accessory dwelling unit where expressly authorized, having a minimum outside width of 20 feet measured at its narrowest point and that is constructed on compliant and permanent footings or foundation placed on a permanent foundation that ~~complies with the State Building Code. This definition includes a manufactured or modular home that meets this definition and the requirements of the National Manufactured Housing Construction and Safety Standards Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. Sections 5401 et. seq.).~~

Dwelling, townhouse. A structure containing three to eight dwelling units, none of which are accessory dwelling units, each sharing two vertical party or division walls, except that each end unit will have a single party or division wall, with no dwelling units sharing a common horizontal surface.

Dwelling, two-family. A building containing two dwelling units, neither of which is an accessory dwelling unit, designed for exclusive occupancy by two families and occupied exclusively by two families. A twin home is a two-family dwelling where each unit shares a common vertical wall and where a side lot line exists on the common wall extending to the front and rear lot lines, but is on two separate lots.

Section 13. That this ordinance shall take effect 30 days after its passage and publication. (Effective date: _____, 2019)

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE: This ordinance implements a minor text amendment related to dwellings and tiny houses to chapter 50 of the City Code, known as the Unified Development Chapter (UDC). This text change is intended to clarify standards for tiny houses, temporary uses, and shipping containers.

The planning commission held a public hearing and considered the changes at their September 10, 2019, regular planning commission meeting. Following discussion and additional amendments to the proposed text change, the commission voted with 8 yeas, 1 nays, and 0 abstentions, to recommend that the city council approve the text change to the Unified Development Chapter of the City Code.